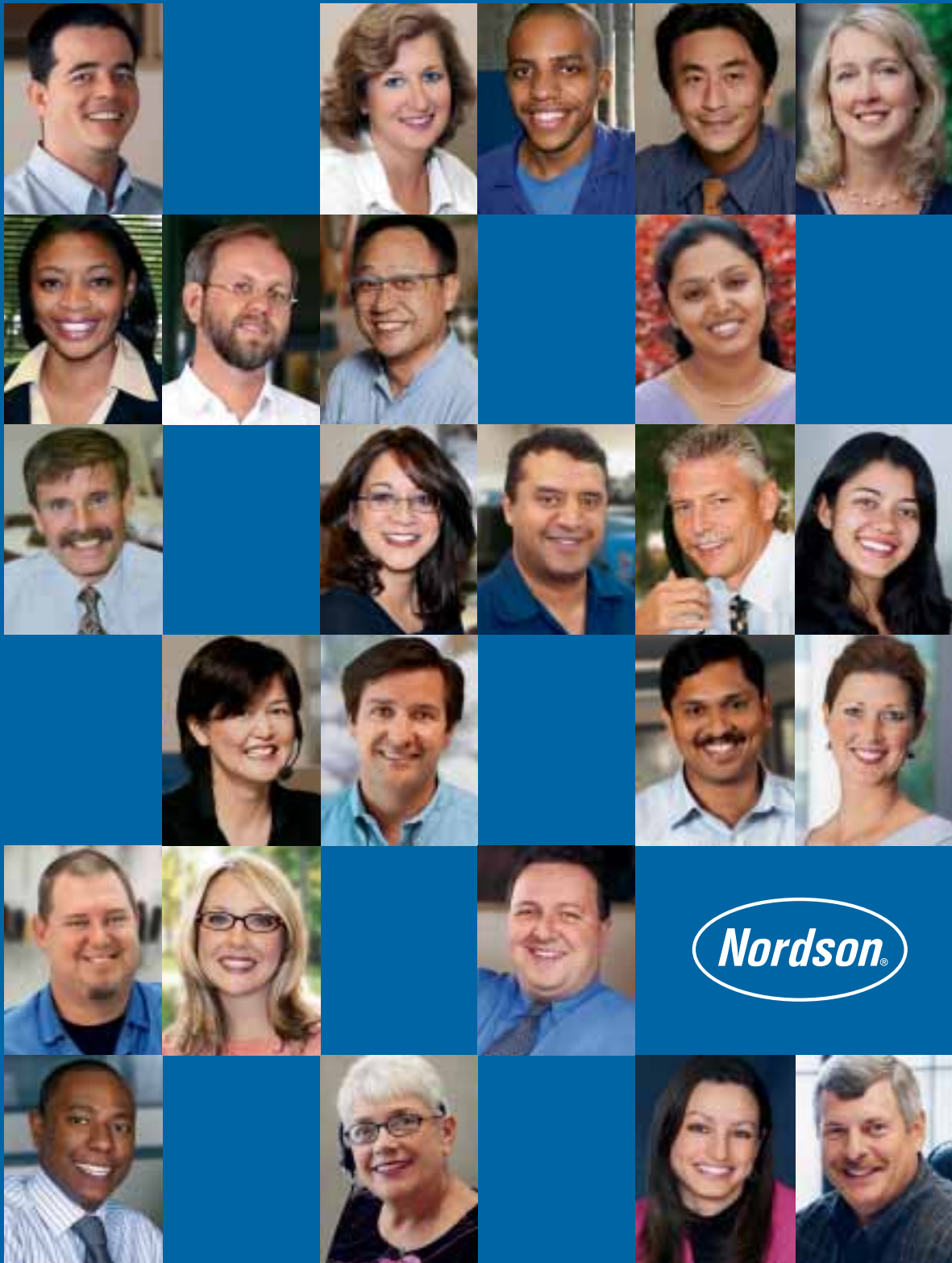


Nordson Corporation

2005 Annual Report to Shareholders



Worldwide, We Speak Your Language

About the Cover

NORDSON At a Glance

Defining a truly global company in today's virtual world requires more consideration than ever before. Borderless trade and Internet commerce offer companies of all sizes opportunities to call themselves global – however misleading that may be.

In Australia, China, Germany, India, and a score of other countries worldwide, Nordson Corporation embodies globalization. Pictured on the cover are Nordson Corporation employees from around the world. They represent the diverse faces, cultures and talents of all our employees who unite to form the strength of Nordson. Our employees speak the different dialects of the communities in which we do business and the distinct vernacular of each of our 25,000 customers worldwide. We recognize their unique business and performance needs through a shared language of technology, manufacturing processes and production standards.

These relationships transcend borders and business units, fostering the creation of innovative solutions that favor both our customers and our bottom line. These partnerships spark through pioneering technology from Nordson's global network, but stay aflame through our individual employees who provide superior customer service and local support where and when they're needed.

Local presence and global strength empower all our people worldwide to speak your language – wherever you are, whatever you do.

Nordson Corporation is one of the world's leading producers of precision dispensing equipment that applies adhesives, sealants and coatings to a broad range of consumer and industrial products during manufacturing operations, helping customers meet quality, productivity and environmental targets. Nordson also produces technology-based systems for curing and surface-treatment processes, as well as life sciences applications.

Nordson products are used around the world in the appliance, automotive, bookbinding, container, converting, electronics, food and beverage, furniture, life sciences, medical, metal finishing, nonwovens, packaging, semiconductor and other diverse industries.

The company's strategy for long-term growth is based on a customer-driven focus that is global in scope. Reaching out from its corporate headquarters in Westlake, Ohio, Nordson markets its products through a network of direct operations in 30 countries. Consistent with this strategy, approximately two-thirds of the company's revenues are generated outside the United States.

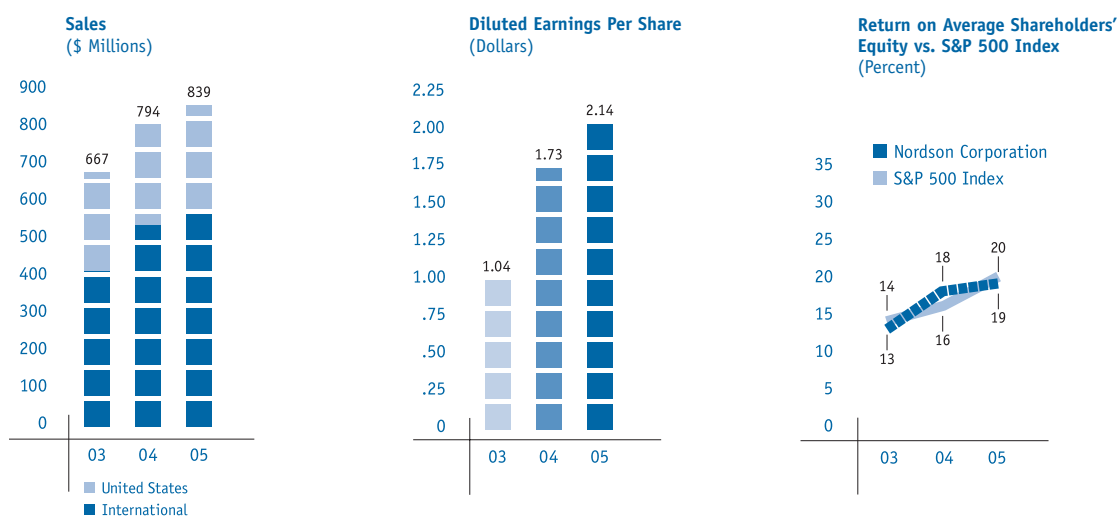
Nordson has more than 3,600 employees worldwide. Principal manufacturing facilities are located in Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, Ohio and Rhode Island in the United States, as well as in China, Germany, India, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

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Financial Overview

	2005	2004	2003
(In thousands of dollars except for per-share amounts)			
Operations for the year			
Sales	\$839,162	\$793,544	\$667,347
Net income	\$ 78,338	\$ 63,344	\$ 35,160
Percent of sales	9 %	8 %	5 %
Average common shares and common-share equivalents (000s)	36,527	36,546	33,899
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.04
Dividends per share	\$.645	\$.625	\$.605
Financial position at year-end			
Working capital	\$ 61,642	\$167,362	\$ 65,708
Total assets	\$788,526	\$840,548	\$766,806
Long-term debt	\$101,420	\$148,033	\$172,619
Total shareholders' equity	\$330,912	\$403,333	\$300,109
Ratios:			
Current	1.25	1.85	1.31
Long-term obligations to total invested capital	.39	.37	.46
Return on average shareholders' equity	19 %	18 %	13 %
Market value per share at fiscal year-end	\$37.32	\$35.02	\$27.71
Other			
Employees	3,653	3,544	3,483
Shareholders (registered)	2,249	2,336	2,413
Shares outstanding (000s)	32,911	36,279	34,035

Three-Year Perspective



To Our Shareholders



Edward P. Campbell
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Fiscal 2005 proved to be another outstanding year for Nordson Corporation, with revenue, operating profit, net income and earnings per share once again reaching record amounts.

Overall, sales grew 6 percent to \$839 million, with the Advanced Technology Systems segment performing particularly strong. This segment achieved a volume growth of 19 percent, before the positive effect of foreign currency movements, and during the past two years has grown sales volume internally by a cumulative 51 percent. The development of new applications and end markets has driven this outstanding growth.

Our Asymtek and March Plasma Systems businesses have benefited from successfully developing new applications used in manufacturing many of the subcomponents widely used in digital music players, mobile phones and other high-technology consumer electronic equipment. Similarly, Nordson UV Curing and Drying Systems has experienced strong growth in new applications ranging from digital printing on demand to subassemblies used in the latest generation of wafer-making technology.

In other segments, both Nordson's Container Coating and

Curing Systems and Paper and Paperboard Converting businesses have experienced major growth through the sale of new technology that enables customers to reduce costs and improve quality.

Geographically, Nordson's Asia Pacific region increased volume by 17 percent. Sales in this strategically important region have grown by an average of 34 percent a year over the past three years, now representing 13 percent of Nordson's total sales.

Operating efficiencies and a favorable currency environment enabled Nordson to widen margins at all levels. Operating income expanded to \$122 million, or 14.5 percent of sales. Just three years ago, operating income was 8.2 percent of sales. In addition, this year net income and earnings per share grew by 24 percent.

Free cash flow, after working capital and capital expenditure investments, was sufficiently strong, allowing Nordson to increase its dividend to shareholders for the 42nd consecutive year. Additionally, strong cash flow during the past three years generated sufficient resources to both reduce debt and complete a major repurchase of shares in the fourth quarter. These shares, which had been held in trusts established by Nordson



co-founder Evan Nord prior to his death in 2004, represented approximately 10 percent of Nordson's outstanding shares.

In addition to Nordson's fiscal year 2005 financial accomplishments, I am particularly pleased with the progress we have made in implementing our strategic priorities. These priorities have driven our decisions in the past, and will continue to underpin the actions we take going forward. Among these actions is charging each business and operating segment with accelerating revenue growth by identifying new applications and markets where Nordson's unique capabilities can add value. This will allow Nordson to rely on organic growth beyond existing applications and markets.

Our recent success towards this goal can be seen in the Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems segment. Exciting new

applications have been developed around the idea of taking Nordson's proprietary dispensing technology to a variety of diverse markets, including labeling, home replacement windows and wood products. Nordson's innovative offerings allow for faster line speeds, lower adhesive consumption and better quality compared to traditional dispensing approaches.

In the Advanced Technology Systems segment, application development initiatives have broadened our customer base beyond traditional semiconductor packaging markets to a wide array of applications, which include Microelectromechanical Systems (MEMS) products, flat panel displays, micro disk drives, flexible circuits and Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) cameras used in cellular phones.

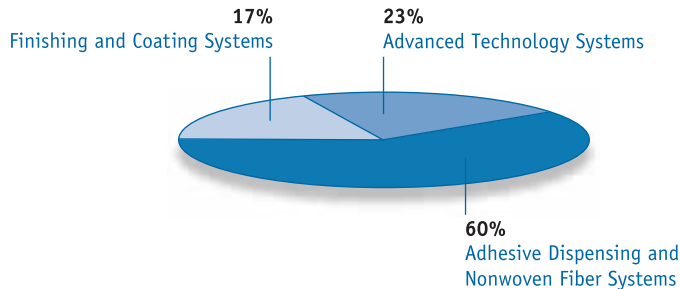
In the Finishing and Coating Systems segment, new Prodigy™ powder painting technology allows *lean* manufacturers to switch paint colors in as little as 20 seconds, thereby opening entirely new

customer segments to powder painting technology.

Regarding entering major new markets, recent efforts to increase sales to life sciences customers have produced rapid growth in diverse applications ranging from cardiac stent assembly to pacemaker electronics to contact lens manufacturing. Success has been driven by increasing the degree of engagement between technology development groups in leading medical equipment companies and Nordson's highly responsive application development teams.

Geographically, Nordson is extremely well positioned in fast-growth manufacturing and consumer markets such as those of China and India. Manufacturers in these markets are investing heavily to expand their capability to serve both the huge export trade as well as booming domestic demand.

Worldwide Sales by Business Segment



This year we celebrated the 10th anniversary of our direct, wholly owned subsidiary, Nordson (China) Co., Ltd. And for nearly as long, Nordson India has contributed to our rapid growth in the Asia Pacific region with its direct sales and service, engineering and product supply teams.

Acquisitions are also an important element in Nordson's strategy for growth. We look to expand the capability or market access of our businesses through targeted acquisitions. We do not look to acquire companies merely on the basis of cost reduction synergies. Instead, we are disciplined in our approach, only investing if we believe the opportunity fits strategically and the investment costs are justified by the expected returns. Though we did not complete any acquisitions in fiscal year 2005, I expect that attractive investment opportunities are and will be available in the future.

As the other principal element of our strategy, Nordson continues to make improvements to our

operating performance a major priority. We have set the expectation that Nordson will be a best-in-class operating company, as measured by customer service, quality, productivity and capital efficiency. We have made significant progress since embracing *lean* as an operating strategy four years ago. We are proud of our accomplishments in this area, including Asymtek being named a recipient of Intel Corporation's prestigious Supplier Continuous Quality Improvement Award for the second consecutive year. The award is Intel's highest honor for its suppliers and recognizes outstanding commitment to quality and performance.

Overall, we serve our customers and shareholders today with better performance and greater productivity than ever before. Yet, we still have significant room to improve. To do so, we will continue to make operational improvement a key element of our strategy and will use the increased cash flow generated by these improvements

to fund our investments for growth.

I want to thank Nordson's shareholders for their continuing confidence in this company. After two years of weak economic conditions, shareholders have been rewarded with comparatively strong share price performance throughout the past three years. I am pleased that we have delivered on the strategies we articulated over the past few years. Also, I am confident that the actions we have taken and the strategies that we continue to pursue will serve as a solid foundation for future growth.

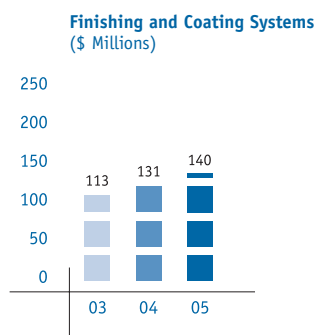
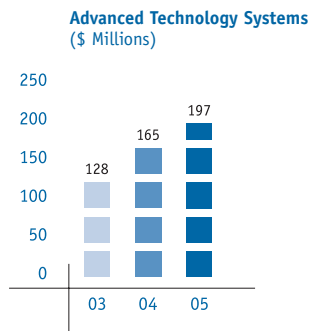
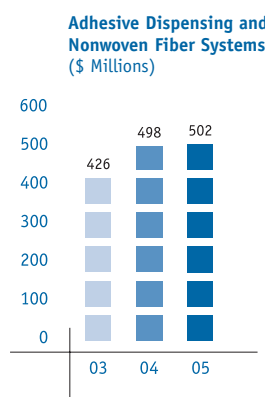
I want to close by also thanking Nordson's employees worldwide. You have continued to deliver exceptional performance and impress me with your talent and dedication in the pursuit of excellence. You have made Nordson the outstanding and successful company it is today. I am grateful for the opportunity to be associated with all of you.

Sincerely,

Edward P. Campbell
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

FINANCIAL Focus

Worldwide Sales by Business Segment



During 2005, Nordson again demonstrated its financial strength, resulting from our strategy of profitable growth. We reported another record year of financial results that was aided by improving economies in our global markets.

Sales for the year grew 6 percent to a record \$839 million, resulting from greater demand for Nordson products in virtually all of our markets. Net income increased 24 percent to a record \$78 million, reflecting the increase in sales and a continuing focus on managing our cost structure.

Nordson's *lean* manufacturing initiatives have continued to produce tangible improvements in customer service, product quality and cost effectiveness. Cycle times have been reduced significantly, making us a more agile supplier to our customers around the world. On-time deliveries continued to improve while, at the same time, we improved inventory turnover from 79 days at the end of 2004 to 76 days at the end of 2005. This performance is approximately twice the turnover we had at the end of 2002.

Strong operating cash flow led to free cash after capital expenditures and dividends of more than \$80 million. In September 2005, we seized the unique opportunity to repurchase a significant amount of our common stock from the Evan Nord Charitable Remainder Trusts.



Peter S. Hellman
President,
Chief Financial and
Administrative Officer



Nicholas D. Pellecchia
Vice President, Finance
and Controller








Despite this \$125 million repurchase, we finished the year with a debt-to-total-capital ratio of 36 percent; a sound capital structure that allows us to selectively pursue acquisitions in adjacent dispensing technologies and markets.

Our strong cash flow and capital structure allowed the board of directors to raise our dividend for the 42nd consecutive year. Nordson is among only 19 U.S. companies that have accomplished such an impressive milestone. Our stock also reflected strong performance by out-performing its peers for the past one, three and five years respectively.

We are optimistic that 2006 will be a year of continued strong financial performance. The re-engineering of Nordson's cost structure, resulting from the implementation of *lean* principals, clearly gives us a significant competitive advantage by allowing us to maximize revenues and earnings under all future economic conditions.

Business Profiles

Being the best company in every market and every location where we operate means having the ability to speak our customers' unique business languages and being a valued partner that provides innovative solutions to improve their manufacturing processes. With three business segments operating in more than 30 countries, Nordson is a pivotal part of many industrial and manufacturing operations for more than 25,000 customers worldwide.

<p>Business Segment</p>	<p>Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems</p>	
<p>Manufacturing Locations</p> <p>United States:</p> <p>International:</p>	<p>Alabama, Georgia, Ohio</p> <p>China, Germany, India, The Netherlands</p>	
<p>Businesses</p> <div>  <p>John J. Keane Senior Vice President Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems</p> </div> <div>  <p>Donald J. McLane Senior Vice President Pacific South Division</p> </div> <div>  <p>Douglas C. Bloomfield Vice President Finishing and Coating Systems</p> </div> <div>  <p>Robert A. Dunn Jr. Vice President Advanced Technology Systems</p> </div> <div>  <p>Michael Groos Vice President Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems</p> </div> <div>  <p>Peter Lambert Vice President EFD, Inc.</p> </div>	<p>Automotive Systems</p> <p>Adhesive and sealant dispensing systems used in the automotive, heavy truck and recreational vehicle manufacturing industries.</p> <p>Key Applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • body sealing • glass bonding • hem flange bonding • power train component gasketing <p>Nonwovens Systems</p> <p>Systems for producing nonwoven fiber fabrics and equipment for applying adhesives, lotions, liquids and fibers to disposable products.</p> <p>Key Applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adult incontinence products • baby diapers and child training pants • disposable medical products and surgical drapes and gowns • feminine hygiene products • tissues and towels <p>Packaging Systems</p> <p>Automated adhesive dispensing systems used in the food and beverage and packaged goods industries.</p> <p>Key Applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bag and sack manufacturing • beverage straw and spout attachment • carton folding and corrugated box sealing • case and sift-proof sealing • container labeling • pallet stabilization • tamper-evident closure • tray forming and bliss-box manufacturing 	 <p>Product Assembly Systems</p> <p>Adhesive and sealant dispensing systems for bonding or sealing plastic, metal and wood products.</p> <p>Key Applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appliances • automotive components • bookbinding • building and construction materials • electronics • furniture <p>Web Coating Systems</p> <p>Laminating and coating systems used to manufacture continuous-roll goods in the nonwovens, textile, paper and flexible-packaging industries.</p> <p>Key Applications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • carpet • labels • tapes • textiles

Advanced Technology Systems

California, Florida, New Jersey, Rhode Island
United Kingdom

Asymtek

Automated dispensing systems for high-speed, accurate application of a broad range of attachment, protection and coating fluids.

Key Applications:

- electronic component assembly
- flat panel display assembly
- medical device assembly
- printed circuit board assembly
- semiconductor packaging

EFD

Precision manual and automated dispensers for applying controlled amounts of adhesives, sealants, lubricants and other assembly fluids.

Key Applications:

- electronics
- fiber optics
- medical devices
- optical media



March Plasma

Automated gas plasma treatment systems used to clean and condition surfaces for the semiconductor, medical and printed circuit board industries.

Key Applications:

- contaminant removal and oxidation
- electronics
- medical instruments
- printed circuit boards
- semiconductors
- wafer-level packaging

UV Curing and Drying Systems

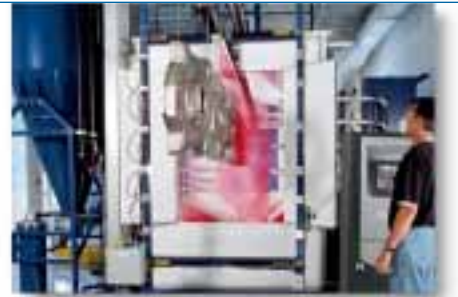
Ultraviolet (UV) equipment used in the curing and drying of inks, coatings, adhesives and paints.

Key Applications:

- electronics
- graphic arts
- metal decorating
- plastics
- printed paper and packaging
- wood finishing

Finishing and Coating Systems

Ohio
China, Germany, India



Container Coating and Curing Systems

Automated and manual dispensing and curing systems used to treat and cure food and beverage containers.

Key Applications:

- can marking and identification
- can neck lubrication
- compound can end lining
- inside container coating
- rim varnish
- score repair for easy-open-end cans

Liquid Finishing Systems

Automated and manual dispensing systems used to apply liquid paints and coatings to consumer and industrial products.

Key Applications:

- automotive components and wheels
- commercial and industrial construction
- decorative hardware
- metal drums
- residential construction
- wood doors, cabinets and molding

Powder Coating Systems

Automated and manual dispensing systems used to apply powder paints and coatings to a variety of metal, plastic and wood products.

Key Applications:

- agriculture equipment
- appliances
- automotive components and wheels
- construction equipment
- home and office furniture
- lawn and garden equipment
- wood and metal shelving

Nordson do Brasil Advanced Technology Systems

We depend on automobiles to take us to work, home and everywhere in between. Whether the vehicle we drive is new or used, we expect it to be reliable and all of its components to perform properly, right down to the audio speakers.

AudiLab, a Brazilian-based manufacturer, relies heavily on Nordson do Brasil's EFD division in its production of car audio speakers, which are installed in vehicles around the world by automobile manufacturers such as Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen.



"We have in-depth knowledge of our customers' processes and the challenges they face. This enables us to speak their distinct technical language and in turn provide solutions that meet their specific needs."

- Greg Merk
General Manager,
Nordson do Brasil

Speaker production is a demanding process that requires the precise application of expensive fluids and adhesives to bond the various components together. In its production of audio speakers, AudiLab uses ferrofluid, a costly mixture loaded with miniature permanent magnets that requires extreme precision in its application. Apply too little ferrofluid and it burns the speaker. Apply too much and it deadens sound.

Ferrofluid, along with other adhesives used in this manufacturing process, must be applied clean. Any dripping or misplaced material attracts dust from ferrites and magnets, which affects final product quality. EFD's fluid dispensing systems offer AudiLab the precise capability it needs to control material usage, minimize waste and meet production quality standards.

EFD dispensing technology has proven essential in AudiLab's successful repeatability with its customers. All automobile manufacturers perform random tests

"Ser fornecedor do mercado automotivo exige um nível de operação quase perfeito. Simplesmente, a dedicação da Nordson ao sucesso da Audilab ajuda a manter a nossa vantagem competitiva nesse mercado dinâmico."

- Mr. Wellington Yung
Founder and Owner,
AudiLab

on each shipment of speakers they receive to ensure they will maintain their structural integrity once installed in a vehicle. If one speaker fails these tests, the whole lot is returned. That is why AudiLab requires consistent superior performance from its EFD equipment. And with a production volume of more than 20,000 speakers a day, AudiLab also needs support that is easily accessible. Nordson's and EFD's extensive local presence and global reach allow

customers throughout the world to receive quality service.

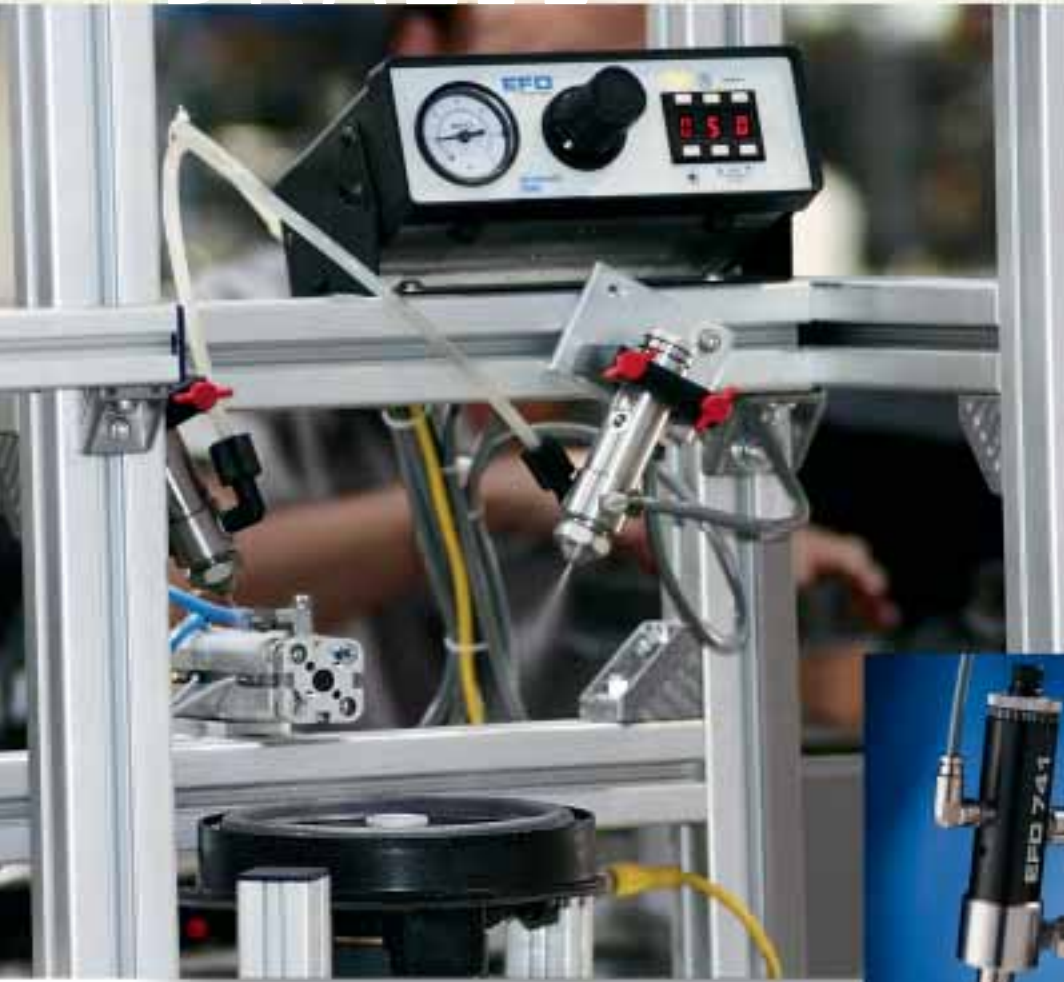
With EFD replacement parts in stock and trained engineers and technicians on staff, AudiLab is able to get everything it needs for its multiple EFD stations from Nordson do Brasil. An understanding of AudiLab's



Carnival is a pivotal part of Brazilian culture, with the first celebration being held in 1840.

Nordson do Brasil, which was established in 1988, has 42 employees and services 10 countries in Latin America, including Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Peru and Uruguay.

BRAZIL



Speaker manufacturer AudiLab relies on precision dispensing products from Nordson's EFD subsidiary to produce speakers that meet the highest possible quality standards. AudiLab uses more than 40 EFD applications at its facility in Brazil.

business – and cross training in all of Nordson's enterprises – allows the team to help AudiLab maintain quality and continually improve processes.

Nordson's global connectivity, local presence and knowledgeable people combined with superior technology create a sound team that helps AudiLab and other EFD customers around the globe realize their world-class potential.■

Portuguese Translation:

"Working as a supplier to the automotive market requires a near-perfect operation. Simply put, Nordson's dedication to our success keeps us a viable player in a really challenging market."

- Mr. Wellington Yung

Nordson (China) Co., Ltd. Finishing and Coating Systems

In China, success in business begins with creating relationships built on trust and respect. Nordson embraces this philosophy as the foundation for every customer interaction.

Since opening our doors in China in 1995, Nordson has worked side by side with more than 2,000 companies, including appliance manufacturer, Haier Group. A household name in China, Haier is well on its way to becoming a recognizable brand worldwide, with more than 15,000 different products exported each year to more than 100 countries around the globe. Nordson has helped Haier in its goal of growing from a small domestic business to a global powerhouse. We have provided the company with the powder coating systems needed to create the attractive, high-gloss, durable finish that consumers around the world expect in household appliances. These include washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, dishwashers and more.



“Understanding the role local culture plays in business dealings and maintaining mutual trust and respect in our relationships are critical to everyone’s success.”

- Linda Zhou
Deputy General Manager,
Nordson (China) Co., Ltd.

reduce the number of manual touch-ups.

Superior technology that produces results is just one component in the relationship’s success. Equally

savings. Over the years, Haier has significantly increased its number of engineered powder booth systems that include automated guns, helping the company to increase production line speeds, lower operating costs and

“我们的世界品牌战略要依靠我们满足市场需求的能力。诺信卓越的涂装高科技帮助我们生产出持久耐用、光亮如镜的器具-而且这是我们具有竞争力的低运营成本的生产系统。”

- Mr. Gao Zhengxian
Finishing Manager,
Haier Merloni (Qingdao)
Washing Machine Co., Ltd.

important, Haier trusts Nordson as a friend and partner. While most competitors work only through distributors or agents, Nordson has more than 150 employees in China – proof that we are dedicated to an active presence in the country. Nordson isn’t just doing business with China; Nordson is in China,

employing local people and working within established cultural boundaries.

Our success in powder coating has led to additional opportunities for Nordson to assist Haier, as well as other manufacturing companies in Asia, with improving their manufacturing



Curved roofs, bold colors and intricate outlines are prevalent aspects of Chinese architecture.

Nordson has been part of the China landscape since opening its first office in 1995. Today, Nordson (China) Co., Ltd. has more than 150 employees.

CHINA



With Nordson's powder coating systems, powder consumption and manual touch-ups are reduced.



capabilities. Nordson's hot melt adhesive dispensing systems, used in various plants throughout China, have helped automate Haier's refrigerator case sealing method.

As Haier continues its growth, Nordson's strong presence in 30 countries helps assure Haier that it receives the same superior technology and service at its other locations. Facilities in the United States, Pakistan, India and Malaysia all benefit from the China-based Nordson-Haier partnership, demonstrating that a local relationship built on trust and respect can surpass geographical boundaries. ■



Nordson's iControl® system provides consistent coating quality part after part while also controlling the amount of powder used, resulting in material savings.

Mandarin Translation:

"Our goal of worldwide brand recognition depends on our ability to market a product consumers want. Nordson's unsurpassed technology helps us produce appliances with durable, mirror-like finishes – and with lower operating costs than competitive systems."
- Mr. Gao Zhengxian

Nordson S.E. Asia (Pte.) Ltd. Advanced Technology Systems

Consumers of high-technology equipment, including computers, MP3 players, mobile phones and more, require it to have increased portability and functionality. To satisfy consumers' requirements, high-technology manufacturers look to create devices that are sleeker, operate faster and more reliably and, most importantly, cost less.



"Our understanding of the technology that drives our customers' businesses allows us to create customized solutions that meet their current and future demands."

- N.S. Ng
Regional Business Manager,
Asymtek, S.E. Asia

Nordson's Asymtek subsidiary helps these types of devices reach the marketplace through its relationships with global, high-technology manufacturers such as Belton Industrial Ltd. Belton assembles flexible

printed circuit boards, also known as flex boards, for manufacturers of hard disk drives used in personal computers made by Dell, Hewlett-Packard, IBM and others. Asymtek ensures Belton's flex boards

meet strict production standards through a unique jetting technology that reduces manufacturing bottlenecks, guarantees cost efficiencies and improves product quality.

Each flex board has a small die – known as a flip chip – that requires underfill, a bonding process that adds rigidity and prevents cracking. As flip chips have gotten smaller, so has the area available for dispensing underfill. Smaller chips create an enormous challenge for needle dispensing, but are ideal for Asymtek's jetting technology. In addition to allowing for the use of smaller chips, jetting technology is faster and more accurate than traditional needle dispensing – up to 400 percent faster. Jetting's non-contact process also minimizes the risk of chipped dies. This advanced

"Pelanggan kami mengharapkan penyelesaian yang dinamik bagi membantu mereka mengeluarkan produk yang berdaya saing di pasaran. Ini membantu merekameningkatkan teknologi tinggi mengikut kehendak pelanggan."

Teknologi Asymtek adalah barangan berteknologi tinggi di mana keupayaannya melebihi jangkaan pelanggan - dengan harga yang di tawarkan berpatutan dengan pasaran."

- Mr. C.H. Tan
Manager,
Belton Singapore

technology helps Asymtek customers, including Belton, maintain their competitive edge in an industry that thrives on the ability to reduce product size and lower costs.



Although it's the smallest country in southeast Asia, Singapore has more than 4.4 million people, making it one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

Nordson has operations in three southeast Asian countries: Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand.

Beyond technological advances, Asymtek strengthens relationships with manufacturers through its formidable global network. Belton engineers and product development specialists from around the world travel to Asymtek's California facility to finalize installation

SINGAPORE



The Axiom™ X-1020 uses jetting technology to apply underfill to flip chips used on flexible printed circuit boards, such as those used in computer hard disk drives.



requirements and develop solutions for new applications with unique design constraints. Once processes are transferred to Belton's manufacturing operations, such as those in Singapore, Asymtek's local team provides extensive training to ensure Belton technicians master the equipment.

Asymtek continues to expand its relationship with Belton, with the company recently purchasing additional underfill jetting systems for its China-based operation. As consumer demand for products that push the boundaries for disk drive storage increases the need for pioneering solutions, Belton can rely on Asymtek, backed by Nordson Corporation, to continue in its role as a technology solutions provider and innovator. ■

Malay Translation:

"Our customers expect visionary solutions that help them deliver first-to-market products for increasingly tech-savvy consumers. Asymtek's technology is a critical component in our ability to exceed customer expectations – at a cost well within market demand."

- Mr. C.H. Tan

Nordson AB

Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems

All of us have the need to breathe clean, fresh air, no matter where we are. Nordson's relationship with Camfil Farr, a global leader in air filtration, helps make that possible. Nordson's worldwide presence is a critical element in the relationship's success – it means Camfil Farr has support from Nordson wherever it needs it.

This collaborative effort offers far-reaching benefits for consumers, as Camfil Farr products and systems are found in homes, workplaces and automobiles around the globe. Biotech facilities use its filters to ensure the necessary clean-room environment for capsule and pill production. Large hotels and casinos depend on several Camfil Farr products and systems to keep the indoor air fresh and comfortable.



"We listen to our customers' unique business issues, such as the need to work across geographic and cultural boundaries, and deliver solutions that exceed their expectations."

- Bengt Magnusson
General Manager,
Nordson AB

of bacteria and spores.

When Camfil Farr needed a global partner with knowledge of the entire filter manufacturing process and a cross-border presence to help it lower material costs, increase production speeds, improve product quality and grow its business, Nordson demonstrated that it thoroughly understands Camfil Farr's business. By having our engineers in Germany and Sweden work with colleagues in Atlanta, Georgia, Nordson developed a proprietary adhesive hot melt application

filters to minimize the release of harmful emissions. Even the Pathfinder Probe, which landed on the planet Mars, used the company's filters to keep the atmosphere free from the release

"Nordsons nytta kommer från deras personal, närvaro, kunskap och fokus på bra relationer. Vi har framgång med att hjälpa våra kunder andas bättre luft genom ett nära samarbete med de bästa leverantörerna som finns på markanden. När det gäller Nordson så är deras personal inte bara leverantörer – dom är vår partner."

- Mr. Kjell Enbom
Manager, Production Process Technology,
Camfil Farr

ideally suited to Camfil Farr's air filter manufacturing requirements. This technology solution is incorporated into equipment in Sweden, then shipped to Camfil Farr operations in the United States, Malaysia, France and Germany, part of its worldwide



Sweden, which has been inhabited for nearly 5,000 years, adopted Stockholm as its capital city in 1419.

Nordson opened operations in Sweden in 1985. Our office, located in Malmö, employs nearly 40 people.

network of 32 subsidiaries and 23 production plants. Once the equipment is in place, local Nordson representatives provide ongoing training and service.

The market potential for air filters, with their wide-ranging applications, requires Camfil Farr to keep

SWEDEN



Nordson integrates technology from across its business segments to develop customized solutions for customers. One example is the Ultra™ FoamMix® System with the mini-pleat application head (inset). This is used for multiple applications, including the production of air filters.



The Nordson VersaBlue® 50 controls material costs by dispensing precise amounts of hot melt adhesive.

innovation and creative manufacturing solutions in the forefront. As in the case with Camfil Farr, Nordson is a global partner with its customers and offers them more than just a single technology solution. We are able to do this because our people have extensive knowledge of diverse manufacturing processes in numerous industries and a dedication to long-term customer relationships. ■

Swedish Translation:

“Nordson’s value comes from its people, presence, knowledge and relationship focus. We succeed in helping the world breathe better only through close collaboration with the best suppliers available. In this case, Nordson’s people are not suppliers – they’re partners.”

- Mr. Kjell Enbom

Nordson Corporation

Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems

The appearance of a package on a store shelf plays a significant role in a consumer's decision whether or not to purchase that particular brand. As companies continue to compete for attention in a crowded marketplace, they heavily rely upon packaging and product presentation to attract the attention of potential consumers.



"Our customers count on us to identify the technical challenges they face and how those challenges affect their business operations. We're able to provide solutions that address both."

- John Raterman
Vice President, Sales and Service - North America
Nordson Corporation

Nordson's engineers in our Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems business segment developed a non-contact labeling system technology to support our customers' need to communicate their respective brand images and attributes through packaging. For makers of bottled soft drinks, juices and waters, a label that is peeling, has excess glue underneath it or is incorrectly positioned can be unattractive and can easily cause a potential consumer to pass by their products sitting on store shelves. Nowhere is the success of Nordson's technology more visible than on the clear polyethylene-based bottles that Nordson customer Penta uses for its ultra-pure drinking water.

Building on our expertise with high-speed applications in the nonwovens industry, Nordson equipped California-based Penta with our revolutionary adhesive dispensing system, which ensures its labels are neat, clean and adhered securely. With no excess glue, irregular label position or unsealed seams, problems that are all

"Our brand image depends on clean product packaging, and our business model demands efficiency. Nordson answered our need by looking outside conventional methods and developing a solution truly tailored for our business."

- Mr. Mike Holloway
Vice President of Production,
Research & Development,
Bio-Hydration Research Lab Inc. (Penta)

associated with others' conventional labeling systems, Penta's bottle now accurately portrays the high quality of its water – as well as the company's clean, crisp and refreshing brand attributes – helping to attract consumers.

Nordson's non-contact labeling system goes beyond ensuring the aesthetics of a label by delivering

additional key benefits, including improved profit potential through increased efficiency. With conventional labeling systems, increases in line speeds throw off excess glue, which requires frequent downtime in production for cleaning and maintenance.



The Golden Gate Bridge crosses the Golden Gate Strait connecting San Francisco to northern California.

Nordson helps companies worldwide connect with their consumer and industrial audiences by delivering precision dispensing equipment that provides coating, sealant, curing and surface treatment solutions.

UNITED STATES



Nordson's new labeling technology uses a non-contact system to apply the adhesive used to attach labels to polyethylene-based bottles used for soft drinks, juices and water. This non-contact system allows labels to be applied neatly, cleanly and securely.

Recognizing the downfalls of those systems, we developed an innovative non-contact system to precisely jet a pressure-sensitive glue onto the bottle. This precision jetting remains constant even at extremely high speeds – up to 1,400 bottles per minute – with greater placement accuracy, thereby drastically reducing downtime and maintenance issues. In addition, applying an exact amount of adhesive to each and every bottle optimizes glue use, reduces material costs and keeps the package aesthetically pleasing.

As a result of our breadth of technical expertise and ability to recognize the potential of new markets for our technology, Nordson continues to grow its business in the packaging and labeling industries. ■



The Nordson PatternJet™ guns spray adhesive precisely onto the bottle before the label is applied. This accurate application means glue consumption is minimized.

WORLDWIDE Operations



World Headquarters

Nordson Corporation
28601 Clemens Road
Westlake, Ohio

Direct U.S. Operations

Nordson Corporation
555 Jackson Street
Amherst, Ohio

Nordson Corporation
11475 Lakefield Drive
Duluth, Georgia

Nordson Corporation
2905 Pacific Drive
Norcross, Georgia

Nordson Corporation
12 Nordson Drive
Dawsonville, Georgia

Nordson Corporation
308 Glenwood Road
Swainsboro, Georgia

Nordson Corporation
4400 Speedway Boulevard
Lincoln, Alabama

Asymtek
2762 Loker Avenue West
Carlsbad, California

EFD, Inc.
977 Waterman Avenue
East Providence, Rhode Island

Horizon Lamps, Inc.
150 Anderson Street
Phillipsburg, New Jersey

March Plasma Systems, Inc.
2470-A Bates Avenue
Concord, California

March Plasma Systems, Inc.
1000 112th Circle North
St. Petersburg, Florida



Direct International Operations

Australia
Nordson Australia Pty. Ltd.
Sydney, Australia
Melbourne, Australia

Austria
Nordson GmbH
Wien, Austria

Brazil
Nordson do Brasil
Industria e Comercio Ltda.
São Paulo, Brazil

Canada
Nordson Canada, Ltd.
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

China
Nordson (China) Co., Ltd.
Shanghai, China

Colombia
Nordson Andina Ltda.
Envigado, Colombia

Czech Republic
Nordson CS, spol.s.r.o.
Brno, Czech Republic

Denmark
Nordson Danmark A/S
Copenhagen, Denmark

Finland
Nordson Finland Oy
Helsinki, Finland

France
Nordson France S.A.S.
Lagny Sur Marne, France

Dosage 2000
Bougival, France

Germany
Nordson Deutschland GmbH
Erkrath, Germany

Nordson Engineering GmbH
Lüneburg, Germany

Hong Kong
Nordson Application
Equipment, Inc.
New Territories, Hong Kong

India
Nordson India Private Ltd.
Bangalore, India

Italy
Nordson Italia S.p.A.
Milano, Italy

Japan
Nordson K.K.
Tokyo, Japan

Nordson Asymtek K.K.
Tokyo, Japan

Malaysia
Nordson (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.
Selangor, Malaysia

México
Nordson de México, S.A. de C.V.
México City, México

Netherlands
Nordson Benelux B.V.
Udenhout, The Netherlands

Nordson B.V.
Maastricht, The Netherlands

Nordson European
Distribution B.V.
Maastricht, The Netherlands

New Zealand
Nordson New Zealand
Auckland, New Zealand

Norway
Nordson Norge A/S
Rud, Norway

Poland
Nordson Polska Sp.z.o.o.
Warsaw, Poland

Portugal
Nordson Portugal
Equipamento Industrial, Lda.
Porto, Portugal

Russia
Nordson Deutschland GmbH
Representative Office
St. Petersburg, Russia

Singapore
Nordson S.E. Asia (Pte.) Ltd.
Singapore

South Korea
Nordson Sang San Ltd.
Seoul, South Korea

Spain
Nordson Iberica, S.A.
Valencia, Spain

Sweden
Nordson AB
Malmö, Sweden

Switzerland
Nordson Schweiz A.G.
Münchenstein, Switzerland

United Kingdom
EFD International, Inc.
Dunstable, England

Nordson U.K. Ltd.
Stockport, England
Thame, England

Nordson UV Ltd.
Slough, England

Eleven-Year Summary

	2005	2004	2003
(In thousands except for per-share amounts)			
Operating Data ^(a)			
Sales	\$839,162	793,544	667,347
Cost of sales	\$371,298	354,313	301,566
% of sales	44	45	45
Selling and administrative expenses	\$345,322	328,761	295,532
% of sales	41	41	44
Severance and restructuring costs	\$ 875	-	2,028
Operating profit	\$121,667	110,470	68,221
% of sales	14	14	10
Net income	\$ 78,338	63,334	35,160
% of sales	9	8	5
Net income adjusted for goodwill amortization ^(b)	\$ 78,338	63,334	35,160
% of sales	9	8	5
Financial Data ^(a)			
Working capital	\$ 61,642	167,362	65,708
Net property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets	\$476,810	476,276	489,436
Total invested capital	\$538,452	643,638	555,144
Total assets	\$788,526	840,548	766,806
Long-term obligations	\$207,540	240,305	255,035
Shareholders' equity	\$330,912	403,333	300,109
Return on average invested capital — % ^(c)	15	13	7
Return on average shareholders' equity — % ^(d)	19	18	13
Per-Share Data ^{(a) (e)}			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.19	1.78	1.04
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.14	1.73	1.04
Dividends per common share	\$ 0.645	0.625	0.605
Book value per common share	\$10.05	11.12	8.82
Average common shares (000s)	35,718	35,489	33,703
Average common shares and common-share equivalents (000s)	36,527	36,546	33,899

(a) See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) In 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and as a result no longer amortizes goodwill. Amounts represent net income without goodwill amortization.

(c) Net income plus interest on long-term obligations net of income taxes, as a percentage of total assets less current liabilities.

(d) Net income as a percentage of shareholders' equity.

2002 ^(f)	2001	2000	1999	1998 ^(g)	1997	1996	1995
647,756	731,416	740,568	700,465	660,900	636,710	609,444	581,444
310,542	337,129	332,597	318,230	303,671	276,425	255,095	245,587
48	46	45	45	46	43	42	42
281,761	321,657	307,559	302,250	286,120	286,226	270,088	251,913
43	44	42	43	43	45	44	43
2,499	13,355	8,960	3,000	11,738	-	-	-
52,954	59,275	91,452	76,985	45,071	74,059	84,261	83,944
8	8	12	11	7	12	14	14
22,072	24,610	54,632	47,506	20,825	49,967	53,071	52,676
3	3	7	7	3	8	9	9
22,072	35,853	57,979	50,844	23,477	52,624	55,223	54,413
3	5	8	7	4	8	9	9
21,926	6,524	116,230	89,376	121,394	139,152	110,486	130,562
489,899	500,276	240,802	250,474	210,468	184,181	192,791	148,769
511,825	506,800	357,032	339,850	331,862	323,333	303,277	279,331
764,472	862,453	610,040	591,790	538,944	502,996	510,493	434,710
242,935	243,074	109,809	118,452	117,087	102,788	57,980	48,001
268,890	263,726	247,223	221,398	214,775	220,545	245,297	231,330
4	6	16	14	8	18	20	21
8	10	25	22	10	22	23	24
.66	.75	1.68	1.44	.63	1.45	1.49	1.45
.66	.74	1.67	1.42	.62	1.42	1.46	1.42
.57	.56	.52	.48	.44	.40	.36	.32
8.00	7.96	7.62	6.76	6.42	6.55	6.95	6.42
33,383	32,727	32,455	33,048	33,084	34,552	35,738	36,438
33,690	33,050	32,767	33,484	33,322	35,106	36,408	37,154

(e) Amounts adjusted for 2-for-1 stock split effective September 12, 2000.

(f) 2002 includes an inventory write-down of \$11.4 million, which is included in cost of sales.

(g) 1998 includes a pretax charge of \$6.9 million related to inventory valuations, which is recorded in cost of sales. 1998 also includes a pretax charge of \$14.3 million for the portion of the purchase price paid for JM Laboratories, Inc. attributable to in-process research and development.

Corporate PHILOSOPHY

Corporate Purpose

Nordson Corporation strives to be a vital, self-renewing, worldwide organization which, within the framework of ethical behavior and enlightened citizenship, grows and produces wealth for our customers, employees, shareholders and communities.

Corporate Goals

Nordson operates for the purpose of creating balanced, long-term benefits for all of our constituencies: customers, employees, shareholders and communities.

Our corporate goal for growth is to double the value of the company over a five-year period, with the primary measure of value set by the market for company shares.

While external factors may impact value, the achievement of this goal will rest with earnings growth, capital and human resource efficiency and positioning for the future.

Nordson does not expect every quarter to produce increased sales, earnings and earnings per share, or to exceed the comparative prior year's quarter. We do expect to produce long-term gains. When short-term swings occur, we do not intend to alter our basic objectives in efforts to mitigate the impact of these natural occurrences.

Growth is achieved by seizing opportunities with existing products and markets, investing in systems to maximize productivity and pursuing growth markets. This strategy is augmented through product line additions, engineering, research and development, and acquisition of companies that can serve multinational industrial markets.

Customers

We create benefits for our customers through a Package of Values®, which includes carefully engineered, durable products; strong service support; the backing of a well-established worldwide company with financial and technical strengths; and a corporate commitment to deliver what was promised.

We strive to provide genuine customer satisfaction; it is the foundation upon which we continue to build our business.

Employees

Complementing our business strategy is the objective to provide opportunities for employee self-fulfillment, growth, security, recognition and equitable compensation.

This goal is met through employee training and the creation of on-the-job growth opportunities. The result is a highly qualified and professional management team capable of meeting corporate objectives.

We recognize the value of employee participation in the planning process. Strategic and operating plans are developed by all business units and divisions, resulting in a sense of ownership and commitment on the part of employees in accomplishing company objectives.

Nordson Corporation is an equal opportunity employer.

Communities

Nordson is committed to contributing an average of 5 percent of domestic pretax earnings to human services, education and other charitable activities, particularly in communities where the company has major facilities.

Board of Directors and Executive Management

Board of Directors

Edward P. Campbell
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

William W. Colville
Legal Consultant

William D. Ginn
Retired Partner,
Thompson Hine LLP

Stephen R. Hardis
Retired Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
Eaton Corporation

Peter S. Hellman
President
Chief Financial and
Administrative Officer,
Nordson Corporation

David W. Ignat
Consulting Physicist

Joseph P. Keithley
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer,
Keithley Instruments, Inc.

William P. Madar
Former Chairman and CEO,
Nordson Corporation

Mary G. Puma
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer,
Axcelis Technologies, Inc.

William L. Robinson
Professor of Law,
University of the District
of Columbia School of Law

Benedict P. Rosen
Chairman,
AVX Corporation

Executive Officers

Edward P. Campbell
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Peter S. Hellman
President
Chief Financial and
Administrative Officer

John J. Keane
Senior Vice President

Donald J. McLane
Senior Vice President

Douglas C. Bloomfield
Vice President

Robert A. Dunn Jr.
Vice President

Bruce H. Fields
Vice President,
Human Resources

Michael Groos
Vice President

Peter Lambert
Vice President

Nicholas D. Pellecchia
Vice President,
Finance and Controller

Corporate Management

Beverly J. Coen
Assistant Controller

Raymond L. Cushing
Treasurer

John C. Dillon
Director,
Supply Chain Management

Derrick Johnson
Director,
Corporate Communications

J. Bradford Leaheey
Assistant General Counsel

Shelly M. Peet
Chief Information Officer

Robert E. Veillette
Secretary and
Assistant General Counsel

North America

Peter F. Bierhuis
President,
March Plasma Systems

Robert L. Ciardella
President,
Asymtek

Alec J. Babiarz
Vice President,
Asymtek

James E. DeVries
Vice President,
Nonwovens
Adhesive Dispensing and
Nonwoven Fiber Systems

Jeffrey A. Pembroke
Vice President,
Sales and Marketing
Finishing and Coating Systems

John M. Raterman
Vice President,
Sales and Service
Packaging and Product
Assembly Systems

Ruth C. Smith
Vice President,
Operations
Adhesive Dispensing Systems

Herman E. Turner Jr.
Vice President,
Engineering and Operations
Finishing and Coating Systems

Europe

James W. Ainsworth
General Manager,
Nordson UV Graphic Arts

Patrice Boyer
Vice President,
Southern and Western Regions

Andre P. M. de Veer
Managing Director,
Finishing and Coating Systems

Axel Wenz
Vice President,
Central, Northern
and Eastern Regions

Japan

Shigeru Kobayashi
President, Nordson K.K.

Masafumi Matsunaga
Director, Engineering Division

Pacific South

Bradley C. Davis
Group Vice President,
Asia Pacific Group

Shareholder INFORMATION

Dividend Information and Price Range for Common Shares

Following is a summary of dividends paid per common share, the range of market prices, and average price-earnings ratios with respect to common shares, during each quarter of 2005 and 2004. The price-earnings ratios reflect average market prices relative to trailing four-quarter earnings.

Fiscal Quarters	Dividend Paid	Common Stock Price		Price- Earnings Ratio
		High	Low	
2005:				
First	\$.16	\$40.77	\$34.61	20.4
Second	.16	40.61	30.92	19.2
Third	.16	35.00	29.45	17.1
Fourth	.165	38.90	31.68	16.5
2004:				
First	\$.155	\$37.98	\$27.33	28.2
Second	.155	38.41	33.50	26.1
Third	.155	43.78	32.21	23.9
Fourth	.16	42.23	32.21	21.5

Market Makers and Research Firms

The following firms make a market (M) in Nordson Corporation stock and/or provide research data (R) on Nordson Corporation:

Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc. (M) (R)
 CIBC World Markets (M)
 Citigroup Global Markets (M)
 Credit Suisse First Boston Corp. (M)
 Goldman Sachs & Co. (M)
 Harris Nesbitt Corp. (M) (R)
 Jefferies & Company Inc. (M) (R)
 Knight Securities (M)
 Lehman Brothers Inc. (M)
 McDonald Investments, Inc. (M) (R)
 Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner (M)
 Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc. (M)
 Sidoti & Company, LLC (R)
 UBS Capital Markets, L.P. (M)
 Value Line, Inc. (R)

Stock Listing Information

Nordson stock is traded on The Nasdaq Stock Market's National Market under the symbol NDSN.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

National City Bank
 Corporate Trust Operations
 P.O. Box 92301
 Cleveland, Ohio 44193-0900
 (800) 622-6757

Annual Shareholders' Meeting

Date: February 21, 2006
 Time: 9:30 a.m.
 Place: Spitzer Conference Center
 1005 North Abbe Road
 Elyria, Ohio 44035

Dividend Reinvestment Program

Nordson offers a Dividend Reinvestment Program that gives shareholders the opportunity to automatically reinvest dividends in the company's common stock. The program also allows cash contributions in increments of \$10 up to \$4,000 per quarter to purchase additional Nordson common shares. For details about this program, please contact National City Bank at the location listed above.

Direct Deposit of Dividends

Nordson offers shareholders the option of electronically depositing quarterly dividends into a checking or savings account free of charge. For information about this service, please contact National City Bank.

Nordson on the Internet

The Nordson Web site – www.nordson.com – offers up-to-date information about the company, including news, quarterly and annual financial results, stock quotes and in-depth information on the company's products and systems. Each quarter, Nordson also broadcasts its traditional telephone conference calls via the Internet. In addition, visitors to the site can register to receive e-mail alerts for online notification of the latest financial information.

Additional Information

Nordson Corporation's Annual Report to the Securities and Exchange Commission (Form 10-K), quarterly reports and proxy statement are available at www.nordson.com. Copies of these reports may also be obtained by shareholders free of charge by sending written requests to Barbara Price, Manager, Shareholder Relations, Nordson Corporation, 28601 Clemens Road, Westlake, Ohio 44145. Telephone: (440) 414-5344; fax: (440) 892-9507.

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

FORM 10-K

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

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended October 30, 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 0-7977

NORDSON CORPORATION

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Ohio

(State of incorporation)

34-0590250

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

28601 Clemens Road

Westlake, Ohio

(Address of principal executive offices)

44145

(Zip Code)

(440) 892-1580

(Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code)

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

None

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

Common Shares with no par value

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, 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 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 Exchange Act) Yes ☒ No ☐

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

The aggregate market value of Common Stock, no par value per share, held by nonaffiliates (based on the closing sale price on the Nasdaq) as of April 29, 2005 was approximately \$993,438,000.

There were 33,000,013 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of December 9, 2005.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting — Part III

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PART I

NOTE REGARDING DOLLAR AMOUNTS

In this annual report, all amounts related to U.S. and foreign currency and to the number of Nordson Corporation's Common Shares, except for per share earnings and dividend amounts, are expressed in thousands.

Item 1. Business

General Description of Business

Nordson Corporation is one of the world's leading producers of precision dispensing equipment that applies adhesives, sealants and coatings to a broad range of consumer and industrial products during manufacturing operations, helping customers meet quality, productivity and environmental targets. Nordson also produces technology-based systems for curing and surface-treatment processes, as well as life sciences applications.

Nordson products are used around the world in the appliance, automotive, bookbinding, container, converting, electronics, food and beverage, furniture, life sciences, medical, metal finishing, nonwovens, packaging, semiconductor and other diverse industries.

The company's strategy for long-term growth is based on a customer-driven focus that is global in scope. Reaching out from its corporate headquarters in Westlake, Ohio, Nordson markets its products through a network of direct operations in 30 countries. Consistent with this strategy, approximately two-thirds of the Company's revenues are generated outside the United States.

Nordson has more than 3,600 employees worldwide. Principal manufacturing facilities are located in Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, New Jersey, Ohio and Rhode Island in the United States, as well as in China, Germany, India, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

Corporate Purpose and Goals

Nordson Corporation strives to be a vital, self-renewing, worldwide organization which, within the framework of ethical behavior and enlightened citizenship, grows and produces wealth for its customers, employees, shareholders and communities.

Nordson operates for the purpose of creating balanced, long-term benefits for all of our constituencies: customers, employees, shareholders and communities.

Our corporate goal for growth is to double the value of the Company over a five-year period, with the primary measure of value set by the market for the Company's Common Shares.

While external factors may impact value, the achievement of this goal will rest with earnings growth, capital and human resource efficiency and positioning for the future.

Nordson does not expect every quarter to produce increased sales, earnings and earnings per share, or to exceed the comparative prior year's quarter. We do expect to produce long-term gains. When short-term swings occur, we do not intend to alter our basic objectives in efforts to mitigate the impact of these natural occurrences.

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We strive to provide genuine customer satisfaction; it is the foundation upon which we continue to build our business.

Complementing our business strategy is the objective to provide opportunities for employee self-fulfillment, growth, security, recognition and equitable compensation. This goal is met through employee training and the creation of on-the-job growth opportunities. The result is a highly qualified and professional management team capable of meeting corporate objectives.

We recognize the value of employee participation in the planning process. Strategic and operating plans are developed by all business units and divisions, resulting in a sense of ownership and commitment on the part of employees in accomplishing Company objectives.

Nordson Corporation is an equal opportunity employer.

Nordson is committed to contributing an average of 5 percent of domestic pretax earnings to human services, education and other charitable activities, particularly in communities where the Company has major facilities.

Financial Information About Operating Segments, Foreign and Domestic Operations and Export Sales

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, "Disclosure about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," Nordson has reported information about the Company's three operating segments. This information is contained in Note 16 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements that can be found in Part II, Item 8 of this document.

Principal Products and Uses

Nordson offers a full range of equipment that dispenses liquid and powder coatings, adhesives and sealants. Nordson also produces technology-based systems for curing and surface treatment processes. Equipment ranges from manual, stand-alone units for low-volume operations to microprocessor-based automated systems for high-speed, high-volume production lines.

Nordson markets its products in the United States and 57 other countries, primarily through a direct sales force and also through qualified distributors and sales representatives. Nordson has built a worldwide reputation for its creativity and expertise in the design and engineering of high-technology application equipment that meets the specific needs of its customers.

The following is a summary of the products produced and markets served by the Company's various businesses:

1. Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems

- ***Automotive*** — Adhesive and sealant dispensing systems used in the automotive, heavy truck and recreational vehicle manufacturing industries.
- ***Nonwovens*** — Systems for producing nonwoven fiber fabrics and equipment for applying adhesives, lotions, liquids and fibers to disposable products.
- ***Packaging*** — Automated adhesive dispensing systems used in the food and beverage and packaged goods industries.
- ***Product Assembly*** — Adhesive and sealant dispensing systems for bonding or sealing plastic, metal and wood products.
- ***Web Coating*** — Laminating and coating systems used to manufacture continuous-roll goods in the nonwovens, textile, paper and flexible-packaging industries.

2. Advanced Technology Systems

- *Asymtek* — Automated dispensing systems for high-speed, accurate application of a broad range of attachment, protection and coating fluids.
- *EFD* — Precision manual and automated dispensers for applying controlled amounts of adhesives, sealants, lubricants and other assembly fluids.
- *March Plasma* — Automated gas plasma treatment systems used to clean and condition surfaces for the semiconductor, medical and printed circuit board industries.
- *UV Curing & Drying* — Ultraviolet (UV) equipment used in the curing and drying of inks, coatings, adhesives and paints.

3. Finishing and Coating Systems

- *Container Coating and Curing* — Automated and manual dispensing and UV curing systems used to treat and cure food and beverage containers.
- *Liquid Finishing* — Automated and manual dispensing systems used to apply liquid paints and coatings to consumer and industrial products.
- *Powder Coating* — Automated and manual dispensing systems used to apply powder paints and coatings to a variety of metal, plastic and wood products.

Manufacturing and Raw Materials

Nordson's production operations include machining and assembly. The Company manufactures specially designed parts and assembles components into finished equipment. Many components are made in standard modules that can be used in more than one product or in combination with other components for a variety of models. The Company has principal manufacturing operations in Amherst, Ohio; St. Petersburg, Florida; Norcross, Swainsboro and Dawsonville, Georgia; Lincoln, Alabama; Carlsbad, California; East Providence, Rhode Island; Phillipsburg, New Jersey in the United States, as well as in Shanghai, China; Luneburg, Germany; Bangalore, India; Maastricht, The Netherlands; and Slough, United Kingdom.

Principal materials used to make Nordson products are metals and plastics, typically in sheets, bar stock, castings, forgings and tubing. Nordson also purchases many electrical and electronic components, fabricated metal parts, high-pressure fluid hoses, packings, seals and other items integral to its products. Suppliers are competitively selected based on cost and quality. All significant raw materials that Nordson uses are available through multiple sources.

Nordson's senior operating executives supervise an extensive quality control program for Nordson equipment, machinery and systems.

Natural gas and other fuels are primary energy sources for Nordson. However, standby capacity for alternative sources is available if needed.

Intellectual Property

The Company maintains procedures to protect its intellectual property (including patents, trademarks and copyrights) both domestically and internationally. However, Nordson's business is not materially dependent upon any one or more of the patents, or on protection of intellectual property in general.

Seasonal Variation in Business

Generally, the highest volume of sales occurs in the Company's fourth fiscal quarter due in large part to the timing of large, engineered systems shipments. First quarter sales volume is normally the lowest of the year due to customer holiday shutdowns.

Working Capital Practices

No special or unusual practices affect Nordson's working capital. However, the Company generally requires advance payments as deposits on customized equipment and systems and, in certain cases, requires progress payments during the manufacturing of these products. The Company initiated a number of new business processes focused on reduction of manufacturing lead times. These initiatives have resulted in lower investment in inventory while maintaining the capability to respond promptly to customer needs.

Customers

The Company serves a broad customer base, both in terms of industries and geographic regions. The loss of a single or few customers would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. In fiscal 2005, no single customer accounted for 5 percent or more of sales.

Backlog

The Company's backlog of open orders increased to \$77,878 at October 30, 2005 from \$77,573 at October 31, 2004. All orders in the fiscal 2005 year-end backlog are expected to be shipped to customers in fiscal 2006.

Government Contracts

Nordson's business neither includes nor depends upon a significant amount of governmental contracts or subcontracts. Therefore, no material part of the Company's business is subject to renegotiation or termination at the option of the government.

Competitive Conditions

Nordson equipment is sold in competition with a wide variety of alternative bonding, sealing, caulking, finishing and coating techniques. Any production process that requires the application of material to a substrate or surface is a potential use for Nordson equipment.

Many factors influence the Company's competitive position, including pricing, product quality and service. Nordson enjoys a leadership position in the competitive industrial application systems business by delivering high-quality, innovative products and technologies, as well as after-the-sale service and technical support. Working with customers to understand their processes and developing the application solutions that help them meet their production requirements also contributes to Nordson's leadership position. Nordson's worldwide network of direct sales and technical resources also is a competitive advantage.

Risk factors associated with Nordson's competitive position include the development and commercial acceptance of alternative processes or materials and the growth of local competitors serving specific markets.

Research and Development

Investments in research and development are important to Nordson's long-term growth because they enable the Company to keep pace with changing customer and marketplace needs, and they help to sustain sales improvements year after year. The Company places strong emphasis on technology developments and improvements through its internal engineering and research teams. Research and development expenses were approximately \$21,478 in fiscal 2005, compared with approximately \$22,947 in fiscal 2004 and \$22,341 in fiscal 2003.

Environmental Compliance

Compliance with federal, state and local environmental protection laws during fiscal 2005 had no material effect on the Company's capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. The Company also does not anticipate a material effect in fiscal 2006.

Employees

As of October 30, 2005, Nordson had 3,653 full-time and part-time employees, including 149 at the Company's Amherst, Ohio facility represented by a collective bargaining agreement that expires on November 4, 2007. No material work stoppages have been experienced at any of the Company's facilities.

Available Information

The Company's proxy statement, annual report to the Securities and Exchange Commission (Form 10-K), quarterly reports (Form 10-Q) and current reports (Form 8-K) and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are available free of charge at www.nordson.com as soon as reasonably practical after the Company electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC. Copies of these reports may also be obtained free of charge by sending written requests to Barbara Price, Manager of Shareholder Relations, Nordson Corporation, 28601 Clemens Road, Westlake, Ohio 44145.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The Company has determined that Risk Factor disclosure would be inappropriate under the criteria of Item 503(c) of Regulation S-K.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

The following table summarizes the principal properties of the Company as of its fiscal 2005 year-end.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Description of Property</u>	<u>Approximate Square Feet</u>
Amherst, Ohio ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	A manufacturing, laboratory and office complex located on 52 acres of land	585,000
Norcross, Georgia ⁽¹⁾	A manufacturing, laboratory and office building located on 10 acres of land	150,000
Dawsonville, Georgia ⁽¹⁾	A manufacturing, laboratory and office building	143,000
Duluth, Georgia ⁽¹⁾	An office and laboratory building	110,000
Carlsbad, California ⁽²⁾	Two manufacturing and office buildings (leased)	91,000
East Providence, Rhode Island ⁽²⁾	A manufacturing, warehouse, distribution and office complex	75,000
Westlake, Ohio	Corporate headquarters located on 25 acres of land	68,000
Swainsboro, Georgia ⁽¹⁾	A manufacturing building	59,000
Branford, Connecticut ⁽³⁾	A manufacturing and office building (leased)	46,000
Lincoln, Rhode Island ⁽²⁾	A manufacturing building	44,000
Lincoln, Alabama ⁽¹⁾	A manufacturing and office building	27,000
St. Petersburg, Florida ⁽²⁾	A manufacturing and office building (leased)	20,000
Phillipsburg, New Jersey ⁽²⁾	A manufacturing and office building (leased)	8,000
Luneburg, Germany ⁽¹⁾	A manufacturing building and laboratory	130,000
Erkrath, Germany ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	An office, laboratory and warehouse building (leased)	63,000
Maastricht, The Netherlands ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	A manufacturing, distribution center and office building (leased)	48,000
Tokyo, Japan ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	An office, laboratory and warehouse building (leased)	42,000
Milano, Italy ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	An office, laboratory and warehouse building (leased)	41,000
Shanghai, China ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	A manufacturing, warehouse and office complex (leased)	30,000
Lagny Sur Marne, France ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	An office building (leased)	29,000
Bangalore, India ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	A manufacturing, warehouse and office building	16,000
Slough, U.K. ⁽²⁾	A manufacturing, warehouse and office building (leased)	10,000
Dunstable, U.K. ⁽²⁾	An office building	6,000

Business Segment — Property Identification Legend

(1) Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems

(2) Advanced Technology Systems

(3) Finishing and Coating Systems

The facilities listed above have adequate, suitable and sufficient capacity (production and nonproduction) to meet present and foreseeable demand for the Company's products.

Other properties at international subsidiary locations and at branch locations within the United States are leased. Lease terms do not exceed 25 years and generally contain a provision for cancellation with some penalty at an earlier date.

In addition, the Company leases equipment under various operating and capitalized leases. Information about leases is reported in Note 7 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements that can be found in Part II, Item 8 of this document.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company has voluntarily agreed with the City of New Richmond, Wisconsin and other Potentially Responsible Parties to share costs associated with (1) a feasibility study and remedial investigation ("FS/RI") for the City of New Richmond municipal landfill and (2) providing clean drinking water to the affected down gradient residential properties through completion of the FS/RI phase of the project. The FS/RI is expected to be completed in fiscal 2006. The Company has committed \$1,079 towards completing the FS/RI phase of the project and providing clean drinking water. This amount has been recorded in the Company's financial statements in selling and administrative expenses. Against this commitment, the Company has made payments of \$829 through the end of fiscal 2005. The remaining amount of \$250 is recorded in accrued liabilities in the October 30, 2005 Consolidated Balance Sheet. The total cost of the Company's share for remediation efforts will not be ascertainable until the FS/RI is completed and a remediation plan is approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which is anticipated to occur in fiscal 2006. However, based upon current information, the Company does not expect that the costs associated with remediation will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

The European Union ("EU") has adopted two Directives to facilitate the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment sold in the EU. The first of these is the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment ("WEEE") Directive, which directs EU Member States to enact laws, regulations and administrative provisions to ensure that producers of electrical and electronic equipment provide for the financing of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from products placed on the market after August 13, 2005 and from products in use prior to that date that are being replaced. In accordance with the WEEE directive, the Company has identified and labeled its products that are affected by the regulations adopted by Member States. The Company also has developed a strategy to support recycling of the electrical and electronic equipment and has created a section on its Web site to provide customers with information on how to return WEEE-labeled products for proper recycling.

The second of these Directives is the Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment ("RoHS") Directive. The RoHS Directive addresses the restriction on use of certain hazardous substances such as mercury, lead, cadmium and hexavalent cadmium in electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market after July 1, 2006. The Company has committed to design its future products to meet the standards established by the RoHS Directive.

As of October 30, 2005, EU Member States continue to develop legislation to implement these Directives. Costs incurred in the fourth quarter of 2005 were not material, but the future cost to the Company to comply with the Directives and Member States' legislation will not be quantifiable until Member States have fully implemented the Directives.

In addition, the Company is involved in various other legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. Based on current information, the Company does not expect that the ultimate resolution of pending and threatened legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations. The Company is not involved in any other legal proceedings that would be required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 103 of Regulation S-K.

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

None.

Executive Officers of the Company

The executive officers of the Company as of December 31, 2005, were as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Officer Since</u>	<u>Position or Office with The Company and Business Experience During the Past Five (5) Year Period</u>
Edward P. Campbell	56	1988	Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer, 2004 President and Chief Executive Officer, 1997
Peter S. Hellman	56	2000	President, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer, 2004 Executive Vice President, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer, 2000
John J. Keane	45	2003	Senior Vice President, 2005 Vice President, 2003 Vice President, Packaging and Product Assembly Systems, 2000
Donald J. McLane	62	1986	Senior Vice President, 1999
Douglas C. Bloomfield	46	2005	Vice President, 2005 Vice President, Automotive and UV, North American Division, 2003 Vice President, Automotive, North American Division, 2000
Robert A. Dunn Jr.	58	1997	Vice President, 1997
Bruce H. Fields	54	1992	Vice President, Human Resources, 1992
Michael Groos	54	1995	Vice President, 1995
Peter Lambert	45	2005	President, EFD, 2005 Vice President, Packaging and Product Assembly, 2003 Director, Corporate Development and Global Business Information, 2001
Nicholas D. Pellecchia	60	1986	Vice President, Finance and Controller, 1986

PART II

Item 5. Market for the Company's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information and Dividends

(a) The Company's Common Shares are listed on the Nasdaq Stock Market's National Market under the symbol NDSN. As of December 9, 2005, there were approximately 2,234 registered shareholders. The table below is a summary of dividends paid per Common Share, the range of market prices, and average price-earnings ratios with respect to common shares, during each quarter of fiscal 2005 and 2004. The price-earnings ratios reflect average market prices relative to trailing four-quarter earnings.

<u>Fiscal Quarters</u>	<u>Dividend Paid</u>	<u>Common Share Price</u>		<u>Price-Earnings Ratio</u>
		<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>	
2005:				
First	\$.16	\$40.77	\$34.61	20.4
Second16	40.61	30.92	19.2
Third16	35.00	29.45	17.1
Fourth.....	.165	38.90	31.68	16.5
2004:				
First	\$.155	\$37.98	\$27.33	28.2
Second155	38.41	33.50	26.1
Third155	43.78	32.21	23.9
Fourth.....	.16	42.23	32.21	21.5

(b) Use of Proceeds. Not applicable.

(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

	<u>Total Number of Shares Repurchased</u>	<u>Average Price Paid per Share</u>	<u>Total Number of Shares Repurchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs</u>
August 1, 2005 to August 28, 2005	—		—	1,772
August 29, 2005 to September 25, 2005	3,658 ⁽²⁾	\$34.09	—	1,772
September 26, 2005 to October 30, 2005	—		—	1,772
Total	<u>3,658</u>		<u>—</u>	

(1) In October 2003, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase, until October 2006, up to 2,000 of the Company's Common Shares on the open market.

(2) On August 26, 2005, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of 3,658 of the Company's Common Shares from the trustee of numerous trusts established by Evan W. Nord. The transaction, which was settled on September 7, 2005, was priced at \$34.09 per share, the market price on August 26 reduced for the fiscal 2005 fourth quarter cash dividend on those shares.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Five-Year Summary

(In thousands except for per-share amounts)

	2005	2004	2003	2002 ^(e)	2001
Operating Data^(a)					
Sales	\$839,162	793,544	667,347	647,756	731,416
Cost of sales	\$371,298	354,313	301,566	310,542	337,129
% of sales	44	45	45	48	46
Selling and administrative expenses	\$345,322	328,761	295,532	281,761	321,657
% of sales	41	41	44	43	44
Severance and restructuring costs	\$ 875	—	2,028	2,499	13,355
Operating profit	\$121,667	110,470	68,221	52,954	59,275
% of sales	14	14	10	8	8
Net income	\$ 78,338	63,334	35,160	22,072	24,610
% of sales	9	8	5	3	3
Net income adjusted for goodwill amortization ^(b) ...	\$ 78,338	63,334	35,160	22,072	35,853
% of sales	9	8	5	3	5
Financial Data^(a)					
Working capital	\$ 61,642	167,362	65,708	21,926	6,524
Net property, plant and equipment and other non-current assets	\$476,810	476,276	489,436	489,899	500,276
Total invested capital	\$538,452	643,638	555,144	511,825	506,800
Total assets	\$788,526	840,548	766,806	764,472	862,453
Long-term obligations	\$207,540	240,305	255,035	242,935	243,074
Shareholders' equity	\$330,912	403,333	300,109	268,890	263,726
Return on average invested capital — % ^(c)	15	13	7	4	6
Return on average shareholders' equity — % ^(d)	19	18	13	8	10
Per-Share Data^(a)					
Basic earnings per share	\$ 2.19	1.78	1.04	0.66	0.75
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.14	1.73	1.04	0.66	0.74
Dividends per common share	\$ 0.645	0.625	0.605	0.57	0.56
Book value per common share	\$ 10.05	11.12	8.82	8.00	7.96
Average common shares	35,718	35,489	33,703	33,383	32,727
Average common shares and common share equivalents	36,527	36,546	33,899	33,690	33,050

(a) See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

(b) In 2002, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and as a result no longer amortizes goodwill. Amounts represent net income without goodwill amortization.

(c) Net income plus interest on long-term obligations net of income taxes as a percentage of total assets less current liabilities.

(d) Net income as a percentage of shareholders' equity.

(e) 2002 includes an inventory write-down of \$11,388, which is included in cost of sales.

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

In this annual report, all amounts related to U.S. and foreign currency and to the number of shares of Nordson Corporation Common Shares, except for per share earnings and dividend amounts, are expressed in thousands.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company's consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company's management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates the accounting policies and estimates it uses to prepare financial statements. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and assumptions believed to be reasonable under current facts and circumstances. Actual amounts and results could differ from these estimates used by management.

Certain accounting policies that require significant management estimates and are deemed critical to the Company's results of operations or financial position are discussed below. On a regular basis, the Company reviews critical accounting policies with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

Revenue Recognition — Most of the Company's revenues are recognized upon shipment, provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the sales price is fixed or determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured, and title and risk of loss have passed to the customer. Revenues from contracts with multiple element arrangements, such as those including both installation and services, are recognized as each element is earned based on objective evidence of the relative fair value of each element. Amounts received in excess of revenue recognized are included as deferred revenue in the accompanying balance sheets. Revenues deferred in 2005 and 2004 were not material. A limited number of the Company's large engineered systems sales contracts are accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method. The amount of revenue recognized in any accounting period is based on the ratio of actual costs incurred through the end of the period to total estimated costs at completion. Cost estimates are updated on a quarterly basis. During 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company recognized approximately \$5,000, \$7,000 and \$5,000, respectively, of revenue under the percentage-of-completion method. The remaining revenues are recognized upon delivery.

Goodwill — Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the fair value of tangible and identifiable intangible net assets acquired. At October 30, 2005 and October 31, 2004, goodwill represented 42 percent and 40 percent, respectively, of the Company's total assets. The majority of the goodwill resulted from the acquisition of EFD, Inc. in fiscal 2001. In accordance with FASB Statement No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," goodwill is not amortized but is tested for impairment annually at the reporting unit level, or more often if indications of impairment exist. The estimated fair value of a reporting unit is determined by applying appropriate discount rates to estimated future cash flows and terminal value amounts for the reporting units. The results of the Company's analyses indicated that no reduction of goodwill is required.

Inventories — Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost has been determined using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for 34 percent of the Company's consolidated inventories at October 30, 2005, and 38 percent at October 31, 2004, with the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method used for the remaining inventory. On an ongoing basis, the Company tests its inventory for technical obsolescence, as well as for future demand and changes in market conditions. The Company has historically maintained inventory reserves to reflect those conditions when the cost of inventory is not expected to be recovered. The Company also maintains inventory reserves for inventory used for demonstration purposes. Amounts charged to inventory reserves were \$2,905, \$4,481 and \$2,670 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The reserve balance was \$7,231, \$7,294 and \$7,126 at the end of 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Pension Plans and Postretirement Medical Plan — The measurement of liabilities related to the Company's pension plans and postretirement medical plan is based on management's assumptions related to future factors, including interest rates, return on pension plan assets, compensation increases, mortality and turnover assumptions and health care cost trend rates.

The weighted-average discount rate used to determine the present value of the Company's aggregate pension plan obligation was 5.4 percent at October 30, 2005, compared to 5.8 percent at October 31, 2004. The discount rate for the U.S. plans, which comprise 80 percent of the worldwide pension obligations, was based on quality fixed income investments with a duration period approximately equal to the period over which pension obligations are expected to be settled. The discount rates used for the various international plans were determined by using quality fixed income investments.

In determining the expected return on plan assets, the Company considers both historical performance and an estimate of future long-term rates of return on assets similar to those in the Company's plans. The Company consults with and considers the opinions of financial and other professionals in developing appropriate return assumptions. The average expected rate of return (long-term investment rate) on pension assets decreased slightly from 8.2 percent in 2004 to 8.1 percent in 2005.

The assumed rate of compensation increases was 3.3 percent in 2005, compared to 3.4 percent in 2004.

Annual expense amounts are determined based on the discount rate used at the end of the prior year. Differences between actual and assumed investment returns on pension plan assets result in actuarial gains or losses that are amortized into expense over a period of years.

With respect to the postretirement medical plan, the discount rate used to value the benefit obligation decreased from 6.00 percent at October 31, 2004, to 5.75 percent at October 30, 2005. The annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered benefits (the health care trend rate) is assumed to be 10 percent in 2006, decreasing gradually to 5 percent in 2011. The health care cost trend rate assumption has a significant effect on the amounts reported. For example, a one-percentage point change in the assumed health care cost trend rate would have the following effects:

	<u>1% Point Increase</u>	<u>1% Point Decrease</u>
Effect on total service and interest cost components in 2005 . .	\$ 550	\$ (437)
Effect on postretirement obligation as of October 30, 2005 . . .	\$6,436	\$(5,199)

Employees hired after January 1, 2002, are not eligible to participate in the postretirement medical plan.

The Company expects that pension and postretirement expenses in fiscal 2006 will be approximately \$3,800 higher than fiscal 2005, primarily reflecting changes in actuarial assumptions.

Financial Instruments — Assets, liabilities and commitments that are to be settled in cash and are denominated in foreign currencies are sensitive to changes in currency exchange rates. The Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts, which are derivative financial instruments, to reduce the risk of foreign currency exposures resulting from the collection of receivables, payables and loans denominated in foreign currencies. The maturities of these contracts are usually less than 90 days. Forward contracts are marked to market each accounting period, and the resulting gains or losses are included in other income (expense) on the Consolidated Statement of Income.

Warranties — The Company provides customers with a product warranty that requires the Company to repair or replace defective products within a specified period of time (generally one year) from the date of delivery or first use. An accrual is recorded for expected warranty costs for products shipped through the end of each accounting period. In determining the amount of the accrual, the Company relies primarily on historical warranty claims by product sold. Amounts charged to the warranty reserve were \$4,210, \$4,165 and \$2,942 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The reserve balance was \$4,405, \$4,121 and \$3,030 at the end of 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Long-Term Incentive Compensation Plan (LTIP) — Under this plan officers are awarded a cash payment if predetermined performance measures are met over a three-year period. The value of this payment is based upon the share price of the Company's Common Shares at a predetermined date subsequent to the end of each three-year performance period. Over each three-year performance period, costs are accrued based on progress against performance measures, along with changes in value of the Company's Common Shares. At October 30, 2005, the accrued liability for the 2003, 2004 and 2005 LTIP performance periods was \$9,836. The portion of these costs recognized in the income statement was \$4,237 in 2005, \$7,004 for 2004 and \$2,653 for 2003.

Fiscal Years 2005 and 2004

Sales — Worldwide sales for 2005 were \$839,162, an increase of 5.7 percent from 2004 sales of \$793,544. Sales volume increased 3.6 percent, with favorable currency effects contributing an additional 2.1 percent to the overall sales gain.

The Company is organized into three business segments: Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems, Advanced Technology Systems and Finishing and Coating Systems. Sales of the adhesive segment were \$501,665 in 2005, an increase of \$3,966, or 1 percent, from 2004. Currency effects added 3 percent to reported sales, which was offset by a sales volume decrease of 2 percent. Within this segment, lower nonwoven fiber system sales were partially offset by increases in the core packaging and product assembly businesses. Sales of the advanced technology segment were \$197,370 in 2005, an increase of \$32,469, or 20 percent from 2004. The increase was the result of 19 percent volume gains and 1 percent from the effects of currency. Within this segment, the Asymtek and March Plasma businesses were especially strong, with volume up over 33 percent in the aggregate from 2004. EFD sales volume also increased. Finishing segment sales in 2005 were \$140,127, compared with \$130,944 in the prior year. The 7 percent increase can be traced to a volume increase of 5 percent combined with currency effects of 2 percent. The volume increase was due to strong container system sales across all geographic regions, partially offset by a decrease in liquid system sales. It is estimated that the effect of pricing on total revenue was neutral relative to the prior year.

Nordson's sales outside the United States accounted for 67 percent of total 2005 sales, up slightly from 66 percent in 2004. Sales volume was up 5 percent in the United States, 17 percent in Asia Pacific, 12 percent in the Americas and 1 percent in Japan. These increases can be traced largely to the advanced technology segment. Offsetting these increases was a sales volume decrease of 3 percent in Europe related to a large fiber system sale in the prior year.

Operating profit — Cost of sales in 2005 was \$371,298, up 5 percent from 2004 due primarily to volume increases and currency effects. Gross margins, expressed as a percent of sales, increased to 55.8 percent in 2005 from 55.4 percent in 2004. The increase in the rate is attributable to product mix and currency effects.

Selling and administrative expenses were \$345,322 in 2005, an increase of \$16,561, or 5.0 percent from 2004. The increase is due to currency translation effects of 1.9 percent and to compensation increases and higher employee benefit costs. As a percent of sales these costs decreased to 41.2 percent in 2005 from 41.4 percent last year.

Operating profit margins, expressed as a percentage of sales, were 14.5 percent in 2005 compared to 13.9 percent in 2004. Segment operating profit margins in 2005 and 2004 were as follows:

<u>Segment</u>	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems	19%	20%
Advanced Technology Systems	21%	18%
Finishing and Coating Systems	1%	2%

The improvement in profit margins in the advanced technology segment is traced primarily to better absorption of fixed operating expenses.

Operating profit of the finishing and coating segment includes \$875 of severance and restructuring costs. During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company announced a number of restructuring actions to improve performance and reduce costs in its finishing and coating segment. These actions, which include operational consolidations and approximately 60 personnel reductions, will be substantially completed by the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2006. As a result of these actions, resources will be more effectively aligned with shifting patterns of global demands enabling the segment to operate both with lower costs and better capability to serve customers in the faster growing emerging markets. The Company expects that total restructuring costs will be approximately \$3,100.

Interest and other — Interest expense in 2005 was \$13,825, a decrease of 10 percent from 2004 due to lower borrowing levels. Interest and investment income in 2005 was \$1,864, up from \$1,350 in the prior year, due to higher levels of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities. Other income was \$1,570 in 2005, compared to other expense of \$2,560 in 2004. Included in these amounts were currency losses of \$721 in 2005 and \$201 in 2004. In 2004, other expenses included a loss of \$3,288 on the disposition of a minority equity investment.

Net income — The Company's effective income tax rate was 29.6 percent in 2005, down from 32.5 percent in 2004. The decrease was primarily due to the reversal of a valuation allowance on foreign tax credits of \$7,367, offset somewhat by a lower extraterritorial income exclusion and a higher state income tax provision. Net income was \$78,338, or \$2.14 per diluted share in 2005. This compares to net income of \$63,334, or \$1.73 per diluted share in 2004. This represents a 24 percent increase in both net income and earnings per share.

Accounting changes — In May 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Staff Position No. FSP 106-2, "Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003," in response to a new law that provides prescription drug benefits under Medicare ("Medicare Part D") as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that provide a benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. Currently, Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 106, "Employers' Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions" (FAS 106) requires that changes in relevant law be considered in current measurement of postretirement benefit costs. In the third quarter of 2005, the Company's actuary determined that the prescription drug benefit provided by the Company's postretirement plan is considered to be actuarially equivalent to the benefit provided under the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. The Company accounted for this benefit under the provisions of FAS 106. As a result, the Company's accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was reduced by \$10,456, with an expense reduction of approximately \$1,651 in 2005.

In November 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 151, "Inventory Costs." No. 151 amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material. This Statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges and requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The adoption of No. 151 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company has not yet determined the impact of adoption on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment." This Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 123 and supercedes APB Opinion No. 25. No. 123(R) eliminates the ability to account for share-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic method currently used by the Company. No. 123(R) requires such transactions be accounted for using a fair-value-based method that would result in expense being recognized in the Company's financial statements. The Company will be required to adopt No. 123(R) in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 as a result of an extension granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 14, 2005. The adoption of No. 123(R) is expected to reduce quarterly earnings by approximately \$.02 per share in 2006.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations." This interpretation states that the term "conditional asset retirement obligation" as used in paragraph A23 of SFAS No. 143 refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement obligation is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and (or) method of settlement. The effective date for adopting this interpretation is no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The Company has not yet determined the impact of adoption on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." No. 154 replaces Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes" and FASB Statement No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements," and changes the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. The Statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle and to changes required by an accounting pronouncement when specific transition provisions are not provided. The Statement requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements for changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine the period specific or cumulative effect of the change. The Statement is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

In June 2005, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 143-1, "Accounting for Electronic Equipment Waste Obligations," which addresses the accounting for obligations associated with Directive 2002/96/EC, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (the "Directive"), which was adopted by the European Union. FSP FAS No. 143-1 provides guidance on how to account for the effects of the Directive with respect to historical waste, which is defined as waste associated with products placed on the market on or before August 13, 2005. FSP FAS No. 143-1 is required to be applied to the later of the first reporting period ending after June 8, 2005, or the date of the adoption of the law by the applicable European Union Member State. The adoption of FSP FAS No. 143-1 will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

Fiscal Years 2004 and 2003

Sales — Worldwide sales for 2004 were \$793,544, an increase of 18.9 percent from 2003 sales of \$667,347. Sales volume increased 13.3 percent, with favorable currency effects contributing an additional 5.6 percent to the overall sales gain. Sales of the adhesive segment were \$497,699 in 2004, an increase of \$71,495 from 2003. Of the total 17 percent increase, 10 percent was due to volume increases and 7 percent was due to currency effects. All five businesses in the adhesive segment showed increased volume, with more than half of the increase coming from higher product assembly and fiber system sales. Sales of the advanced technology segment were \$164,901 in 2004, an increase of \$36,480 from 2003. The increase was the result of 26 percent volume gains and 2 percent from the effects of currency. Within this segment, the Asymtek business, which sells to customers in the semiconductor, printed circuit board and electronic assembly industries, was especially strong, with volume up 50 percent from 2003. The other businesses in this segment all showed sales volume growth of at least 10 percent. Finishing segment sales in 2004 were \$130,944, compared with \$112,722 in the prior year. The 16 percent increase can be traced to a volume increase of 11 percent and currency effects of 5 percent. The volume increase was primarily due to a strong recovery in powder system sales across all geographic regions, with the biggest growth seen in the United States and Japan. It is estimated that the effect of pricing on total revenue was neutral relative to the prior year.

Nordson's sales outside the United States accounted for 66 percent of total 2004 sales, compared with 63 percent for 2003. Sales volume in all five geographic regions increased in 2004 compared to 2003. Sales volume was up 8 percent in the United States, 19 percent in the Americas, 10 percent in Europe, 11 percent in Japan and 48 percent in Asia Pacific. The increase in Asia Pacific can be traced largely to the advanced technology segment and to higher fiber system sales.

Operating profit — Gross margins, expressed as a percent of sales, increased to 55.4 percent in 2004 from 54.8 percent in 2003. Currency changes had a .9 percent favorable effect, with the effect of mix and absorption offsetting this gain.

Selling and administrative expenses were \$328,761 in 2004, an increase of \$33,229, or 11.2 percent from 2003. The increase is due to currency translation effects of 4.3 percent and to compensation increases and higher employee benefit costs. As a percent of sales these costs decreased to 41.4 percent in 2004 from 44.2 percent last year.

Operating profit margins, expressed as a percentage of sales, were 13.9 percent in 2004 compared to 10.2 percent in 2003. Segment operating profit margins in 2004 and 2003 were as follows:

<u>Segment</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems	20%	17%
Advanced Technology Systems	18%	11%
Finishing and Coating Systems	2%	1%

The improvement in profit margins across all three segments can be traced to absorption of fixed operating expenses and to the effects of continuing cost controls related to lean initiatives.

In light of the difficult economic environment from 2000 to 2003, the Company embarked on a number of cost reduction initiatives. Consistent with these initiatives, the Company recognized \$2,028 (\$1,359 on an after-tax basis, or \$.04 per share) of severance and restructuring costs in 2003.

Interest and other — Interest expense in 2004 was \$15,432, a decrease of 15 percent from 2003. The decrease was due to lower borrowing levels. Other expense was \$2,560 in 2004, compared to other income of \$1,430 last year. The change was primarily due to a loss of \$3,288 on the disposition of a minority equity investment. In addition, currency losses of \$201 were incurred in 2004, compared to gains of \$558 in 2003.

Net income — The Company's effective income tax rate was 32.5 percent in 2004, down from 33.0 percent in 2003. The decrease was due to a refund related to a prior tax year. Net income was \$63,334, or \$1.73 per diluted share in 2004. This compares to net income of \$35,160, or \$1.04 per diluted share in 2003. This represents an 80 percent increase in net income and 66 percent increase in earnings per share.

Liquidity, Capital Expenditures and Sources of Capital

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of 2005 were \$11,269, approximately equal to 2004. Cash generated by operations in 2005 was \$118,831, up from \$112,923 last year. The increase was due to higher net income offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities. The increase in receivables is traced to higher sales in the fourth quarter of 2005 compared to 2004. In 2005, a further improvement was achieved in days' sales in accounts receivable. A shipment of a large engineered system out of beginning backlog, along with improved inventory turnover, were the primary factors driving the decreases in inventories and accounts payable in 2005. An increase in accrued liabilities accounted for \$6,076 of cash provided by operations. The increase was largely due to higher incentive compensation and pension accruals. The reduction in deferred taxes in 2005 related primarily to the amortization of goodwill and to accruals not currently deductible. Income taxes payable increased largely due to higher pretax income. Other noncurrent assets increased due to the funding of a deferred compensation obligation. Increases in deferred compensation and pension accruals caused the increase in other noncurrent liabilities.

Cash provided by investing activities was \$33,565 in 2005, compared to cash used by investing activities of \$64,403 in 2004. The change was due to the purchase of auction rate and variable rate demand obligation securities in 2004 that were sold in 2005 for the stock repurchase described below. Capital expenditures, which were concentrated on information systems, production equipment and previously leased buildings, were \$15,389. Cash of \$557 was used for the acquisition of H.P. Solutions Inc., d/b/a H.F. Johnson Manufacturing, a California machining company.

Cash used for financing activities in 2005 was \$152,040. Cash of \$132,159 was used for the repurchase of the Company's Common Shares, including the repurchase of approximately 10 percent of the Company's outstanding shares from the trustee of numerous trusts established by Evan W. Nord. Funds for the repurchase came from cash, marketable securities and borrowing under existing bank credit facilities. Dividend payments to shareholders totaled \$23,378 in 2005, increasing 3 percent on a per-share basis from 2004. Issuance of Common Shares related to the exercise of stock options generated \$9,575 of cash.

The following table summarizes the Company's obligations as of October 30, 2005:

Obligations	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Long-term debt	\$155,106	\$ 53,686	\$ 78,580	\$ 8,580	\$14,260
Capital lease obligations	11,713	5,602	5,722	371	18
Operating leases	24,080	7,858	9,343	4,783	2,096
Notes payable	18,393	18,393			
Interest payments	22,521	9,582	9,017	3,342	580
Pension and postretirement benefit obligations	14,000	14,000			
Purchase obligations	33,296	32,221	1,070	5	
Total obligations	<u>\$279,109</u>	<u>\$141,342</u>	<u>\$103,732</u>	<u>\$17,081</u>	<u>\$16,954</u>

Pension and postretirement plan funding amounts after 2006 will be determined based on the future funded status of the plans and therefore cannot be estimated at this time.

Nordson has various lines of credit with both domestic and foreign banks. At October 30, 2005, these lines totaled \$265,425, of which \$247,032 was unused. Included in the total amount of \$265,425 is a \$200,000 facility with a group of banks that expires in 2009. This facility was entered into in October 2004 and replaced an existing facility that was scheduled to expire in 2006. The new facility may be increased from \$200,000 to \$400,000 under certain conditions. At the end of 2005, \$4,800 was outstanding under this line of credit. There are two covenants that the Company must meet under this facility. The first covenant limits the amount of additional debt the Company can incur. At the end of 2005, this covenant would not have limited the amount the Company could borrow under this facility. The other covenant requires EBIT (as defined in the credit agreement) to be at least three times interest expense. The actual interest coverage was 9.6 for 2005. The Company was in compliance with all debt covenants at October 30, 2005.

The Company believes that the combination of present capital resources, internally generated funds and unused financing sources are more than adequate to meet cash requirements for 2006. There are no significant restrictions limiting the transfer of funds from international subsidiaries to the parent Company.

In October 2003, the Board of Directors authorized the Company to repurchase up to 2,000 of the Company's Common Shares on the open market. Expected uses for repurchased shares include the funding of benefit programs, including stock options, restricted stock and 401(k) matching. Shares purchased will be treated as treasury shares until used for such purposes. The repurchase program is funded using the Company's working capital. During 2005, the Company repurchased 203 of the shares authorized to be repurchased under this program. As of October 30, 2005, 1,722 shares may still be purchased under this program.

Outlook

The Company ended 2005 with a backlog of \$77,878 million, up from \$77,573 at the beginning of the year. During a teleconference with security analysts held on December 14, 2005, management stated that it expected 2006 first quarter revenue to grow about 1 percent to 2 percent from 2005 with revenue for the quarter negatively effected by a stronger U.S. dollar. Looking over the remaining course of the year, with a low debt level and expectations of good cash flow, the Company will have the capability to respond to investment opportunities as they develop.

Effects of Foreign Currency

The impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on sales and operating results cannot be precisely measured because of fluctuating selling prices, sales volume, product mix and cost structures in each country where Nordson operates. As a rule, a weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to foreign currencies has a favorable effect on sales and net income, while a strengthening of the U.S. dollar has a detrimental effect.

In 2005 compared with 2004, the U.S. dollar was generally weaker against foreign currencies. If 2004 exchange rates had been in effect during 2005, sales would have been approximately \$16,510 lower and third-party costs would have been approximately \$10,618 lower. In 2004 compared with 2003, the U.S. dollar was also generally weaker against foreign currencies. If 2003 exchange rates had been in effect during 2004, sales would have been approximately \$37,146 lower and third-party costs would have been approximately \$22,471 lower. These effects on reported sales do not include the impact of local price adjustments made in response to changes in currency exchange rates.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company operates internationally and enters into transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Consequently, the Company is subject to market risk arising from exchange rate movements between the dates foreign currencies are recorded and the dates they are settled. Nordson regularly uses foreign exchange contracts to reduce its risks related to most of these transactions. These contracts, primarily Euro and Yen, usually have maturities of 90 days or less, and generally require the Company to exchange foreign currencies for U.S. dollars at maturity, at rates stated in the contracts. Gains and losses from changes in the market value of these contracts offset foreign exchange losses and gains, respectively, on the underlying transactions. The balance of transactions denominated in foreign currencies are designated as hedges of the Company's net investments in foreign subsidiaries or are intercompany transactions of a long-term investment nature. As a result of the Company's use of foreign exchange contracts on a routine basis to reduce the risks related to nearly all of the Company's transactions denominated in foreign currencies as of October 30, 2005, the Company did not have a material foreign currency risk related to its derivatives or other financial instruments.

Note 10 to the financial statements contains additional information about the Company's foreign currency transactions and the methods and assumptions used by the Company to record these transactions.

The Company finances a portion of its operations with short-term and long-term borrowings and is subject to market risk arising from changes in interest rates for most of its long-term debt.

The tables that follow present principal repayments and related weighted-average interest rates by expected maturity dates of fixed-rate, long-term debt.

At October 30, 2005

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>There- after</u>	<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$12,290	\$54,290	\$24,290	\$4,290	\$4,290	\$14,260	\$113,710	\$118,575
Average interest rate	7.01%	6.99%	7.20%	7.29%	7.33%	7.39%	7.01%	

At October 31, 2004

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>There- after</u>	<u>Total Value</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$12,290	\$4,290	\$54,290	\$24,290	\$4,290	\$18,550	\$118,000	\$128,026
Average interest rate	7.03%	6.99%	6.99%	7.20%	7.29%	7.29%	7.03%	

The tables that follow present principal repayments by expected maturity dates of variable-rate, long-term debt.

At October 30, 2005

	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>There- after</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Long-term debt, including current portion	\$41,396	—	—	—	—	—	\$41,396

At October 31, 2004

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>There- after</u>	<u>Total Value</u>
Long-term debt, including current portion	—	\$42,323	—	—	—	—	\$42,323

Included in the variable-rate tables above is long-term debt in the amount of Japanese Yen 200,000. This debt was converted from fixed rate to variable rate through an interest rate swap agreement. Also, included in the tables above is long-term debt in the amount of \$40,000. This debt was converted from fixed rate to variable rate through an interest rate swap agreement. These swaps are discussed in Notes 9 and 10 to the Company's financial statements. The weighted-average interest rate of the Company's variable-rate debt was 6.94 percent at the end of fiscal 2005, compared to 5.08 percent at the end of 2004. A 1 percent increase in interest rates would have resulted in approximately \$419 of additional interest expense in fiscal 2005.

The company also has variable-rate notes payable. The weighted average interest rate of this debt was 2.7 percent at the end of 2005 and 2004. A 1 percent increase in interest rates would have resulted in additional interest expense of approximately \$186 on the notes payable in fiscal 2005.

Inflation

Inflation affects profit margins because the ability to pass cost increases on to customers is restricted by the need for competitive pricing. Although inflation has been modest in recent years and has had no material effect on the years covered by these financial statements, Nordson continues to seek ways to minimize the impact of inflation. It does so through focused efforts to raise its productivity.

Trends

The Five-Year Summary in Item 6 documents Nordson's historical financial trends. Over this period, the world's economic conditions fluctuated significantly. Nordson's solid performance is attributed to the Company's participation in diverse geographic and industrial markets and its long-term commitment to develop and provide quality products and worldwide service to meet customers' changing needs.

Safe Harbor Statements Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995

Statements in this report pertaining to future periods are "forward-looking statements" intended to qualify for the protection afforded by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and involve risks and uncertainties. Consequently, the Company's actual results could differ materially from the expectations expressed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from the expected results include, but are not limited to: deferral of orders, customer-requested delays in system installations, currency exchange rate fluctuations, a sales mix different from assumptions, and significant changes in local business conditions in geographic regions in which the Company conducts business.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Consolidated Statements of Income

Years ended October 30, 2005, October 31, 2004 and November 2, 2003

(In thousands except for per-share amounts)

	2005	2004	2003
Sales	\$839,162	\$793,544	\$667,347
Operating costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales	371,298	354,313	301,566
Selling and administrative expenses	345,322	328,761	295,532
Severance and restructuring costs	875	—	2,028
	<u>717,495</u>	<u>683,074</u>	<u>599,126</u>
Operating profit	121,667	110,470	68,221
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense	(13,825)	(15,432)	(18,063)
Interest and investment income	1,864	1,350	889
Other — net	1,570	(2,560)	1,430
	<u>(10,391)</u>	<u>(16,642)</u>	<u>(15,744)</u>
Income before income taxes	111,276	93,828	52,477
Income tax provision:			
Current	23,738	21,192	11,537
Deferred	9,200	9,302	5,780
	<u>32,938</u>	<u>30,494</u>	<u>17,317</u>
Net income	\$ 78,338	\$ 63,334	\$ 35,160
 Average common shares	 35,718	 35,489	 33,703
Incremental common shares attributable to outstanding stock options, nonvested stock and deferred stock-based compensation	<u>809</u>	<u>1,057</u>	<u>196</u>
Average common shares and common share equivalents	<u>36,527</u>	<u>36,546</u>	<u>33,899</u>
 Basic earnings per share	 \$ 2.19	 \$ 1.78	 \$ 1.04
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 2.14	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.04

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets

October 30, 2005 and October 31, 2004

(In thousands)

	2005	2004
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,269	\$ 11,176
Marketable securities	215	49,403
Receivables — net	181,660	175,013
Inventories — net	81,868	85,330
Deferred income taxes	30,954	37,093
Prepaid expenses	5,750	6,257
Total current assets	311,716	364,272
Property, plant and equipment — net	110,531	111,607
Goodwill — net	331,356	331,659
Intangible assets — net	15,457	17,331
Deferred income taxes	1,282	—
Other assets	18,184	15,679
	<u><u>\$ 788,526</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 840,548</u></u>
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities:		
Notes payable	\$ 18,393	\$ 15,301
Accounts payable	49,609	58,740
Income taxes payable	10,290	4,873
Accrued liabilities	102,777	92,405
Customer advance payments	10,850	8,921
Current maturities of long-term debt	53,686	12,290
Current obligations under capital leases	4,469	4,380
Total current liabilities	250,074	196,910
Long-term debt	101,420	148,033
Obligations under capital leases	4,931	4,446
Pension and retirement obligations	56,693	49,701
Deferred income taxes	—	666
Other liabilities	44,496	37,459
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred shares, no par value; 10,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Common shares, no par value; 80,000 shares authorized; 49,011 shares issued	12,253	12,253
Capital in excess of stated value	188,132	174,440
Retained earnings	613,580	558,620
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(25,883)	(16,471)
Common shares in treasury, at cost	(454,365)	(323,531)
Deferred stock-based compensation	(2,805)	(1,978)
Total shareholders' equity	330,912	403,333
	<u><u>\$ 788,526</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 840,548</u></u>

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

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

Years ended October 30, 2005, October 31, 2004 and November 2, 2003

(In thousands)	Common Shares in Treasury		Common Shares	Capital in Excess of Stated Value	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Deferred Stock-based Compensation	Total
	Shares	Amount						
Balance at November 3, 2002 . .	15,398	\$(341,606)	\$12,253	\$123,178	\$502,631	\$(27,318)	\$ (248)	\$ 268,890
Net income					35,160			35,160
Translation adjustments						12,655		12,655
Minimum pension liability adjustment net of taxes of \$3,626						(5,633)		(5,633)
Total comprehensive income								42,182
Shares issued under company stock and employee benefit plans	(601)	6,658		8,395			(1,347)	13,706
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation . .							575	575
Purchase of treasury shares . .	179	(4,867)						(4,867)
Dividends — \$.605 per share					(20,377)			(20,377)
Balance at November 2, 2003 . .	14,976	(339,815)	12,253	131,573	517,414	(20,296)	(1,020)	300,109
Net income					63,334			63,334
Translation adjustments						6,476		6,476
Minimum pension liability adjustment net of taxes of \$1,773						(2,651)		(2,651)
Total comprehensive income								67,159
Shares issued under company stock and employee benefit plans	(2,625)	30,481		39,262			(1,904)	67,839
Tax benefit from stock option and restricted stock transactions				3,605				3,605
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation . .							946	946
Purchase of treasury shares . .	382	(14,197)						(14,197)
Dividends — \$.625 per share					(22,128)			(22,128)
Balance at October 31, 2004 . .	12,733	(323,531)	12,253	174,440	558,620	(16,471)	(1,978)	403,333
Net income					78,338			78,338
Translation adjustments						(2,902)		(2,902)
Minimum pension liability adjustment net of taxes of \$3,949						(6,510)		(6,510)
Total comprehensive income								68,926
Shares issued under company stock and employee benefit plans	(662)	6,797		10,359			(2,246)	14,910
Tax benefit from stock option and restricted stock transactions				3,333				3,333
Amortization of deferred stock-based compensation . .							1,419	1,419
Purchase of treasury shares . .	4,029	(137,631)						(137,631)
Dividends — \$.645 per share					(23,378)			(23,378)
Balance at October 30, 2005 . .	<u>16,100</u>	<u>\$(454,365)</u>	<u>\$12,253</u>	<u>\$188,132</u>	<u>\$613,580</u>	<u>\$(25,883)</u>	<u>\$(2,805)</u>	<u>\$ 330,912</u>

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended October 30, 2005, October 31, 2004 and November 2, 2003

(In thousands)

	2005	2004	2003
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 78,338	\$ 63,334	\$ 35,160
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	22,632	24,083	27,296
Amortization	3,051	2,793	1,944
Provision for losses on receivables	1,611	1,268	1,581
Deferred income taxes	8,362	10,344	7,553
Tax benefit from the exercise of stock options	3,333	3,605	—
Other	(2,918)	6,898	6,150
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	(9,660)	(18,236)	(6,893)
Inventories	3,686	(2,433)	12,501
Other current assets	545	326	(329)
Other noncurrent assets	(3,284)	431	(373)
Accounts payable	(9,241)	9,125	(2,499)
Income taxes payable	5,754	2,126	(1,944)
Accrued liabilities	6,076	6,804	5,759
Customer advance payments	1,925	2,534	961
Other noncurrent liabilities	8,621	(79)	680
Net cash provided by operating activities	118,831	112,923	87,547
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	(15,389)	(11,437)	(7,563)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	322	128	228
Consolidation of joint venture	—	295	—
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(557)	(4,013)	544
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	154,265	24,750	—
Purchases of marketable securities	(105,076)	(74,126)	(2)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	33,565	(64,403)	(6,793)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Net proceeds from (repayment of) short-term borrowings	3,683	(50,102)	(55,727)
Repayment of long-term debt	(4,290)	(21,922)	(9,055)
Repayment of capital lease obligations	(5,471)	(4,698)	(4,241)
Issuance of common shares	9,575	56,758	8,907
Purchase of treasury shares	(132,159)	(3,115)	(73)
Dividends paid	(23,378)	(22,128)	(20,377)
Net cash used in financing activities	(152,040)	(45,207)	(80,566)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	(263)	918	885
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	93	4,231	1,073
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	11,176	6,945	5,872
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 11,269</u>	<u>\$ 11,176</u>	<u>\$ 6,945</u>

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

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

In this annual report, all amounts related to U.S. and foreign currency and to the number of Nordson Corporation's Common Shares, except for per share earnings and dividend amounts, are expressed in thousands.

Note 1 — Significant accounting policies

Consolidation — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Ownership interests of 20 percent or more in noncontrolled affiliates are accounted for by the equity method. Other investments are recorded at cost.

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

Fiscal year — The fiscal year for the Company's domestic operations ends on the Sunday closest to October 31 and contained 52 weeks in 2005, 2004 and 2003. To facilitate reporting of consolidated accounts, the fiscal year for most of the Company's international operations ends on September 30. This one-month reporting lag will be eliminated in fiscal 2006.

Revenue recognition — Most of the Company's revenues are recognized upon shipment, provided that persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the sales price is fixed or determinable, collectibility is reasonably assured, and title and risk of loss have passed to the customer. Revenues from contracts with multiple element arrangements, such as those including both installation and services, are recognized as each element is earned based on objective evidence of the relative fair value of each element. Revenues deferred in 2005 and 2004 were not material. Amounts received in excess of revenue recognized are included as deferred revenue in the accompanying balance sheets. A limited number of the Company's large engineered systems sales contracts are accounted for using the percentage-of-completion method. The amount of revenue recognized in any accounting period is based on the ratio of actual costs incurred through the end of the period to total estimated costs at completion. Cost estimates are updated on a quarterly basis. During 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company recognized approximately \$5,000, \$7,000 and \$5,000, respectively, of revenue under the percentage-of-completion method. The remaining revenues are recognized upon delivery.

Shipping and handling costs — The Company records amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling as revenue. Shipping and handling expenses are included in cost of sales.

Advertising costs — Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and were \$4,747 in 2005 (\$4,651 in 2004 and \$4,195 in 2003).

Research and development — Research and development costs are expensed as incurred and were \$21,478 in 2005 (\$22,947 in 2004 and \$22,341 in 2003).

Earnings per share — Basic earnings per share are computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during each year, while diluted earnings per share are based on the weighted-average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding. Common share equivalents consist of shares issuable upon exercise of the Company's stock options, computed using the treasury stock method, as well as nonvested stock and deferred stock-based compensation. Options whose exercise price is higher than the average market price are excluded from the calculation of diluted earnings per share because the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Cash and cash equivalents — Highly liquid instruments with a maturity of 90 days or less at date of purchase are considered to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Marketable securities — During fiscal 2004, the Company began investing in auction rate and variable rate demand obligation securities, which are associated with municipal bond offerings, and had final maturity dates ranging from 2016 to 2046. These securities were previously classified as cash and cash equivalents. The accompanying October 31, 2004 Consolidated Balance Sheet has been adjusted to reflect the reclassification of \$49,075 in auction rate securities from cash and cash equivalents to marketable securities. This reclassification had no impact on the Company's debt covenants or interest expense. All of these securities were sold during fiscal 2005.

At the end of fiscal 2005, marketable securities consisted primarily of certificates of deposit and other short-term notes with maturities greater than 90 days at date of purchase, and all contractual maturities were within one year or could be callable within one year.

The Company's marketable securities are classified as available for sale and are recorded at quoted market prices that approximate cost.

Allowance for doubtful accounts — The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. The amount of the allowance is determined principally on the basis of past collection experience and known factors regarding specific customers. Accounts are written off against the allowance when it becomes evident that collection will not occur.

Inventories — Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost has been determined using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for 34 percent of consolidated inventories at October 30, 2005, and 38 percent at October 31, 2004. The first-in, first-out (FIFO) method is used for all other inventories. Liquidations decreased cost of goods sold by \$7 in 2005 and \$63 in 2003. Consolidated inventories would have been \$8,484 and \$8,762 higher than reported at October 30, 2005 and October 31, 2004, respectively, had the Company used the FIFO method, which approximates current cost, for valuation of all inventories.

Property, plant and equipment and depreciation — Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost. Additions and improvements that extend the lives of assets are capitalized, while expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Plant and equipment are depreciated for financial reporting purposes using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or, in the case of property under capital leases, over the terms of the leases. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the term of the lease or their useful lives, whichever is shorter. Useful lives are as follows:

Land Improvements	15-25 years
Buildings	20-40 years
Machinery and Equipment	3-12 years
Enterprise Management Systems	5-10 years

The Company capitalizes costs associated with the development and installation of internal use software in accordance with Statement of Position 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use." Accordingly, internal use software costs are expensed or capitalized depending on whether they are incurred in the preliminary project stage, application development stage or the post-implementation stage. Amounts capitalized are amortized over the estimated useful lives of the software beginning with the project's completion. All re-engineering costs are expensed as incurred. The Company capitalizes interest costs on significant capital projects. No interest was capitalized in 2005.

Goodwill and intangible assets — Goodwill assets are subject to impairment testing. Other intangible assets, which consist primarily of core/developed technology, noncompete agreements and patent costs, are amortized over their useful lives. At present, these lives range from five to 21 years.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Foreign currency translation — The financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries outside the United States, except for those subsidiaries located in highly inflationary economies, are generally measured using the local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet dates. Income and expense items are translated at average monthly rates of exchange. The resulting translation adjustments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), a separate component of shareholders' equity. Generally, gains and losses from foreign currency transactions, including forward contracts, of these subsidiaries and the United States parent are included in net income. Premiums and discounts on forward contracts are amortized over the lives of the contracts. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions which hedge a net investment in a foreign subsidiary and from intercompany foreign currency transactions of a long-term investment nature are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). For subsidiaries operating in highly inflationary economies, gains and losses from foreign currency transactions and translation adjustments are included in net income.

Comprehensive income — Accumulated other comprehensive loss at October 30, 2005 and October 31, 2004 consisted of:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Net foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 6,081	\$ 8,983
Minimum pension liability adjustments	<u>(31,964)</u>	<u>(25,454)</u>
	<u><u>\$(25,883)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(16,471)</u></u>

Warranties — The Company offers warranties to its customers depending on the specific product and terms of the customer purchase agreement. Most of the Company's product warranties are customer specific. A typical warranty program requires that the Company repair or replace defective products within a specified time period from the date of delivery or first use. The Company records an estimate for future warranty-related costs based on actual historical return rates. Based on analysis of return rates and other factors, the adequacy of the Company's warranty provisions are adjusted as necessary. The liability for warranty costs is included in other accrued liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Following is reconciliation of the product warranty liability for 2005 and 2004:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 4,121	\$ 3,030
Accruals for warranties	4,210	4,165
Warranty payments	(3,799)	(3,145)
Currency adjustments	<u>(127)</u>	<u>71</u>
Balance at end of year	<u><u>\$ 4,405</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 4,121</u></u>

Presentation — Certain 2004 and 2003 amounts have been reclassified to conform to 2005 presentation.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Note 2 — Accounting changes

In May 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Staff Position No. FSP 106-2, “Accounting and Disclosure Requirements Related to the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003,” in response to a new law that provides prescription drug benefits under Medicare (“Medicare Part D”) as well as a federal subsidy to sponsors of retiree health care benefit plans that provide a benefit that is at least actuarially equivalent to Medicare Part D. Currently, Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 106, “Employers’ Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions” (FAS 106) requires that changes in relevant law be considered in current measurement of postretirement benefit costs. In the third quarter of 2005, the Company’s actuary determined that the prescription drug benefit provided by the Company’s postretirement plan is considered to be actuarially equivalent to the benefit provided under the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. The Company accounted for this benefit under the provisions of FAS 106. As a result, the Company’s accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was reduced by \$10,456, with an expense reduction of approximately \$1,651 in 2005.

In November 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 151, “Inventory Costs.” No. 151 amends Accounting Research Bulletin No. 43, Chapter 4, “Inventory Pricing,” to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and wasted material. This Statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges and requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The adoption of No. 151 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company has not yet determined the impact of adoption on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In December 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 123 (revised 2004), “Share-Based Payment.” This Statement replaces FASB Statement No. 123 and supercedes APB Opinion No. 25. No. 123(R) eliminates the ability to account for share-based compensation transactions using the intrinsic method currently used by the Company. No. 123(R) requires such transactions be accounted for using a fair-value-based method that would result in expense being recognized in the Company’s financial statements. The Company will be required to adopt No. 123(R) in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 as a result of an extension granted by the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 14, 2005. The adoption of No. 123(R) is expected to reduce quarterly earnings by approximately \$.02 per share in 2006.

In March 2005, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 47, “Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations.” This interpretation states that the term “conditional asset retirement obligation” as used in paragraph A23 of SFAS No. 143 refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement obligation is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and (or) method of settlement. The effective date for adopting this interpretation is no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The Company has not yet determined the impact of adoption on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In May 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections.” No. 154 replaces Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 20, “Accounting Changes” and FASB Statement No. 3, “Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements,” and changes the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. The Statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle and to changes required by an accounting pronouncement when specific transition provisions are not provided. The Statement requires retrospective application to prior periods’ financial statements for changes in accounting principle, unless it is impracticable to determine the period specific or cumulative effect of the change. The Statement is effective for accounting changes and corrections of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

In June 2005, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 143-1, “Accounting for Electronic Equipment Waste Obligations,” which addresses the accounting for obligations associated with Directive 2002/96/EC, Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (the “Directive”), which was adopted by the European Union. FSP FAS No. 143-1 provides guidance on how to account for the effects of the Directive with respect to historical waste, which is defined as waste associated with products placed on the market on or before August 13, 2005. FSP FAS No. 143-1 is required to be applied to the later of the first reporting period ending after June 8, 2005, or the date of the adoption of the law by the applicable European Union Member State. The adoption of FSP FAS No. 143-1 will not have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

Note 3 — Retirement, pension and other postretirement plans

Retirement plans — The parent company and certain subsidiaries have funded contributory retirement plans covering certain employees. The Company’s contributions are primarily determined by the terms of the plans subject to the limitation that they shall not exceed the amounts deductible for income tax purposes. The Company also sponsors unfunded contributory supplemental retirement plans for certain employees. Generally, benefits under these plans vest gradually over a period of approximately five years from date of employment, and are based on the employee’s contribution. The expense applicable to retirement plans for 2005, 2004 and 2003 was approximately \$5,477, \$4,552 and \$4,084, respectively.

Pension and other postretirement plans — The Company has various pension plans covering a portion of the Company’s domestic and international employees. Pension plan benefits are generally based on years of employment and, for salaried employees, the level of compensation. The Company contributes actuarially determined amounts to domestic plans to provide sufficient assets to meet future benefit payment requirements. The Company also sponsors an unfunded supplemental pension plan for certain employees. The Company’s international subsidiaries fund their pension plans according to local requirements.

The Company also has an unfunded postretirement benefit plan covering most of its domestic employees. Employees hired after January 1, 2002 are not eligible to participate in this plan. The plan provides medical and life insurance benefits. The plan is contributory, with retiree contributions adjusted annually, and contains other cost-sharing features such as deductibles and coinsurance.

The Company uses a measurement date of October 31 for the domestic pension and postretirement plans and September 30 for the international pension plans.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — Continued

A reconciliation of the benefit obligations, plan assets, accrued benefit cost and the amount recognized in financial statements for these plans is as follows:

	Pension Benefits		Other Postretirement Benefits	
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$168,639	\$150,310	\$ 37,032	\$ 33,412
Service cost	5,806	5,056	1,011	1,147
Interest cost	9,696	8,925	1,963	2,030
Participant contributions	144	141	—	—
Amendments	—	3,354	(1,112)	(303)
Foreign currency exchange rate change	(1,355)	1,960	—	—
Actuarial loss	20,715	4,399	2,111	2,382
Benefits paid	(5,658)	(5,506)	(1,441)	(1,636)
Benefit obligation at end of year	<u>\$197,987</u>	<u>\$168,639</u>	<u>\$ 39,564</u>	<u>\$ 37,032</u>
Change in plan assets:				
Beginning fair value of plan assets	\$107,169	\$ 82,041	\$ —	\$ —
Actual return on plan assets	8,515	8,049	—	—
Company contributions	3,139	21,533	1,441	1,636
Participant contributions	144	141	—	—
Foreign currency exchange rate change	(470)	911	—	—
Benefits paid	(5,658)	(5,506)	(1,441)	(1,636)
Ending fair value of plan assets	<u>\$112,839</u>	<u>\$107,169</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Reconciliation of accrued cost:				
Funded status of the plan	\$ (85,148)	\$ (61,470)	\$ (39,564)	\$ (37,032)
Unrecognized actuarial loss	69,557	50,728	21,274	20,199
Unamortized prior service cost	4,332	5,002	(4,534)	(4,146)
Accrued benefit cost	<u>\$ (11,259)</u>	<u>\$ (5,740)</u>	<u>\$ (22,824)</u>	<u>\$ (20,979)</u>
Reconciliation of amount recognized in financial statements:				
Accrued benefit liability	\$ (68,177)	\$ (52,505)	\$ (22,824)	\$ (20,979)
Intangible asset	4,585	4,891	—	—
Accumulated other comprehensive income	52,333	41,874	—	—
Total amount recognized in financial statements	<u>\$ (11,259)</u>	<u>\$ (5,740)</u>	<u>\$ (22,824)</u>	<u>\$ (20,979)</u>

The accumulated benefit obligations for all pension plans was \$180,712 at October 30, 2005 and \$158,921 at October 31, 2004. Benefit obligations exceeded plan assets for all pension plans at the end of both years.

During 2005 and 2004, the Company recorded an additional minimum pension liability so that the recorded pension liability was at least equal to the accumulated benefit obligation. Amounts recorded in other comprehensive loss related to the minimum pension liability, net of tax, were \$6,510 in 2005 and \$2,651 in 2004.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — Continued

In the third quarter of 2005, the Company's actuary determined that the prescription drug benefit provided by the Company's postretirement benefit plan is considered to be actuarially equivalent to the benefit provided under the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. As such, the benefit was reflected as an actuarial gain. As a result, the Company's accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was reduced by \$10,456, with an expense reduction of approximately \$1,651 in 2005.

Net pension and other postretirement benefit costs include the following components:

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
Service cost	\$ 5,806	\$ 5,056	\$ 4,305	\$1,011	\$1,147	\$1,026
Interest cost	9,696	8,925	8,301	1,963	2,030	1,931
Expected return on plan assets	(9,270)	(8,353)	(7,683)	—	—	—
Amortization of prior service cost	384	395	242	(725)	(589)	(553)
Amortization of transition obligation	—	50	130	—	—	—
Recognized net actuarial loss	2,492	1,513	455	1,036	1,079	941
Total benefit cost	<u>\$ 9,108</u>	<u>\$ 7,586</u>	<u>\$ 5,750</u>	<u>\$3,285</u>	<u>\$3,667</u>	<u>\$3,345</u>

The weighted average assumptions in the following table represent the rates used to develop the actuarial present value of projected benefit obligation for the year listed and also the net periodic benefit cost for the following year.

	Pension Benefits			Other Postretirement Benefits		
	2005	2004	2003	2005	2004	2003
Discount rate	5.4%	5.8%	5.9%	5.8%	6.0%	6.3%
Expected return on plan assets	8.1	8.2	8.1	—	—	—
Rate of compensation increase	3.3	3.4	3.3	—	—	—
Health care trend rate				10.0	8.0	7.8
Rate to which health care trend rate is assumed to decline (ultimate trend rate)				5.0	5.0	5.0
Year the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate				2011	2009	2008

The amortization of prior service cost is determined using a straight-line amortization of the cost over the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive benefits under the plans.

In determining the expected return on plan assets, the Company considers both historical performance and an estimate of future long-term rates of return on assets similar to those in the Company's plans. The Company consults with and considers the opinions of financial and other professionals in developing appropriate return assumptions.

The health care cost trend rate assumption has a significant effect on the amounts reported. For example, a one-percentage point change in the assumed health care cost trend rate would have the following effects:

	1% Point Increase	1% Point Decrease
Effect on total service and interest cost components in 2005	\$ 550	\$ (437)
Effect on postretirement obligation as of October 30, 2005	\$6,436	\$(5,199)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — Continued

The allocation of pension plan assets as of October 30, 2005 and October 31, 2004 is as follows:

Asset Category	Actual Asset Allocation	
	2005	2004
Equity securities	58.9%	54.5%
Debt securities	33.9	31.3
Real estate	1.5	1.4
Other	5.7	12.8
Total	100.0%	100.0%

The Company's investment objective for defined benefit plan assets is to meet the plans' benefit obligations, while minimizing the potential for future required Company plan contributions. Investment policies and strategies are developed on a country-specific basis.

For the domestic plans, which comprise 87 percent of worldwide pension assets, the investment strategies focus on asset class diversification, liquidity to meet benefit payments and an appropriate balance of long-term investment return and risk. Target ranges for asset allocations are determined by matching the actuarial projections of the plans' future liabilities and benefit payments with expected long-term rates of return on the assets, taking into account investment return volatility and correlations across asset classes. The target allocation is 50 to 70 percent equity securities and 30 to 50 percent debt securities. Plan assets are diversified across several investment managers and are generally invested in liquid funds that are selected to track broad market equity and bond indices. Investment risk is carefully controlled with plan assets rebalanced to target allocations on a periodic basis and continual monitoring of investment managers' performance relative to the investment guidelines established with each investment manager.

International plans comprise 13 percent of worldwide pension assets. The allocation of these assets in 2005 was: 26 percent equity securities, 16 percent debt securities, 9 percent real estate and 49 percent other assets.

At October 30, 2005 and October 31, 2004, the pension plans did not have any investment in the Company's Common Shares. During 2004, the domestic plans sold 135 shares of the Company's Common Shares that had been acquired in 2003. The plans did not receive dividends on the Company's Common Shares in 2005. Dividends of \$63 were received in 2004.

The Company's contributions to the pension and postretirement plans in 2006 will be approximately \$14,000.

Retiree benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, are anticipated to be paid as follows:

Fiscal Year	Pension Benefits	Other Postretirement Benefits	
		With Medicare Part D Subsidy	Without Medicare Part D Subsidy
2006	\$ 6,011	\$ 1,538	\$ 1,705
2007	6,065	1,545	1,780
2008	6,543	1,624	1,894
2009	9,014	1,744	2,054
2010	7,730	1,797	2,154
2011-2015	48,845	10,871	13,431
Total	\$84,208	\$19,119	\$23,018

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Note 4 — Income taxes

Income tax expense includes the following:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Current:			
U.S. federal	\$ 8,188	\$ 5,285	\$ 1,131
State and local	823	44	(143)
Foreign	<u>14,727</u>	<u>15,863</u>	<u>10,549</u>
Total current	23,738	21,192	11,537
Deferred:			
U.S. federal	6,356	7,246	5,540
State and local	3,367	2,065	202
Foreign	<u>(523)</u>	<u>(9)</u>	<u>38</u>
Total deferred	<u>9,200</u>	<u>9,302</u>	<u>5,780</u>
	<u>\$32,938</u>	<u>\$30,494</u>	<u>\$17,317</u>

Foreign income tax expense includes a benefit related to the utilization of loss carryforwards of \$578, \$395 and \$266 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

The reconciliation of the United States statutory federal income tax rate to the worldwide consolidated effective tax rate follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%
Extraterritorial income exclusion	(2.86)	(3.73)	(3.33)
Foreign tax rate variances, net of foreign tax credits	(4.86)	(0.52)	0.34
State and local taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	2.44	2.20	0.08
Amounts related to prior years	(0.02)	(0.54)	0.01
Other — net	<u>(0.10)</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.90</u>
Effective tax rate	<u>29.60%</u>	<u>32.50%</u>	<u>33.00%</u>

The extraterritorial income exclusion allows a portion of certain income from export sales of goods manufactured in the U.S. to be excluded from taxable income. Included in foreign tax rate variances, net of foreign tax credits for 2005, is a benefit of \$7,367 related to the reversal of a valuation allowance on foreign tax credit carryforwards that were utilized. These carryforwards were previously offset with a valuation allowance because the Company was uncertain they would be utilized before expiration.

Earnings before income taxes of international operations, which are calculated before intercompany profit elimination entries, were \$37,009, \$40,739 and \$25,992 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Deferred income taxes are not provided on undistributed earnings of international subsidiaries that are intended to be permanently invested in those operations. These undistributed earnings aggregated approximately \$101,839 and \$81,346 at October 30, 2005 and October 31, 2004, respectively. Should these earnings be distributed, applicable foreign tax credits would substantially offset U.S. taxes due upon the distribution.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Sales to international subsidiaries and related consolidation adjustments	\$ 6,751	\$ 7,148
Employee benefits	34,249	20,091
Other accruals not currently deductible for taxes	13,514	25,148
Tax credit and loss carryforwards	7,511	15,362
Inventory adjustments	4,135	4,573
Translation of foreign currency accounts	614	—
Other — net	<u>31</u>	<u>200</u>
Total deferred tax assets	66,805	72,522
Valuation allowance	<u>(6,421)</u>	<u>(14,128)</u>
Total deferred tax assets	60,384	58,394
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation	27,914	20,626
Translation of foreign currency accounts	—	282
Other — net	<u>234</u>	<u>1,059</u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	28,148	21,967
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$32,236</u>	<u>\$ 36,427</u>

At October 30, 2005, the Company had \$2,566 of tax credit carryforwards that will expire in years 2009 through 2015. At October 30, 2005, the Company had \$49,554 state and \$4,732 foreign operating loss carryforwards, of which \$50,887 will expire in years 2006 through 2025, and \$3,399 of which has an indefinite carryforward period. The net change in the valuation allowance was (\$7,707) in 2005 and \$1,559 in 2004. The valuation allowance of \$6,421 at October 30, 2005 relates to tax credits and loss carryforwards that may expire before being realized.

Note 5 — Incentive compensation plans

The Company has two incentive compensation plans for executive officers. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, composed of independent directors, approves participants in the plans and payments under the plans.

The annual awards under the management incentive compensation plan are based upon corporate and individual performance and are calculated as a percentage of base salary for each executive officer. In making awards under this plan for any particular year, the Committee may, however, choose to modify measures, change payment levels or otherwise exercise discretion to reflect the external economic environment and individual or Company performance. Compensation expense attributable to this plan was \$4,432 in 2005, \$3,965 in 2004, and \$3,684 in 2003.

Under the long-term incentive compensation plan, executive officers receive cash or stock awards based solely on corporate performance measures over three-year performance periods. Cash awards vary based on the degree to which corporate performance exceeds predetermined threshold, target and maximum performance levels at the end of a performance period. No payout will occur unless the Company achieves certain threshold performance objectives. The Committee may, however, choose to modify measures, change payment levels or otherwise exercise discretion to reflect the external economic environment and individual or Company performance. Compensation expense attributable to this plan was \$4,237 in 2005, \$7,004 in 2004, and \$2,653 in 2003.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Note 6 — Details of balance sheet

	2005	2004
Receivables:		
Accounts	\$ 170,831	\$ 161,361
Notes	11,087	13,004
Other	4,814	4,817
	186,732	179,182
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,072)	(4,169)
	<u>\$ 181,660</u>	<u>\$ 175,013</u>
Inventories:		
Finished goods	\$ 44,788	\$ 45,822
Work-in-process	12,258	12,310
Raw materials and finished parts	40,537	43,254
	97,583	101,386
Obsolescence and other reserves	(7,231)	(7,294)
LIFO reserve	(8,484)	(8,762)
	<u>\$ 81,868</u>	<u>\$ 85,330</u>
Property, plant and equipment:		
Land	\$ 6,977	\$ 6,384
Land improvements	2,906	2,792
Buildings	97,482	93,928
Machinery and equipment	168,291	165,315
Enterprise management system	30,002	27,809
Construction-in-progress	5,103	2,478
Leased property under capitalized leases	16,909	16,924
	327,670	315,630
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(217,139)	(204,023)
	<u>\$ 110,531</u>	<u>\$ 111,607</u>
Accrued liabilities:		
Salaries and other compensation	\$ 44,417	\$ 41,562
Pension and retirement	12,884	4,092
Taxes other than income taxes	6,657	7,724
Other	38,819	39,027
	<u>\$ 102,777</u>	<u>\$ 92,405</u>

Note 7 — Leases

The Company has lease commitments expiring at various dates, principally for manufacturing, warehouse and office space, automobiles and office equipment. Many leases contain renewal options and some contain purchase options and residual guarantees.

Rent expense for all operating leases was approximately \$10,243 in 2005, \$10,462 in 2004, and \$10,154 in 2003. Amortization of assets recorded under capital leases is recorded in depreciation expense.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — Continued

Assets held under capitalized leases and included in property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Transportation equipment	\$16,175	\$16,095
Other	<u>734</u>	<u>829</u>
Total capitalized leases	16,909	16,924
Accumulated amortization	<u>(7,509)</u>	<u>(8,098)</u>
Net capitalized leases	<u>\$ 9,400</u>	<u>\$ 8,826</u>

At October 30, 2005, future minimum lease payments under noncancelable capitalized and operating leases are as follows:

	<u>Capitalized</u>	<u>Operating</u>
Fiscal year ending:		
2006	\$ 5,602	\$ 7,858
2007	3,711	5,411
2008	2,011	3,932
2009	342	2,599
2010	29	2,184
Later years	<u>18</u>	<u>2,096</u>
Total minimum lease payments	11,713	<u>\$24,080</u>
Less amount representing executory costs	<u>1,286</u>	
Net minimum lease payments	10,427	
Less amount representing interest	<u>1,027</u>	
Present value of net minimum lease payments	9,400	
Less current portion	<u>4,469</u>	
Long-term obligations at October 30, 2005	<u>\$ 4,931</u>	

Note 8 — Notes payable

Bank lines of credit and notes payable are summarized as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Available bank lines of credit:		
Domestic banks	\$210,000	\$210,000
Foreign banks	<u>55,425</u>	<u>67,958</u>
Total	<u>\$265,425</u>	<u>\$277,958</u>
Outstanding notes payable:		
Domestic bank debt	\$ 4,800	\$ —
Foreign bank debt	<u>13,593</u>	<u>15,301</u>
Total	<u>\$ 18,393</u>	<u>\$ 15,301</u>
Weighted-average interest rate on notes payable	2.7%	2.7%
Unused bank lines of credit	<u>\$247,032</u>	<u>\$262,657</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Included in the domestic available amount above is a \$200,000 revolving credit agreement with a group of banks that began in 2004 and expires in 2009. Payment of quarterly commitment fees is required. Other lines of credit obtained by the Company can generally be withdrawn at the option of the banks and do not require material compensating balances or commitment fees.

Note 9 — Long-term debt

The long-term debt of the Company is as follows:

	2005	2004
Senior note, due 2007	\$ 50,000	\$ 50,000
Senior notes, due 2005-2011	95,285	100,384
Five-year term loan	8,000	8,000
Leasehold improvements financing note, due 2006	1,821	1,939
	<u>155,106</u>	<u>160,323</u>
Less current maturities	53,686	12,290
Total	<u>\$101,420</u>	<u>\$148,033</u>

Senior note, due 2007 — This note is payable in one installment and bears interest at a fixed rate of 6.78 percent.

Senior notes, due 2005-2011 — These notes, with a group of insurance companies, have a weighted-average, fixed-interest rate of 7.02 percent and had an original weighted-average life of 6.5 years at the time of issuance in 2001. During 2004 the Company entered into an interest rate swap to convert \$40,000 of 6.79 percent fixed rate debt due in May 2006 to variable rate debt. The variable rate is reset semiannually, and at October 30, 2005, the rate was 7.27 percent.

Five-year term loan — This loan is payable in five annual installments of \$8,000 beginning on October 31, 2001, with interest payable quarterly. The interest rate, which is adjusted based on the Company's performance, was 7.27 percent at October 30, 2005.

Leasehold improvements financing note, due 2006 — This note partially funded the leasehold improvements for a sales and demonstration facility in Japan built in 1996. The principal balance is Japanese Yen 200,000 and is payable in one installment in 2006. Interest, payable at a fixed rate of 3.10 percent, was converted to a variable rate through an interest rate swap. The variable rate is reset semiannually, and at October 30, 2005, the Company's effective borrowing rate was negative .30 percent.

Annual maturities — The annual maturities of long-term debt for the five fiscal years subsequent to October 30, 2005, are as follows: \$53,686 in 2006; \$54,290 in 2007; \$24,290 in 2008; \$4,290 in 2009; and \$4,290 in 2010.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Note 10 — Financial instruments

The Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts, which are derivative financial instruments, to reduce the risk of foreign currency exposures resulting from receivables, payables, intercompany receivables, intercompany payables and loans denominated in foreign currencies. The maturities of these contracts are usually less than 90 days. Forward contracts are marked to market each accounting period, and the resulting gains or losses are included in other income (expense) in the Consolidated Statement of Income. A loss of \$2,573 was recognized from changes in fair value of these contracts for the year ended October 30, 2005. A gain of \$807 and a loss of \$105 were recognized from changes in fair value of these contracts for the years ended October 31, 2004, and November 2, 2003, respectively.

At October 30, 2005, the Company had outstanding forward exchange contracts that mature at various dates through January 2006. The following table summarizes, by currency, the Company's forward exchange contracts:

	Sell		Buy	
	Notional Amounts	Fair Market Value	Notional Amounts	Fair Market Value
October 30, 2005 contract amounts:				
Euro	\$ 6,259	\$ 6,095	\$ 68,505	\$ 67,486
British pound	1,087	1,058	8,553	8,388
Japanese yen	2,513	2,422	17,526	17,049
Others	<u>2,803</u>	<u>2,771</u>	<u>12,343</u>	<u>12,194</u>
Total	<u>\$12,662</u>	<u>\$12,346</u>	<u>\$106,927</u>	<u>\$105,117</u>
October 31, 2004 contract amounts:				
Euro	\$ 8,001	\$ 8,209	\$ 50,347	\$ 51,433
British pound	1,831	1,839	8,435	8,489
Japanese yen	3,195	3,182	14,737	14,657
Others	<u>3,939</u>	<u>4,055</u>	<u>11,933</u>	<u>11,965</u>
Total	<u>\$16,966</u>	<u>\$17,285</u>	<u>\$ 85,452</u>	<u>\$ 86,544</u>

The Company also uses foreign denominated fixed-rate debt and intercompany foreign currency transactions of a long-term investment nature to hedge the value of its investment in its wholly owned subsidiaries. For hedges of the net investment in foreign operations, realized and unrealized gains and losses are shown in the cumulative translation adjustment account included in total comprehensive income. For the years ended October 30, 2005, and October 31, 2004, a net loss of \$723 and a net gain of \$1,175, respectively, were included in the cumulative translation adjustment account related to foreign denominated fixed-rate debt designated as a hedge of net investment in foreign operations.

The Company has entered into two interest rate swaps that convert fixed rate debt to variable rate debt. A swap related to a Japanese Yen 200,000 leasehold improvement note was entered into in 1996, and a swap related to a \$40,000 senior note was entered into in 2004. The swaps have been designated as fair-value hedges, and the derivatives qualify for the short-cut method. The swaps are recorded with a fair market value of (\$366) in the October 30, 2005 Consolidated Balance Sheet and \$505 in the October 31, 2004 Consolidated Balance Sheet.

The Company is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to financial instruments. The Company uses major banks throughout the world for cash deposits, forward exchange contracts and interest rate swaps. The Company's customers represent a wide variety of industries and geographic regions.

As of October 30, 2005, there were no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Company does not use financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

The carrying amounts and fair values of the Company's financial instruments, other than receivables and accounts payable, are as follows:

	2005	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,269	\$ 11,269
Marketable securities	215	215
Notes payable	(18,393)	(18,393)
Long-term debt	(155,106)	(160,431)
Forward exchange contracts	(1,487)	(1,487)
Interest rate swaps	(366)	(366)

	2004	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 11,176	\$ 11,176
Marketable securities	49,403	49,403
Notes payable	(15,301)	(15,301)
Long-term debt	(160,323)	(172,369)
Forward exchange contracts	1,086	1,086
Interest rate swaps	505	505

The Company used the following methods and assumptions in estimating the fair value of financial instruments:

- Cash, cash equivalents and notes payable are valued at their carrying amounts due to the relatively short period to maturity of the instruments.
- Marketable securities are valued at quoted market prices.
- Long-term debt is valued by discounting future cash flows at currently available rates for borrowing arrangements with similar terms and conditions.
- The fair value of forward exchange contracts is estimated using quoted exchange rates of comparable contracts.
- The fair value of interest rate swaps is estimated using valuation techniques based on discounted future cash flows.

Note 11 — Capital shares

Preferred — The Company has authorized 10,000 Series A convertible preferred shares without par value. No preferred shares were outstanding in 2005, 2004 or 2003.

Common — The Company has 80,000 authorized Common Shares without par value. In March 1992, the shareholders adopted an amendment to the Company's articles of incorporation which, when filed with the State of Ohio, would increase the number of authorized Common Shares to 160,000. At October 30, 2005, and October 31, 2004, there were 49,011 Common Shares issued. At October 30, 2005, and October 31, 2004, the number of outstanding Common Shares, net of treasury shares, was 32,911 and 36,278, respectively. In the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company repurchased 3,658 of its Common Shares from the trustee of numerous trusts established by Evan W. Nord. Treasury shares are reissued using the first-in, first-out method.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Note 12 — Company stock plans

Long-term performance plan — The Company's long-term performance plan, approved by the Company's shareholders in 2004, provides for the granting of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, stock purchase rights, stock equivalent units, cash awards and other stock or performance-based incentives. The number of Common Shares available for grant of awards is 3.0 percent of the number of Common Shares outstanding as of the first day of each fiscal year, plus up to an additional 0.5 percent, consisting of shares available, but not granted, in prior years. At the end of fiscal 2005, there were 1,152 shares available for grant in 2006.

Stock options — Nonqualified or incentive stock options may be granted to employees and directors of the Company. Generally, the options may be exercised beginning one year from the date of grant at a rate not exceeding 25 percent per year and expire 10 years from the date of grant. Vesting accelerates upon the occurrence of events that involve or may result in a change of control of the Company.

Summarized transactions are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price Per Share
Outstanding at November 3, 2002	6,022	\$25.63
Granted	473	\$26.78
Exercised	(333)	\$26.28
Forfeited or expired	(207)	\$26.49
Outstanding at November 2, 2003	5,955	\$25.65
Granted	441	\$27.71
Exercised	(2,547)	\$26.50
Forfeited or expired	(26)	\$26.56
Outstanding at October 31, 2004	3,823	\$25.33
Granted	343	\$37.04
Exercised	(592)	\$24.86
Forfeited or expired	(85)	\$28.73
Outstanding at October 30, 2005	3,489	\$26.48
Exercisable at November 2, 2003	<u>4,424</u>	<u>\$25.74</u>
Exercisable at October 31, 2004	<u>2,483</u>	<u>\$24.79</u>
Exercisable at October 30, 2005	<u>2,450</u>	<u>\$25.22</u>

Summarized information on currently outstanding options follows:

	Range of Exercise Price		
	\$20 - \$25	\$26 - \$30	\$31 - \$35
Number outstanding	1,625	1,483	381
Weighted-average remaining contractual life, in years	4.3	6.3	8.0
Weighted-average exercise price	\$22.82	\$27.94	\$36.37
Number exercisable	1,427	944	79
Weighted-average exercise price	\$22.76	\$28.21	\$33.82

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

As discussed in Note 2, the Company accounts for its stock option plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." No stock option expense is reflected in net income, as all options granted under these plans had an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the underlying Common Shares on the date of grant. Tax benefits arising from the exercise of nonqualified stock options are recognized when realized and credited to capital in excess of stated value.

The following table shows pro forma information regarding net income and earnings per share as if the Company had accounted for stock options granted since 1996 under the fair value method. Under this method, the estimated fair value of the options is amortized to expense over the options' vesting period. The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The proforma information for 2004 and 2003 has been modified to be consistent with the methodology used to calculate the 2005 amounts.

	2005	2004	2003
Net income, as reported	\$78,338	\$63,334	\$35,160
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of tax	(3,777)	(2,920)	(3,579)
Pro forma net income	<u>\$74,561</u>	<u>\$60,414</u>	<u>\$31,581</u>
Earnings per share:			
Basic — as reported	\$2.19	\$1.78	\$1.04
Basic — pro forma	\$2.09	\$1.70	\$0.94
Diluted — as reported	\$2.14	\$1.73	\$1.04
Diluted — pro forma	\$2.04	\$1.65	\$0.93
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year	\$12.08	\$8.57	\$6.98
Risk-free interest rate	3.87-3.88%	3.88%	3.18-3.68%
Expected life of option, in years	7	7	7
Expected dividend yield	1.71%	2.19%	2.26%
Expected volatility	0.30	0.30	0.29

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility.

Stock appreciation rights — The Company may grant stock appreciation rights to employees. A stock appreciation right provides for a payment equal to the excess of the fair market value of a common share when the right is exercised, over its value when the right was granted. There were no stock appreciation rights outstanding during 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Limited stock appreciation rights that become exercisable upon the occurrence of events that involve or may result in a change of control of the Company have been granted with respect to 3,489 shares.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Restricted stock — The Company may grant restricted stock to employees and directors of the Company. These shares may not be disposed of for a designated period of time defined at the date of grant and are to be returned to the Company if the recipient's employment terminates during the restriction period. As shares are issued, deferred stock-based compensation equivalent to the fair market value on the date of grant is charged to shareholders' equity and subsequently amortized over the restriction period. Tax benefits arising from the lapse of restrictions on the stock are recognized when realized and credited to capital in excess of stated value. In 2005, there were 66 restricted shares granted at a weighted-average fair value of \$36.82 per share (66 and \$29.00 in 2004 and 58 and \$23.41 in 2003). Net amortization was \$1,419 in 2005 (\$946 in 2004 and \$575 in 2003).

Employee stock purchase rights — The Company may grant stock purchase rights to employees. These rights permit eligible employees to purchase a limited number of Common Shares at a discount from fair market value. No stock purchase rights were outstanding during 2005, 2004 and 2003.

Shareholder rights plan — In August 1988, the Board of Directors declared a dividend of one common share purchase right for each common share outstanding on September 9, 1988. Rights are also distributed with common shares issued by the Company after that date. The rights may only be exercised if a party acquires 15 percent or more of the Company's Common Shares. The exercise price of each right is \$175.00 per share. The rights trade with the shares until the rights become exercisable, unless the Board of Directors sets an earlier date for the distribution of separate right certificates. The rights plan was amended and restated in May 2003.

If a party acquires at least 15 percent of the Company's Common Shares (a "flip-in" event), each right then becomes the right to purchase two common shares of the Company for \$1.00 per share.

The rights may be redeemed by the Company at a price of \$.01 per right at any time prior to a "flip-in" event, or expiration of the rights on October 31, 2007.

On December 7, 2005, the Board of Directors adopted a resolution authorizing the termination of the Restated Shareholder Rights Plan effective December 31, 2005.

Shares reserved for future issuance — At October 30, 2005, there were 79,210 of the Company's Common Shares reserved for future issuance through the exercise of outstanding options or rights, including 74,747 shares under the restated shareholder rights plan, which was terminated in December 2005.

Note 13 — Nonrecurring charges

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company announced a number of restructuring actions to improve performance and reduce costs in its finishing and coating segment. These actions, which include operational consolidations and approximately 60 personnel reductions, will be substantially completed by the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2006. As a result of these actions, resources will be more effectively aligned with shifting patterns of global demands, enabling the segment to operate both with lower costs and better capability to serve customers in the faster growing emerging markets. The Company expects that total restructuring costs will be approximately \$3,100, of which \$875 was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2005. Substantially all of the \$3,100 of expense is associated with cash expenditures for severance payments to terminated employees. Cash of \$4 was paid during the fourth quarter of 2005.

During the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company disposed of a minority equity investment that resulted in a pretax loss of \$3,288 (\$2,257 after tax), which was recorded in other expense.

During 2003, the Company recognized severance and restructuring costs of \$2,028 (\$1,359 after tax, or \$.04 per share), primarily related to severance payments to approximately 70 employees of the finishing and coating and the advanced technology segments in North America. The unpaid balance of \$183 at November 2, 2003, was paid in 2004.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Note 14 — Acquisitions

Business acquisitions have been accounted for as purchases, with the acquired assets and liabilities recorded at their estimated fair value at the dates of acquisition. The cost in excess of the net assets of the business acquired is included in goodwill. Operating results of acquisitions are included in the Consolidated Statement of Income from the respective dates of acquisition.

In March 2005 the Company acquired full ownership of H.P. Solutions Inc., d/b/a H.F. Johnson Manufacturing Co., a California machining company that performed services for the Company's Asymtek business. The cost of the acquisition was \$567, which was allocated to net tangible assets.

In April 2004, the Company acquired full ownership of W. Puffe Technologie, a German manufacturer of hot melt adhesive dispensing systems for the textile, aerospace, life science, automotive, construction and baby diaper industries, with annual sales of approximately \$6,000. The cost of the acquisition was \$4,473, which was allocated to net tangible assets of \$1,498, intangible assets of \$570 and tax-deductible goodwill of \$2,405. The intangible assets consist of patents, which are being amortized over an average of 14 years, and a noncompete agreement, which will be amortized over two years.

In March 2003, the Company acquired full ownership interest in land and a building owned by a partnership that leased office and manufacturing space to the Company. The real estate is located in Duluth, Georgia, and serves as the worldwide headquarters for the Company's adhesives businesses. As a result, the Company assumed \$10,704 of debt owed by the partnership, real estate with a net book value of \$10,270, cash and other current liabilities. Previously, the Company had leased the property under an operating lease with a partnership in which the Company was a partner.

Assuming these acquisitions had taken place at the beginning of 2003, proforma results would not have been materially different.

Note 15 — Supplemental information for the statement of cash flows

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Cash operating activities:			
Interest paid	\$13,683	\$15,654	\$ 18,188
Income taxes paid	15,175	15,555	12,749
Non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Capitalized lease obligations incurred	\$ 6,958	\$ 5,614	\$ 5,223
Capitalized lease obligations terminated	854	424	864
Shares acquired and issued through exercise of stock options . . .	5,472	11,081	4,794
Non-cash assets and liabilities of businesses acquired:			
Working capital	\$ (27)	\$ 145	\$ (147)
Property, plant and equipment	743	1,615	10,297
Intangibles and other	—	2,975	10
Long-term debt and other liabilities	(159)	(722)	(10,704)
	<u>\$ 557</u>	<u>\$ 4,013</u>	<u>\$ (544)</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Note 16 — Operating segments and geographic area data

The Company conducts business across three primary business segments: Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber Systems, Advanced Technology Systems and Finishing and Coating Systems. The composition of segments and measure of segment profitability is consistent with that used by the Company's chief operating decision maker. The primary focus is operating profit, which equals sales less operating costs and expenses. Operating profit excludes interest income (expense), investment income (net) and other income (expense). Items below the operating income line of the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income are not presented by segment, since they are excluded from the measure of segment profitability reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker. The accounting policies of the segments are generally the same as those described in Note 1, Significant Accounting Policies.

Nordson products are used around the world in the appliance, automotive, bookbinding, container, converting, electronics, food and beverage, furniture, life sciences, medical, metal finishing, nonwovens, packaging, semiconductor and other diverse industries. Nordson sells its products primarily through a direct, geographically dispersed sales force.

No single customer accounted for more than 5 percent of the Company's sales in 2005, 2004 or 2003.

The following table presents information about Nordson's reportable segments:

	Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber	Advanced Technology	Finishing and Coating	Corporate	Total
Year ended October 30, 2005					
Net external sales	\$501,665	\$197,370	\$140,127	\$ —	\$839,162
Depreciation	11,402	3,427	3,666	4,137	22,632
Operating profit	97,553	41,696	1,234 ^(a)	(18,816)	121,667
Identifiable assets ^(b)	211,794	69,926	53,256	497,021 ^(c)	831,997
Expenditures for long-lived assets ^(d) . . .	7,711	2,453	2,317	2,908	15,389
Year ended October 31, 2004					
Net external sales	\$497,699	\$164,901	\$130,944	\$ —	\$793,544
Depreciation	11,508	3,851	3,871	4,853	24,083
Operating profit	97,904	30,229	2,466	(20,129)	110,470
Identifiable assets ^(b)	221,808	53,920	58,161	537,443 ^(c)	871,332
Expenditures for long-lived assets ^(d) . . .	5,292	1,808	1,587	2,750	11,437
Year ended November 2, 2003					
Net external sales	\$426,204	\$128,421	\$112,722	\$ —	\$667,347
Depreciation	12,019	4,731	4,000	6,546	27,296
Operating profit	73,302	14,502	707	(20,290) ^(e)	68,221
Identifiable assets ^(b)	203,634	55,968	49,438	482,185 ^(c)	791,225
Expenditures for long-lived assets ^(d) . . .	4,417	1,329	1,133	684	7,563

(a) Includes \$875 of severance and restructuring charges.

(b) Includes notes and accounts receivable net of customer advance payments and allowance for doubtful accounts, inventories net of reserves and property, plant and equipment net of accumulated depreciation.

(c) Corporate assets are principally cash and cash equivalents, domestic deferred income taxes, investments, capital leases, headquarter facilities, the major portion of the Company's domestic enterprise management system and intangible assets.

(d) Long-lived assets consist of property, plant and equipment and capital lease assets.

(e) Includes \$2,028 of severance and restructuring charges. These charges were not allocated to reportable segments for management reporting purposes.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

The Company has significant sales and long-lived assets in the following geographic areas:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Net external sales			
United States	\$280,542	\$266,050	\$245,918
Americas	59,391	51,390	42,340
Europe	298,828	296,067	244,709
Japan	89,782	87,477	73,333
Asia Pacific	110,619	92,560	61,047
Total net external sales	<u>\$839,162</u>	<u>\$793,544</u>	<u>\$667,347</u>
Long-lived assets			
United States	\$ 84,433	\$ 86,832	\$ 94,044
Americas	1,615	1,329	1,356
Europe	15,398	15,979	13,848
Japan	3,079	3,559	3,675
Asia Pacific	6,006	3,908	2,332
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$110,531</u>	<u>\$111,607</u>	<u>\$115,255</u>

A reconciliation of total segment operating income to total consolidated income before income taxes is as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Total profit for reportable segments	\$121,667	\$110,470	\$ 68,221
Interest expense	(13,825)	(15,432)	(18,063)
Interest and investment income	1,864	1,350	889
Other-net	1,570	(2,560)	1,430
Consolidated income before income taxes	<u>\$111,276</u>	<u>\$ 93,828</u>	<u>\$ 52,477</u>

A reconciliation of total assets for reportable segments to total consolidated assets is as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Total assets for reportable segments	\$831,997	\$871,332	\$791,225
Plus: customer advance payments	10,850	8,921	6,229
Eliminations	(54,321)	(39,705)	(30,648)
Total consolidated assets	<u>\$788,526</u>	<u>\$840,548</u>	<u>\$766,806</u>

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Note 17 — Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill is tested for impairment on an annual basis and more often if indications of impairment exist. Estimates of future cash flows, discount rates and terminal value amounts are used to determine the estimated fair value of the reporting units. The results of the Company's analyses indicated that no reduction of goodwill is required.

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for 2005 by operating segment are as follows:

	Adhesive Dispensing and Nonwoven Fiber	Advanced Technology	Finishing and Coating	Total
Balance at October 31, 2004	\$30,715	\$297,506	\$3,438	\$331,659
Currency effect	(169)	(92)	(42)	(303)
Balance at October 30, 2005	<u>\$30,546</u>	<u>\$297,414</u>	<u>\$3,396</u>	<u>\$331,356</u>

Information regarding the Company's intangible assets subject to amortization is as follows:

	October 30, 2005		
	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Core/developed technology	\$10,400	\$ 3,543	\$ 6,857
Noncompete agreements	4,070	1,649	2,421
Patent costs	2,955	1,956	999
Other	6,422	5,827	595
Total	<u>\$23,847</u>	<u>\$12,975</u>	<u>\$10,872</u>

	October 31, 2004		
	Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Core/developed technology	\$10,400	\$ 2,667	\$ 7,733
Noncompete agreements	4,079	1,430	2,649
Patent costs	2,966	1,628	1,338
Other	6,332	5,612	720
Total	<u>\$23,777</u>	<u>\$11,337</u>	<u>\$12,440</u>

At October 30, 2005, \$4,585 of intangible assets related to a minimum pension liability for the Company's pension plans were not subject to amortization. The amount at October 31, 2004 was \$4,891.

Amortization expense for 2005 and 2004 was \$1,769 and \$1,846, respectively. Estimated amortization expense for each of the five succeeding fiscal years is as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
2006	\$1,692
2007	\$1,512
2008	\$1,503
2009	\$1,209
2010	\$1,098

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

Note 18 — Quarterly financial data (unaudited)

	<u>First</u>	<u>Second</u>	<u>Third</u>	<u>Fourth</u>
2005:				
Sales	\$190,166	\$207,623	\$201,570	\$239,803
Cost of sales	83,625	92,068	87,748	107,857
Net income	14,366	17,478	18,591	27,903
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$.40	\$.48	\$.51	\$.82
Diluted39	.47	.50	.80
2004:				
Sales	\$170,640	\$196,602	\$197,949	\$228,353
Cost of sales	77,767	83,976	85,835	106,735
Net income	9,664	16,673	17,274	19,723
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$.28	\$.47	\$.48	\$.55
Diluted27	.46	.47	.53

Domestic operations report results using four, 13-week quarters. International subsidiaries report results using calendar quarters. The sum of the per-share amounts for the four quarters of 2005 do not equal the annual per-share amounts because of the timing of stock repurchases.

In the third quarter of 2005, the Company's actuary determined that the prescription drug benefit provided by the Company's postretirement plan is considered to be actuarially equivalent to the benefit provided under the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003. As a result, the Company's postretirement benefit expense was reduced by \$1,238 in the third quarter. This gain was partially offset by actuarial losses from demographic and from claim and underwriting sources.

Also, in the third quarter of 2005, the Company determined that it would be able to reverse a valuation allowance on foreign tax credit carryovers, resulting in a \$3,900 reduction in a deferred tax valuation allowance. The Company also determined that an increase in the provision for foreign and U.S. state income taxes was necessary, which resulted in additional income tax expense of \$1,500. As a result of a recent change in the Ohio Tax Law, the Company also wrote down a deferred state income tax benefit of \$500.

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company recognized pretax severance and restructuring charges of \$875.

During the fourth quarter of 2004, the Company disposed of a minority equity investment that resulted in a pre-tax loss of \$3,288 (\$2,257 after tax), which was recorded in other expense.

Note 19 — Guarantees

The Company has issued guarantees to two banks to support the short-term borrowing facilities of a 49 percent-owned South Korean joint venture/distributor of the Company's products. One guarantee is for Korean Won 3,000,000 (approximately \$2,874) secured by land and building and expires on January 31, 2006. The other is a continuing guarantee for \$2,300.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements — *Continued*

In 2004, the Company issued a guarantee to a U.S. bank related to a five-year trade financing agreement for a sale to a customer in Turkey. The loan is secured by collateral with a current value well in excess of the amount due. The guarantee would be triggered upon a payment default by the customer to the bank. The amount of the guarantee at October 30, 2005 was Euro 1,800 (approximately \$2,172) and is declining ratably as semiannual principal payments are made by the customer. The Company has recorded \$1,045 in accrued liabilities related to this guarantee. The recorded amount is being reduced as the customer makes payments.

Note 20 — Contingencies

The Company is involved in pending or potential litigation regarding environmental, product liability, patent, contract, employee and other matters arising from the normal course of business. Including the environmental matter discussed below, it is the Company's opinion, after consultation with legal counsel, that resolutions of these matters are not expected to result in a material effect on its financial condition, quarterly or annual operating result or cash flows.

Environmental – The Company has voluntarily agreed with the City of New Richmond, Wisconsin and other Potentially Responsible Parties to share costs associated with (1) a feasibility study and remedial investigation ("FS/RI") for the City of New Richmond municipal landfill and (2) providing clean drinking water to the affected down gradient residential properties through completion of the FS/RI phase of the project. The FS/RI is expected to be completed in fiscal 2006. The Company has committed \$1,079 towards completing the FS/RI phase of the project and providing clean drinking water. This amount has been recorded in the Company's financial statements in selling and administrative expenses. Against this commitment, the Company has made payments of \$829 through the end of fiscal 2005. The remaining amount of \$250 is recorded in accrued liabilities in the October 30, 2005 Consolidated Balance Sheet. The total cost of the Company's share for remediation efforts will not be ascertainable until the FS/RI is completed and a remediation plan is approved by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, which is anticipated to occur in fiscal 2006. However, based upon current information, the Company does not expect that the costs associated with remediation will have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

The European Union ("EU") has adopted two Directives to facilitate the recycling of electrical and electronic equipment sold in the EU. The first of these is the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment ("WEEE") Directive, which directs EU Member States to enact laws, regulations and administrative provisions to ensure that producers of electrical and electronic equipment provide for the financing of the collection, treatment, recovery and environmentally sound disposal of WEEE from products placed on the market after August 13, 2005 and from products in use prior to that date that are being replaced. In accordance with the WEEE directive, the Company has identified and labeled its products that are affected by the regulations adopted by Member States. The Company also has developed a strategy to support recycling of the electrical and electronic equipment and has created a section on its Web site to provide customers with information on how to return WEEE-labeled products for proper recycling.

The second of these Directives is the Restriction on the Use of Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment ("RoHS") Directive. The RoHS Directive addresses the restriction on use of certain hazardous substances such as mercury, lead, cadmium and hexavalent chromium in electrical and electronic equipment placed on the market after July 1, 2006. The Company has committed to design its future products to meet the standards established by the RoHS Directive.

As of October 30, 2005, EU Member States continue to develop legislation to implement these Directives. Costs incurred in the fourth quarter of 2005 were not material, but the future cost to the Company to comply with the Directives and Member States' legislation will not be quantifiable until Member States have fully implemented the Directives.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Nordson Corporation is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting.

Using criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework, Nordson's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of October 30, 2005.

Based on our assessment, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of October 30, 2005.

The Company's independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, have issued an audit report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of the Company as of October 30, 2005. This report is included herein.

/s/ Edward P. Campbell
Chairman of the Board and
Chief Executive Officer
December 13, 2005

/s/ Peter. S. Hellman
President, Chief Financial and
Administrative Officer
December 13, 2005

/s/ Nicholas D. Pellecchia
Vice President, Finance
and Controller
December 13, 2005

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Nordson Corporation

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting, that Nordson Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of October 30, 2005, based on criteria established in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Nordson 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 Nordson Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of October 30, 2005, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, Nordson Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of October 30, 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 Nordson Corporation as of October 30, 2005, and October 31, 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 30, 2005 and our report dated December 13, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Cleveland, Ohio
December 13, 2005

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

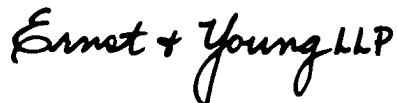
To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Nordson Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Nordson Corporation as of October 30, 2005, and October 31, 2004, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 31, 2004. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2) and (d). These financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedules 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 Nordson Corporation at October 30, 2005 and October 31, 2004, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 30, 2005, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, present 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 Nordson Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of October 30, 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 December 13, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

The signature of Ernst & Young LLP is written in a stylized, cursive script. The words "Ernst & Young" are in a larger, more prominent script, and "LLP" is in a smaller, simpler script to the right.

Cleveland, Ohio
December 13, 2005

Item 9. Changes In and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. The Company's management with the participation of its Chief Executive Officer, or CEO, and Chief Financial Officer, or CFO, has reviewed and evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in the Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15e) as of October 30, 2005. Based on that evaluation, the Company's management, including its CEO and CFO, have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of October 30, 2005 in ensuring that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the Company files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

(b) Management's report on internal control over financial reporting. The Report of Management on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm thereon are set forth in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(c) Changes in internal control over reporting. There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended October 30, 2005 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Company

The Company incorporates herein by reference the information appearing under the captions "Election of Directors" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" of the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. Information regarding the Company's Audit Committee financial expert is incorporated by reference to the caption "Election of Directors" of the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Executive officers of the Company serve for a term of one year from date of election to the next organizational meeting of the Board of Directors and until their respective successors are elected and qualified, except in the case of death, resignation or removal. Information concerning executive officers of the Company is contained in Part I of this report under the caption "Executive Officers of the Company."

The Company has adopted a code of ethics for all employees and directors, including the principal executive officer, other executive officers, principal finance officer and other finance personnel. A copy of the code of ethics is available free of charge on the Company's Web site at www.nordson.com. The Company intends to satisfy its disclosure requirement under Item 5.05 of Form 8-K regarding any amendment to or waiver of a provision of the Company's code of ethics that applies to the Company's principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller or persons performing similar functions and that relates to any element of the code of ethics definition enumerated in Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K by posting such information on its Web site.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The Company incorporates herein by reference the information appearing under the caption "Compensation of Directors," and information pertaining to compensation of executive officers appearing under the captions "Summary Compensation Table," "Option/SAR Grants in Last Fiscal Year," "Long-Term Incentive Compensation," "Aggregated Option/SAR Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year-End Option/SAR Values," "Salaried Employees' Pension Plan," and "Excess Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Excess Defined Contribution Retirement Plan" in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The Company incorporates herein by reference the information appearing under the caption "Ownership of Nordson Common Shares" in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Equity Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's equity compensation plans in effect as of October 30, 2005.

<u>Plan category</u>	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in first reporting column)</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	3,489	\$26.48	1,152
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Total	<u>3,489</u>	<u>\$26.48</u>	<u>1,152</u>

The number of Common Shares available for grant of awards is 3.0 percent of the number of Common Shares outstanding as of the first day of each fiscal year, plus up to an additional 0.5 percent, consisting of shares available, but not granted, in prior years.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The Company incorporates herein by reference the information appearing under the caption "Agreements with Officers and Directors" in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. There are no other transactions that require disclosure pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-K.

William D. Ginn, a director of the Company, is a retired partner with the law firm of Thompson Hine LLP. Thompson Hine LLP has in the past provided and continues to provide legal services to the Company.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The Company incorporates herein by reference the information appearing under the caption "Independent Auditors" in the Company's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2006 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

PART IV**Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules****(a)(1). Financial Statements**

The financial statements listed in the accompanying index to financial statements are included in Part II, Item 8.

(a)(2) and (c). Financial Statement Schedules

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves for each of the three years in the period ending October 30, 2005.

No other consolidated financial statement schedules are presented because the schedules are not required, because the required information is not present or not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the financial statements, including the notes thereto.

(a)(3) and (b). Exhibits

The exhibits listed on the accompanying index to exhibits are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Signatures

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

NORDSON CORPORATION

Date: January 13, 2006

By: /s/ PETER S. HELLMAN

Peter S. Hellman
President, Chief Financial and
Administrative Officer

/s/ NICHOLAS D. PELLECCIA

Nicholas D. Pellecchia
Vice President, Finance and Controller

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

/s/ EDWARD P. CAMPBELL

January 13, 2006

Edward P. Campbell
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive
Officer (Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ PETER S. HELLMAN

January 13, 2006

Peter S. Hellman
Director, President, Chief Financial and
Administrative Officer (Chief Financial Officer)

/s/ NICHOLAS D. PELLECCIA

January 13, 2006

Nicholas D. Pellecchia
Vice President, Finance and Controller (Chief
Accounting Officer)

/s/ WILLIAM W. COLVILLE

January 13, 2006

William W. Colville
Director

/s/ WILLIAM D. GINN

January 13, 2006

William D. Ginn
Director

/s/ STEPHEN R. HARDIS

January 13, 2006

Stephen R. Hardis
Director

/s/ DR. DAVID W. IGNAT

January 13, 2006

Dr. David W. Ignat
Director

Signatures — *Continued*

<u>/s/ JOSEPH P. KEITHLEY</u> Joseph P. Keithley Director	January 13, 2006
<u>/s/ WILLIAM P. MADAR</u> William P. Madar Director	January 13, 2006
<u>/s/ MARY G. PUMA</u> Mary G. Puma Director	January 13, 2006
<u>/s/ WILLIAM L. ROBINSON</u> William L. Robinson Director	January 13, 2006
<u>/s/ BENEDICT P. ROSEN</u> Benedict P. Rosen Director	January 13, 2006

Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<u>Balance at Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Charged to Expense</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Currency Effects</u>	<u>Balance at End of Year</u>
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts					
Fiscal 2003	<u>\$ 3,781</u>	<u>1,581</u>	<u>1,462</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>\$4,252</u>
Fiscal 2004	<u>\$ 4,252</u>	<u>1,268</u>	<u>1,538</u>	<u>187</u>	<u>\$4,169</u>
Fiscal 2005	<u>\$ 4,169</u>	<u>1,611</u>	<u>658</u>	<u>(50)</u>	<u>\$5,072</u>
Inventory Obsolescence and Other Reserves					
Fiscal 2003	<u>\$26,126</u>	<u>2,670</u>	<u>22,766</u>	<u>1,096</u>	<u>\$7,126</u>
Fiscal 2004	<u>\$ 7,126</u>	<u>4,481</u>	<u>4,697</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>\$7,294</u>
Fiscal 2005	<u>\$ 7,294</u>	<u>2,905</u>	<u>2,827</u>	<u>(141)</u>	<u>\$7,231</u>
Warranty Accrual					
Fiscal 2003	<u>\$ 2,767</u>	<u>2,942</u>	<u>2,799</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>\$3,030</u>
Fiscal 2004	<u>\$ 3,030</u>	<u>4,165</u>	<u>3,145</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>\$4,121</u>
Fiscal 2005	<u>\$ 4,121</u>	<u>4,210</u>	<u>3,799</u>	<u>(127)</u>	<u>\$4,405</u>

NORDSON CORPORATION

Index to Exhibits (Item 15(a) (3))

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
(3)	Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws
3-a	1989 Amended Articles of Incorporation
3-b	1998 Amended Regulations (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3-b to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 31, 2004)
(4)	Instruments Defining the Rights of Security Holders, including indentures
4-a	\$200 million Credit Agreement between Nordson Corporation and various financial institutions (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K dated October 19, 2004)
4-b	Second Restated Rights Agreement between Nordson Corporation and National City Bank, Rights Agent (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4-b to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended November 2, 2003)
4-c	\$100 million Senior Note Purchase Agreement between Nordson Corporation and various insurance companies (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4b to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter-ended July 29, 2001)
(10)	Material Contracts
10-a	Nordson Corporation 2004 Management Incentive Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Registrant's Form 8-K dated November 8, 2004) *
10-b	Nordson Corporation Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-b to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 29, 2000)*
10-b-1	Nordson Corporation 2005 Deferred Compensation Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-1 to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter-ended January 30, 2005)*
10-c	Indemnity Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-c to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 28, 2001) *
10-d	Restated Nordson Corporation Excess Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-d to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended November 2, 2003) *
10-d-1	First Amendment to Nordson Corporation Excess Defined Contribution Retirement Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-e-1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 29, 2000)*
10-d-2	Nordson Corporation 2005 Excess Defined Contribution Benefit Plan *
10-e	Nordson Corporation Excess Defined Benefit Pension Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-e to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended November 2, 2003)*
10-e-1	First Amendment to Nordson Corporation Excess Defined Benefit Pension Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-f-1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 29, 2000)*
10-e-2	Second Amendment to Nordson Corporation Excess Defined Benefit Retirement Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-f-2 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 29, 2000)*
10-e-3	Nordson Corporation 2005 Excess Defined Benefit Pension Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-2 to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter-ended January 30, 2005)*
10-f	Employment Agreement between the Registrant and Edward P. Campbell (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-f to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 31, 2004) *
10-g	Nordson Corporation 1993 Long-Term Performance Plan, as amended March 12, 1998 (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-j-1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 29, 2000)*
10-g-1	Nordson Corporation 2004 Long-Term Performance Plan (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Form 8-K dated November 8, 2004)*

Index to Exhibits — *Continued*

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
10-h	Nordson Corporation Assurance Trust Agreement (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-h to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 31, 2004) *
10-h-1	Employment Agreement (Change in Control) between the Registrant and Edward P. Campbell (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-h-1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 31, 2004) *
10-h-2	Form of Employment Agreement (Change in Control) between the Registrant and Officers — excluding Edward P. Campbell (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-h-2 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year-ended October 31, 2004)*
10-i	Stock Redemption Agreement between the Registrant and Russell L. Bauknight dated August 26, 2005
10-j	Release of Claims Agreement between the Registrant and Mark G. Gacka (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99 to Registrant's Form 8-K dated September 13, 2005)
10-k	Compensation Committee Rules of the Nordson Corporation 2004 Long Term Performance Plan governing directors' deferred compensation (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10-3 to Registrant's Form 10-Q for the quarter-ended January 30, 2005)*
(21)	Subsidiaries of the Registrant
(23)	Consent of Independent Auditors
31.1	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by the Chief Executive Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 by the Chief Executive Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of CEO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of CFO pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
(99)	Additional Exhibits
99-a	Form S-8 Undertakings (Nos. 33-18309 and 33-33481)
99-b	Form S-8 Undertakings (No. 2-66776)

* Indicates management contract or compensatory plan, contract or arrangement in which one or more directors and/or executive officers of Nordson Corporation may be participants.

Exhibit 21

NORDSON CORPORATION

Subsidiaries of the Registrant

The following table sets forth the subsidiaries of the Registrant (each of which is included in the Registrant's consolidated financial statements), and the jurisdiction under the laws of which each subsidiary was organized.

<u>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</u>	<u>Name</u>
INTERNATIONAL:	
Australia	Nordson Australia Pty. Limited
Austria	Nordson GmbH
Belgium	Nordson Benelux S.A./N.V.
Brazil	Nordson do Brasil Industria e Comercio Ltda.
Canada	Nordson Canada Limited
China	Nordson (China) Co. Ltd.
Colombia	Nordson Andina Limitada
Czech Republic	Nordson CS, spol.s.r.o.
Denmark	Nordson Danmark A/S
Finland	Nordson Finland Oy
France	Nordson France S.A.S.
France	Dosage 2000 ⁽¹⁾
Germany	Nordson Deutschland GmbH ⁽²⁾
Germany	Nordson Engineering GmbH
Germany	Wolfgang Puffe Hotmelt-Technologie
Hong Kong	Nordson Application Equipment, Inc.
India	Nordson India Private Limited
Italy	Nordson Italia S.p.A.
Japan	Nordson K.K.
Japan	Nordson Asymtek K.K.
Malaysia	Nordson (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.
Mexico	Nordson de Mexico, S.A. de C.V.
The Netherlands	Nordson Benelux B.V.
The Netherlands	Nordson B.V.
New Zealand	Nordson New Zealand
Norway	Nordson Norge A/S
Poland	Nordson Polska Sp.z.o.o.
Portugal	Nordson Portugal Equipamento Industrial, Lda.
Russia	Nordson Deutschland GmbH — Representative Office
Singapore	Nordson S.E. Asia (Pte.) Ltd.
South Korea	Nordson Sang San Limited
Spain	Nordson Iberica, S.A.
Sweden	Nordson AB
Switzerland	Nordson (Schweiz) A.G. ⁽³⁾
United Kingdom	Nordson (U.K.) Limited
United Kingdom	Nordson U.V. Limited.

Subsidiaries of the Registrant — *Continued*

<u>Jurisdiction of Incorporation</u>	<u>Name</u>
DOMESTIC:	
California	Asymptotic Technologies, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾
California	March Plasma Systems, Inc.
California	H.P. Solutions, Inc. ⁽⁵⁾
Connecticut	Electrostatic Technology, Inc.
Georgia	J and M Laboratories, Inc. ⁽⁶⁾
New Jersey	Horizon Lamps, Inc.
Ohio	Nordson U.S. Trading Company
Rhode Island	Electron Fusion Devices, Inc.
Rhode Island	EFD, International, Inc. ⁽⁷⁾

Ownership Legend

- (1) Owned by Electron Fusion Devices, Inc.
- (2) Owned by Nordson Engineering GmbH and Nordson Corporation
- (3) Owned by Nordson Benelux S.A./N.V.
- (4) Doing business as Asymtek
- (5) Doing business as H.F. Johnston Manufacturing, Inc.
- (6) Doing business as Nordson Dawsonville
- (7) Owned by Electron Fusion Devices, Inc.

Exhibit 23

NORDSON CORPORATION

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements (Forms S-8) listed below and the related prospectuses of Nordson Corporation of our reports dated December 13, 2005, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and schedules of Nordson Corporation, Nordson Corporation management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Nordson Corporation, included in the Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended October 30, 2005:

- Nordson Corporation 1982 Amended and Restated Stock Appreciation Rights Plan (now entitled 1988 Amended and Restated Stock Appreciation Rights Plan) (No. 2-66776)
- Nordson Employees' Savings Trust Plan (No. 33-18309)
- Nordson Hourly-Rated Employees' Savings Trust Plan (No. 33-33481)
- Nordson Corporation 1993 Long-Term Performance Plan (No. 33-67780)
- Nordson Corporation — Slautterback Corporation 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan (No. 33-73522)
- Nordson Corporation 2004 Long-Term Performance Plan (No. 333-119399)

Ernst & Young LLP

Cleveland, Ohio
January 13, 2006

EXHIBIT 31.1

Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Edward P. Campbell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Nordson Corporation;
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 registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant'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 registrant and 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 registrant, 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 registrant'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 change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - 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 registrant'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 registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ EDWARD P. CAMPBELL

Edward P. Campbell
Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Chief Executive Officer

Date: January 13, 2006

EXHIBIT 31.2

Certification Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Peter S. Hellman, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Nordson Corporation;
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 registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant'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 registrant and 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 registrant, 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 registrant'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 change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - 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 registrant'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 registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ PETER S. HELLMAN

Peter S. Hellman
President, Chief Financial and
Administrative Officer

Date: January 13, 2006

EXHIBIT 32.1

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Nordson Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended October 30, 2005 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Edward P. Campbell, Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 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 the Company.

/s/ EDWARD P. CAMPBELL

Edward P. Campbell
Chairman of the Board of Directors
and Chief Executive Officer

January 13, 2006

EXHIBIT 32.2

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Nordson Corporation (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the year ended October 30, 2005 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Peter S. Hellman, President, Chief Financial and Administrative Officer and Director of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 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 the Company.

/s/ PETER S. HELLMAN

Peter S. Hellman
President, Chief Financial and
Administrative Officer and Director

January 13, 2006



Nordson Corporation 28601 Clemens Road Westlake, Ohio 44145-4551 440-892-1580 www.nordson.com