

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

X ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

OR

___ TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-475



Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

39-0619790
(IRS Employer ID Number)

P. O. Box 245008, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53224-9508
Telephone: (414) 359-4000

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Shares of Stock Outstanding January 31, 2006</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Class A Common Stock (par value \$5.00 per share)	8,467,060	Not listed
Common Stock (par value \$1.00 per share)	21,988,539	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

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 (§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 Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act.)

Yes No.

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$16,632,013 for Class A Common Stock and \$854,747,374 for Common Stock as of January 31, 2006.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

1. Portions of the company's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant's fiscal year and, upon such filing, to be incorporated by reference in Part III).

PART 1**ITEM 1 - BUSINESS**

We are a leading manufacturer of electric motors and water heating equipment, serving a diverse mix of residential, commercial and industrial end markets principally in the United States with a growing international presence. Our company is organized in two operating segments: electrical products and water systems. Our electrical products business manufactures and markets a comprehensive line of hermetic motors, fractional horsepower alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) motors, and integral horsepower motors. Our water systems business manufactures and markets a comprehensive line of residential gas and electric water heaters, standard and specialty commercial water heating equipment, high-efficiency copper-tube boilers, and water systems tanks. In 2005, we had net sales of approximately \$1.7 billion, with 51 percent attributable to our electrical products business and 49 percent attributable to our water systems business.

The following table summarizes our sales by operating segment. This segment summary and all other information presented in this section should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, which appear elsewhere in this document.

	Years Ended December 31 (dollars in millions)				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Electrical Products	\$ 861.0	\$ 860.7	\$ 824.6	\$ 790.4	\$ 802.7
Water Systems	833.3	792.4	706.1	678.7	348.5
Inter-segment sales	(5.1)	--	--	--	--
Total Operations	<u>\$1,689.2</u>	<u>\$1,653.1</u>	<u>\$1,530.7</u>	<u>\$1,469.1</u>	<u>\$1,151.2</u>

ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS

Our Electrical Products segment sales of \$861 million were flat compared with sales in 2004. Moderately lower sales to the heating and air conditioning market were partially offset by modest sales growth in the company's distribution, pump motors and Asian market segments.

We are one of the three largest manufacturers of electric motors in North America, having manufactured approximately 40 million electric motors in 2005. We offer a comprehensive line of hermetic motors, fractional horsepower AC and DC motors, and integral horsepower motors, ranging in size from sub-fractional C-frame ventilation motors up to 500 horsepower hermetic and 400 horsepower integral motors. We believe our extensive product offering gives us an advantage in our targeted markets, often allowing us to serve all of our customers' electric motor needs.

Our motors are used in a wide range of targeted residential, commercial and industrial applications, including: hermetic motors that are sold worldwide to manufacturers of air conditioning and commercial refrigeration compressors; fractional horsepower fan motors used in furnaces, air conditioners and blowers; fractional horsepower motors for pumps for home water systems, swimming pools, hot tubs and spas; fractional horsepower motors used in other consumer products (such as garage door openers); and integral horsepower AC and DC motors for industrial and commercial applications. Sales to the heating, ventilating, air conditioning and refrigeration market account for approximately 56 percent of segment sales. Approximately 85 percent of our 2005 segment sales were to OEMs in a diverse mix of industries, with the remainder of sales directed to the aftermarket or distribution channels. We believe that more than 25 percent of our total segment sales were attributable to products used outside of the United States. We estimate that approximately 60 percent of sales are derived from the less cyclical replacement business with the remainder being impacted by general business conditions in the retail and new construction markets.

To remain a leader in this highly competitive industry, we are committed to being a low-cost supplier of electric motors. We were one of the first motor manufacturers to identify the cost-reduction potential of Mexican operations, and today we manufacture a majority of our electric motors in our 16 Mexican motor facilities. In 2001, we undertook an initiative to accelerate the cost-reduction programs that were already underway in our motor operations to enhance our competitive position. These initiatives included the closure of four domestic plants, the transfer of production to our lower cost operations in Mexico and China, the consolidation of warehouse facilities into three hub operations to improve customer service while reducing cost, and a ten percent reduction in the salaried workforce. In 2005 we undertook additional restructuring actions by closing our facility in Bray, Ireland and closing or downsizing several other domestic facilities. We intend to continue to optimize our operations in Mexico and China by transferring production from higher to lower cost operations.

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In December 2001, we acquired Shenzhen Speeda Industries Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen), a manufacturer of sub-fractional horsepower electric motors in China. In December 2002, we acquired the Jiangsu Changheng Group Co. Ltd (Changheng), of Changzhou, China. While Changheng has an existing customer base in China, the primary purpose of both the Shenzhen and Changheng acquisitions was to further expand our ability to manufacture products for the U. S. market. In November 2003, we acquired Taicang Special Motor Co., Ltd. (Taicang), of Suzhou, China, a manufacturer of hermetic motors for commercial air conditioning equipment. Taicang currently serves the Chinese operations of a number of North American air conditioning companies and enhances our position in the global hermetic motor market. In November 2005 we completed our fourth motor acquisition in China with the purchase of the Yueyang Zhongmin Special Electrical Machinery Co., Ltd. (Yueyang). Located in Hunan Province, Yueyang, with approximately \$15 million in annual sales in China, manufactures large hermetic motors used in commercial air conditioning applications. The total cost of the acquisition was \$17.9 million including fixed future payments of \$1.4 million and potential future payments not to exceed \$1.7 million.

Our principal competitors in the electric motor industry are Emerson Electric Co. and Regal Beloit Corporation. A number of other companies, such as Fasco Motors (a subsidiary of Tecumseh Products), Baldor Electric and Jakel Incorporated, compete with us in specific segments of the electric motor market.

WATER SYSTEMS

Our Water Systems business had sales in 2005 of \$833 million, which were 5 percent or \$41 million higher than in 2004. The higher sales were primarily the result of a \$27 million, or 46% increase in sales in China.

In December 2001, we acquired the privately held water heater manufacturer State Industries, Inc. (State) for aggregate cash consideration of \$117.6 million. This was comprised of a \$61.3 million purchase price and the assumption of \$56.3 million of debt. The acquisition of State nearly doubled the sales of our water heating business.

We serve residential, commercial and industrial end markets with a broad range of products, including:

Residential gas and electric water heaters. Our residential water heaters come in sizes ranging from two-gallon (point-of-use) models to 120-gallon appliances with varying efficiency ranges. We offer traditional atmospheric water heaters as well as direct-vented and power-vented models for today's energy efficient homes. Domestic residential water heater sales in 2005 were approximately \$570 million or two-thirds of segment revenues.

Standard commercial water heaters. Our gas, oil and electric water heaters come in capacities ranging from 50 to 100 gallons and are used by customers who require a consistent, economical source of hot water. Typical applications include restaurants, hotels and motels, laundries, car washes and small businesses.

Approximately 80 percent of the residential and commercial markets consist of the replacement of existing product, although new construction is also an important factor for the business. Our Water Systems business also manufactures and markets specialty commercial water heaters, copper-tube boilers, expansion tanks and related products and parts.

We are one of the largest manufacturers and marketers of water heaters in North America and we are a leader in the commercial water heating segment. We believe that our comprehensive commercial product line gives us a competitive advantage in this higher-margin segment of the water heating industry. We are also one of the leaders in the residential water heating segment with an extensive line of high-efficiency gas and electric models.

Government regulations are having a significant impact on the United States water heating industry. Beginning in July 2003, United States water heater manufacturers were required to comply with new flammable vapor ignition resistant standards for residential gas water heaters. These new regulations, developed by the manufacturers in cooperation with the United States Consumer Product Safety Commission, dictate that gas water heaters must be designed to protect against accidental ignition of flammable vapors caused by spilled gasoline or other liquids. In addition, a United States government requirement to increase the efficiency of residential gas and electric water heaters went into effect on January 20, 2004.

Our water systems wholesale distribution channel includes more than 750 wholesale plumbing distributors with more than 4,500 selling locations serving residential, commercial and industrial markets. We also sell our residential water heaters through the retail channel. In this channel, our customers include four of the seven largest national hardware and home center chains, including a long-standing private label relationship with Sears Holdings Corporation.

We entered the Chinese water heater market through a joint venture in 1995, buying out our partner three years later. Since that time, we have been aggressively expanding our presence building brand recognition in the Chinese residential and commercial markets. In 2005 the company generated sales of \$86 million, an increase of 46%, compared with 2004.

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Our principal domestic water heating competitors include Rheem Manufacturing Company, Inc., American Water Heater Company, Bradford-White Corporation and Lochinvar Corporation. The company's primary competitors in China are Haier Appliances and Ariston, a subsidiary of Indesit Company of Italy, as well as numerous other Chinese private and state-owned water heater and boiler manufacturing companies.

RAW MATERIAL

Raw materials for our manufacturing operations, which consist primarily of steel, copper and aluminum, are generally available from several sources in adequate quantities. We hedge the majority of our annual copper and aluminum purchases to protect against price volatility.

SEASONALITY

There is no significant seasonal pattern to our consolidated quarterly sales and earnings.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS and TRADEMARKS

In order to improve competitiveness by generating new products and processes, we conduct research and development at our Corporate Technology Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as well as at our operating units. Total expenditures for research and development in 2005, 2004 and 2003 were \$36.0, \$35.9 and \$34.6 million, respectively.

We own and use in our businesses various trademarks, trade names, patents, trade secrets and licenses. While a number of these are important to us, we do not consider a material part of our business to be dependent on any one of them.

EMPLOYEES

Our company and its subsidiaries employed approximately 17,650 employees as of December 31, 2005.

BACKLOG

Normally, none of our operations sustain significant backlogs.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

Our operations are governed by a variety of federal, state and local laws intended to protect the environment. While environmental considerations are a part of all significant capital expenditures, compliance with the environmental laws has not had a material effect and is not expected to have a material effect upon the capital expenditures, earnings, or competitive position of our company. See Item 3.

FOREIGN SALES

Total U.S. export sales from our operations were \$102, \$106 and \$98 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

We maintain a website with the address www.aosmith.com. The information contained on our website is not included as a part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Other than an investor's own Internet access charges, we make available free of charge through our website our Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to these reports as soon as reasonably practical after we have electronically filed such material with, or furnished such material to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The company is committed to sound corporate governance and has documented its corporate governance practices by adopting the A. O. Smith Corporate Governance Guidelines. The Corporate Governance Guidelines, Criteria for Selection of Directors, Financial Code of Ethics, the A. O. Smith Guiding Principles, as well as the charters for the Audit, Personnel and Compensation, Nominating and Governance and the Investment Policy Committees and other corporate governance materials may be viewed on the company's website. Any waiver of or amendments to the Financial Code of Conduct or the A. O. Smith Guiding Principles also would be posted on this website; to date there have been none. Copies of these documents will be sent to stockholders free of charge upon written request of the corporate secretary at the address shown on the cover page of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 1A – RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below and all other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the documents incorporated by reference, before making an investment decision regarding our common stock. If any of the events contemplated by the following risks actually occurs, then our business, financial condition, or results of operations could be materially adversely affected. As a result, the trading price of our common stock could decline, and you may lose all or part of your investment. The risks and uncertainties below are not the only risks facing our company.

n *Because we participate in markets that are highly competitive, our revenues could decline as we respond to competition*

We sell all of our products in highly competitive markets. We compete in each of our targeted markets based on product design, quality of products and services, product performance, maintenance costs, and price. We compete against manufacturers located in the United States and throughout the world. We also face potential competition from some OEMs to whom we sell our electrical products and from our customers and the end users of our products, who continually assess any costs that could be reduced by vertically integrating or using other alternate sources for the products we manufacture. Some of our competitors may have greater financial, marketing, manufacturing, and distribution resources than we have. We cannot assure you that our products and services will continue to compete successfully with those of our competitors or that we will be able to retain our customer base or improve or maintain our profit margins on sales to our customers, all of which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

n *Some of our markets are cyclical, and a decline in any of these markets could have a material adverse effect on our operating performance*

A portion of our electrical products business is cyclical and dependent on consumer spending and is therefore impacted by the strength of the general economy, interest rates, and other factors. Economic factors adversely affecting OEM production and consumer spending could adversely impact our business. During recessionary periods, we have been adversely affected by reduced demand for our products.

n *We depend on revenues from a few significant customers, and any loss, cancellation, reduction, or delay in purchases by these customers could harm our business*

Net sales to our four largest customers represented approximately 25 percent of 2005 net sales. Our success will depend on our continued ability to develop and manage relationships with significant customers. We expect that significant customer concentration will continue for the foreseeable future. Our dependence on sales from a relatively small number of customers makes our relationship with each of these customers important to our business. We cannot assure you that we will be able to retain our largest customers. Some of our customers may in the future shift their purchases of products from us to our competitors or to other sources. The loss of one or more of our largest customers, any reduction or delay in sales to these customers, our inability to successfully develop relationships with additional customers, or future price concessions that we may make could significantly harm our business.

n *We increasingly manufacture our products outside the United States, which may present additional risks to our business*

A significant portion of our 2005 net sales were attributable to products manufactured outside of the United States, principally in Mexico and China, and expanding international manufacturing capacity in Mexico and China is part of our strategy to reduce costs. Approximately 8,200 of our 17,650 total employees and 17 of our 43 manufacturing facilities are located in Mexico. Approximately 4,550 employees and seven manufacturing facilities are located in China. International operations generally are subject to various risks, including political, religious, and economic instability, local labor market conditions, the imposition of foreign tariffs and other trade restrictions, the impact of foreign government regulations, and the effects of income and withholding tax, governmental expropriation, and differences in business practices. We may incur increased costs and experience delays or disruptions in product deliveries and payments in connection with international manufacturing and sales that could cause loss of revenue. Unfavorable changes in the political, regulatory, and business climate could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

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- n *In serving U.S. customers of our electric motors business, we manufacture a significant portion of our products in Mexico and China, which exposes us to the risk of increased labor costs due to both wage inflation in Mexico and stability or increases in the value of the Mexican peso and Chinese RMB relative to the U.S. dollar*

Over 80% of our electric motor manufacturing productive labor hours are incurred in Mexico and China. The peso based costs we incur manufacturing these products are directly related to changes in labor costs in Mexico and fluctuations in exchange rates of the Mexican peso relative to the U.S. dollar. The labor costs we incur are measured in U.S. dollars and based on the cost of labor in Mexican pesos. Historically, Mexico has had higher wage inflation than the United States has had. That inflation does not adversely affect our costs when there is a corresponding decrease in the value of the Mexican peso relative to the U.S. dollar. However, during periods in which the value of the Mexican peso increases or remains stable relative to the U.S. dollar, higher wage inflation in Mexico results in an increase in our labor costs. Manufacturing and material costs we incur in China are principally incurred in Chinese RMB. If the RMB were to strengthen against the U.S. dollar our costs would increase. We are not able to offset any increases in labor costs in Mexico when the cost of such labor in Mexican pesos is measured in U.S. dollars and may not be able to offset the fluctuations in the Chinese RMB relative to the U.S. dollar.

- n *Our operations could be adversely impacted by raw material price volatility*

The market price for certain key raw materials we purchase (e.g., steel, copper, aluminum, and natural gas) have been very volatile in the recent past. While our company does enter into futures contracts to fix the cost of certain raw material purchases, principally copper and aluminum, significant increases in the cost of any of the key raw materials we purchase could increase our cost of doing business and ultimately could lead to lower operating earnings if we are not able to recover these cost increases through price increases to our customers. Historically there has been a lag in any customer recovery of increased raw material costs.

- n *Our pension plans are under-funded and the plan could be adversely impacted by changes in interest rates and decreasing investment returns on invested plan assets*

The accumulated benefit obligations of our defined benefit pension plans exceeded the fair value of the plan assets by \$110.3 at December 31, 2005. The pension plans continue to meet all funding requirements under ERISA regulations, and under current assumptions, no funding is required for several years. Among the key assumptions inherent in the actuarially calculated pension plan obligation and pension plan expense are the discount rate and the expected rate of return on plan assets. If interest rates and actual rates of return on invested plan assets were to decrease significantly, our pension plan obligations could increase materially.

- n *A substantial portion of our results has come through acquisitions, and we may not be able to identify or complete future acquisitions, which could adversely affect our future growth*

Acquisitions we have made since 1997 have had a significant impact on our results of operations during that period. While we will continue to evaluate potential acquisitions, we may not be able to identify and successfully negotiate suitable acquisitions, obtain financing for future acquisitions on satisfactory terms, obtain regulatory approval for certain acquisitions, or otherwise complete acquisitions in the future. If we complete any future acquisitions, then we may not be able to successfully integrate the acquired businesses or operate them profitably or accomplish our strategic objectives for those acquisitions. Our level of indebtedness may increase in the future if we finance acquisitions with debt, which would cause us to incur additional interest expense and could increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions and limit our ability to service our debt or obtain additional financing. We cannot assure you that future acquisitions will not have a material adverse affect on our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

- n *Our sales of electrical products incorporated into HVAC systems are affected by the weather, and mild or cooler weather could have an adverse effect on our operating performance*

Many of our electrical products are incorporated into HVAC systems that OEMs sell to end users. The number of installations of new and replacement HVAC systems or components is higher during the spring and summer seasons due to the increased use of air conditioning during warmer months. Mild or cooler weather conditions during the spring and summer seasons often result in end users deferring the purchase of new or replacement HVAC systems or components. As a result, prolonged periods of mild or cooler weather conditions in the spring or summer seasons in broad geographical areas could have a negative impact on the demand for our electrical products and, therefore, could have an adverse affect on our operating performance. In

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addition, due to variations in weather conditions from year to year, our operating performance in any single year may not be indicative of our performance in any future year.

n Our results of operations may be negatively impacted by product liability lawsuits

Our residential water heater business exposes us to potential product liability risks that are inherent in the design, manufacture, and sale of our products in that business. While we currently maintain what we believe to be suitable product liability insurance, we cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain this insurance on acceptable terms or that this insurance will provide adequate protection against potential liabilities. In addition, we self-insure a portion of product liability claims. A series of successful claims against us could materially and adversely affect our reputation and our financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

n Significant Customer Uncertainty

The parent company of a significant customer of our Electrical Products business was acquired in December 2005. In January 2006, the acquiring company announced that it intends to explore strategic alternatives for this significant customer of our Electrical Products business. For accounting purposes, the significant customer of our Electrical Products business will be reported as a discontinued operation by the acquiring company. Though we are unable to ascertain the risk associated with this action, it is possible it could have an adverse material impact on our Electrical Products business.

n One stockholder has voting control of the company

We have two classes of common equity: our Common Stock and our Class A Common Stock. Currently the holders of Common Stock are entitled, as a class, to elect only 25 percent of our board of directors. Currently the holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled, as a class, to elect the remaining directors. As of December 31, 2005, Smith Investment Company effectively controlled 75 percent of our board of directors and our operations because it beneficially owned approximately 95 percent of our Class A Common Stock. Due to the differences in the voting rights between shares of our Common Stock and shares of our Class A Common Stock, Smith Investment Company is in a position to control to a large extent the outcome of matters requiring a stockholder vote, including the adoption of amendments to our certificate of incorporation or bylaws or approval of transactions involving a change of control. The differences in the voting rights between shares of our Common Stock and our Class A Common Stock could have the effect of delaying, deterring, or preventing a change of control. As of December 31, 2005, Smith Investment Company beneficially owned approximately 32 percent of the total number of outstanding shares of our Common Stock and Class A Common Stock.

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ITEM 2 - PROPERTIES

We manufacture our products in 43 plants worldwide. These facilities have an aggregate floor space of 7,332,000 square feet, consisting of 5,681,000 square feet owned by us and 1,651,000 square feet of leased space. Twenty-eight of our facilities are foreign plants with 3,108,000 square feet of space, of which 1,242,000 square feet are leased.

The manufacturing plants presently operated by us are listed below by industry segment.

	United States	Foreign
Electrical Products (4,223,000 sq. ft.)	McMinnville, TN; Mebane, NC; Mt. Sterling, KY; Owosso, MI; Scottsville, KY; Tipp City, OH; Upper Sandusky, OH; Winchester, KY	Acuna, Mexico (2); Budapest, Hungary; Gainsborough, England; Juarez, Mexico (11); Monterrey, Mexico (3); Changzhou, China; Taizhou, China; Suzhou, China; Shenzhen, China; Yueyang, China
Water Systems (3,109,000 sq. ft.)	Ashland City, TN; Charlotte, NC; Cookeville, TN; Florence, KY; Franklin, TN; McBee, SC; Renton, WA	Juarez, Mexico; Nanjing, China (2); Stratford, Canada; Veldhoven, The Netherlands

The principal equipment at our facilities consists of presses, welding, machining, slitting and other metal fabricating equipment, winding machines, and furnace and painting equipment. We regard our plants and equipment as well-maintained and adequate for our needs. Multishift operations are used where necessary.

In addition to our manufacturing facilities, our World Headquarters and Corporate Technology Center are located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. We also have offices in El Paso, Texas; Lavergne, Tennessee; and Singapore.

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ITEM 3 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in various unresolved legal actions, administrative proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of our business involving product liability, property damage, insurance coverage, patents and environmental matters including the disposal of hazardous waste. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of these unresolved legal actions or the range of possible loss or recovery, we believe these unresolved legal actions will not have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations. A more detailed discussion of these matters appears in Note 13 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 4 - SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of the security holders during the fourth quarter of 2005.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

Pursuant to General Instruction of G(3) of Form 10-K, the following is a list of the executive officers which is included as an unnumbered Item in Part I of this report in lieu of being included in the company's Proxy Statement for its 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Name (Age)	Positions Held	Period Position Was Held
Randall S. Bednar (53)	Vice President – Information Technology	2001 to Present
	Vice President and Chief Information Officer – Gates Corporation	1996 to 2000
Charles J. Bishop (64)	Vice President – Corporate Technology	1985 to Present
Michael J. Cole (61)	Vice President – Asia	1996 to Present
	Vice President-Emerging Markets - Donnelly Corporation	1992 to 1996
Paul W. Jones (57)	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2006 to Present
	President	2004 to Present
	Chief Operating Officer	2004 to 2005
	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer - U.S. Can Company	1998 to 2002
	President and Chief Executive Officer – Greenfield Industries, Inc.	1993 to 1998
	President - Greenfield Industries, Inc.	1989 to 1992
John J. Kita (50)	Vice President, Treasurer and Controller	1996 to Present
	Treasurer and Controller	1995 to 1996
	Assistant Treasurer	1988 to 1994
Christopher L. Mapes (44)	Senior Vice President	2004 to Present
	President – A. O. Smith Electrical Products Company	2004 to Present
	President-Motor Sales and Marketing - Regal Beloit Corporation	2003 to 2004
	President, Global OEM Business Group - Superior Telecom, Inc.	1999 to 2002

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Ronald E. Massa (56)	Senior Vice President	1997 to Present
	President – A. O. Smith Water Products Company	1999 to 2005
	President – A. O. Smith Automotive Products Company	1996 to 1997
	President – A. O. Smith Water Products Company	1995 to 1996
Terry M. Murphy (57)	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2006 to Present
	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer – Quanex Corporation	2005
	Vice President-Finance and Chief Financial Officer – Quanex Corporation	1999 to 2004
Mark A. Petrarca (42)	Vice President – Human Resources and Public Affairs	2005 to Present
	Vice President – Human Resources – A. O. Smith Water Products Company	1999 to 2004
Ajita G. Rajendra (54)	Senior Vice President	2005 to Present
	President – A. O. Smith Water Products Company	2005 to Present
	Senior Vice President – Industrial Products Group, Kennametal Inc.	1998 to 2004
Steve W. Rettler (50)	Vice President – Business Development	1998 to Present
W. David Romoser (62)	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	1992 to Present

PART II

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

- (a) **Market Information.** Our Common Stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol AOS. The Class A Common Stock of A. O. Smith Corporation, formerly listed on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol SMCA, was voluntarily delisted by the company in August 2002. Wells Fargo Shareowner Services, N.A., P.O. Box 64854, St. Paul, Minnesota, 55164-0854 serves as the registrar, stock transfer agent and the dividend reinvestment agent for the company's Common Stock and Class A Common Stock.

Quarterly Common Stock Price Range

<u>2005</u>	<u>1st Qtr.</u>	<u>2nd Qtr.</u>	<u>3rd Qtr.</u>	<u>4th Qtr.</u>
High	\$30.28	\$32.80	\$28.59	\$37.20
Low	26.05	26.10	24.85	27.85
<u>2004</u>	<u>1st Qtr.</u>	<u>2nd Qtr.</u>	<u>3rd Qtr.</u>	<u>4th Qtr.</u>
High	\$35.80	\$32.18	\$31.95	\$30.99
Low	28.18	27.50	21.62	24.21

- (b) **Holdings.** As of January 31, 2006, the approximate number of shareholders of record of Common Stock and Class A Common Stock were 1,100 and 350, respectively.
- (c) **Dividends.** Dividends declared on the common stock are shown in Note 15 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere herein.

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(Dollars in Millions, except per share amounts)

	Years ended December 31				
	<u>2005</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u> ⁽²⁾	<u>2002</u> ^{(3),(4)}	<u>2001</u> ⁽⁵⁾
Net sales	\$ 1,689.2	\$ 1,653.1	\$ 1,530.7	\$ 1,469.1	\$ 1,151.2
Net earnings	46.5	35.4	52.2	51.3	14.5
Net earnings per share of common stock:					
Basic	1.57	1.21	1.80	1.90	.61
Diluted	1.54	1.18	1.76	1.86	.61
Cash dividends per common share	.64	.62	.58	.54	.52
	December 31				
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Total assets ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 1,292.7	\$ 1,314.0	\$ 1,281.3	\$ 1,230.0	\$ 1,299.5
Long-term debt ⁽⁷⁾	162.4	272.5	170.1	239.1	390.4
Total stockholders' equity	612.9	590.6	583.5	518.4	459.3

⁽¹⁾ In November 2005, the company acquired Yueyang Zhongmin Special Electrical Machinery Co., Ltd. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein.

⁽²⁾ In November 2003, the company acquired the motor manufacturing assets of Taicang Special Motor Co., Ltd. See Note 2 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein.

⁽³⁾ Effective January 1, 2002, the company changed its method of accounting for goodwill and identifiable intangible assets with indefinite lives.

⁽⁴⁾ On July 1, 2002, the company acquired the hermetic motor assets of the Athens Products division of Electrolux. In December 2002, the company acquired the motor manufacturing assets of Jiangsu Changheng Group Co. Ltd. (Changheng).

⁽⁵⁾ On December 28, 2001, the company acquired all of the outstanding stock of State Industries, Inc., a manufacturer of a comprehensive line of residential and commercial water heaters.

⁽⁶⁾ Prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2005 presentation.

⁽⁷⁾ Excludes short-term debt and the current portion of long-term debt.

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

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We recorded net earnings of \$46.5 million or \$1.54 per share in 2005, compared with \$35.4 million or \$1.18 per share recorded in 2004 and \$52.2 million or \$1.76 per share in 2003. The 2005 earnings include an after-tax charge of \$12.9 million or \$.42 per share for restructuring and other charges related primarily to repositioning activities in our electric motor business. Net earnings recorded in 2005 were higher due to significantly improved performance at our water products company including improved pricing, logistics management, and efficiency in operations which offset continued high material and energy costs. Net earnings in 2004 were lower than 2003 as a result of cost increases for steel and freight, as well as manufacturing inefficiencies in our Ashland City plant, and higher selling, general and administrative expense (SG&A). Our individual segment performance will be discussed later in this section.

Our working capital, excluding short-term debt, was \$268.4 million at December 31, 2005, compared with \$339.8 million and \$305.9 million at December 31, 2004 and December 31, 2003, respectively. The \$71.4 million decrease in 2005 reflects a \$46.3 million increase in the accounts payable balance due to our concerted effort to achieve terms with our suppliers more in line with our industry and a reduction of \$8.1 million in inventories. The \$33.9 million increase in 2004 reflects \$44.9 million higher receivable balances due to longer payment terms experienced by both of our businesses as well as higher sales levels in the fourth quarter, compared to the prior year. Offsetting the increase in receivable balances were \$13.5 million lower inventory levels split about equally between Water Systems and Electrical Products and \$14.3 million higher accounts payable balances. As mentioned in our 2004 annual report, reducing working capital was one of our major initiatives in 2005.

Cash provided by operating activities during 2005 was \$186.7 million compared to \$66.6 million during 2004 and \$28.9 million during 2003. The increase in 2005 was due to higher earnings and a large reduction in net working capital items as described above. Despite lower earnings in 2004 compared to 2003, a smaller investment in working capital expenditures explains the majority of the improvement in cash flow for 2004 compared with 2003.

Our capital expenditures were \$50.6 million in 2005, which was approximately \$2.0 million higher than 2004 and 2003. The increase in 2005 was associated with the expansion of our Nanjing water heater operation. We are projecting 2006 capital expenditures to be approximately \$50 - 55 million, in line with our projected 2006 depreciation expense. We believe that our present facilities and planned capital expenditures are sufficient to provide adequate capacity for our operations in 2006.

In June 2004, we completed a \$265 million, five-year revolving credit facility with a group of eight banks. This facility expires on June 10, 2009, and it replaced a \$250 million credit facility which expired on August 2, 2004, and was terminated on June 10, 2004. The facility backs up commercial paper and credit line borrowings. As a result of the long-term nature of this facility, the commercial paper and credit line borrowings are classified as long-term debt. At December 31, 2005, we had available borrowing capacity of \$258.0 million under this facility. We believe that the combination of available borrowing capacity and operating cash flow will provide sufficient funds to finance our existing operations for the foreseeable future. Our leverage, as measured by the ratio of total debt to total capitalization, was 22 percent at the end of 2005 and 32 percent at the end of 2004. The decrease in the debt to capital ratio was largely due to the improved operating cash flow as discussed above.

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Aggregate Contractual Obligations

A summary of our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2005, is as follows:

(dollars in millions)

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less Than 1 year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 years
Contractual Obligations					
Long-term Debt	\$ 163.3	\$ 6.9	\$ 16.5	\$ 45.7	\$ 94.2
Capital Leases	6.0	-	6.0	-	-
Fixed Rate Interest	56.3	9.5	24.5	15.6	6.7
Operating Leases	59.0	15.0	21.0	8.9	14.1
Purchase Obligations	82.6	81.2	1.4	-	-
Other Liabilities:					
Fair value of commodities futures contracts	121.3	95.2	26.1	-	-
Fair value of foreign currency forward contracts	72.5	72.5	-	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 561.0</u>	<u>\$ 280.3</u>	<u>\$ 95.5</u>	<u>\$ 70.2</u>	<u>\$ 115.0</u>

We utilize blanket purchase orders to communicate expected annual requirements to many of our suppliers. Requirements under blanket purchase orders generally do not become committed until six weeks prior to the company's scheduled unit production. The purchase obligation amount presented above represents the value of commitments considered firm.

Our pension plan continues to meet all funding requirements under ERISA regulations. We made a voluntary \$30 million contribution to our pension plan on June 30, 2005. See Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

During 2005, our company received full payment in the amount of \$34.1 million for the dip tube class action lawsuit receivable. All litigation associated with this issue has been concluded.

We have paid dividends for 66 consecutive years with payments increasing each of the last 14 years. We paid total dividends of \$.64 per share in 2005 compared with \$.62 per share in 2004.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Our sales in 2005 were \$1.69 billion, an increase of \$36.1 million, or 2.2 percent from sales of \$1.65 billion in 2004. The sales increase resulted from a \$27 million, or 46 percent, increase in sales at our China water heater operation. Sales in 2004 increased by \$122.4 million or eight percent from sales of \$1.53 billion in 2003. The sales increase was due to new higher priced water heater products as a result of regulatory changes, price increases associated with higher steel and freight costs and a 37 percent increase in China water heater sales.

Our gross profit margin for 2005 was 20.8 percent compared with 18.0 percent and 19.5 percent in 2004 and 2003, respectively. The increase in margin from 2004 to 2005 was attributable to price increases which restored margins to a more normalized relationship between price and costs for raw materials, fuel and freight at our water heater operation. The decline in margin from 2003 to 2004 was caused by higher costs at Water Systems for raw materials and freight as well as manufacturing inefficiencies.

Selling, general and administrative expense (SG&A) increased \$16.0 million from \$235.8 million in 2004. SG&A was 14.9 percent of sales in 2005 and 14.3 percent in 2004. The increase in SG&A in 2005 was caused by expansion in China, higher pension costs and a favorable reserve adjustment for State Duron water heater litigation in 2004. SG&A increased \$29.6 million from 2003 to 2004 as a result of higher selling and advertising expenses for Water Systems, expansion in China and higher administrative expenses related to pension and personnel costs.

We have significant pension benefit costs and credits that are developed from actuarial valuations. The valuations reflect key assumptions regarding, among other things, discount rates, expected return on plan assets, retirement ages and years of service. Consideration is given to current market conditions, including changes in interest rates, in making these assumptions. Our assumption for the expected rate of return on pension plan assets was 8.75 percent in 2005 and 9.00 percent in 2004. Our 2006 assumption for return on assets is 8.75 percent. We recognized pension expense of \$5.1 million in 2005 and income of \$6.0 million and \$11.6 million in 2004 and 2003, respectively, and pension expenses are reflected in cost of products sold and SG&A. See Note 11 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. We estimate that we will recognize approximately \$11.5 million of pension expense in 2006.

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In developing our expected long-term rate of return assumption, we evaluate our pension plan's target asset allocation, the historical long-term rates of return of equity and bond indices and the actual historical returns of our pension plan. Our plan's target allocation to equity managers is between 60 to 70 percent, with the remainder allocated primarily to bond managers and a small allocation to private equity managers. Due to market fluctuations, our actual asset allocation as of December 31, 2005, was 70 percent to equity managers, 24 percent to bond managers, four percent to private equity managers and the remainder in money market instruments. We regularly review our actual asset allocation and periodically rebalance our investments to our targeted allocation when considered appropriate. Our pension plan's historical 10-year and 25-year compounded annualized returns are 10.3 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively. We believe that with our target and actual allocation and the historical long-term returns of equity and bond indices as well as our actual historical returns, our 8.75 percent expected return on assets for 2006 is reasonable.

The discount rate assumptions used to determine future pension obligations at December 31, 2005 were based on the Hewitt Yield Curve (HYC), which was designed by Hewitt Associates to provide a means for plan sponsors to value the liabilities of their postretirement benefit plans. The HYC is a hypothetical double A yield curve represented by a series of annualized individual discount rates. Each bond issue underlying the HYC is required to have a rating of Aa or better by Moody's Investor Service, Inc. or a rating AA or better by Standard & Poor's. Prior to using the HYC rates, the discount rate assumptions for pension expense in 2005, 2004 and 2003 and the future pension obligations at December 31, 2004 were based on investment yields available on AA rated long-term corporate bonds. The discount rates determined on the basis described above were 5.75 percent at December 31, 2005 and 6.00 percent at December 31, 2004. We will continue to evaluate our actuarial assumptions at least annually, and we will adjust the assumptions as necessary.

Lowering the expected long-term rate of return on assets by 25 basis points would increase our net pension expense for 2006 by approximately \$1.8 million. Lowering the discount rate by 25 basis points would increase our 2006 net pension expense by approximately \$1.5 million.

In 2005, a pretax charge of \$16.6 million was recorded for restructuring and other charges. Of this charge, \$12.4 million was recognized in our Electrical Products segment. The closure of our Bray, Ireland motor facility in the second quarter accounted for \$7.0 million of the charge. This charge was non-deductible for tax purposes. An additional \$5.4 million charge was related to product repositioning programs at domestic motor plants. These two initiatives were substantially completed by the end of 2005 and are expected to generate approximately \$8.0 million in annual savings in 2006.

The remaining \$4.2 million of the \$16.6 million charge was recorded as corporate expense and is associated with previously owned businesses. Of this amount, \$1.2 million was taken to recognize exposure related to a leased facility in our previously owned automotive business which was sold to Tower Automotive, Inc. (Tower) in 1997. In connection with that transaction, we subleased our Corydon, Indiana facility to Tower. In 2005, Tower filed for bankruptcy and rejected the sublease agreement effective October 1, 2005. In order to minimize costs, we purchased the Corydon facility for \$4.5 million on October 11, 2005. The \$1.2 million charge represents an estimate of our expected net loss upon final disposition of this facility. The remaining \$3.0 million of the charge is associated with retained liabilities of businesses which were sold in 1997 through 2001. The majority of this amount relates to revised estimates for certain environmental liability exposure and employee benefit litigation matters.

Interest expense in 2005 declined by \$0.5 million to \$13.0 million as a result of lower debt levels which more than offset higher interest rates. Interest expense was \$13.5 million in 2004, compared with \$12.2 million in 2003. The \$1.3 million increase in 2004 was the result of modestly higher debt levels and interest rates compared with 2003.

Our effective tax rate was 32.3 percent in 2005, 25.5 percent in 2004 and 33.9 percent in 2003. The geographic composition of our 2004 pretax earnings resulted in a significant reduction of our effective 2004 tax rate as a greater proportion of earnings were recognized in the lower taxed countries of China and Mexico compared to the United States and Europe.

Our 2005 net earnings were \$46.5 million, an increase of \$11.1 million, or 31.4 percent, over net earnings of \$35.4 million in 2004. On a per share basis, 2005 earnings were \$1.54 compared with \$1.18 in 2004. Included in the 2005 net earnings was an after tax charge of \$12.9 million or \$0.42 per share for the restructuring and other expenses previously discussed.

Electrical Products

Sales in our Electrical Products segment in 2005 were \$861 million, unchanged from 2004 as improvements in pricing related to raw material cost inflation were offset by a decline in unit demand. Higher sales in our pump motor, distribution and Asian operations were offset by sales weakness in heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) and general industries as well as lost sales associated with the closure of our Bray, Ireland facility. Sales in 2004 were \$36.1 million higher than sales of \$824.6 million in 2003 due to higher unit volumes and price increases related to higher costs for steel and freight. Compared with 2003, lower 2004 sales to the HVAC market were more than offset by higher sales in the company's other business segments.

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Operating earnings at our Electrical Products segment were \$42.3 million in 2005 compared with \$51.5 million in 2004. As previously mentioned, the 2005 earnings included a pretax restructuring charge of \$12.4 million consisting of \$7.0 million associated with the Bray, Ireland plant closing and an additional \$5.4 million to downsize certain domestic facilities. We anticipate these restructuring activities to generate \$8 million of pretax savings in 2006. Operating earnings in 2004 were \$2.7 million less than earnings of \$54.2 million in 2003. Higher costs for steel and freight and certain administrative expenses more than offset the benefits of steel-related price increases and cost improvement programs.

In November 2005, the company completed its fourth acquisition in China with the purchase of Yueyang Zhongmin Special Electrical Machinery Co., Ltd. (Yueyang), a manufacturer of hermetic motors located in Yueyang City, Hunan Province, China. The total cost of the acquisition was \$17.9 million including fixed future payments of \$1.4 million and potential future payments not to exceed \$1.7 million. Yueyang has approximately \$15 million in annual sales and is expected to contribute between \$.03 and \$.05 per share to our 2006 earnings.

Water Systems

Sales for our Water Products segment were a record \$833.3 million in 2005, or \$40.9 million higher than sales of \$792.4 million in 2004. Sales at our China operation increased by \$27 million to \$86 million in 2005, representing an increase of 46%. The remainder of the sales increase was attributable to improved pricing that more than offset lower unit sales compared with 2004. Sales of \$792.4 million in 2004 increased by \$86.3 million over sales of \$706.1 million in 2003. The sales growth was driven by the introduction of higher efficiency residential water heaters, higher prices related to higher steel and freight costs, strong commercial volume, a 37 percent increase in our China operations and a full year's sales of flammable vapor ignition resistant products.

Operating earnings of \$79.5 million in 2005 were more than double earnings of \$36.8 million in 2004. The higher operating earnings were the result of improved pricing to offset higher raw material costs, enhanced manufacturing efficiency, higher sales in China and a \$4.0 million favorable adjustment to our warranty reserve. The warranty reserve adjustment was due to a change in customer return policies partially offset by steel cost increases. As a result of the improved relationship between pricing and raw material costs, gross profit returned to historical levels, and operating margin increased to 9.5 percent compared with 4.6 percent in 2004.

Operating earnings of \$36.8 million in 2004 were \$20.4 million lower than 2003. In spite of benefits related to new product introductions and stronger commercial business, associated improvements in operating earnings were more than offset by raw material cost increases, higher freight expenses, manufacturing inefficiencies and higher selling expense.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our accounting policies are described in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Also as disclosed in Note 1, the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires the use of estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty. Therefore, the determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment. Actual results inevitably will differ from those estimates, and such differences may be material to the financial statements.

The most significant accounting estimates inherent in the preparation of our financial statements include estimates associated with the evaluation of the recoverability of certain assets including goodwill as well as those estimates used in the determination of liabilities related to warranty activity, litigation, product liability, environmental matters, and pensions and other post-retirement benefits. Various assumptions and other factors underlie the determination of these significant estimates. The process of determining significant estimates is fact-specific and takes into account factors such as historical experience and trends, and in some cases, actuarial techniques. We constantly reevaluate these significant factors, and adjustments are made when facts and circumstances dictate. Historically, actual results have not significantly deviated from those determined using the estimates described above.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) has issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," and SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." We adopted SFAS No. 143 on January 1, 2003. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements. SFAS No. 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47 (FIN 47) to clarify the guidance included in SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations". FIN 47 requires companies to recognize a liability for the fair value of a legal obligation to perform asset retirement activities that are conditional on a future event if the amount can be reasonably

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estimated. If amounts cannot be reasonably estimated, certain disclosures will be required about the unrecognized asset retirement obligations. We adopted FIN 47 in 2005. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position.

On December 16, 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment", which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation". SFAS No. 123(R) supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and amends SFAS No. 95, "Statement of Cash Flows". Generally, the approach in SFAS No. 123(R) is similar to the approach described in SFAS No. 123. However, SFAS No. 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

SFAS No. 123(R) must be adopted no later than January 1, 2006. Early adoption will be permitted in periods in which financial statements have not yet been issued. We have adopted SFAS No. 123(R) on January 1, 2006.

As permitted by SFAS No. 123, we currently account for share-based payments to employees using APB Opinion No. 25's intrinsic value method and, as such, generally recognize no compensation cost for employee stock options. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R)'s fair value method could have a significant impact on our results of operations, although it will have no impact on our overall financial position. The impact of adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on levels of share-based payments granted in the future. However, had we adopted SFAS No. 123(R) in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS No. 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net earnings and earnings per share in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. SFAS No. 123(R) also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. While we cannot estimate what those amounts will be in the future (because they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options), the amount of operating cash flows recognized in prior periods for such excess tax deductions were \$4.5, \$2.5 and \$0.8 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - a replacement of APB No. 20 and SFAS No.3." The pronouncement requires that all voluntary changes in accounting principle be reported by retrospectively applying the principle to all prior periods that are presented in the financial statements. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. Our financial position, results of operations or cash flows will only be impacted by SFAS No. 154 if we implement changes in accounting principles that are addressed by the standard or correct accounting errors in future periods.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs." The statement requires abnormal amounts of inventory costs related to amounts of idle freight, handling costs and spoilage to be recognized as current period expenses. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005 with early adoption permitted. Our policy has been to handle inventory costs in a manner consistent with the provisions of this statement.

Outlook

On February 8, 2006 we issued a forecast for 2006 earnings of between \$2.30 and \$2.50 per share. The 2006 forecast includes expected nine month earnings accretion of \$.35 per share for the company's pending acquisition of GSW Inc. ("GSW"), after taking into account the effect of purchase accounting, transaction costs and expected synergies available to both the company's existing Water Systems unit and GSW.

Our Electrical Products business expects to report higher sales and profits in 2006 as a result of securing contracts for new business, the acquisition of the Yueyang Zhongmin commercial hermetic motors business in China, and pretax benefits from last year's restructuring initiatives of approximately \$8 million. The company is projecting sales of approximately \$60 million from new business. Included in this projection are the sales from the fourth quarter acquisition of Yueyang Zhongmin, which is expected to add sales of between \$15 and \$20 million and generate incremental earnings of as much as \$.05 per share. These gains will be partially offset by higher costs for copper, as well as higher peso costs, increased freight expense, and higher employee costs, particularly health care and pension expense. Additionally, because of the record breaking performance in the air conditioning market in 2005, we believe that the HVAC marketplace could prove difficult in the second half of the year, especially if extended cool spring weather tempers the normal air conditioning buying season.

Our Water Systems business is also projecting higher sales and income in 2006. Sales are expected to increase modestly as a result of improved residential wholesale water heater market penetration and growth in the market for commercial water heaters. Additionally, its China business is expected to grow at least 20% in 2006 to more than \$100 million from \$86 million in 2005. In spite of concerns about potential cost volatility for raw materials and freight, and related pricing offsets, we believe

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our Water Systems business could generate an operating margin of approximately 10% of sales in 2006, before inclusion of the GSW operating results.

On February 3, 2006, we entered into a Pre-Acquisition Agreement with GSW Inc., a Canadian corporation, of Oakville, Ontario, Canada (“GSW”). Under the agreement, we will make a cash offer (the “Offer”) to acquire all of the outstanding Class A and Class B common stock of GSW at a price of \$115 (Canadian) per share or approximately \$393.5 million (Canadian) in the aggregate. We simultaneously entered into a Deposit Agreement with the two majority shareholders of GSW (the “Majority Shareholders”), which own approximately 74 percent of the outstanding shares of GSW representing approximately 68 percent of the votes attached to the outstanding shares of GSW. Under this agreement, the Majority Shareholders irrevocably agreed to accept and deposit their shares to the Offer. On February 23, 2006, we, utilizing our subsidiary, A. O. Smith Enterprises Ltd. as the Offeror, began a takeover bid under Canadian law to acquire all of the issued and outstanding Class A and Class B shares of GSW. The tender offer will remain open for a minimum of 35 days after which, subject to certain conditions, A. O. Smith Enterprises Ltd. will be obligated to take up and pay for the shares tendered. Upon payment for the shares, we will take control of GSW. Thereafter, we will take action to acquire the remainder of the outstanding stock of GSW. We and our subsidiary have secured financing for the acquisition through a group of ten banks.

With respect to GSW, we anticipate a fairly straightforward integration that will optimize operational and logistical efficiencies and that is expected to be completed by the end of next year. We are projecting that the inclusion of nine months of GSW’s earnings for 2006 will add approximately \$11 million (U.S.) of after tax income, or \$.35 per share, to our earnings for 2006, after taking into account the effect of purchase accounting, transaction costs and expected synergies available to both our existing Water Systems unit and GSW.

OTHER MATTERS

Environmental

Our operations are governed by a number of federal, state and local environmental laws concerning the generation and management of hazardous materials, the discharge of pollutants into the environment and remediation of sites owned by the company or third parties. We have expended financial and managerial resources complying with such laws. Expenditures related to environmental matters were not material in 2005 and are not expected to be material in any single year. Although we believe that our operations are substantially in compliance with such laws and maintain procedures designed to maintain compliance, there are no assurances that substantial additional costs for compliance will not be incurred in the future. However, since the same laws govern our competitors, we should not be placed at a competitive disadvantage.

Market Risk

We are exposed to various types of market risks, primarily currency and certain commodities. We monitor our risks in such areas on a continuous basis and generally enter into forward and futures contracts to minimize such exposures for periods of less than one year. We do not engage in speculation in our derivatives strategies. Further discussion regarding derivative instruments is contained in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Commodity risks include raw material price fluctuations. We use futures contracts to fix the cost of our expected needs for certain raw materials (i.e. copper and aluminum) with the objective of reducing price risk. Futures contracts are purchased over time periods and at volume levels which approximate expected usage. At December 31, 2005, we had commodity futures contracts amounting to \$121.3 million of commodity purchases. A hypothetical ten percent change in the underlying commodity price of such contracts would have a potential impact of \$12.1 million. It is important to note that gains and losses from the company’s futures contract activities will be offset by gains and losses in the underlying commodity purchase transactions being hedged.

In addition, we enter into foreign currency forward contracts to minimize the effect of fluctuating foreign currencies. At December 31, 2005, we had net foreign currency contracts outstanding of \$72.5 million. Assuming a hypothetical ten percent movement in the respective currencies, the potential foreign exchange gain or loss associated with the change in rates would amount to \$7.3 million. It is important to note that gains and losses from our forward contract activities will be offset by gains and losses in the underlying transactions being hedged.

Our earnings exposure related to movements in interest rates is primarily derived from outstanding floating-rate debt instruments that are determined by short-term money market rates. At December 31, 2005, we had \$13.6 million in outstanding floating-rate debt with a weighted-average interest rate of 3.5 percent at year end. A hypothetical ten percent annual increase or decrease in the year-end average cost of our outstanding floating-rate debt would result in a change in annual pretax interest expense of less than \$0.1 million.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains statements that we believe are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of words such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “intend,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “continue,” or words of similar meaning. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated as of the date of this release. Factors that could cause such a variance include the following: significant increases in raw material prices; competitive pressures on the company’s businesses; instability in the company’s electric motor and water products markets; adverse changes in general economic conditions; and the potential that assumptions on which the company based its expectations are inaccurate or will prove to be incorrect.

We have made forward-looking statements in this filing pertaining to the planned acquisition of GSW that are also subject to risks and uncertainties. Such statements are based on A.O. Smith projections that reflect historical information concerning GSW Inc., A. O. Smith’s projections concerning future results of GSW Inc. and certain assumptions by A. O. Smith. Such statements include the expected timing of the acquisition and assumptions regarding the impact of purchase accounting and the ultimate attainment of projected synergies.

Forward-looking statements included in this form 10k are made only as of the date of this filing, and the company is under no obligation to update these statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributed to the company, or persons acting on its behalf, are qualified entirely by these cautionary statements.

ITEM 7A – QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See “Market Risk” above.

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ITEM 8 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
A. O. Smith Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of A. O. Smith Corporation as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits 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 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 financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of A. O. Smith Corporation at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005, 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 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 A. O. Smith Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 2, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
February 2, 2006

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December 31 (dollars in millions)

	2005	2004
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 24.0	\$ 25.1
Receivables	278.8	281.6
Inventories	225.4	233.5
Deferred income taxes	9.9	12.1
Other current assets	37.9	33.9
Total Current Assets	576.0	586.2
Net property, plant and equipment	356.9	358.8
Goodwill	313.0	303.8
Other intangibles	10.5	9.4
Deferred income taxes	3.4	-
Other assets	32.9	55.8
Total Assets	\$ 1,292.7	\$ 1,314.0
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Trade payables	\$ 205.1	\$ 158.8
Accrued payroll and benefits	33.5	28.3
Accrued liabilities	39.2	32.1
Product warranty	17.3	17.5
Income taxes	5.6	1.1
Long-term debt due within one year	6.9	8.6
Total Current Liabilities	307.6	246.4
Long-term debt	162.4	272.5
Product warranty	35.1	42.3
Post-retirement benefit obligation	16.6	16.8
Deferred income taxes	-	11.6
Pension liability	110.4	87.9
Other liabilities	47.7	45.9
Total Liabilities	679.8	723.4
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock	-	-
Class A Common Stock (shares issued 8,500,155 and 8,522,912)	42.5	42.6
Common Stock (shares issued 24,049,307 and 24,026,450)	24.0	24.0
Capital in excess of par value	69.7	70.8
Retained earnings	675.9	648.4
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(136.4)	(112.3)
Unearned compensation	(3.8)	(3.4)
Treasury stock at cost	(59.0)	(79.5)
Total Stockholders' Equity	612.9	590.6
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 1,292.7	\$ 1,314.0

See accompanying notes which are an integral part of these statements.

[Table of Contents](#)**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS**

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	2005	2004	2003
Net sales	\$ 1,689.2	\$ 1,653.1	\$ 1,530.7
Cost of products sold	<u>1,337.2</u>	<u>1,355.1</u>	<u>1,232.0</u>
Gross profit	352.0	298.0	298.7
Selling, general and administrative expenses	251.8	235.8	206.2
Restructuring and other charges	16.6	-	-
Interest expense	13.0	13.5	12.2
Other expense - net	<u>1.9</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>
	68.7	47.5	79.0
Provision for income taxes	<u>22.2</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>26.8</u>
Net Earnings	<u>\$ 46.5</u>	<u>\$ 35.4</u>	<u>\$ 52.2</u>
Net Earnings Per Share of Common Stock	<u>\$ 1.57</u>	<u>\$ 1.21</u>	<u>\$ 1.80</u>
Diluted Net Earnings Per Share of Common Stock	<u>\$ 1.54</u>	<u>\$ 1.18</u>	<u>\$ 1.76</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)

	2005	2004	2003
Net Earnings	\$ 46.5	\$ 35.4	\$ 52.2
Other comprehensive earnings (loss)			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(0.9)	2.4	4.2
Unrealized net gain on cash flow derivative instruments, less related income tax effect of \$(3.2) in 2005, \$(1.4) in 2004 and \$(8.4) in 2003	5.0	2.2	13.1
Adjustment to additional minimum pension liability less related income tax effect of \$18.0 in 2005, \$12.6 in 2004 and \$(4.7) in 2003	<u>(28.2)</u>	<u>(19.7)</u>	<u>7.4</u>
Comprehensive Earnings	<u>\$ 22.4</u>	<u>\$ 20.3</u>	<u>\$ 76.9</u>

See accompanying notes which are an integral part of these statements.

[Table of Contents](#)**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)

	2005	2004	2003
Operating Activities			
Net earnings	\$ 46.5	\$ 35.4	\$ 52.2
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	52.8	53.9	52.1
Net change in current assets and liabilities	78.7	(24.1)	(77.5)
Net change in noncurrent assets and liabilities	6.8	(1.4)	(2.3)
Other	<u>1.9</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>4.4</u>
Cash Provided by Operating Activities	186.7	66.6	28.9
Investing Activities			
Acquisition of businesses	(14.8)	(2.3)	(4.8)
Capital expenditures	(50.6)	(48.4)	(48.6)
Other investing activities	<u>(4.5)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Cash Used in Investing Activities	(69.9)	(50.7)	(53.4)
Financing Activities			
Short-term debt retired - net	-	-	(13.7)
Long-term debt incurred	-	14.3	50.0
Long-term debt retired	(111.8)	(8.6)	(11.7)
Net proceeds from option activity	12.9	3.0	2.6
Dividends paid	<u>(19.0)</u>	<u>(18.2)</u>	<u>(16.8)</u>
Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(117.9)	(9.5)	10.4
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1.1)	6.4	(14.1)
Cash and cash equivalents-beginning of year	<u>25.1</u>	<u>18.7</u>	<u>32.8</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents-End of Year	<u>\$ 24.0</u>	<u>\$ 25.1</u>	<u>\$ 18.7</u>

See accompanying notes which are an integral part of these statements.

[Table of Contents](#)**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)

	2005	2004	2003
Class A Common Stock			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 42.6	\$ 42.7	\$ 43.0
Conversion of Class A Common Stock	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>(0.3)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 42.5</u>	<u>\$ 42.6</u>	<u>\$ 42.7</u>
Common Stock			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 24.0	\$ 24.0	\$ 24.0
Conversion of Class A Common Stock	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 24.0</u>	<u>\$ 24.0</u>	<u>\$ 24.0</u>
Capital in Excess of Par Value			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 70.8	\$ 73.9	\$ 73.5
Conversion of Class A Common Stock	0.1	0.1	0.3
Exercise of stock options	(9.2)	(5.4)	(0.9)
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	4.5	2.5	0.8
Stock incentives and directors' compensation	<u>3.5</u>	<u>(0.3)</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 69.7</u>	<u>\$ 70.8</u>	<u>\$ 73.9</u>
Retained Earnings			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 648.4	\$ 631.2	\$ 595.8
Net earnings	46.5	35.4	52.2
Cash dividends on Common Stock	<u>(19.0)</u>	<u>(18.2)</u>	<u>(16.8)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 675.9</u>	<u>\$ 648.4</u>	<u>\$ 631.2</u>
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (112.3)	\$ (97.2)	\$ (121.9)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(0.9)	2.4	4.2
Unrealized net gain on cash flow derivative instruments, less related income tax effect of \$(3.2) in 2005, \$(1.4) in 2004 and \$(8.4) in 2003	5.0	2.2	13.1
Adjustment to additional minimum pension liability less related income tax effect of \$18.0 in 2005, \$12.6 in 2004 and \$(4.7) in 2003	<u>(28.2)</u>	<u>(19.7)</u>	<u>7.4</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ (136.4)</u>	<u>\$ (112.3)</u>	<u>\$ (97.2)</u>
Unearned Compensation			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (3.4)	\$ -	\$ -
Issuance of restricted stock, net of amortization	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>(3.4)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ (3.8)</u>	<u>\$ (3.4)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Treasury Stock			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (79.5)	\$ (91.1)	\$ (96.0)
Exercise of stock options, net of 148,939 shares surrendered as proceeds in 2005 and net of 127,352 shares surrendered as proceeds in 2004	20.0	7.2	3.5
Stock incentives and directors' compensation	<u>0.5</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ (59.0)</u>	<u>\$ (79.5)</u>	<u>\$ (91.1)</u>
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>\$ 612.9</u>	<u>\$ 590.6</u>	<u>\$ 583.5</u>

See accompanying notes which are an integral part of these statements.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

Organization. A. O. Smith Corporation (the company) is a manufacturer serving customers worldwide. The company's major product lines include fractional horsepower alternating current (A/C), direct current (D/C), hermetic and integral horsepower electric motors, as well as residential and commercial water heaters. The company's products are manufactured and marketed primarily in North America. Electric motors are sold principally to original equipment manufacturers and distributors. Water heaters are sold principally to plumbing wholesalers and retail outlets.

Consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the company and its wholly owned subsidiaries after elimination of intercompany transactions.

Use of estimates. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the accompanying financial statements and notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and trade payables approximated fair value as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, due to the short maturities of these instruments. The carrying amount of long-term debt approximated fair value as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, based on current rates offered to the company for debt with the same or similar maturities. The fair values of derivative financial instruments are discussed later in this footnote.

Foreign currency translation. For all subsidiaries outside the United States, with the exception of all Mexican operations and substantially all of the China operations of the company's Electrical Products segment, the company uses the local currency as the functional currency. For those operations using a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar, assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at year-end exchange rates, and revenues and expenses are translated at weighted-average exchange rates. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The Mexican operations and the majority of the China operations of the company's Electrical Products segment use the U.S. dollar as the functional currency as such operations are a direct and integral component of the company's U.S. operations. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions are included in net earnings.

Cash and cash equivalents. The company considers all highly liquid investments, generally with a maturity of three months or less when purchased, to be cash equivalents.

Inventory valuation. Inventories are carried at lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for substantially all domestic inventories, which comprise 85 percent and 88 percent of the company's total inventory at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Inventories of foreign subsidiaries and supplies are determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

Property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed primarily by the straight-line method. The estimated service lives used to compute depreciation are generally 25 to 50 years for buildings, 5 to 20 years for equipment and 3 to 5 years for software. Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred.

Goodwill and other intangibles. The company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," effective January 1, 2002. Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets (totaling \$3.0 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004) are no longer amortized but are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis. Separable intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives which range from 5 to 30 years.

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Impairment of long-lived and amortizable intangible assets. Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If the sum of the expected undiscounted cash flows is less than the carrying value of the related asset or group of assets, a loss is recognized for the difference between the fair value and carrying value of the asset or group of assets. Such analyses necessarily involve significant judgment.

Derivative instruments. SFAS No. 133, as amended, requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value and establishes criteria for designation and effectiveness of the hedging relationships. Any fair value changes are recorded in net earnings or other comprehensive earnings.

The company utilizes certain derivative instruments to enhance its ability to manage currency exposures and raw materials price risks. Derivative instruments are entered into for periods consistent with the related underlying exposures and do not constitute positions independent of those exposures. The company does not enter into contracts for speculative purposes. The contracts are executed with major financial institutions with no credit loss anticipated for failure of the counterparties to perform.

Commodity Futures Contracts

In addition to entering into supply arrangements in the normal course of business, the company also enters into futures contracts to fix the cost of certain raw material purchases, principally copper and aluminum, with the objective of minimizing changes in cost due to market price fluctuations.

The commodity futures contracts are designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges of a forecasted transaction. Derivative commodity assets of \$23.0 million and \$13.9 million are recorded in other current assets as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The value of the effective portion of the contracts of \$22.3 million and \$13.6 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, and reclassified into cost of products sold in the period in which the underlying transaction was recorded in earnings. Ineffective portions of the commodity hedges are recorded in earnings in the period in which the ineffectiveness occurs. The impact of hedge ineffectiveness on earnings was not material in 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

The company is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk as a result of transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of certain subsidiaries. The company utilizes foreign currency forward purchase and sale contracts to manage the volatility associated with foreign currency purchases, sales and certain intercompany transactions in the normal course of business. Contracts typically have maturities of one year or less. Principal currencies include the Mexican peso, Hungarian forint, British pound, Canadian dollar, Euro and U.S. dollar.

Forward contracts are designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges of a forecasted transaction. Derivative currency assets of \$4.9 and \$5.3 million as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, are recorded in other current assets. Gains and losses on these instruments are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, until the underlying transaction is recorded in earnings. When the hedged item is realized, gains or losses are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss to the statement of earnings. The assessment of effectiveness for forward contracts is based on changes in the forward rates. These hedges have been determined to be perfectly effective.

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1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The majority of the amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss for cash flow hedges is expected to be reclassified into earnings within one year.

The following table summarizes, by currency, the contractual amounts of the company's foreign currency forward contracts.

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005		2004	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
Euro	\$ 3.5	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.6	\$ 6.5
Canadian dollar	-	3.0	-	4.3
Hungarian forint	2.4	-	1.3	-
Mexican peso	65.8	-	109.7	-
Total	<u>\$ 71.7</u>	<u>\$ 5.3</u>	<u>\$ 113.6</u>	<u>\$ 10.8</u>

The forward contracts in place at December 31, 2005 and 2004, amounted to approximately 61 percent and 89 percent, respectively, of the company's anticipated subsequent year exposure for those currencies hedged.

Revenue recognition. The company recognizes revenue upon transfer of title, which generally occurs upon shipment of the product to the customer.

Contracts and customer purchase orders are generally used to determine the existence of an arrangement. Shipping documents are used to verify delivery. The company assesses whether the selling price is fixed or determinable based upon the payment terms associated with the transaction and whether the sales price is subject to refund or adjustment. The company assesses collectibility based primarily on the creditworthiness of the customer as determined by credit checks and analysis, as well as the customer's payment history.

Accruals for customer returns for defective product are based on historical experience with similar types of sales. Accruals for rebates and incentives are based on pricing agreements and are generally tied to sales volume. Changes in such accruals may be required if future returns differ from historical experience or if actual sales volume differs from estimated sales volume. Rebates and incentives are recognized as a reduction of sales.

Shipping and handling costs billed to customers are included in net sales and the related costs are included in cost of products sold.

Advertising. Advertising costs are charged to operations as incurred and amounted to \$24.4, \$23.7, and \$18.4 million during 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Research and development. Research and development costs are charged to operations as incurred and amounted to \$36.0, \$35.9 and \$34.6 million during 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Product warranty. The company's products carry warranties that generally range from one to six years and are based on terms that are generally accepted in the market. The company records a liability for the expected cost of warranty-related claims at the time of sale. The allocation of our warranty liability between current and long-term is based on expected warranty claims to be paid in the next year as determined by historical product failure rates.

The following table presents the company's product warranty liability activity in 2005 and 2004:

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005	2004
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 59.8	\$ 62.1
Expense	29.8	30.9
Claims settled	(37.2)	(33.2)
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 52.4</u>	<u>\$ 59.8</u>

Warranty expense for 2005 included a net \$4.0 million favorable adjustment at the Water Systems segment resulting from a change in estimate due to a change in customer return policies partially offset by steel cost increases.

Environmental costs. The company accrues for losses associated with environmental obligations when such losses are probable and reasonably estimable. Costs of estimated future expenditures are not discounted to their present value. Recoveries of environmental costs from other parties are recorded as assets when their receipt is considered probable. The accruals are adjusted as facts and circumstances change.

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock-based compensation. The company has one stock-based employee compensation plan (see Note 10). SFAS No. 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation,” encourages, but does not require, companies to record compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value. The company has chosen to continue applying Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees,” and related interpretations in accounting for its stock-based compensation plan. Accordingly, because the number of shares is fixed and the exercise price of the stock options equals the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense has been recognized.

Had compensation cost been determined based upon the fair value at the grant date for awards under the plans based on the provisions of SFAS No. 123, the company’s pro forma earnings and earnings per share would have been as follows:

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	2005	2004	2003
Earnings:			
As reported	\$ 46.5	\$ 35.4	\$ 52.2
Add: Stock-based employee compensation expense recorded for restricted stock awards, net of tax	2.7	0.9	0.3
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of tax	(3.8)	(2.9)	(2.1)
Pro forma	<u>\$ 45.4</u>	<u>\$ 33.4</u>	<u>\$ 50.4</u>
Earnings per share:			
As reported:			
Basic	\$ 1.57	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.80
Diluted	1.54	1.18	1.76
Pro forma:			
Basic	\$ 1.53	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.74
Diluted	1.50	1.12	1.70

Earnings per share of common stock. The numerator for the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share is net earnings. The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted weighted-average shares used in the earnings per share calculations:

	2005	2004	2003
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted-average shares outstanding	29,704,635	29,279,100	29,031,289
Effect of dilutive stock options and restricted stock	576,971	633,737	679,564
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	<u>30,281,606</u>	<u>29,912,837</u>	<u>29,710,853</u>

Reclassifications. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2005 presentation.

New accounting standards. During 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 143, “Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations,” and SFAS No. 146, “Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities.” SFAS No. 143 was adopted by the company on January 1, 2003. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the company’s consolidated financial statements. SFAS No. 146 is effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the company’s consolidated financial statements.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47 (FIN 47) to clarify the guidance included in SFAS No. 143, “Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations”. FIN 47 requires companies to recognize a liability for the fair value of a legal obligation to perform asset retirement activities that are conditional on a future event if the amount can be reasonably estimated. If amounts cannot be reasonably estimated, certain disclosures will be required about the unrecognized asset retirement obligations. FIN 47 was adopted by the company in 2005. Adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the company’s consolidated financial position.

On December 16, 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), “Share-Based Payment”, which is a revision of SFAS No. 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation”. SFAS No. 123(R) supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees”, and amends SFAS No. 95, “Statement of Cash Flows”. Generally, the approach in SFAS No. 123(R) is similar to the approach described in SFAS No. 123. However, SFAS No. 123(R) requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. Pro forma disclosure is no longer an alternative.

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

In April 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission amended the effective date of SFAS No. 123(R) to the first interim period of the first fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005. Early adoption will be permitted in periods in which financial statements have not yet been issued. The company is required to adopt SFAS No. 123(R) on January 1, 2006. SFAS No. 123(R) permits public companies to adopt its requirements using one of two methods: (1) a “modified prospective” method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of SFAS No. 123(R) for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of SFAS No. 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS No. 123(R) that remain unvested on the effective date; or (2) a “modified retrospective” method which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate all prior periods presented based on the amounts previously recognized under SFAS No. 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures. The company plans to adopt SFAS No. 123 (R) using the modified-prospective method.

As permitted by SFAS No. 123, the company currently accounts for share-based payments to employees using APB Opinion No. 25’s intrinsic value method and, as such, generally recognizes no compensation cost for employee stock options. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R)’s fair value method could have a significant impact on our results of operations, although it will have no impact on our overall financial position. The impact of adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on levels of share-based payments granted in the future. However, had we adopted SFAS No. 123(R) in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS No. 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net earnings and earnings per share earlier in this note. SFAS No. 123(R) also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. While the company cannot estimate what those amounts will be in the future (because they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options), the amount of operating cash flows recognized in prior periods for such excess tax deductions were \$4.5, \$2.5 and \$0.8 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections—a replacement of APB No. 20 and SFAS No.3.” The pronouncement requires that all voluntary changes in accounting principle be reported by retrospectively applying the principle to all prior periods that are presented in the financial statements. The statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005. The company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows will only be impacted by SFAS No. 154 if it implements changes in accounting principles that are addressed by the standard or corrects accounting errors in future periods.

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, “Inventory Costs.” The statement requires abnormal amounts of inventory costs related to amounts of idle freight, handling costs and spoilage to be recognized as current period expenses. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005 with early adoption permitted. The company’s policy has been to handle inventory costs in a manner consistent with the provisions of this statement.

2. Acquisitions

In November 2005, the company acquired Yueyang Zhongmin Special Electrical Machinery Co., Ltd. (Yueyang), a manufacturer of hermetic motors located in Yueyang City, Hunan Province, China. The total cost of the acquisition was \$17.9 million including fixed future payments of \$1.4 million as well as potential future payments not to exceed \$1.7 million subject to reductions for claims the company may make if there are any breaches of the representations and warranties made by the selling shareholders under the acquisition agreement. This cost exceeded the fair value of the net assets acquired by \$10.6 million which was recorded as goodwill in the Electrical Products segment.

In November 2003, the company acquired certain net assets of Taicang Special Motor Co., Ltd. (Taicang), a manufacturer of commercial hermetic electric motors located in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, China. The total cost of the acquisition was \$4.0 million including future payments of \$2.3 million which were made in 2004. This cost exceeded the fair value of the net assets acquired by \$0.4 million which was recorded as goodwill in the Electrical Products segment.

The respective purchase prices for the Yueyang and Taicang acquisitions were allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based upon current estimates of their respective fair values at the date of acquisition. The operating results of these companies have been included in the company’s consolidated financial statements since the dates of acquisition. The pro forma effect of the Yueyang and Taicang acquisitions would not be significant to operating results in 2005 and 2003, respectively.

3. Restructuring and Other Charges

Electrical Products Restructuring and Related Charges

In 2005, Electrical Products announced their intention to close the motor operation in Bray, Ireland which supplies large commercial hermetic motors to European air conditioning and refrigeration customers. Pre-tax restructuring and related charges of \$7.0 million were recognized in 2005 related to the Bray plant closure. No tax deduction is available in Ireland for restructuring costs. The Bray closure is substantially complete as of December 31, 2005 and is expected to generate annual savings of more than \$3.0 million beginning in 2006.

In 2005 the company has also announced an additional restructuring initiative associated with product repositioning programs at domestic motor plants. Restructuring and related charges of \$5.4 million were recognized in 2005 for the domestic repositioning activities. The domestic repositioning activities are substantially complete as of December 31, 2005 and are expected to generate annual pre-tax savings of approximately \$5.0 million.

The following table presents an analysis of the company's Electrical Products restructuring reserve as of and for the year ended December 31, 2005 (dollars in millions):

	Severance Costs	Lease Cancellation Costs	Asset Impairment	Other	Total
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Expense recognized	6.9	1.8	3.2	0.5	12.4
Cash payments	(5.7)	(0.3)	-	(0.5)	(6.5)
Asset disposal	-	-	(2.7)	-	(2.7)
Balance at December 31, 2005	<u>\$ 1.2</u>	<u>\$ 1.5</u>	<u>\$ 0.5</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 3.2</u>

Other Charges – Tower Automotive, Inc.

The company was the primary lessee on a facility lease in Corydon, Indiana related to a business sold to Tower Automotive, Inc. (Tower) in 1997. The company entered into a sublease arrangement with Tower in 1997 with the same terms and conditions as the company lease. Tower filed for bankruptcy on February 2, 2005 and subsequently notified the company that it would reject the sublease arrangement effective October 1, 2005. In order to minimize costs, the company purchased the Corydon facility for \$4.5 million on October 11, 2005. The company recognized in the second quarter a \$1.2 million expense related to this facility which represents the company's estimate of its ultimate net loss upon disposition.

Other Charges – Previously Owned Businesses

In the fourth quarter of 2005, the company recognized \$3.0 million of expense associated with retained liabilities of previously owned businesses which were sold by the company between 1997 – 2001. The majority of the \$3.0 million expense related to revised estimates for certain environmental liability exposure (\$1.6 million) as well as a revised estimate for certain employee benefit litigation matters (\$1.1 million).

4. Statement of Cash Flows

Supplemental cash flow information is as follows:

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005	2004	2003
Net change in current assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	\$ 7.6	\$ (44.9)	\$ (21.2)
Inventories	12.1	12.9	(45.2)
Other current assets	1.3	(2.5)	(1.5)
Trade payables	43.5	14.3	13.1
Accrued liabilities, including payroll and benefits	7.9	(9.5)	(25.8)
Income taxes	6.3	5.6	3.1
	<u>\$ 78.7</u>	<u>\$ (24.1)</u>	<u>\$ (77.5)</u>

[Table of Contents](#)**5. Inventories**

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005	2004
Finished products	\$ 145.9	\$ 141.6
Work in process	48.5	57.7
Raw materials	86.0	81.7
Inventories, at FIFO cost	280.4	281.0
LIFO reserve	55.0	47.5
	<u>\$ 225.4</u>	<u>\$ 233.5</u>

6. Property, Plant and Equipment

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005	2004
Land	\$ 9.3	\$ 9.3
Buildings	148.5	136.8
Equipment	620.7	606.6
Software	26.7	21.1
	805.2	773.8
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	448.3	415.0
	<u>\$ 356.9</u>	<u>\$ 358.8</u>

7. Goodwill

The company concluded that no impairment existed at the time of the annual impairment tests which were performed in the fourth quarter of 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The two reporting units used to test goodwill for impairment are Electrical Products and Water Systems.

There were no changes in the carrying amount of goodwill in 2004. Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2005, consisted of the following:

(dollars in millions)	Electrical Products	Water Systems	Total
Balance at December 31, 2004	\$ 235.2	\$ 68.6	\$ 303.8
Acquisition of business (see Note 2)	10.6	-	10.6
Adjustment to 2002 acquisition (see Note 12)	-	(1.4)	(1.4)
Balance at December 31, 2005	<u>\$ 245.8</u>	<u>\$ 67.2</u>	<u>\$ 313.0</u>

8. Debt and Lease Commitments

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005	2004
Bank credit lines, average year-end interest rate of 4.8% for 2005 and 2.8% for 2004	\$ 1.9	\$ 6.6
Commercial paper, average year-end interest rate of 4.3% for 2005 and 2.4% for 2004	5.1	104.5
Term notes with insurance companies, expiring through 2018, average year-end interest rate of 6.1% for 2005 and 6.2% for 2004	148.9	157.5
Other notes, expiring through 2012, average year-end interest rate of 2.6% for 2005 and 2.5% for 2004	13.4	12.5
	169.3	281.1
Less long-term debt due within one year	6.9	8.6
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 162.4</u>	<u>\$ 272.5</u>

8. Debt and Lease Commitments (continued)

The company has a \$265 million multi year revolving credit agreement with a group of eight financial institutions, which expires on June 10, 2009. Borrowings under the company's bank credit lines and commercial paper borrowings are supported by the revolving credit agreement. As a result of the long-term nature of this facility, the commercial paper and credit line borrowings are classified as long-term debt at December 31, 2005 and 2004. At its option, the company maintains either cash balances or pays fees for bank credit and services.

During June 2003, the company issued an additional \$50 million in senior notes with two insurance companies. The notes range in maturity between 2013 and 2016 and carry a weighted-average interest rate of slightly less than 4.5 percent. The proceeds of the notes were used to repay commercial paper and revolver borrowing.

Scheduled maturities of long-term debt within each of the five years subsequent to December 31, 2005, are as follows: 2006-\$6.9; 2007-\$6.9; 2008-\$15.6; 2009-\$24.6; 2010-\$21.1 million.

Future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating leases relating mostly to office, manufacturing and warehouse facilities total \$59.0 million and are due as follows: 2006-\$15.0; 2007-\$12.4; 2008-\$8.6; 2009-\$5.2; 2010-\$3.7; and thereafter - \$14.1 million. Rent expense, including payments under operating leases, was \$24.9, \$25.2 and \$22.4 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Interest paid by the company was \$13.0, \$13.5, and \$12.2 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

9. Stockholders' Equity

The company's authorized capital consists of 3 million shares of Preferred Stock \$1 par value, 14 million shares of Class A Common Stock \$5 par value, and 60 million shares of Common Stock \$1 par value. The Common Stock has equal dividend rights with Class A Common Stock and is entitled, as a class, to elect 25 percent of the Board of Directors and has 1/10th vote per share on all other matters.

During 2005, 2004 and 2003, 22,757, 8,018 and 64,505 shares, respectively, of Class A Common Stock were converted into Common Stock. Regular dividends paid on the Class A Common Stock and Common Stock amounted to \$.64, \$.62 and \$.58 per share in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

At December 31, 2005, 32,595 and 2,103,468 shares of Class A Common Stock and Common Stock, respectively, were held as treasury stock. At December 31, 2004, 32,595 and 2,851,637 shares of Class A Common Stock and Common Stock, respectively, were held as treasury stock.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss is as follows:

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005	2004
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 2.3	\$ 3.2
Unrealized net gain on cash flow derivative instruments	16.5	11.5
Additional minimum pension liability	(155.2)	(127.0)
	<u>\$ (136.4)</u>	<u>\$ (112.3)</u>

10. Stock Options and Restricted Stock

The company adopted the A. O. Smith Combined Executive Incentive Compensation Plan (the "plan") effective January 1, 2002. The plan superseded and replaced two predecessor incentive compensation plans. The plan provides for the issuance of 1.5 million stock options at exercise prices equal to the fair value of Common Stock on the date of grant. Additionally, any shares that would have been available for stock option grants under either of the predecessor plans, if such plans were in effect, will be available for granting of stock option awards under the plan. The options granted in 2005 become exercisable three years from date of grant. Of the 228,300 options granted in 2004, 71,700 become exercisable one year from date of grant and 156,600 become exercisable three years from date of grant. The options granted in 2003 become exercisable one year from date of grant. For active employees, all options granted in 2005, 2004 and 2003 expire ten years after date of grant. The number of shares available for granting of options at December 31, 2005, was 314,550.

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10. Stock Options and Restricted Stock (continued)

Participants may also be awarded shares of restricted stock under the plan. The company granted 135,000, 149,000 and 49,100 shares of restricted Common Stock under the plan in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The restricted shares were valued at \$3.9, \$3.9 and \$1.4 million at the date of issuance in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and will be recognized as compensation expense ratably over the three-year vesting period. Compensation expense of \$4.3, \$1.5 and \$0.6 million was recognized in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Restricted stock compensation expense in 2005 included \$1.8 million of expense associated with the accelerated vesting of restricted stock awards for certain executives who retired in 2005.

Changes in option shares, all of which are Common Stock, were as follows:

	Weighted-Avg. Per Share Exercise Price	Years Ended December 31		
		2005	2004	2003
Outstanding at beginning of year	\$ 20.61	2,641,200	2,724,600	2,585,000
Granted				
2005--\$27.58 to \$29.20 per share	28.95	175,600		
2004--\$23.98 to \$35.29 per share			228,300	
2003--\$28.70 per share				286,400
Exercised				
2005--\$13.56 to \$29.03 per share	17.63	(885,050)		
2004--\$13.56 to \$18.31 per share			(311,700)	
2003--\$16.33 to \$18.33 per share				(146,800)
Terminated				
2005--\$24.64 to \$28.70 per share	26.43	(10,900)	-	-
Outstanding at end of year (2005--\$13.56 to \$35.29 per share)	22.75	<u>1,920,850</u>	<u>2,641,200</u>	<u>2,724,600</u>
Exercisable at end of year	\$ 22.13	<u>1,745,250</u>	<u>2,412,900</u>	<u>2,438,200</u>

The following table summarizes weighted-average information by range of exercise prices for stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2005:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding at December 31, 2005	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Options Exercisable at December 31, 2005	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life
\$13.56	132,100	\$ 13.56	132,100	\$ 13.56	5 years
\$15.14 to \$18.33	669,900	16.13	669,900	16.13	4 years
\$23.98 to \$35.29	1,118,850	27.81	943,250	27.59	7 years
	<u>1,920,850</u>		<u>1,745,250</u>		

The weighted-average fair value per option at the date of grant during 2005, 2004 and 2003, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, was \$10.72, \$10.31 and \$11.14, respectively. Assumptions were as follows:

	2005	2004	2003
Expected life (years)	6.6	6.5	6.4
Risk-free interest rate	4.2%	4.0%	3.7%
Dividend yield	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Expected volatility	39.9%	43.3%	43.9%

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11. Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefits

The company provides retirement benefits for all United States employees including benefits for employees of previously owned businesses which were earned up to the date of sale. The company also has several foreign pension plans, none of which are material to the company's financial position.

The company has a defined-contribution profit sharing and retirement plan covering the majority of its salaried nonunion employees which provides for annual company contributions of 35 percent to 140 percent of qualifying contributions made by participating employees. The amount of the company's contribution in excess of 35 percent is dependent upon the company's profitability. The company also has defined-contribution plans for certain hourly employees which provide for annual matching company contributions.

The company has several unfunded defined-benefit post-retirement plans covering certain hourly and salaried employees that provide medical and life insurance benefits from retirement to age 65. Certain hourly employees retiring after January 1, 1996, are subject to a maximum annual benefit and salaried employees hired after December 31, 1993, are not eligible for post-retirement medical benefits.

Obligations and Funded Status

The following tables present the changes in benefit obligations, plan assets and funded status for domestic pension and post-retirement plans and the components of net periodic benefit costs.

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	Pension Benefits		Post-retirement Benefits	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Change in benefit obligations				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ (779.5)	\$ (751.3)	\$ (17.8)	\$ (17.3)
Service cost	(9.2)	(8.6)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Interest cost	(46.7)	(46.3)	(1.0)	(1.0)
Participant contributions	-	-	(0.5)	(0.5)
Plan amendments	(1.0)	(0.1)	-	-
Actuarial losses including assumption changes	(41.4)	(28.6)	(1.3)	(0.5)
Benefits paid	56.2	55.4	1.9	1.7
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$ (821.6)</u>	<u>\$ (779.5)</u>	<u>\$ (18.9)</u>	<u>\$ (17.8)</u>
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 667.9	\$ 667.1	\$ -	\$ -
Actual return on plan assets	45.0	56.0	-	-
Contribution by the company	30.4	0.2	1.4	1.2
Participant contributions	-	-	0.5	0.5
Benefits paid	(56.2)	(55.4)	(1.9)	(1.7)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>\$ 687.1</u>	<u>\$ 667.9</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Benefit obligations in excess of plan assets				
Unrecognized net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ (134.5)	\$ (111.6)	\$ (18.9)	\$ (17.8)
Unrecognized prior service cost (credit)	282.2	234.5	0.6	(0.7)
	-	(0.4)	0.1	0.1
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ 147.7</u>	<u>\$ 122.5</u>	<u>\$ (18.2)</u>	<u>\$ (18.4)</u>
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:				
Accumulated other comprehensive loss before tax	\$ 256.6	\$ 210.4	\$ -	\$ -
Non-current asset	1.5	-	-	-
Current liabilities	-	-	(1.6)	(1.6)
Non-current liabilities	(110.4)	(87.9)	(16.6)	(16.8)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ 147.7</u>	<u>\$ 122.5</u>	<u>\$ (18.2)</u>	<u>\$ (18.4)</u>

11. Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefits (continued)

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	Pension Benefits			Post-retirement Benefits		
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
Components of net periodic benefit cost						
Service cost	\$ 9.2	\$ 8.6	\$ 7.5	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2
Interest cost	46.7	46.3	46.8	1.0	1.0	1.1
Expected return on plan assets	(61.2)	(64.9)	(66.3)	-	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost	0.4	0.4	0.4	-	(0.1)	(0.2)
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss	10.0	3.6	-	-	(0.1)	-
Defined-benefit plan cost (income)	5.1	(6.0)	(11.6)	<u>\$ 1.2</u>	<u>\$ 1.0</u>	<u>\$ 1.1</u>
Various U.S. defined-contribution plans cost	4.4	3.7	4.5			
	<u>\$ 9.5</u>	<u>\$ (2.3)</u>	<u>\$ (7.1)</u>			

The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the company's pension plans, both of which are underfunded, with accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets were \$821.6, \$797.4 and \$687.1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2005, and \$779.5, \$755.5 and \$667.9 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2004.

Additional information

The change in the minimum liability included in other comprehensive income is as follows:

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	Pension Benefits		Post-retirement Benefits	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Increase in minimum liability included in other comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ 28.2	\$ 19.7	\$ -	\$ -

Assumptions

Actuarial assumption used to determine benefit obligations at December 31 are as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Post-retirement Benefits	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Discount rate	5.75%	6.00%	5.75%	6.00%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

Actuarial assumptions used to determine net periodic benefit cost for the year ended December 31 are as follows:

Years ended December 31	Pension Benefits			Post-retirement Benefits		
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
Discount rate	6.00%	6.25%	6.75%	6.00%	6.25%	6.75%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	8.75%	9.00%	9.00%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

In developing the expected long-term rate of return assumption, the company evaluated its pension plan's target and actual asset allocation and historical long-term rates of return of equity and bond indices. The company also considered its pension plan's historical 10-year and 25-year compounded annualized returns of 10.3 percent and 12.4 percent, respectively.

Assumed health care cost trend rates

Assumed health care cost trend rates as of December 31 are as follows:

	2005	2004
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	10.00%	10.00%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	5.00%	5.00%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2011	2010

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11. Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefits (continued)

A one-percentage-point change in the assumed health care cost trend rates would not result in a material impact on the company's consolidated financial statements.

Plan Assets

The company's pension plan weighted asset allocations as of December 31 by asset category are as follows:

Asset Category	2005	2004
Equity securities	70%	71%
Debt securities	24	24
Private equity	4	3
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The company's target allocation to equity managers is between 60 to 70 percent with the remainder allocated primarily to bond managers and a small allocation to private equity managers. The company regularly reviews its actual asset allocation and periodically rebalances its investments to the targeted allocation when considered appropriate.

There is no company stock included in plan assets at December 31, 2005 and 2004.

Cash Flows

The company does not expect to contribute to its pension plans in 2006.

Estimated Future Payments

The following benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are expected to be paid:

Years ending December 31 (dollars in millions)	Pension Benefits	Post-retirement Benefits
2006	\$ 59.6	\$ 1.5
2007	59.1	1.5
2008	60.6	1.6
2009	61.8	1.6
2010	63.0	1.6
Years 2011 – 2015	330.7	8.8

12. Income Taxes

The components of the provision for income taxes consisted of the following:

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005	2004	2003
Current:			
Federal	\$ 13.2	\$ (0.8)	\$ 0.1
State	2.3	1.3	1.4
International	3.3	3.9	4.5
Deferred:			
Federal	3.0	7.1	18.0
State	0.8	0.7	2.7
International	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>0.1</u>
	<u>\$ 22.2</u>	<u>\$ 12.1</u>	<u>\$ 26.8</u>

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12. Income Taxes (continued)

The provision for income taxes differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate due to the following items:

Years ended December 31	2005	2004	2003
Provision at U.S. federal statutory rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income and franchise taxes, net of federal benefit	3.8	2.6	3.1
International income tax rate differential	(6.2)	(12.5)	(3.5)
Research tax credits	(0.7)	-	(1.2)
U.S. manufacturing deduction	(0.3)	-	-
Other	0.7	0.4	0.5
	<u>32.3%</u>	<u>25.5%</u>	<u>33.9%</u>

Components of earnings before income taxes were as follows:

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005	2004	2003
United States	\$ 52.2	\$ 23.2	\$ 60.0
International	16.5	24.3	19.0
	<u>\$ 68.7</u>	<u>\$ 47.5</u>	<u>\$ 79.0</u>

Total taxes paid (tax refunds received) by the company amounted to \$6.9, \$(2.1) and \$6.7 million in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

No provision for U.S. income taxes or foreign withholding taxes has been made on the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries as such earnings are considered to be permanently invested. At December 31, 2005, the undistributed earnings amounted to \$95.4 million. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability on the undistributed earnings is not practicable. In addition, no provision or benefits for U.S. income taxes have been made on foreign currency translation gains or losses.

The tax effects of temporary differences of assets and liabilities between income tax and financial reporting are as follows:

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005		2004	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Employee benefits	\$ 61.9	\$ -	\$ 52.9	\$ -
Recoverable dip tube costs	-	-	-	13.1
Product liability and warranty	32.5	-	35.4	-
Depreciation differences	-	32.2	-	37.6
Amortization differences	-	43.2	-	36.7
Derivative instruments	-	10.9	-	7.5
Tax loss and credit carryovers	10.7	-	15.5	-
All other	2.1	-	-	0.4
Valuation allowance	(7.6)	-	(8.0)	-
	<u>\$ 99.6</u>	<u>\$ 86.3</u>	<u>\$ 95.8</u>	<u>\$ 95.3</u>
Net asset	<u>\$ 13.3</u>		<u>\$ 0.5</u>	

These deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified in the balance sheet as current or long-term based on the balance sheet classification of the related assets and liabilities as follows:

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2005	2004
Current deferred income tax assets	\$ 9.9	\$ 12.1
Long-term deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	3.4	(11.6)
Net asset	<u>\$ 13.3</u>	<u>\$ 0.5</u>

As a result of the acquisition of State Industries, Inc. in 2001, the company has \$6.4 million of federal capital loss carryovers that expire in 2006. Based on future realizability a valuation allowance of \$2.2 million has been established against the federal capital loss carryover tax benefits.

12. Income Taxes (continued)

The company has foreign net operating loss carryovers with tax benefits of \$3.4 million. Of the \$3.4 million of tax benefits, \$2.6 million have an unlimited carryover period and \$0.8 million expire between 2006 and 2008. Based on future realizability, a valuation allowance of \$3.4 million has been established against the foreign net operating loss carryover tax benefits.

The company also has state and local net operating loss carryovers having a tax value of \$3.8 million and state and local tax credit carryovers of \$1.3 million. The majority of these carryovers expire between 2010 and 2024. Based on future realizability, a valuation allowance of \$2.0 million has been established against the state and local carryover tax benefits.

During 2005 the valuation allowance was decreased and goodwill decreased by \$1.4 million to reflect the utilization of tax benefits previously acquired with the State Industries acquisition. Also, the valuation allowance was increased by \$1 million for the current year tax benefits of foreign loss carryovers that are not expected to be utilized.

13. Litigation and Insurance Matters

The company is involved in various unresolved legal actions, administrative proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of its business involving product liability, property damage, insurance coverage, patents and environmental matters, including the disposal of hazardous waste. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of these unresolved legal actions or the range of possible loss or recovery, the company believes these unresolved legal actions will not have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations. The following paragraphs summarize noteworthy actions and proceedings.

The company is currently involved as a potentially responsible party (PRP) in judicial and administrative proceedings initiated on behalf of various state and federal regulatory agencies seeking to clean up 12 sites which have been environmentally impacted (the "sites") and to recover costs they have incurred or will incur as to the sites.

It is impossible at this time to estimate the total cost of remediation for the sites or the company's ultimate share of those costs, primarily because the sites are in various stages of the remediation process and issues remain open at many sites concerning the selection and implementation of the final remedy, the cost of that remedy and the company's liability at a site relative to the liability and viability of the other PRPs. The company has established reserves for the sites in a manner that is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for costs associated with such cleanups when those costs are capable of being reasonably estimated. To the best of the company's knowledge, the reserves it has established, \$1.8 and \$0.9 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and insurance proceeds that are available to the company are sufficient to cover the company's liability. The company further believes its insurers have the financial ability to pay any such covered claims, and there are viable PRPs at each of the sites which have the financial ability to pay their respective shares of liability at the sites. The company believes that any environmental claims in excess of reserves, insurance proceeds and indemnified amounts will not have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

Like many other companies in recent years, the company or its subsidiaries have been named as a defendant in lawsuits alleging personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos integrated into certain of the company's or its subsidiaries' products or premises. The company and its subsidiaries have never manufactured asbestos. The company and its subsidiaries have made no payment in a substantial majority of the cases closed to date. The remainder of the resolved cases have settled for amounts that are not material to the company, and the costs of defense and settlements have been supported in part by insurance. At present, the company and its subsidiaries are named in approximately 15,000 lawsuits. Typically these lawsuits name from 50 to 100 other companies as defendants along with the company or its subsidiaries. The complaints do not identify any products of the company, or specify the amount of damages claimed. In addition, the complaints do not allege which claimants, if any, were exposed to asbestos attributed to the company's or its subsidiaries' products or premises, nor the extent, if any, to which such claimants have been harmed.

The company is a defendant in lawsuits alleging manganese-induced illness involving claims by approximately 2,000 plaintiffs. In each instance, the company is one of numerous defendants. The claimants in these lawsuits allege that exposure to manganese in welding consumables caused them to develop adverse neurological conditions, including a condition known as manganism, and are seeking compensatory and, in many instances, punitive damages, usually for unspecified sums. Many of the lawsuits are single plaintiff cases, but some multi-claimant lawsuits have been filed. The company manufactured welding consumables from 1918 until it sold that business to another company in 1965. The company has not been found liable in any of the lawsuits and has not paid any settlements. The costs of defense have been paid by insurance.

13. Litigation and Insurance Matters (continued)

The direct action lawsuit that was brought in the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, by A. O. Smith Corporation, Bradford White Company, American Water Heater Company, Lochinvar Corporation and State Industries, Inc. (the “water heater manufacturers”) against Perfection Corporation and American Meter Company, the parent company of Perfection, and their insurers to recover various damages caused by deteriorating dip tubes that were manufactured by Perfection Corporation has been dismissed. The water heater manufacturers resolved their dispute with Perfection Corporation and American Meter Company and their insurers. The company has also resolved its separate insurance claims for property damages in connection with defective dip tubes. The aggregate of settlements paid to the company and its subsidiary, State Industries, Inc., in 2005 is \$34.1 million which was recorded as a receivable at December 31, 2004.

With respect to non-environmental claims, the company has self-insured a portion of its product liability loss exposure and other business risks for many years. The company has established reserves which it believes are adequate to cover incurred claims. For the year ended December 31, 2005, the company had \$125 million of product liability insurance for individual losses in excess of \$5 million. The company periodically reevaluates its exposure on claims and makes adjustments to its reserves as appropriate.

14. Operations by Segment

The company has two reportable segments: Electrical Products and Water Systems. The Electrical Products segment manufactures fractional horsepower alternating current (A/C) and direct current (D/C) and integral horsepower motors used in fans and blowers in furnaces, air conditioners and ventilating systems; industrial applications such as material handling; as well as in other consumer products such as home appliances and pumps, swimming pools, hot tubs and spas. In addition, the Electrical Products segment manufactures hermetic motors which are sold worldwide to manufacturers of compressors used in air conditioning and refrigeration systems. The Water Systems segment manufactures residential gas and electric water heaters as well as commercial water heating equipment used in a wide range of applications including hotels, laundries, car washes, factories and large institutions. In addition, the Water Systems segment manufactures copper tube boilers used in large-volume hot water and hydronic heating applications.

The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in the “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” outlined in Note 1. Inter-segment sales in 2004 and 2003 have been excluded from segment revenues and are immaterial. Operating earnings, defined by the company as earnings before interest, taxes, general corporate and corporate research and development expenses, is used to measure the performance of the segments and allocate resources.

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	Net Earnings			Net Sales		
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
Electrical Products	\$ 42.3	\$ 51.5	\$ 54.2	\$ 861.0	\$ 860.7	\$ 824.6
Water Systems	79.5	36.8	57.2	833.3	792.4	706.1
Inter-segment	(0.1)	-	-	(5.1)	-	-
Total segments – operating earnings	121.7	88.3	111.4	<u>\$1,689.2</u>	<u>\$1,653.1</u>	<u>\$1,530.7</u>
General corporate and research and development expenses	(40.0)	(27.3)	(20.2)			
Interest expense	(13.0)	(13.5)	(12.2)			
Earnings before income taxes	68.7	47.5	79.0			
Provision for income taxes	(22.2)	(12.1)	(26.8)			
Net earnings	<u>\$ 46.5</u>	<u>\$ 35.4</u>	<u>\$ 52.2</u>			

There were no sales to customers exceeding 10% of consolidated net sales in 2005 or 2004. Net sales of the Electrical Products segment include sales to York International Corporation of \$157.3 million in 2003.

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14. Operations by Segment (continued)

Assets, depreciation and capital expenditures by segment

(dollars in millions)	Total Assets (December 31)			Depreciation and Amortization (Years Ended December 31)			Capital Expenditures (Years Ended December 31)		
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
Electrical Products	\$ 742.5	\$ 738.4	\$ 732.1	\$ 31.8	\$ 33.3	\$ 33.7	\$ 28.4	\$ 27.9	\$ 27.3
Water Systems	447.0	488.5	466.8	20.4	19.8	17.6	21.9	19.9	20.8
Total segments	1,189.5	1,226.9	1,198.9	52.2	53.1	51.3	50.3	47.8	48.1
Corporate assets	103.2	87.1	82.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5
Total	<u>\$1,292.7</u>	<u>\$1,314.0</u>	<u>\$1,281.3</u>	<u>\$ 52.8</u>	<u>\$ 53.9</u>	<u>\$ 52.1</u>	<u>\$ 50.6</u>	<u>\$ 48.4</u>	<u>\$ 48.6</u>

Corporate assets consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents, deferred income taxes and derivative assets.

Net sales and long-lived assets by geographic location

The following data by geographic area includes net sales based on product shipment destination and long-lived assets based on physical location. Long-lived assets include net property, plant and equipment and other long-term assets, other intangibles and long-lived assets of previously owned businesses.

(dollars in millions)	Long-lived Assets				Net Sales		
	2005	2004	2003		2005	2004	2003
United States	\$222.7	\$254.5	\$267.1	United States	\$1,400.6	\$1,384.8	\$1,295.9
Mexico	108.3	111.0	110.3	Foreign	288.6	268.3	234.8
China	53.9	36.6	32.5	Total	<u>\$1,689.2</u>	<u>\$1,653.1</u>	<u>\$1,530.7</u>
Other Foreign	8.3	12.5	11.4				
Total	<u>\$393.2</u>	<u>\$414.6</u>	<u>\$421.3</u>				

15. Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Net sales	\$409.2	\$416.5	\$437.7	\$437.3	\$408.3	\$389.9	\$434.0	\$409.4
Gross profit	88.1	78.1	84.2	88.4	81.0	62.0	98.7	69.5
Net earnings	14.3	10.7	6.5	17.3	9.7	3.0	16.0	4.4
Net earnings per share								
Basic	.48	.37	.22	.59	.33	.10	.54	.16
Diluted	.48	.36	.22	.58	.32	.10	.52	.15
Common dividends declared	.16	.15	.16	.15	.16	.16	.16	.16

Net earnings per share are computed separately for each period and, therefore, the sum of such quarterly per share amounts may differ from the total for the year. Fourth quarter 2005 net earnings included a \$1.8 million LIFO benefit associated with lower inventory levels at Water Systems.

16. Subsequent Event (Unaudited)

On February 3, 2006, the company entered into a Pre-Acquisition Agreement with GSW Inc., a Canadian corporation, of Oakville, Ontario, Canada (“GSW”). Under the agreement, the company will make a cash offer (the “Offer”) to acquire all of the outstanding Class A and Class B common stock of GSW at a price of \$115 (Canadian) per share or approximately \$393.5 million (Canadian) in the aggregate. The company simultaneously entered into a Deposit Agreement with the two majority shareholders of GSW (the “Majority Shareholders”), which own approximately 74 percent of the outstanding shares of GSW representing approximately 68 percent of the votes attached to the outstanding shares of GSW. Under this agreement, the Majority Shareholders irrevocably agreed to accept and deposit their shares to the Offer. On February 23, 2006, the company, utilizing its subsidiary, A. O. Smith Enterprises Ltd. as the Offeror, began a takeover bid under Canadian law to acquire all of the issued and outstanding Class A and Class B shares of GSW. The tender offer will remain open for a minimum of 35 days after which, subject to certain conditions, A. O. Smith Enterprises Ltd. will be obligated to take up and pay for the shares tendered. Upon payment for the shares, the company will take control of GSW. Thereafter, the company will take action to acquire the remainder of the outstanding stock of GSW. The company and its subsidiary have secured financing for the acquisition through a group of 10 banks.

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

None.

ITEM 9A – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

The management of A. O. Smith Corporation, under the direction, supervision, and involvement of our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2005. Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were adequate and effective to ensure that material information relating to the company and its consolidated subsidiaries would be made known to them by others within those entities.

Changes in internal controls

There were no significant changes in our internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that could significantly affect our disclosure controls and procedures nor were there any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal controls. As a result, no corrective actions were required or undertaken.

Management Report on Internal Control

The management of A. O. Smith Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. A. O. Smith Corporation's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the company's management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements.

All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

A. O. Smith Corporation management assessed the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control —Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment we believe that, as of December 31, 2005, the company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

A. O. Smith Corporation's independent auditors have issued an audit report on our assessment of the company's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page 44.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
A.O. Smith Corporation

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control, that A. O. Smith Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). A. O. Smith Corporation'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 or 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 A. O. Smith Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, A. O. Smith Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of A. O. Smith Corporation as of December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive earnings, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 and our report dated February 2, 2006 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
February 2, 2006

PART III

ITEM 10 - DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information included under the headings “Election of Directors” and “Board Committees” as it relates to the Audit Committee and Report of the Audit Committee in the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) is incorporated herein by reference. The information required regarding Executive Officers of the company is included in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption “Executive Officers of the Company.”

The company has a separately designated Audit Committee on which Gene C. Wulf, Mark D. Smith and Idelle K. Wolf serve, with Mr. Wulf, as Chairperson. All members are independent under applicable SEC and NYSE rules; Ms. Wolf and Mr. Wulf are “audit committee financial experts” in accordance with SEC rules.

The company has adopted a Financial Code of Ethics applicable to its principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. As a best practice, this code has been executed by all other company officers and key financial and accounting personnel as well. In addition, the company has adopted a general code of business conduct for its directors, officers and all employees, which is known as the A. O. Smith Guiding Principles. The Financial Code of Ethics, the A. O. Smith Guiding Principles and other company corporate governance matters are available on the company’s website at www.aosmith.com. The company intends to disclose on this website any amendments to, or waivers from, the Financial Code of Ethics or the A. O. Smith Guiding Principles that are required to be disclosed pursuant to SEC rules. To date there have been no waivers of the Financial Code of Ethics or the A. O. Smith Guiding Principles. Stockholders may obtain copies of any of these corporate governance documents free of charge by writing to the Corporate Secretary at the address on the cover page of this Form 10-K.

The information included under the heading “Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act” in the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11 - EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information included under the heading “Executive Compensation” in the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) is incorporated herein by reference, except for the information required by paragraphs (i), (k) and (l) of Item 402(a)(8) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 12 - SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information included under the headings “Principal Stockholders” and “Security Ownership of Directors and Management” in the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13 - CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information included under the heading “Election of Directors” and “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” in the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14 - PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information required by Item 14 of this Form and the Audit Committee’s pre-approval policy regarding the engagement of the principal accountant are incorporated herein by reference from the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) under the heading “Report of the Audit Committee.”

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PART IV

ITEM 15 - EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

Form 10-K
Page Number

1. Financial Statements of the Company

The following consolidated financial statements of A. O. Smith Corporation are included in Item 8:

[Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2005 and 2004](#)

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For each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005:

[- Consolidated Statement of Earnings](#)

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[- Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Earnings](#)

23

[- Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows](#)

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[- Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity](#)

25

[Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements](#)

26-42

2. Financial Statement Schedules

[Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts](#)

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Schedules not included have been omitted because they are not applicable.

3. Exhibits - see the Index to Exhibits on pages 47 - 48 of this report. Each management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this report on Form 10-K are listed as Exhibits 10(a) through 10(h) in the Index to Exhibits.

Pursuant to the requirements of Rule 14a-3(b)(10) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the company will, upon request and upon payment of a reasonable fee not to exceed the rate at which such copies are available from the Securities and Exchange Commission, furnish copies to its security holders of any exhibits listed in the Index to Exhibits.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
(3)(i)	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation as amended April 5, 1995, incorporated by reference to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1995, and as further amended on February 5, 1996, and incorporated by reference to the annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995.
(3)(ii)	By-laws of the corporation as amended December 9, 2003.
(4)	<p>(a) Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation as amended April 5, 1995, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the corporation's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995 (File No. 1-475).</p> <p>(b) Credit Agreement, dated as of June 10, 2004, among A. O. Smith Corporation, various financial institutions, M&I Marshall & Ilsley Bank, U.S. Bank National Association and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Co-Documentation Agents, and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the corporation's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004.</p> <p>(c) The corporation has instruments that define the rights of holders of long-term debt that are not being filed with this Registration Statement in reliance upon Item 601(b)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K. The Registrant agrees to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, copies of these instruments.</p>
(10)	<p>Material Contracts</p> <p>(a) A. O. Smith Corporation 1990 Long-Term Executive Incentive Compensation Plan, as amended, incorporated by reference to the Form S-8 Registration Statement filed by the corporation on December 13, 1994, (Reg. No. 33-56827).</p> <p>(b) A. O. Smith Corporation Long-Term Executive Incentive Compensation Plan incorporated by reference to the Form S-8 Registration Statement filed by the corporation on December 8, 1999, (Reg. No. 333-92329).</p> <p>(c) A. O. Smith Combined Executive Incentive Compensation Plan, incorporated by reference as Exhibit A to the Proxy Statement filed on March 4, 2002, for the April 8, 2002, Annual Meeting of Stockholders.</p> <p>(d) Executive Life Insurance Plan, incorporated by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.</p> <p>(e) Corporate Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended, incorporated by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.</p> <p>(f) Amendment to the Corporate Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan effective January 1, 2005.</p> <p>(g) Executive Supplemental Pension Plan incorporated by Reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.</p> <p>(h) Supplemental Profit Sharing Plan, incorporated by Reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.</p>

INDEX TO EXHIBITS (continued)

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
(21)	Subsidiaries.
(23)	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
(31.1)	Certification by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, dated February 24, 2006.
(31.2)	Certification by the Senior Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, dated February 24, 2006.
(32)	Written Statement of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

A. O. SMITH CORPORATION**SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS**

(In millions)

Years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Charged to Costs and Expenses¹</u>	<u>Acquisition of Businesses</u>	<u>Deductions²</u>	<u>Balance at End of Year</u>
2005:					
Valuation allowance for trade and notes receivable	\$ 4.6	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.4)	\$ 4.7
2004:					
Valuation allowance for trade and notes receivable	4.2	1.1	-	(0.7)	4.6
2003:					
Valuation allowance for trade and notes receivable	4.8	0.8	0.3	(1.7)	4.2

¹ Provision based upon estimated collection.² Uncollectible amounts/expenditures charged against the reserve.

**BY-LAWS
of
A. O. SMITH CORPORATION**

ARTICLE I

SEAL

The Board of Directors shall provide a suitable seal for the corporation which shall remain in the custody of the secretary. The Board may authorize any other officer of the corporation to keep and use a duplicate seal.

ARTICLE II

STOCK

SECTION 1. *Certificates For Shares.* Certificates representing shares of the corporation shall be in such form as shall be determined by the Board of Directors. Such certificates shall be signed by the chairman, the president or a vice president and by the secretary or an assistant secretary or by the treasurer or an assistant treasurer and shall be sealed with the seal of the corporation or a facsimile thereof. Such signatures upon a certificate may be facsimiles if the certificate is countersigned by the transfer agent, or registered by a registrar, other than the corporation itself or an employee of the corporation. In case any officer who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon such certificate shall have ceased to be such officer before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the corporation with the same effect as if he were such officer at the date of its issue. All certificates for shares shall be consecutively numbered or otherwise identified. The name and address of the person to whom the shares represented thereby are issued, with the number of shares and date of issue, shall be entered on the stock transfer books of the corporation. All certificates surrendered to the corporation for transfer shall be cancelled and no new certificate shall be issued until the former certificate for a like number of shares shall have been surrendered and cancelled, except that in case of a lost, destroyed, or mutilated certificate a new one may be issued therefore upon such terms and indemnity to the corporation as the Board of Directors may prescribe.

SECTION 2. *Uncertified Shares.* The Board of Directors hereby authorizes the issuance of any shares of its classes or series without certificates to the full extent that the secretary of the corporation determines that such issuance is allowed by applicable law and rules of the New York Stock Exchange, any such determination to be conclusively evidenced by the delivery to the corporation's transfer agent and registrar by the secretary of a certificate referring to this by-law and providing instructions of the secretary to the transfer agent and registrar to issue any such shares without certificates in accordance with applicable law. In any event, the foregoing authorization does not affect shares already represented by certificates until the certificates are surrendered to the corporation.

SECTION 3. *Fixing Record Date.* For the purpose of determining the stockholders entitled to (a) notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof; or (b) receive payment of any dividend or allotment of any rights; or (c) take any other action, the Board of Directors may fix a date not more than sixty nor less than ten days prior to the date of such meeting, nor more than sixty days prior to the payment of such dividend or the proposed taking of such other action, as the record date as of which the stockholders entitled to notice of and to vote at such meeting or to receive such dividend or take any such other action shall be determined.

SECTION 4. *Dividends.* The Board of Directors may declare dividends at any time from the corporation's surplus or net profits for the fiscal year in which the dividend is declared and/or the preceding fiscal year.

ARTICLE III

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS

SECTION 1. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the corporation shall be held each year at the location, date and time as the Board of Directors shall determine by resolution. The annual meeting shall be held for the purpose of electing directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

SECTION 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the stockholders shall be called by the secretary upon written request of the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, the president or of three directors; and shall be held at such site (as shall be fixed by the chairman of the board in writing to the secretary) and such place therein as shall be designated in the notice thereof. No business other than that specified in the call therefor shall be considered at any special meeting.

SECTION 3. Notice. Notice of the annual and each special meeting, stating the purpose thereof, shall be mailed to each stockholder entitled to vote at such meeting at his post office address as the same appears on the records of the corporation or of its transfer agent or agents, not less than ten nor more than sixty days before such meeting.

SECTION 4. Quorum. A majority of the outstanding stock of the corporation entitled to vote, represented by the holders of record thereof, in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of stockholders; but less than a quorum may adjourn the meeting from time to time, and at any such adjourned meeting any business may be transacted which might have been transacted if the meeting had been held as originally called.

SECTION 5. Proxies. Any stockholder entitled to a vote at a meeting of the stockholders may be represented and vote thereat by proxy, appointed by an instrument in writing subscribed by such stockholder or by his duly authorized attorney and submitted to the secretary at or before such meeting.

SECTION 6. Voting by Stockholders. The election of directors by stockholders shall be conducted by two inspectors of election appointed by the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, the president or any vice president. The vote in elections of directors and, upon demand of a stockholder present in person or by proxy, the vote on any question at a meeting of stockholders shall be a stock vote and by ballot. Unless otherwise provided by the law of Delaware or the Certificate of Incorporation, all elections shall be decided by plurality of the votes cast and any other corporate action to be taken shall be decided by a majority of the votes cast.

SECTION 7. Order of Business. At all meetings of the stockholders, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (a) call to order;
- (b) election of a chairman and the appointment of a secretary, if necessary;
- (c) presentation of proofs of the due calling of the meeting, the certificate of the secretary or affidavit of other person who mailed the notice being conclusive of service in that mode;
- (d) presentation and examination of proxies;
- (e) reading and settlement of the minutes of the previous meeting;
- (f) reports of officers and committees;
- (g) if the annual meeting, the election of directors;
- (h) unfinished business;
- (i) new business; and
- (j) adjournment.

ARTICLE IV

DIRECTORS

SECTION 1. *Number and Election.* Except for the initial Board of Directors, the Board of Directors shall consist of a number which shall be not less than five nor more than that number as may be fixed from time to time by resolution of the Board. Except for the initial Board of Directors or pursuant to an appropriate plan of merger, directors shall be elected by the stockholders, voting as separate classes if required by the Certificate of Incorporation, at the annual meeting. If by resolution of the Board the number of directors shall be increased at a time between annual meetings, the additional directors may be elected by the vote of a majority of the directors in office at the time of such increase.

SECTION 2. *Term of Office.* Except for the initial Board of Directors, the directors of the corporation shall continue in their positions until the annual meeting of the stockholders succeeding their appointment or election, and thereafter until their respective successors shall have been duly elected and qualified. In the event of a decrease in the number of directors, the Board shall designate, subject to the provisions of Article 4, paragraph (A)(2)(d) of the Certificate of Incorporation, the position or positions thereby vacated and the holder of each such position shall cease to be a director on the effective date of such decrease. A director may be removed at any time, with or without cause, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the stock of the corporation entitled to vote upon such removal in accordance with Article 4, paragraph (A)(2)(b) of the Certificate of Incorporation.

SECTION 3. *Vacancies.* A resignation from the Board of Directors shall be deemed to take effect upon its receipt by the secretary unless some other time shall be specified therein. Any vacancy in the Board may be filled by the vote of a majority of the remaining directors although less than a quorum.

SECTION 4. *Election of Officers.* At its first meeting in each year after the annual meeting of the stockholders, the Board of Directors shall elect a chairman of the board, a chief executive officer, a president, a treasurer, a secretary, and a controller of the corporation.

SECTION 5. *Regular Meetings.* Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held at least four times each year on such dates as the Board may designate from time to time.

SECTION 6. *Special Meetings.* Special meetings of the Board of Directors shall be called by the secretary and held at the request of the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, the president or of any two of the directors.

- (a) *Action Without Meeting.* Any action required or permitted to be taken by the Board or any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board or the committee consent in writing to the adoption of a resolution authorizing the action. The resolution and the written consents thereto by the members of the Board or committee shall be filed with the minutes of the proceedings.
- (b) *Meeting by Telephone.* Any one or more members of the Board or any committee thereof may participate in a meeting of such Board or committee by means of a conference telephone or similar communications equipment allowing all persons participating in the meeting to hear each other at the same time. Participation by such means shall constitute presence in person at a meeting.

SECTION 7. *Notice of Meetings.* Regular meetings of the Board of Directors may be held without notice at such time and at such place as may from time to time be determined by the Board of Directors. Notice of special meetings of the Board of Directors stating the place, date and hour of the meeting shall be given to each director either by mail not less than forty-eight hours before the date of the meeting; by telephone, telegram or electronic means on twenty-four hours' notice; or on such shorter notice as the person or persons calling such meeting may deem necessary or appropriate in the circumstances.

SECTION 8. *Quorum.* Four directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board of Directors, regardless of the number of directors then in office. The act of a majority of the directors present at any meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board, except when otherwise expressly required by the law of Delaware, the Certificate of Incorporation or these By-Laws.

SECTION 9. *Place of Meeting.* The Board of Directors may hold its meetings at such place or places within or without the State of Delaware as the Board may from time to time determine.

SECTION 10. Compensation. By resolution or resolutions of the Board, any director may be allowed a fixed sum or sums for attendance at each regular or special meeting of either or both the Board and any standing or special committee of which such director may be a member, or a stated amount or amounts for his services as either or both a director and such committee member, and either his expenses of attending each such meeting or a fixed sum or sums to reimburse such director for his expenses of rendering such services, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to preclude any director from serving the corporation in any other capacity and receiving compensation or commissions therefor.

SECTION 11. Inspection of Books. The Board of Directors shall, subject to the Certificate of Incorporation and to the law of Delaware, determine the conditions and regulations under which the books and accounts of the corporation or any of them shall be opened to the inspection of stockholders of the corporation.

ARTICLE V

BOARD COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. Executive Committee. The Board of Directors may, by a majority vote of the whole Board, designate three or more of their number to constitute an executive committee, one of whom shall be designated by the Board to be chairman of the executive committee and all of whom shall hold office for one year and until their respective successors shall be designated, which committee shall, between sessions of the Board and so far as may be permitted by law, have all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and shall have power to authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it. The taking of any action by the executive committee shall be conclusive evidence that the Board of Directors was not at the time of such action in session. The secretary or a member of the executive committee shall keep minutes of its proceedings, and all such proceedings shall be from time to time reported to the Board of Directors, and shall be subject to revision or alteration by the Board provided that no rights of third persons shall be affected by such revision or alteration. A majority of the executive committee shall constitute a quorum at any meeting. The executive committee may take action without a meeting on the written approval of such action by a majority of the committee. A majority of the directors may fill vacancies in the executive committee.

SECTION 2. Finance Committee. The Board of Directors may, by a majority vote of the whole Board, designate three or more of their number to constitute a finance committee, one of whom shall be designated by the Board to be chairman of the finance committee and all of whom shall hold office for one year and until their respective successors shall be designated. The finance committee shall investigate, analyze and consider the current and future financial condition and financial results of the operations of the corporation and all general and particular financial policies and problems of the corporation, and from time to time upon the determination of such committee, or upon the request of the Board or the executive committee, shall make such recommendations to the Board and to the executive committee as the finance committee shall deem necessary or advisable with respect to the adoption, alteration or discontinuance of such policies and the solution of such problems. The finance committee also shall perform, so far as permitted by law, such other duties as may be assigned to the committee from time to time by the Board of Directors or the executive committee. The secretary or a member of the finance committee shall keep minutes of its proceedings, and all such proceedings shall be reported from time to time to the Board of Directors, and shall be subject to revision or alteration by the Board provided that no rights of third persons shall be affected by such revision or alteration. A majority of the finance committee shall constitute a quorum at any meeting. The finance committee may take action without a meeting on the written approval of such action by the majority of such committee. A majority of the directors may fill vacancies in the finance committee.

SECTION 3. Other Committees. The Board of Directors may, by a majority vote of the whole Board, designate two or more of their members to constitute any other special committees. Such committees shall have such power which may include all the powers of the Board of Directors between sessions of the Board, as shall be provided by the Board of Directors' resolutions establishing the committee. The members of such committee shall hold office for one year and until their respective successors shall be designated or such other period as may be provided in the Board of Directors' resolutions establishing the committee. One half or more of the members of such committee shall constitute a quorum at any meeting. Such committee may take actions without a meeting on the written approval of such actions by the majority of such committee.

ARTICLE VI

OFFICERS

SECTION 1. Officers. The officers of the corporation shall be a chairman of the board, a chief executive officer, a president, a treasurer, a secretary and a controller, who shall be elected, as hereinabove provided in Section 4 of Article IV, to serve for one year unless removed by the Board of Directors as hereinafter provided and until their respective successors are elected and qualified; and such other officers as the Board from time to time may elect or appoint pursuant to this Article VI. Except for the initial Board of Directors, the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, and the president shall always be members of the Board of Directors. One or more vice presidents may be elected from time to time as determined by the Board of Directors, which may also appoint one or more assistant secretaries and one or more assistant treasurers and such subordinate officers and agents of the corporation as the Board from time to time may determine. Any two or more of such offices may be held by the same person, except those of chairman of the board and vice president; chief executive officer and vice president; and chief executive officer or president and secretary.

SECTION 2. Chairman of the Board. The chairman of the board shall preside at all meetings of stockholders, unless the stockholders shall appoint a chairman (who may be chairman of the board), and the chairman of the board shall also preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors. During the absence or disability of the chief executive officer, the chairman of the board shall exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties of the chief executive officer.

SECTION 3. Chief Executive Officer. The chief executive officer shall be responsible, under the direction of the Board of Directors, for the supervision, control and conduct of all of the business and affairs of the corporation. During the absence or disability of the chairman of the board, he shall preside at all meetings of stockholders and at all meetings of the Board of Directors, unless the stockholders or the Board of Directors, respectively, shall appoint a chairman (who may be the chief executive officer). During the absence or disability of the president, the chief executive officer shall exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties of the president. The chief executive officer shall always be designated a member of all standing committees of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 4. President. The president shall have immediate charge of and shall conduct the operations of the corporation, under the supervision of the chief executive officer; and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Board of Directors or the chief executive officer. During the absence or disability of the chairman of the board and of the chief executive officer, the president shall exercise all of the powers and perform all of the duties of the chairman of the board and the chief executive officer, respectively, as hereinabove provided in Sections 2 and 3 of this Article VI.

SECTION 5. Vice Presidents. Any vice presidents elected by the Board of Directors shall have such titles and powers and perform such duties under the supervision of the chief executive officer or the president, or both, as may be assigned to such respective vice presidents by the Board of Directors pursuant to these By-Laws.

SECTION 6. Treasurer. The treasurer shall have the custody of the funds and securities of the corporation which may come into his hands. When necessary or proper, he may endorse, on behalf of the corporation, for collection, checks, notes and other obligations. He shall deposit the funds of the corporation to its credit in such banks and depositories as the Board of Directors may from time to time designate. He shall submit to the annual meeting of stockholders a statement of the financial condition of the corporation and, whenever thereunto required by the Board of Directors or the executive committee, shall make and render a statement of his accounts and such other statement as may be required. He shall keep in books of the corporation full and accurate account of all moneys received and paid by him for account of the corporation. He shall perform such other duties as may be from time to time assigned to him by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 7. Secretary. The secretary shall keep the minutes of all meetings of the Board of Directors, and of the stockholders, unless another person be appointed for those respective purposes by the directors or stockholders, and also, unless another person be appointed for that purpose by the executive committee, the minutes of the executive committee, in books provided for that purpose. He shall give or cause to be given all notices required by these By-Laws or by resolution of the Board of Directors. He shall have charge of the stock certificate book, stock transfer books and stock ledgers, all of which shall at all reasonable hours be open to the examination of any director; he shall have custody of the seal of the corporation; and he shall in general perform all the duties usually incident to the office of secretary, subject to the control of the Board of Directors.

SECTION 8. Controller. A controller elected by the Board of Directors shall be the chief accounting officer of the corporation. He shall be responsible to the Board of Directors for the maintenance of adequate accounting procedures

and records of the corporation, for internal audit of all financial and business records and all receipts and disbursements of the corporation, and for the preparation of financial statements and reports on the operation of the business. He shall be responsible to the president with respect to the administration of his office and shall perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the president or the Board of Directors. At the request of and subject to the direction of the treasurer, the controller shall prepare or have prepared any financial statement or statements which the treasurer may be required by law or these By-Laws to submit from time to time to the stockholders or to any stockholder.

SECTION 9. Assistant Officers. The assistant secretary or secretaries and the assistant treasurer or treasurers shall perform the duties of the secretary and of the treasurer, respectively, in the absence of those officers and shall have such further powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them respectively by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 10. Removal. Any person elected or appointed to office by the Board of Directors may be removed at any time by the Board of Directors, with or without cause.

ARTICLE VII

INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

SECTION 1. Mandatory Indemnification.

(A) Subject to the conditions and limitations of this Article VII and the corporation's Certificate of Incorporation, the corporation shall, to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law as it may then be in effect, indemnify and hold harmless any person who is or was a party, or is threatened to be made a party, to any threatened, pending or completed action, claim, litigation, suit or proceeding, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative, whether predicated on foreign, federal, state or local law, and whether formal or informal (collectively, "action(s)") by reason of his status as, or the fact that he is or was or has agreed to become, a director or officer (collectively, "executive(s)") of the corporation or of an affiliate, and as to acts performed in the course of the executive's duty to the corporation or to an affiliate, against:

- (i) expenses, fees, costs and charges, including, without limitation, attorneys' fees and disbursements (collectively, "expenses") reasonably incurred by or on behalf of the executive in connection with any action (including, without limitation, in connection with the investigation, defense, settlement or appeal of such action), no matter by whom brought, including, without limitation, actions brought under and/or predicated upon the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and/or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and/or their respective state counterparts and/or any rule or regulation promulgated thereunder (collectively, "securities law action(s)"); provided, that it is not determined pursuant to Section 2 of this Article VII, or by the court before which such action was brought, that:
 - (a) the executive engaged in criminal, fraudulent or intentional misconduct in the performance of his duty to the corporation,
 - (b) with respect to criminal actions, the executive had reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful, and
 - (c) with respect to securities law actions, the executive did not act in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders;
- (ii) subject to the restrictions of Section 1(C) of this Article VII, amounts incurred by the executive in settlement of any action, no matter by whom brought, including, without limitation, securities law actions; provided that it is not determined pursuant to Section 2 of this Article VII, or by the court before which such action was brought, that:
 - (a) such settlement was not in the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders,
 - (b) the amount incurred by the executive in such settlement was unreasonable (to a material extent) in light of all of the circumstances of such action,

- (c) the executive engaged in criminal, fraudulent or intentional misconduct in the performance of his duty to the corporation, and
 - (d) with respect to securities law actions, the executive did not act in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders; and
- (iii) subject to the restrictions of Section 1(C) of this Article VII, judgments, fines, penalties or other amounts incurred by the executive pursuant to an adjudication of liability in connection with any action, including, without limitation, securities law actions; provided that it is not determined pursuant to Section 2 of this Article VII, or by the court before which such action was brought, that:
- (a) the executive engaged in criminal, fraudulent or intentional misconduct in the performance of his duty to the corporation,
 - (b) with respect to securities law actions, the executive did not act in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders, and
 - (c) with respect to criminal actions, the executive had reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful and that he otherwise did not act in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders.

(B) To the extent the executive has been successful on the merits or otherwise in connection with any action referred to in Section 1(A) of this Article VII, no matter by whom brought (including, without limitation, the settlement, dismissal, abandonment or withdrawal of any such action where the executive does not pay, incur or assume any material liability), or in connection with any claim, issue or matter therein, he shall be indemnified by the corporation against expenses reasonably incurred by or on behalf of him in connection therewith. The corporation shall pay such amounts (net of all amounts, if any, previously advanced to the executive pursuant to Section 4 of this Article VII) to the executive (or to such other person or entity as the executive may designate in writing to the corporation) upon the executive's written request therefor without regard to the provisions of Section 2 of this Article VII.

(C) Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 1(A)(ii) and 1(A)(iii), no indemnification shall be made to the executive by the corporation for monetary damages incurred by the executive pursuant to an action brought by or in the right of the corporation to procure a judgment in its favor (sometimes hereinafter referred to as "derivative action(s)") or an action brought by a stockholder of the corporation if it is determined pursuant to Section 2 of this Article VII, or by the court before which such action was brought:

- (i) the executive breached his duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders;
- (ii) the executive committed acts or omissions in bad faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of the law;
- (iii) the executive engaged in any willful or negligent conduct in paying dividends or repurchasing stock of the corporation out of other than lawfully available funds; or
- (iv) the executive derived an improper personal benefit from any transaction, unless such improper personal benefit is determined to be immaterial in light of all of the circumstances of such action.

(D) If the executive is or was serving as an executive, trustee, fiduciary, employee or agent of an employee benefit plan sponsored by or otherwise associated with the corporation and incurs expenses or amounts in settlement, judgments, fines, penalties or other amounts, including, without limitation, any excise tax or penalty assessed with respect to the employee benefit plan by reason of an action having been brought, or having been threatened, against such executive because of his status as such an executive, trustee, fiduciary, employee or agent of such plan, the corporation shall indemnify and hold harmless the executive against any and all of such reasonable amounts; provided it is not determined

pursuant to Section 2 of this Article VII that the executive's conduct with respect to such employee benefit plan was for a purpose he did not reasonably believe to be in the interests of the participants in and beneficiaries of such plan.

SECTION 2. *Right to Indemnification; How Determined.*

(A) Except as otherwise set forth in this Section 2, any indemnification to be provided to the executive by the corporation under Section 1 of this Article VII upon the final disposition or conclusion of an action (or a claim, issue or matter associated with such an action), unless otherwise ordered by the court before which such action was brought, shall be paid by the corporation (net of all amounts, if any, previously advanced to the executive pursuant to Section 4 of this Article VII) to the executive (or to such other person or entity as the executive may designate in writing to the corporation) within sixty days after the receipt of executive's written request therefor, which request shall include a comprehensive accounting of amounts for which indemnification is being sought and shall reference the provision(s) of this Article VII pursuant to which such claim is being made.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the payment of the requested amounts may be denied by the corporation if (i) the Board of Directors of the corporation by a majority vote thereof determines that such payment, in whole or in part, would not be in the best interests of the corporation and its stockholders and would contravene the terms and conditions of this Article VII; or (ii) a majority of the directors of the corporation are a party in interest to such action. In either of such events, the Board shall immediately authorize and direct, by resolution, that an independent determination be made as to whether the executive has met the applicable standard(s) of conduct set forth in Section 1 of this Article VII and, therefore, whether indemnification is proper pursuant to this Article VII.

Such independent determination shall be made by a panel of three arbitrators in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, or, at the option of the executive, in Wilmington, Delaware, in accordance with the rules then prevailing of the American Arbitration Association, or, at the option of the executive, by an independent legal counsel mutually selected by the Board and the executive (such panel of arbitrators and/or independent legal counsel being hereinafter referred to as the "authority").

In any such determination there shall exist a rebuttable presumption that the executive has met such standard(s) of conduct and is therefore entitled to indemnification pursuant to this Article VII. The burden of rebutting such presumption by clear and convincing evidence shall be on the corporation.

If a panel of arbitrators is to be employed, one of such arbitrators shall be selected by the Board by a majority vote of a quorum thereof consisting of directors who were not parties in interest to such action (or, if such quorum is not obtainable, by an independent legal counsel chosen by the Board), the second by the executive and the third by the previous two arbitrators.

The authority shall make a determination within sixty days of being selected and shall simultaneously submit a written opinion of its conclusions to both the corporation and the executive and, if the authority determines that the executive is entitled to be indemnified for any amounts pursuant to this Article VII, the corporation shall pay such amounts (net of all amounts, if any, previously advanced to the executive pursuant to Section 4 of this Article VII), including interest thereon as provided in Section 5(C) of this Article VII, to the executive (or to such other person or entity as the executive may designate in writing to the corporation) within ten days of receipt of such opinion.

(B) The executive may, either before or within two years after a determination, if any, has been made by the authority, petition any court of competent jurisdiction to determine whether the executive is entitled to indemnification under this Article VII. Such court shall thereupon have the exclusive power to make such determination unless and until such court dismisses or otherwise terminates such proceeding without having made such determination.

The court shall make an independent determination of whether the executive is entitled to indemnification as provided under this Article VII, irrespective of any prior determination made by the authority; provided, however, that there shall exist a rebuttable presumption that the executive has met the applicable standard(s) of conduct and is therefore entitled to indemnification pursuant to this Article VII. The burden of rebutting such presumption by clear and convincing evidence shall be on the corporation.

If the court determines that the executive is entitled to be indemnified for any amounts pursuant to this Article VII, unless otherwise ordered by such court, the corporation shall pay such amounts (net of all amounts, if any, previously advanced to the executive pursuant to Section 4 of this Article VII), including interest thereon as provided in Section 5(C) of this Article VII, to the executive (or to such other person or entity as the executive may designate in writing to the corporation) within ten days of the rendering of such determination.

The executive shall pay all expenses incurred by the executive in connection with the judicial determination provided in this Section 2(B), unless it shall ultimately be determined by the court that he is entitled to be indemnified, in whole or in part, by the corporation as authorized in this agreement. All expenses incurred by the executive in connection with any subsequent appeal of the judicial determination provided for in this Section 2(B) shall be paid by the executive regardless of the disposition of such appeal.

(C) Except as otherwise set forth in this Section 2, the expenses associated with the indemnification process set forth in this Section 2, including, without limitation, the expenses of the authority selected hereunder, shall be paid by the corporation.

SECTION 3. *Termination of an Action is Nonconclusive.* The termination of any action, no matter by whom brought, including, without limitation, securities law actions, by judgment, order, settlement, conviction, or upon a plea of no contest or its equivalent, shall not, of itself, create a presumption that the executive has not met the applicable standard(s) of conduct set forth in Section 1 of this Article VII.

SECTION 4. *Advance Payment.*

(A) Expenses reasonably incurred by or on behalf of the executive in connection with any action (or claim, issue or matter associated with such action), no matter by whom brought, including, without limitation, securities law actions shall be paid by the corporation to the executive (or to such other person or entity as the executive may designate in writing to the corporation) in advance of the final disposition or conclusion of such action (or claim, issue or matter associated with such action) upon the receipt of executive's written request therefor; provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) the executive has first requested an advance of such expenses in writing (and delivered a copy of such request to the corporation) from the insurance carrier(s), to whom a claim has been reported under an insurance policy purchased by the corporation, if any, as provided under Section 8 of this Article VII and each such insurance carrier has declined to make such an advance;
- (ii) the executive furnishes to the corporation an executed written certificate affirming his good faith belief that he has met the applicable standard(s) of conduct set forth in Section 1 of this Article VII; and
- (iii) the executive furnishes to the corporation an executed written agreement to repay any advances made under this Section 4 if it is ultimately determined that he is not entitled to be indemnified by the corporation for such amounts pursuant to this Article VII.

(B) If the corporation makes an advance of expenses to the executive pursuant to this Section 4, the corporation shall be subrogated to every right of recovery the executive may have against any insurance carrier from whom the corporation has purchased insurance for such purpose.

SECTION 5. *Partial Indemnification; Interest.*

(A) If it is determined by the authority pursuant to Section 2 of this Article VII, or by the court before which such action was brought, that the executive is entitled to indemnification as to some claims, issues or matters, but not as to other claims, issues or matters, involved in any action, no matter by whom brought, including, without limitation, securities law actions, the authority (or the court) shall authorize the reasonable proration of such expenses, judgments, penalties, fines and/or amounts incurred in settlement with respect to which indemnification is sought by the executive, among such claims, issues or matters as the authority (or the court) shall deem appropriate in light of all of the circumstances of such action.

(B) If it is determined by the authority pursuant to Section 2 of this Article VII, or by the court before which such action was brought, that certain amounts incurred by the executive, are for whatever reason unreasonable in amount, the authority (or the court) shall authorize indemnification to be paid by the corporation to the executive for only such amounts as the authority (or the court) shall deem reasonable in light of all of the circumstances of such action.

(C) To the extent deemed appropriate by the authority, or by the court before which such action was brought, interest shall be paid by the corporation to the executive, at a reasonable interest rate, for amounts for which the corporation indemnifies the executive.

SECTION 6. *Limitation of Derivative Actions and Release of Derivative Claims.* No derivative action shall be brought and no cause of derivative action shall be asserted against the executive, his spouse, heirs, executors or administrators after the expiration of two years from the date the executive ceases, for any reason whatsoever, to serve as an executive of the corporation and/or of an affiliate and any claim or cause of derivative action of the corporation shall be extinguished and deemed released unless asserted by the filing of an appropriate derivative action within such two-year period.

The provisions of any federal, state or local law or statute providing in substance that releases shall not extend to claims, demands, injuries or damages which are unknown or unsuspected to exist at the time to the person or entity executing such release are hereby expressly waived by the corporation and its stockholders.

SECTION 7. *Nonexclusivity of Agreement.* The right to indemnification and advancement of expenses provided to the executive by this Article VII shall not be deemed exclusive of any other rights to which the executive may be entitled under any charter provision, by-law, agreement, resolution, vote of stockholders or disinterested directors of the corporation or otherwise, including, without limitation, under Delaware General Corporation Law Section 145 as it may then be in effect, both as to acts in his official capacity as such executive or other employee or agent of the corporation or of an affiliate, or as to acts in any other capacity while holding such office or position, and the terms and provisions of this Article VII shall continue as to the executive if he ceases to be an executive or other employee or agent of the corporation or of an affiliate, and such terms and provisions shall inure to the benefit of the heirs, executors and administrators of the executive.

SECTION 8. *Insurance.*

(A) The corporation may purchase and maintain insurance on behalf of the executive against any liability asserted against him or incurred by or on behalf of him in such capacity as an executive or other employee or agent of the corporation or of an affiliate, or arising out of his status as such, whether or not the corporation would have the power to indemnify him against such liability under the provisions of this Article VII or under Delaware General Corporation Law Section 145 as it may then be in effect.

The purchase and maintenance of such insurance shall not in any way limit or affect the rights and obligations of the corporation or the executive under this Article VII and the adoption of this Article VII by the corporation shall not in any way limit or affect the rights and obligations of the corporation or of the other party or parties thereto under any such policy or agreement of insurance.

(B) If the executive shall receive payment from any insurance carrier or from the plaintiff in any action against the executive in respect of indemnified amounts after payments on account of all or part of such indemnified amounts have been made by the corporation pursuant to this Article VII, the executive shall promptly reimburse the corporation for the amount, if any, by which the sum of such payment by such insurance carrier or such plaintiff and payments by the corporation to the executive exceeds such indemnified amounts; provided, however, that such portions, if any, of such insurance proceeds that are required to be reimbursed to the insurance carrier under the terms of its insurance policy, such as deductible or co-insurance payments, shall not be deemed to be payments to the executive hereunder.

In addition, upon payment of indemnified amounts under this Article VII, the corporation shall be subrogated to the executive's rights against any insurance carrier in respect of such indemnified amounts and the Executive shall execute and deliver any and all instruments and/or documents and perform any and all other acts or deeds which the corporation deems necessary or advisable to secure such rights. The executive shall do nothing to prejudice such rights of recovery or subrogation.

SECTION 9. *Witness Expenses.* Upon the executive's written request, the corporation shall pay (in advance or otherwise) or reimburse any and all expenses reasonably incurred by the executive in connection with his appearance as a witness in any action at a time when he has not been formally named a defendant or respondent to such an action.

SECTION 10. *Contribution.*

(A) If the indemnity provided for in Section 1 of this Article VII is unavailable to the executive for any reason whatsoever, the corporation, in lieu of indemnifying the executive, shall contribute to the amount reasonably incurred by or on behalf of the executive, whether for judgments, fines, penalties, amounts incurred in settlement and/or for expenses in connection with any action, no matter by whom brought, including, without limitation, securities law actions, in such proportion as deemed fair and reasonable by the authority pursuant to Section 2 of this Article VII, or by the court before

which such action was brought, taking into account all of the circumstances of such action, in order to reflect (i) the relative benefits received by the corporation and the executive as a result of the event(s) and/or transaction(s) giving cause to such action; and/or (ii) the relative fault of the corporation (and its other executives, employees and/or agents) and the executive in connection with such event(s) and/or transaction(s).

(B) The executive shall not be entitled to contribution from the corporation under this Section 10 if it is determined pursuant to Section 2 of this Article VII, or by the court before which such action was brought, that the executive engaged in criminal, fraudulent or intentional misconduct in the performance of his duty to the corporation or otherwise violated the provisions of Section 1(C) of this Article VII.

(C) The corporation's payment of, and the executive's right to, contribution under this Section 10 shall be made and determined in accordance with Section 2 of this Article VII relating to the corporation's payment of, and the executive's right to, indemnification.

SECTION 11. Severability. If any provision of this Article VII shall be deemed invalid or inoperative, or if a court of competent jurisdiction determines that any of the provisions of this Article VII contravene public policy, this Article VII shall be construed so that the remaining provisions shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect, and any such provisions which are invalid or inoperative or which contravene public policy shall be deemed, without further action or deed on the part of any person, to be modified, amended and/or limited, but only to the extent necessary to render the same valid and enforceable, and the corporation shall indemnify the executive as to expenses, judgments, fines and amounts incurred in settlement with respect to any action, no matter by whom brought, including securities law actions, to the full extent permitted by any applicable provision of this Article VII that shall not have been invalidated and to the full extent otherwise permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law as it may then be in effect.

SECTION 12. Amendment and Modification. This Article VII has been adopted by the affirmative vote of not less than two thirds of the stockholders of the corporation entitled to vote therefor and may only be altered, amended or repealed by the affirmative vote of not less than two thirds of the stockholders of the corporation so entitled to vote; provided, however, that such stockholder authorization shall not be required in the event such alteration or amendment:

- (a) is made in order to conform to any amendment or revision of the Delaware General Corporation Law which expands an executive's rights to indemnification thereunder or is otherwise beneficial to the executive, or
- (b) in the sole judgment and discretion of the Board of Directors of the corporation, does not materially adversely affect the rights and protections of the stockholders of the corporation.

ARTICLE VIII

SIGNATURES

SECTION 1. Negotiable Instruments. All checks, drafts, notes and other obligations of the corporation shall be signed by an officer, or by any person or persons authorized by the Board of Directors. The signature of any officer and the corporate seal may be a facsimile, engraved or printed if authorized by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 2. Stock Transfers. All endorsements, assignments, transfers, stock powers or other instruments of transfer of securities standing in the name of the corporation shall be executed for and in the name of the corporation by any two of the following officers, to-wit: the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, the president, a vice president, the treasurer, and the secretary; or by any one thereof and an assistant secretary or an assistant treasurer; or by any person or persons thereunto authorized by the Board of Directors.

SECTION 3. Securities Owned by the Corporation. Powers of attorney, proxies, waivers of notice of meetings and other instruments relating to securities owned by the corporation may be executed in the name and on behalf of the corporation by the chairman of the board, the chief executive officer, the president, a vice president or the secretary; and any such officer may, in the name and on behalf of the corporation, take all such action, as such officer may deem advisable, to vote in person or by proxy at any meeting of the security holders of any corporation in which this corporation may own securities, and at any such meeting shall possess and may exercise any and all rights and powers incident to the ownership of such securities and which, as the owner thereof, this corporation might have exercised and possessed if present. The Board of Directors, by resolution, from time to time may confer like powers upon any other person or persons.

ARTICLE IX

WAIVER OF NOTICE

Whenever, under the provisions of these By-Laws or of any law of Delaware, the stockholders, directors or committees are authorized to hold any meeting after notice, or after lapse of any prescribed period of time, such meeting may be held without notice, or without such lapse of time, by the written waiver of such notice signed by every person entitled to notice.

ARTICLE X

AMENDMENTS

Subject to the law of Delaware, the certificate of incorporation and except as otherwise set forth in these By-Laws, the Board of Directors may amend these By-Laws or enact such other By-Laws as in their judgment may be advisable for the regulation of the conduct of the affairs of the corporation.

**AMENDMENT OF
A. O. SMITH CORPORATION
CORPORATE DIRECTORS' DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLAN**

The A. O. Smith Corporation Corporate Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan is amended effective as of January 1, 2005, to add the following paragraph to Section III of the Plan:

"Pursuant to Internal Revenue Service Notice 2005-1, any Director participating in the Plan may elect to terminate participation in the Plan during 2005 by filing such election by December 31, 2005. Upon the filing of such election to terminate participation, the Director's entire account balance shall be distributed to him or her as soon as practicable after the date the notice of termination has been received. The amount distributed upon termination of participation shall be reported as includible in the income of the Director for calendar year 2005."

SUBSIDIARIES

The following lists all subsidiaries and affiliates of A. O. Smith Corporation.

<u>Name of Subsidiary</u>	<u>Jurisdiction in Which Incorporated</u>
AOS Holding Company	Delaware
A. O. Smith International Corporation	Delaware
State Industries, Inc.	Tennessee
A. O. Smith Holdings (Barbados) SRL	Barbados
A. O. Smith Enterprises Ltd.	Canada
A. O. Smith (China) Investment Co., Ltd.	China
A. O. Smith (China) Water Heater Co., Ltd.	China
A. O. Smith Electrical Products (Changzhou) Co., Ltd.	China
A. O. Smith Electrical Products (Shenzhen) Co., Ltd.	China
A. O. Smith Electrical Products (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	China
A. O. Smith Electrical Products (Taizhou) Co., Ltd.	China
A. O. Smith Electrical Products (Yueyang) Co., Ltd.	China
A. O. Smith (Nanjing) Consulting Co., Ltd.	China
A. O. Smith (Shanghai) Consulting Co., Ltd.	China
A. O. Smith L'eau chaude S.a.r.l.	France`
A. O. Smith Warmwasser-Systemtechnik GmbH	Germany
A. O. Smith Electrical Products Limited Liability Company	Hungary
A. O. Smith Electric Motors (Ireland) Ltd.	Ireland
A. O. Smith Holdings (Ireland) Ltd.	Ireland
IG-Mex, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Motores Electricos de Juarez, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Motores Electricos de Monterrey, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Productos de Agua, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
Productos Electricos Aplicados, S. de R.L. de C.V.	Mexico
A.O. Smith Electrical Products B.V.	The Netherlands
A.O. Smith Holdings B.V.	The Netherlands
A.O. Smith Holdings II B.V.	The Netherlands
A.O. Smith International Holdings B.V.	The Netherlands
A.O. Smith Products v.o.f.	The Netherlands
A.O. Smith Water Products Company, B.V.	The Netherlands
A. O. Smith Electrical Products (S.E.A.) Pte Ltd.	Singapore
A. O. Smith Electrical Products Limited	United Kingdom
State Water Heaters (U.K.) Limited	United Kingdom

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements (Form S-8 Nos. 33-37878, 33-56827, 333-05799, 333-92329 and 333-92482) pertaining to the A. O. Smith Corporation 1990 Long-Term Executive Incentive Compensation Plan, the A. O. Smith Corporation Long-Term Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and the A. O. Smith Combined Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and in the related prospectuses of our reports dated February 2, 2006, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and schedule of A. O. Smith Corporation, A. O. Smith Corporation management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of A. O. Smith Corporation, included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2005.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
February 23, 2006

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Paul W. Jones, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of A. O. Smith Corporation (the “company”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and we have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any changes in the company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the company’s most recent fiscal quarter (the company’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company’s auditors and the audit committee of the company’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 24, 2006

/s/ Paul W. Jones

Paul W. Jones

Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Terry M. Murphy, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of A. O. Smith Corporation (the “company”);
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company’s other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the company and we have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the company’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any changes in the company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the company’s most recent fiscal quarter (the company’s fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company’s internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company’s other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company’s auditors and the audit committee of the company’s board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the company’s ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 24, 2006

/s/ Terry M. Murphy

Terry M. Murphy

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Written Statement of the Chief Executive Officer and the
Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, each of the undersigned certifies that to the best of our knowledge:

- (1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K of A. O. Smith Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2005 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of A. O. Smith Corporation.

Date: February 24, 2006

/s/ Paul W. Jones

Paul W. Jones
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Terry M. Murphy

Terry M. Murphy
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer