



2004 ANNUAL REPORT



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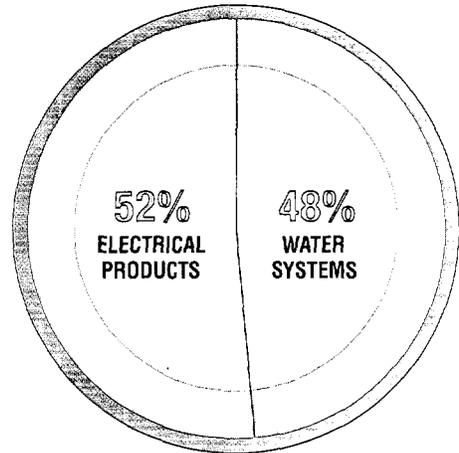
THOMSON
FINANCIAL

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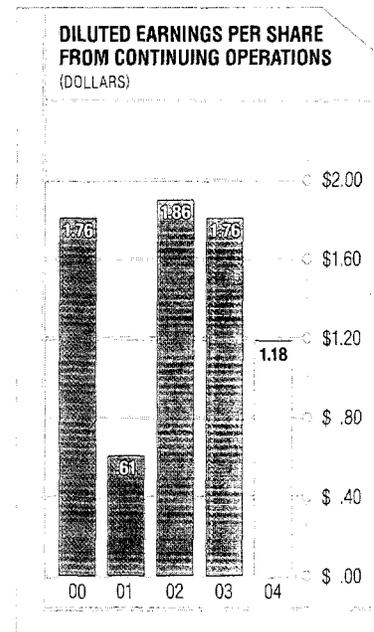
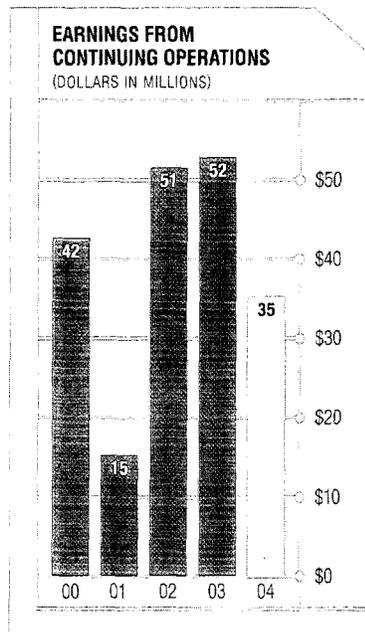
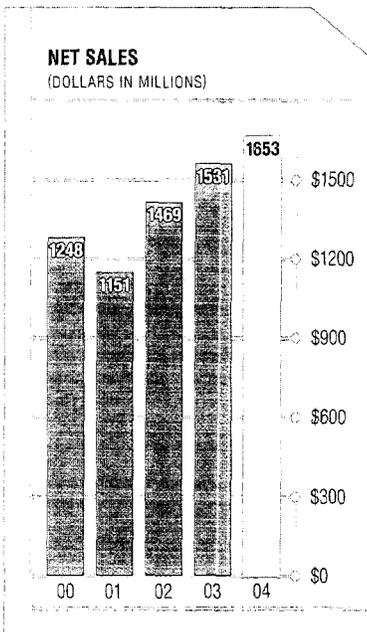
CORPORATE PROFILE

A. O. Smith products provide comfort, convenience, security and fun, improving the quality of life for millions of residential and commercial customers all over the world. The company's product lines include a comprehensive offering of fractional horsepower, hermetic, and integral horsepower electric motors; commercial and residential water heating equipment; and copper-tube boilers.

A. O. Smith Corporation is headquartered in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and employs approximately 16,600 people at 43 facilities in eight countries. The company has paid cash dividends on its common stock every year since 1940.



SALES BY OPERATING UNIT



LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

Last year proved to be one of the most challenging – and disappointing – years in recent company history as we fell short of our earnings and return objectives. We entered 2004 focused on three major initiatives intended to improve the profitability of our company:

- ▷ First, take advantage of Electrical Products' improved cost structure following the completion of their manufacturing repositioning actions;
- ▷ Second, obtain a full year of improved residential water heater pricing that came about because of the extensive product redesigns necessary to comply with flammable vapor ignition resistant (FVIR) standards and National Appliance Energy Conservation Act (NAECA) regulations;
- ▷ And finally, benefit from the rationalization of Water Systems' North American manufacturing operations.

Taken together, we estimated these initiatives would generate pre-tax earnings of approximately \$35 million. We are pleased to report that the company was successful in achieving these objectives and, in some cases, we exceeded the cost-saving targets that were established. Under normal circumstances, we would have achieved the company's earnings objective.

From left to right:

Robert J. O'Toole
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

Paul W. Jones
President and
Chief Operating Officer

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE AMOUNTS)	2004	2003	Change
Net sales	\$1,653.1	\$1,530.7	+ 8.0%
Net earnings	35.4	52.2	- 32.2%
Diluted earnings per common share	1.18	1.76	- 33.0%
Cash dividends per common share	.62	.58	+ 6.9%
Capital expenditures	48.4	48.6	- 0.4%
Book value per common share as of December 31	19.91	19.95	- 0.2%
Common shares outstanding as of December 31	29.7	29.2	+ 1.7%

Unfortunately, two issues not only prevented us from achieving our target, but negatively affected 2004 profits. The first was lingering inefficiencies we experienced in our water heater manufacturing operations that lasted through the first nine months of the year. In retrospect, the multiple changes these operations absorbed over the last two years proved to be more substantial than we anticipated. Thanks to ongoing efforts by Water Systems' manufacturing organization, our operations had returned to normal operating levels by the end of 2004.

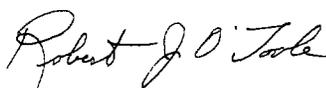
The second and more significant issue was the unprecedented increases we sustained in material costs and freight throughout 2004. These cost increases were not just unexpected, they were historic in their scope and magnitude. Steel prices more than doubled between January and December 2004, while copper prices increased approximately 70 percent and freight cost rose more than 30 percent. The company took aggressive actions in the face of this challenge, increasing prices twice during the first half of the year. Material costs, however, continued to surge upwards, and we were forced to announce a third price increase scheduled to take effect January 1. While the timing gave our customers an opportunity to plan ahead, it had a negative effect on our profits throughout the second half of the year.

Going into 2005, we are confident that the important actions we took to overcome the many obstacles of 2004 have put the company into a much better competitive position. While we expect material and freight costs will persist at high levels for the foreseeable future, we believe we have a pricing model in place that accommodates these increased costs. Our divisions have worked very closely with their customers, and at this early date, improved pricing has held.

Our manufacturing operations are running much more efficiently as we put last year's disruptions behind us, and this allows them to renew their focus on further reducing cost, cutting inventories, and improving cycle times. We also will continue to benefit from our growing presence in China. Our water heater operations experienced record-setting performance again in 2004, and output from our motor plants in China grew impressively last year. For more on the results of our China initiative, please turn to a special section beginning on page 7.

To address the growing complexity of our increasingly global markets, the company created a new senior-level corporate executive position earlier this year. This senior vice president will be responsible for developing and implementing a global sourcing strategy, developing and implementing a global logistics and distribution strategy, as well as leading corporate programs aimed at improving customer relationships. We are pleased to announce that Ron Massa, one of our most experienced executives and someone who is known and respected throughout the industry, has been selected for this challenging new assignment. Taking Ron's place as President of Water Systems is Ajita Rajendra. Ajita brings more than 25 years of operations, finance, and executive management experience to this position. Also, in September, we announced the appointment of Chris Mapes as President of Electrical Products. Chris has extensive global experience in the electric motor industry and on the supplier side of the business. We are confident these talented executives will help our operating units continue to grow throughout the world.

There is no question that A. O. Smith Corporation's number one objective for 2005 is to improve its profitability, and the entire organization is committed to seeking substantial improvement. While the last two years have been extremely difficult, we remain confident that we have the products, low-cost manufacturing capabilities, and the quality people needed to remain competitive in this rapidly changing business environment. Together, these attributes should enable A. O. Smith to increase earnings this year and to continue to improve profits and returns in the future.



Robert J. O'Toole
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

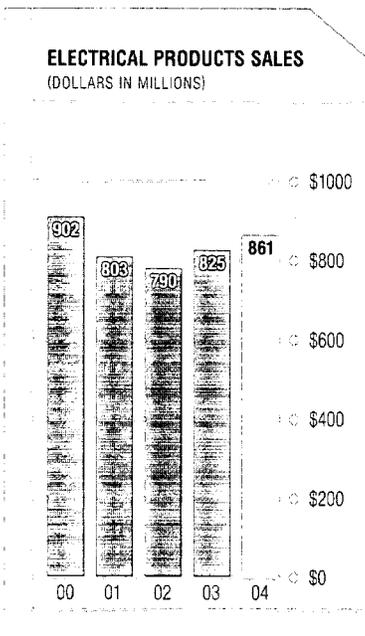


Paul W. Jones
President and
Chief Operating Officer

ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS



Electrical Products has largely completed the repositioning of its assembly operations to Mexico and China, giving the company a more favorable cost structure in the highly competitive electric motor industry.



Electrical Products faced numerous challenges in 2004 caused by unprecedented increases in material and freight costs. In spite of this environment, sales increased four percent to \$861 million, as improved demand in the pump motor and distribution market segments helped offset a sales decline in the heating and air conditioning OEM market segment.

Operating profit was modestly lower when compared with the prior year, as the improved cost structure of the company's realigned manufacturing operations offset the significant increases in material and freight costs. The repositioning of the company's assembly operations is now largely complete, and by the end of 2004, more than 80 percent of Electrical Products' standard manufacturing hours were being produced in its Mexican and Chinese motor operations. Exports from its China fabrication and assembly plants more than doubled over the prior year, and the company now has the capacity to produce 70,000 units per day in China.

Electrical Products announced three price increases last year in response to increased material and freight cost, with the third taking effect in December. Obtaining a full year of improved motor pricing is essential to reestablishing the proper price/cost balance to help the company achieve its profit objectives. At the same time, the company has initiated aggressive cost reduction actions throughout its operations focused on expanding its global material sourcing capabilities, reducing logistics expense, and decreasing inventory. The company also intends to invest in enhanced manufacturing systems to support its global growth plans, enhance efficiency, and improve customer service.

Electrical Products expects customer demand will continue to improve in its major markets during 2005 due to the expanding domestic economy. The company also will increase motor sales in the replacement market due to additional business with Grainger. In January 2005, Grainger, the leading broad line supplier of facilities maintenance products serving businesses and institutions throughout North America, named A. O. Smith the national heating, ventilating, and air conditioning (HVAC) motor brand in its catalog.



In December, the company introduced the eMod, a new line of pool and spa motors with integrated electronic controls.

In addition, new regulations in several major market segments may create further opportunity for growth. In the heating and air conditioning industry, new efficiency standards take effect in January 2006 that will require manufacturers of heating and cooling equipment to substantially redesign their products. We estimate these new seasonal energy efficiency ratio (SEER) standards will impact approximately 80 percent of the domestic residential heating and air conditioning market. Electrical Products has developed a portfolio of high-efficiency motors and electronic controls that will help enable customers to meet and exceed this new standard and announced the

new line of products at the AHR Expo in February 2005. In the pool and spa market, the growing issue of suction entrapment is having a significant impact on the industry, including the development of revised in-ground swimming pool design standards. In December, Electrical Products introduced a new line of pool motors with integrated electronic control modules that offer an added layer of protection in a "safe pool" environment. The company is working with all of its major pump OEM customers on this new product.

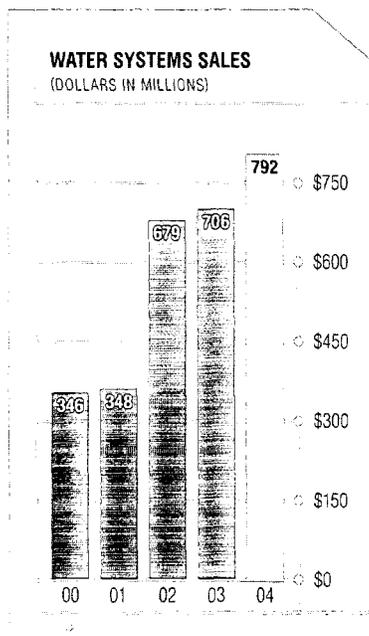
Improved pricing, a growing domestic economy, a more stable material market, and anticipated growth in the HVAC industry resulting from the new SEER standards, should have a positive impact on sales in 2005. Improved operating profits will hinge on the success of the company's pricing initiatives, continued growth in China, and the timely implementation of its cost reduction and process improvement strategies.

"Improved operating profits will hinge on the success of the Electrical Products' pricing initiatives, continued growth in China, and the timely implementation of its cost reduction and process improvement strategies"

WATER SYSTEMS

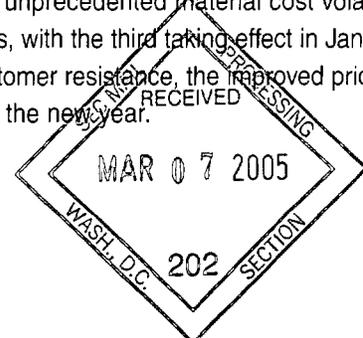


As part of its "closest plant strategy," Water Systems now assembles State and Alliance brand water heaters in its Juárez plant. This enables the company to better serve its residential water heater customers in the western U.S.



Improved residential water heater pricing brought on by the new flammable vapor and National Appliance Energy Conservation Act (NAECA) standards, increased volume in the commercial water heating segment, and higher sales in China contributed to Water Systems' 12 percent increase in sales in 2004 to a record \$792 million.

Operating profit declined, however, as substantial increases in material and freight costs combined with manufacturing inefficiencies during the first nine months of the year, more than offset price increases associated with the redesigned residential products. As part of the effort to address the unprecedented material cost volatility, the company announced three price increases, with the third taking effect in January 2005. While the increases met with some customer resistance, the improved pricing model appears to have held up well entering the new year.



Over the last two years, Water Systems has made extensive changes in its manufacturing operations to reduce cost, standardize products and processes, and comply with the new standards and regulations governing residential water heaters. Among the actions were:

- ▷ The realignment and consolidation of North American assembly operations. Standard commercial product has been relocated to the McBee, South Carolina, plant, and residential production is now located in Ashland City, Tennessee, and Juarez, Mexico;
- ▷ The implementation of the "closest plant" strategy in the company's residential operations. This enables Water Systems to produce any of its residential brands at the facility that is closest to the wholesale or retail customer, reducing logistics cost and improving customer service. This initiative will be complete by the end of the first quarter;
- ▷ The implementation of a new manufacturing information system that is designed to accommodate the company's more complex product line and enhance manufacturing efficiency.

"Improved pricing, continued strength in the commercial market, and the ongoing success of the company's international operations should contribute to sales growth in 2005"



Water Systems recently introduced the EMC-5000, the latest generation of electronic boiler controls. The proprietary EMC-5000 allows customers to remotely monitor boiler performance and status.

With the completion of these major initiatives, Water Systems is in a position to renew its emphasis on productivity improvement and cost reduction. The operations returned to normal productivity levels in the fourth quarter of 2004, and we believe this positive momentum will carry over into the new year. The company also anticipates additional savings will come through material cost reduction actions and reductions in finished goods inventories.

In terms of regulatory compliance, the second and third phases of U. S. and Canadian flammable vapor

standards go into effect in January 2006 and January 2007 and will require design changes to the power-vent line of residential gas product; and new standards limiting nitrous oxide (NOX) emissions take effect in California and Texas in January 2006.

New product developments will emphasize the company's technical leadership in electronics and energy efficiency. The company is launching its innovative Equinox™ line of rooftop commercial water heaters during the first quarter and recently introduced the next generation of electronic controls for its Genesis™ Burkay® line of boilers. Electronic monitoring and control is a growing trend in the water heater industry, and over the last year, Water Systems has invested to expand its electronics development laboratories in McBee.

Improved pricing, continued strength in the commercial market, and the ongoing success of the company's international operations should contribute to sales growth in 2005. Improved profitability will hinge on the success of the pricing initiative and continued improvements in manufacturing efficiency.

A. O. SMITH IN CHINA: A SOUND FOUNDATION FOR GROWTH



(Upper left) Electrical Products has invested in enhanced quality systems and motor testing equipment for its operations in China. Here a technician evaluates a subfractional horsepower motor in Shenzhen.

(Upper right) A. O. Smith's operation in Suzhou manufactures hermetic motors for commercial air conditioning compressors. It allows the company to capitalize on the growing presence of North American air conditioning OEMs in Asia.

(Lower right) Residential water heating products designed specifically for Chinese consumer applications is one reason for A. O. Smith's success in this market. The company's China operations enjoyed another record-setting year in 2004.

One decade in the 3,000-year history of China is just the briefest moment in time. But ten years as part of the modern industrial era of China almost qualifies a company for elder status. A. O. Smith Corporation was among the first U. S. companies to recognize the opportunities in the world's most populous country. In less than a decade, our China operations have come to represent the fastest-growing segment of the company's business.

Water Systems and Electrical Products are taking different approaches to doing business in China. Water Systems' strategy is to penetrate the rapidly growing domestic market, fulfilling the needs of China's urban consumers for hot water on demand. Electrical Products, on the other hand, has found that China provides a base to help meet the global demands of its largest multi-national customers, as well as giving the company an opportunity to penetrate select Chinese motor markets. In each case, A. O. Smith has invested for the long term, working methodically to build a foundation that can be leveraged for profitable growth.

Water Systems is a classic case of building a business in a new market. In 1995, the company entered into a joint venture with a Chinese water heater manufacturer. After three years of mixed success, A. O. Smith decided the best way to meet its growth objectives was to go on its own. The company built a new manufacturing plant in Nanjing and began to establish a sales and distribution network. A key to the company's early success was its decision to re-design its product line with input from focus group meetings with Chinese consumers that resulted in the introduction of new wall-hung and floor-standing gas and electric storage and instantaneous gas units. At the same time, Chinese government infrastructure investment, including natural gas transmission lines that serve the largest cities, complemented A. O. Smith's strength in storage water heaters.

With new product in place, the company began to concentrate on building a brand to compete in the crowded Chinese appliance market. The China operation focused on a theme emphasizing American technology and product reliability based on a nearly 70-year leadership position in the U. S. market. Department stores in tier one cities were the initial distribution channel, but A. O. Smith recognized early the value of partnering with the rapidly expanding appliance chain stores and home improvement "big box" retailers in China, as well as the growing new construction industry.

Entering 2005, the A. O. Smith brand continues to gain momentum in China. Sales increased 37 percent last year, following a 44 percent increase in 2003. To maintain that growth, the company has invested in a new global engineering center that also will serve as a technical support and customer care center for the China market. Aiming to emulate Water Systems' success in North America, this technical center will provide residential and commercial customers in China with extensive information on water heater installation, maintenance, and trouble-shooting.

In the case of Electrical Products, the objectives were based on the rapid global expansion of motor customers, particularly in the heating and air conditioning, appliance, and pump industries. These customers wanted not just a local source of supply in Asia, they preferred to work with known supplier partners such as A. O. Smith that could provide engineering and technical support.

Beginning in 2001, Electrical Products has made three acquisitions that enabled it to establish assembly operations in China and give it the capability to produce its entire product line in that country. In addition to capacity, however, Electrical Products has invested extensively in production and quality systems designed to assure customers of the same quality they have come to expect from U. S. suppliers. The company has also significantly increased its engineering resources in China to assist with technical support and customer approvals.

Growth to date has been steady as customers approve new designs and release motors into production. Export sales from China grew more than 20 percent in 2004, and both the Shenzhen subfractional horsepower plant and the Suzhou hermetic motor plant operated at capacity for the year. The company is also building a sales network to increase sales of motors to customers in China. Plant expansion projects are planned for 2005 to meet the growing customer demand for motors. Electrical Products is further supplementing its engineering capabilities in China to meet plant and customer demands for technical support. Another objective will be to further develop our supply base in China, initially to support our assembly operations in that country, but eventually for export to our other global operations.



Operators in the Nanjing plant assemble instantaneous electric water heaters. A. O. Smith markets an extensive line of wall-hung, floor-standing, instantaneous, and storage-type water heaters for the China market.

TAIZHOU

Fractional horsepower motors

CHANGZHOU

Fractional horsepower air-moving and pump motors

SUZHOU

Hermetic motors for commercial air conditioning

SHENZHEN

Subfractional horsepower motors

NANJING

Residential water heaters and combination hot water/heating appliances

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

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-475



Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

39-0619790
(IRS Employer ID Number)

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

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Shares of Stock Outstanding</u> <u>January 31, 2005</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on</u> <u>Which Registered</u>
Class A Common Stock (par value \$5.00 per share)	8,490,317	Not listed
Common Stock (par value \$1.00 per share)	21,174,813	New York Stock Exchange

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

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. [X]

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

The aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$13,115,015 for Class A Common Stock and \$515,042,558 for Common Stock as of January 31, 2005.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

1. Portions of the company's definitive Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant's fiscal year and, upon such filing, to be incorporated by reference in Part III).

PART 1

ITEM 1 - BUSINESS

We are a leading manufacturer of electric motors and water heating equipment, serving a diverse mix of residential, commercial and industrial end markets principally in the United States with a growing international presence. Our company is organized in two operating segments: electrical products and water systems. Our electrical products business manufactures and markets a comprehensive line of hermetic motors, fractional horsepower alternating current (AC) and direct current (DC) motors, and integral horsepower motors. Our water systems business manufactures and markets a comprehensive line of residential gas and electric water heaters, standard and specialty commercial water heating equipment, high-efficiency copper-tube boilers, and water systems tanks. In 2004, we had net sales of approximately \$1.7 billion, with 52 percent attributable to our electrical products business and 48 percent attributable to our water systems business.

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

	<u>Years Ended December 31 (dollars in millions)</u>				
	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>
Electrical Products	\$ 860.7	\$ 824.6	\$ 790.4	\$ 802.7	\$ 902.4
Water Systems	<u>792.4</u>	<u>706.1</u>	<u>678.7</u>	<u>348.5</u>	<u>345.5</u>
Total Operations	<u>\$1,653.1</u>	<u>\$1,530.7</u>	<u>\$1,469.1</u>	<u>\$1,151.2</u>	<u>\$1,247.9</u>

ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS

Our Electrical Products segment sales increased \$36 million or four percent in 2004 to \$861 million. Sales to the heating and air conditioning market declined four percent as a result of the loss of an important contract by one of our major OEM customers. Sales to all of our other market segments were more than ten percent higher than in 2003 reflecting higher unit volumes and price increases related to higher costs for steel and freight.

We are one of the three largest manufacturers of electric motors in North America, having manufactured approximately 40 million electric motors in 2004. We offer a comprehensive line of hermetic motors, fractional horsepower AC and DC motors, and integral horsepower motors, ranging in size from sub-fractional C-frame ventilation motors up to 500 horsepower hermetic and 400 horsepower integral motors. We believe our extensive product offering gives us an advantage in our targeted markets, often allowing us to serve all of our customer's electric motor needs.

Our motors are used in a wide range of targeted residential, commercial and industrial applications, including: hermetic motors that are sold worldwide to manufacturers of air conditioning and commercial refrigeration compressors; fractional horsepower fan motors used in furnaces, air conditioners and blowers; fractional horsepower motors for pumps for home water systems, swimming pools, hot tubs and spas; fractional horsepower motors used in other consumer products (such as garage door openers); and integral horsepower A/C and D/C motors for industrial and commercial applications. Sales to the heating, ventilating, air conditioning and refrigeration market account for approximately 56 percent of segment sales. Approximately 85 percent of our 2004 segment sales were to OEMs in a diverse mix of industries, with the remainder of sales directed to the aftermarket or distribution channels. We believe that more than 25 percent of our total segment sales were attributable to products used outside of the United States. We estimate that approximately 60 percent of sales are derived from the less cyclical replacement business with the remainder being impacted by general business conditions in the retail and new construction markets.

To remain a leader in this highly competitive industry, we are committed to being a low-cost supplier of electric motors. We were one of the first motor manufacturers to identify the cost-reduction potential of Mexican operations, and today we manufacture a majority of our electric motors in our 16 Mexican motor facilities. In 2001, we undertook an initiative to accelerate the cost-reduction programs that were already underway in our motor operations to enhance our competitive position. These initiatives included the closure of four domestic plants, three of which were closed in 2003, the transfer of production to our lower cost operations in Mexico and China, and the consolidation of warehouse facilities into three hub operations to improve customer service while reducing cost and a ten percent reduction in the salaried workforce. Though the primary repositioning program has now been largely completed, we intend to continue to optimize our operations in Mexico and China by transferring production from higher to lower cost operations.

In December 2001, we acquired Shenzhen Speeda Industries Co., Ltd. (Shenzhen), a manufacturer of sub-fractional horsepower electric motors in China. In December 2002, we acquired the Jiangsu Changheng Group Co. Ltd (Changheng), of Changzhou, China. While Changheng has an existing customer base in China, the primary purpose of both the Shenzhen and Changheng acquisitions is to further expand our ability to manufacture products for the U. S. market. In November 2003, we acquired Taicang Special Motor Co., Ltd. (Taicang), of Suzhou, China, a manufacturer of hermetic motors for commercial air conditioning equipment. Taicang currently serves the Chinese operations of a number of North American air conditioning companies and enhances our position in the global hermetic motor market.

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

WATER SYSTEMS

Our Water Systems business had sales in 2004 of \$792 million, which were 12 percent or \$86 million higher than in 2003. The higher sales were the result of the introduction of higher efficiency residential water heaters, higher prices related to increased steel and freight costs, strong commercial volume, a 37 percent increase in China sales, and additional flammable vapor ignition resistant product.

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

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

Residential gas and electric water heaters. Our residential water heaters come in sizes ranging from two-gallon (point-of-use) models to 120-gallon appliances with varying efficiency ranges. We offer traditional atmospheric water heaters as well as direct-vented and power-vented models for today's energy efficient homes. Domestic residential water heater sales in 2004 were approximately \$530 million or two-thirds of segment revenues.

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

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

We are one of the two largest manufacturers and marketers of water heaters in North America, manufacturing approximately 2.8 million units in 2004. We have a leading share in the commercial water heating segment, and we believe we are the only domestic manufacturer that offers standard and specialty commercial water heater products. We believe that our comprehensive commercial product line gives us a competitive advantage in this higher-margin segment of the water heating industry. We also are one of the leaders in the residential water heating segment with an extensive line of high-efficiency gas and electric models.

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

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

Our principal domestic water heating competitors include Rheem Manufacturing Company, Inc. and, to a lesser extent, American Water Heater Company, Bradford-White Corporation and Lochinvar Corporation. We also compete against numerous competitors in international markets.

RAW MATERIAL

Raw materials for our manufacturing operations, which consist primarily of steel, copper and aluminum, are generally available from several sources in adequate quantities. We hedge the majority of our annual copper and aluminum purchases to protect against price volatility. While steel prices have increased significantly over the past year, we had adequate supply and believe we have agreements in place to assure adequate supply in the future.

SEASONALITY

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

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, PATENTS and TRADEMARKS

In order to improve competitiveness by generating new products and processes, we conduct research and development at our Corporate Technology Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as well as at our operating units. Total expenditures for research and development in 2004, 2003 and 2002 were \$35.9, \$34.6, and \$30.4 million, respectively.

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

EMPLOYEES

Our company and its subsidiaries employed approximately 16,600 employees as of December 31, 2004.

BACKLOG

Normally, none of our operations sustain significant backlogs.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

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

FOREIGN SALES

Total U.S. export sales from our operations were \$106, \$98, and \$90 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

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

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

ITEM 2 - PROPERTIES

We manufacture our products in 43 plants worldwide. These facilities have an aggregate floor space of 7,017,000 square feet, consisting of 5,335,000 square feet owned by us and 1,682,000 square feet of leased space. Twenty-eight of our facilities are foreign plants with 2,884,000 square feet of space, of which 1,292,000 square feet are leased.

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

	United States	Foreign
Electrical Products (3,908,000 sq. ft.)	McMinnville, TN; Mebane, NC; Mt. Sterling, KY; Owosso, MI; Scottsville, KY; Tipp City, OH; Upper Sandusky, OH; Winchester, KY	Acuna, Mexico (2); Bray, Ireland; Budapest, Hungary; Gainsborough, England; Juarez, Mexico (11); Monterrey, Mexico (3); Changzhou, China; Taizhou, China; Suzhou, China; Shenzhen, China
Water Systems (3,109,000 sq. ft.)	Ashland City, TN; Charlotte, NC; Cookeville, TN; Florence, KY; Franklin, TN; McBee, SC; Renton, WA	Juarez, Mexico; Nanjing, China (2); Stratford, Canada; Veldhoven, The Netherlands

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

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

ITEM 3 - LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved in various unresolved legal actions, administrative proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of our business involving product liability, property damage, insurance coverage, patents and environmental matters including the disposal of hazardous waste. Although it is not possible to predict with certainty the outcome of these unresolved legal actions or the range of possible loss or recovery, we believe these unresolved legal actions will not have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations. A more detailed discussion of these matters appears in Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of the security holders during the fourth quarter of 2004.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

Pursuant to General Instruction of G(3) of Form 10-K, the following is a list of the executive officers which is included as an unnumbered Item in Part I of this report in lieu of being included in the company's Proxy Statement for its 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

RANDALL S. BEDNAR

Vice President – Information Technology

Mr. Bednar, 52, was elected vice president–information technology in July 2001. From 1996 until 2000, he was vice president and chief information officer of the Gates Corporation. Prior to the Gates Corporation, he held a series of information technology assignments during 15 years at Rockwell Automation.

CHARLES J. BISHOP

Vice President - Corporate Technology

Dr. Bishop, 63, has been vice president-corporate technology since 1985. Dr. Bishop joined the company in 1981.

MICHAEL J. COLE

Vice President - Asia

Mr. Cole, 60, was elected vice president-Asia in March 1996. Previously he was vice president-emerging markets of Donnelly Corporation, an automotive supplier.

PAUL W. JONES

President and Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Jones, 56, was elected president and chief operating officer in January 2004 and was elected as a director in December 2004. Previously, from 1998 to October 2002, he was chairman and chief executive officer of U.S. Can Company. U.S. Can Company is a leading provider of steel containers for personal care, household, automotive, paint, industrial and specialty products in the United States and Europe. Prior to the U.S. Can Company, he was Chief Executive Officer of Greenfield Industries, a global supplier of cutting tools. He is a director of Federal Signal Corporation.

JOHN J. KITA

Vice President, Treasurer and Controller

Mr. Kita, 49, was elected vice president, treasurer and controller in April 1996. From 1995 to 1996, he was treasurer and controller. Prior thereto, he served as assistant treasurer since he joined the company in 1988.

KENNETH W. KRUEGER

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Mr. Krueger, 48, became senior vice president and chief financial officer in August 2000. Previously he was a group vice president, finance and business planning at Eaton Corporation. Prior to Eaton, he was vice president-finance for Rockwell Automation, where he worked from 1983 to 1999. He is a director of Manitowoc Company, Inc.

CHRISTOPHER L. MAPES

Senior Vice President and President - A. O. Smith Electrical Products Company

Mr. Mapes, 43, became president of A. O. Smith Electrical Products Company, a division of the company, in September 2004. He was elected senior vice president in October 2004. Previously he was president of motor sales and marketing and an officer of Regal-Beloit Corporation. From 1990 to 2002, Mr. Mapes worked at Superior Telecom.

RONALD E. MASSA

Senior Vice President and President - A. O. Smith Water Products Company

Mr. Massa, 55, became President of A. O. Smith Water Products Company, a division of the company, in February 1999. He was elected senior vice president in June 1997. He served as the president of A. O. Smith Automotive Products Company, a former division of the company, from June 1996 to April 1997. He was the president of A. O. Smith Water Products Company from 1995 to June 1996 and held other management positions in the Water Products Company prior thereto. He joined the company in 1977.

ALBERT E. MEDICE

Vice President - Europe

Mr. Medice, 62, was elected vice president-Europe in 1995. Previously, from 1990 to 1995, he was the general manager of A. O. Smith Electric Motors (Ireland) Ltd., a subsidiary of the company. Mr. Medice joined the company in 1986 as vice president-marketing for its Electrical Products Company division.

ROBERT J. O'TOOLE

Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. O'Toole, 63, became chairman of the board of directors in March 1992. He is a member of the Investment Policy Committee of the board of directors. He was elected chief executive officer in March 1989. He was elected president, chief operating officer and a director in 1986. Mr. O'Toole joined the company in 1963. He is a director of Briggs & Stratton Corporation, FM Global and Marshall & Ilsley Corporation.

MARK A. PETRARCA

Vice President - Human Resources and Public Affairs

Mr. Petrarca, 41, was elected vice president-human resources and public affairs in January 2005. From 1999 to 2004, he served as vice president-human resources for A. O. Smith Water Products Company, a division of the company. Previously he was a director of human resources for Strike Weapons Systems, a division of Raytheon Systems Company.

STEVE W. RETTLER

Vice President – Business Development

Mr. Rettler, 49, was elected vice president–business development in July 1998. Previously he was vice president and general manager of Brady Precision Tape Co., a manufacturer of specialty tape products for the electronics market.

W. DAVID ROMOSER

Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Mr. Romoser, 61, was elected vice president, general counsel and secretary in March 1992.

PART II

ITEM 5 - MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

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

Quarterly Common Stock Price Range

<u>2004</u>	<u>1st Qtr.</u>	<u>2nd Qtr.</u>	<u>3rd Qtr.</u>	<u>4th Qtr.</u>
High	\$35.80	\$32.18	\$31.95	\$30.99
Low	28.18	27.50	21.62	24.21
<u>2003</u>	<u>1st Qtr.</u>	<u>2nd Qtr.</u>	<u>3rd Qtr.</u>	<u>4th Qtr.</u>
High	\$29.33	\$32.94	\$36.48	\$36.72
Low	23.55	26.26	27.48	27.96

- (b) **Holdings.** As of January 31, 2005, the approximate number of shareholders of record of Common Stock and Class A Common Stock were 1,100 and 400 respectively.
- (c) **Dividends.** Dividends declared on the common stock are shown in Note 14 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere herein.

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

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We recorded net earnings of \$35.4 million or \$1.18 per share in 2004, compared with \$52.2 million or \$1.76 per share recorded in 2003 and \$51.3 million or \$1.86 per share in 2002. Net earnings recorded in 2004 were negatively impacted by cost increases to steel and freight, as well as manufacturing inefficiencies during the first nine months of the year in our Ashland City plant and higher selling, general and administrative expense (SG&A). While net earnings were flat in 2003 compared with 2002, the lower earnings per share amount in 2003 as compared with 2002 reflected the full-year impact of our stock offering in May 2002. Our individual segment performance will be discussed later in this section.

Our working capital, excluding short-term debt, was \$339.8 million at December 31, 2004, compared with \$305.9 million and \$225.1 million at December 31, 2003, and December 31, 2002, respectively. The \$33.9 million increase in 2004 reflects \$44.9 million higher receivable balances due to longer payment terms experienced by both of our businesses as well as higher sales levels in the fourth quarter. Offsetting the increase in receivable balances were \$13.5 million lower inventory levels split about equally between Water Systems and Electrical Products and \$14.3 million higher accounts payable balances. The \$80.8 million increase in 2003 reflects \$46.6 million higher inventory balances due primarily to extensive manufacturing repositioning in our electric motor business and several new product introductions and manufacturing consolidation in our water systems business. Additionally, receivable balances were \$21.2 million higher due to price increases associated with new product introductions in our water systems business and an increase in international sales, which tend to have longer payment terms. Finally, a \$13.1 million increase in accounts payable balances was largely offset by \$9.4 million in restructuring expenses paid out in 2003. Reducing working capital is one of our major initiatives in 2005.

Cash provided by operating activities during 2004 was \$67.2 million compared with \$29.0 million during 2003 and \$116.0 million during 2002. Despite lower earnings in 2004, a smaller investment in working capital explains the majority of the improvement in cash flow compared with 2003. The higher investment in working capital in 2003 (as discussed above), explains the majority of the difference between 2003 and 2002.

Our capital expenditures were \$48.5 million in 2004, essentially the same as in 2003 and approximately \$2.2 million higher than in 2002. The increase in 2003 was associated with new product launches in our water systems business. We are projecting 2005 capital expenditures to be approximately \$55 million, essentially the same as our projected 2005 depreciation expense. We believe that our present facilities and planned capital expenditures are sufficient to provide adequate capacity for our operations in 2005.

In June 2004, we completed a \$265 million, five-year revolving credit facility with a group of eight banks. The new facility expires on June 10, 2009, and it replaced a \$250 million credit facility which expired on August 2, 2004, and was terminated on June 10, 2004. The new facility backs up commercial paper and credit line borrowings. As a result of the long-term nature of this facility, the commercial paper and credit line borrowings are now classified as long-term debt. At December 31, 2004, we had available borrowing capacity of \$153.9 million under this facility. We believe that the combination of available borrowing capacity and operating cash flow will provide sufficient funds to finance our existing operations for the foreseeable future.

To take advantage of historically low long-term borrowing rates, we issued \$50.0 million in senior notes with two insurance companies in June 2003. The notes range in maturity between 2013 and 2016 and carry a weighted average interest rate of slightly less than 4.5 percent. The proceeds of the notes were used to repay commercial paper and borrowing under the credit facility. Our leverage, as measured by the ratio of total debt to total capitalization, was 32 percent at the end of 2004 and the end of 2003.

Aggregate Contractual Obligations

A summary of our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2004, is as follows:

(dollars in millions)	Total	Payments due by period			
		Less Than 1 year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 years
Contractual Obligation					
Long-term Debt	\$ 275.1	\$ 8.6	\$ 13.8	\$138.2	\$ 114.5
Capital Leases	6.0	-	-	6.0	-
Operating Leases	62.9	14.4	20.7	11.6	16.2
Purchase Obligations	<u>177.3</u>	<u>176.6</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>\$ 521.3</u>	<u>\$ 199.6</u>	<u>\$ 35.2</u>	<u>\$155.8</u>	<u>\$ 130.7</u>

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

Our pension plan continues to meet all funding requirements under ERISA regulations, and under current actuarial assumptions, we do not expect any significant minimum funding requirements for several years. See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Included in other assets is a \$34.0 million receivable due to the payments of claims associated with the dip tube class action lawsuit. See Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The receivable is classified as a long-term asset because, while a trial was completed in 2004, the verdict was inconclusive, and a retrial date is expected to be scheduled sometime in 2005. We expect to collect the receivable after 2005 through the satisfaction of a judgment favorable to us. Alternatively, collection could occur in 2005 if a settlement of the lawsuit is reached with the defendants, Perfection Corporation, American Meter Company and insurance companies.

We have paid dividends for 65 consecutive years with payments increasing each of the last 13 years. We paid total dividends of \$.62 per share in 2004 compared with \$.58 per share in 2003.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Our sales in 2004 were \$1.65 billion, an increase of \$122.4 million or eight percent from sales of \$1.53 billion in 2003. The sales increase resulted from new higher-priced water heater products, price increases associated with higher steel and freight costs and a 37 percent increase in China water heater sales. 2003 sales increased by \$61.6 million or 4.2 percent from sales of \$1.47 billion in 2002. The sales increase was due to a full-year impact of our 2002 acquisitions in the motor business, a 44 percent increase in sales at our Chinese water heater operation, and higher water heater pricing related to steel costs and the introduction of flammable vapor ignition resistant water heaters.

Our gross profit margin for 2004 was 18.0 percent compared with 19.5 percent and 20.4 percent in 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decline in margin from 2003 to 2004 was attributable to higher costs at Water Systems for raw materials, freight and manufacturing inefficiencies. The decline in margin from 2002 to 2003 resulted from approximately \$40 million of sales from acquired businesses with margins lower than those of our established business.

Selling, general and administrative expense (SG&A) increased \$29.6 million from \$206.2 million in 2003. SG&A was 14.3 percent of sales in 2004 and 13.5 percent in 2003. The increase in SG&A in 2004 was caused by higher selling and advertising expenses for Water Systems, expansion in China and higher administrative expense related to pension and personnel costs. SG&A in 2003 of \$206.2 million was consistent with 2002.

We have significant pension benefit costs and credits that are developed from actuarial valuations. The valuations reflect key assumptions regarding, among other things, discount rates, expected return on plan assets, retirement ages and years of service. Consideration is given to current market conditions, including changes in interest rates, in making these assumptions. Our assumption for the expected rate of return on pension plan assets was 9.0 percent in 2004, unchanged from 2003. Our 2005 assumption for return on assets is 8.75 percent. We recognized pension income of \$6.0 million, \$11.6 million and \$17.1 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002 respectively, reflected as reductions to cost of products sold and SG&A. See Note 10 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. We estimate that we will recognize approximately \$3.5 million of pension expense in 2005.

In developing our expected long-term rate of return assumption, we evaluate our pension plan's target asset allocation, the historical long-term rates of return of equity and bond indices and the actual historical returns of our pension plan. Our plan's target allocation to equity managers is between 60 to 70 percent, with the remainder allocated primarily to bond managers and a small allocation to private equity managers. Due to market fluctuations, our actual asset allocation as of December 31, 2004, was 71 percent to equity managers, 24 percent to bond managers, 3 percent to private equity managers and the remainder in money market instruments. We regularly review our actual asset allocation and periodically rebalance our investments to our targeted allocation when considered appropriate. Our pension plan's historical 10-year and 25-year compounded annualized returns are 12.6 percent and 13.1 percent, respectively. We believe that with our target allocation and the historical long-term returns of equity and bond indices as well as our actual historical returns, our 8.75 percent expected return on assets for 2005 is reasonable.

The discount rate that we utilize for determining future pension obligations is based on the average yield of Moody's Aa Corporate Bonds. The discount rate determined on this basis has decreased from 6.25 percent at December 31, 2003, to 6.00

percent at December 31, 2004. We will continue to evaluate our actuarial assumptions at least annually, and we will adjust the assumptions as necessary.

Lowering the expected long-term rate of return on assets by 25 basis points would increase our net pension expense for 2005 by approximately \$1.7 million. Lowering the discount rate by 25 basis points would increase our 2005 net pension expense by approximately \$1.3 million.

Interest expense was \$13.5 million in 2004, compared with \$12.2 million in 2003. The \$1.3 million increase in 2004 was the result of modestly higher debt levels and interest rates compared with 2003. Interest expense in 2002 was \$13.9 million, exceeding both 2004 and 2003 as the reduction of debt resulting from our stock offering in May 2002 only impacted the last seven months of the year.

Other net expense consists of bank fees, interest income and other non-operating items and has remained constant over the last three years at approximately \$1.3 million.

Our effective tax rate was 25.5 percent in 2004, 33.9 percent in 2003 and 34.5 percent in 2002. The geographic composition of our 2004 pretax earnings resulted in a significant reduction in our effective tax rate as a greater proportion of earnings was recognized in the lower-taxed countries of China and Mexico compared to the United States and Europe. The decline in the rate from 2002 to 2003 was due to the resolution of a federal tax audit in May 2003.

Our 2004 net earnings declined to \$35.4 million from \$52.2 million in 2003, primarily as a result of significant increases in costs for steel and freight, manufacturing inefficiencies at one of our water heater plants and higher SG&A expense. Earnings per share were \$1.18 in 2004 compared with \$1.76 in 2003.

Electrical Products

Sales in our Electrical Products segment in 2004 increased by \$36.1 million to \$860.7 million from \$824.6 million in 2003. The increase was due to higher unit volumes and price increases related to higher costs for steel and freight. Sales to all of our served motor markets with the exception of heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC), were more than ten percent higher than in 2003. HVAC sales declined four percent in 2004 as a result of the loss of an important contract by one of our major OEM customers. Sales in 2003 were \$34.2 million higher than sales of \$790.4 million in 2002 due primarily to our 2002 acquisitions of Athens Products and the Jiangsu Changheng Motor Group Co. Ltd.

Operating earnings for our Electrical Products segment were \$51.5 million in 2004 or \$2.7 million less than 2003. The decrease was due primarily to higher costs for steel and freight and certain administrative expenses which more than offset the steel related price increases and benefits achieved by our product repositioning program. Operating earnings in 2003 were \$54.2 million or \$3.4 million less than 2002 due to pricing and manufacturing costs related to production repositioning to lower cost facilities.

Water Systems

Sales for our Water Systems segment were a record \$792.4 million in 2004, or \$86.3 million higher than sales of \$706.1 million in 2003. The sales growth was driven by the introduction of higher efficiency residential water heaters, higher prices related to higher steel and freight costs, strong commercial volume, a 37 percent increase in our China operations and additional flammable vapor ignition resistant product. Sales of \$706.1 million in 2003 increased by \$27.4 million over sales of \$678.7 million in 2002. The increase was due to a January 2003 price increase to cover higher steel costs, a 44 percent increase in China sales and the introduction of flammable vapor ignition resistant product. Partially offsetting these increases were lower unit sales of commercial and residential retail product.

Operating earnings of \$36.8 million in 2004 were \$20.4 million lower than the \$57.2 million earned in 2003. The significant benefits related to new product introductions and stronger commercial business were more than offset by raw material cost increases, higher freight expenses, manufacturing inefficiencies during the first nine months and higher selling expense. Operating earnings of \$57.2 million in 2003 were slightly lower than the \$58.4 million earned in 2002. Most of the decline was associated with the flammable vapor ignition resistant product introduction costs in combination with lower sales of higher margin commercial product throughout the year.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our accounting policies are described in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Also as disclosed in Note 1, the preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires the use of estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty. Therefore, the

determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment. Actual results inevitably will differ from those estimates, and such differences may be material to the financial statements.

The most significant accounting estimates inherent in the preparation of our financial statements include estimates associated with the evaluation of the recoverability of certain assets including goodwill and receivables resulting from the payment of claims associated with the dip tube class action lawsuit (see Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements) as well as those estimates used in the determination of liabilities related to warranty activity, litigation, product liability, environmental matters, and pensions and other post-retirement benefits. Various assumptions and other factors underlie the determination of these significant estimates. The process of determining significant estimates is fact-specific and takes into account factors such as historical experience and trends, and in some cases, actuarial techniques. We constantly reevaluate these significant factors, and adjustments are made when facts and circumstances dictate. Historically, actual results have not significantly deviated from those determined using the estimates described above.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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

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

SFAS No. 123(R) must be adopted no later than July 1, 2005. Early adoption will be permitted in periods in which financial statements have not yet been issued. We expect to adopt SFAS No. 123(R) on July 1, 2005.

As permitted by SFAS No. 123, the company currently accounts for share-based payments to employees using APB Opinion No. 25's intrinsic value method and, as such, generally recognizes no compensation cost for employee stock options. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R)'s fair value method could have a significant impact on our results of operations, although it will have no impact on our overall financial position. The impact of adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on levels of share-based payments granted in the future. However, had we adopted SFAS No. 123(R) in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS No. 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net earnings and earnings per share earlier in Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. SFAS No. 123(R) also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. While the company cannot estimate what those amounts will be in the future (because they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options), the amount of operating cash flows recognized in prior periods for such excess tax deductions were \$2.5, \$0.8 and \$2.4 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Outlook

We have implemented significant price increases in both of our businesses, the most recent increases being effective with the beginning of this year. These price increases have been put in place to offset the negative impact of material and freight cost increases. While we are generally pleased with the impact and acceptance of the new price levels, it is far too early to project their ultimate impact and acceptance. Accordingly, we have determined that we will not provide a forecast of earnings per share at this time.

OTHER MATTERS

Environmental

Our operations are governed by a number of federal, state and local environmental laws concerning the generation and management of hazardous materials, the discharge of pollutants into the environment and remediation of sites owned by the company or third parties. We have expended financial and managerial resources complying with such laws. Expenditures related to environmental matters were not material in 2004 and are not expected to be material in any single year. Although we believe that our operations are substantially in compliance with such laws and maintain procedures designed to maintain

compliance, there are no assurances that substantial additional costs for compliance will not be incurred in the future. However, since the same laws govern our competitors, we should not be placed at a competitive disadvantage.

Market Risk

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

Commodity risks include raw material price fluctuations. We use futures contracts to fix the cost of our expected needs for certain raw materials (i.e. copper and aluminum) with the objective of reducing price risk. Futures contracts are purchased over time periods and at volume levels which approximate expected usage. At December 31, 2004, we had commodity futures contracts amounting to \$81.0 million of commodity purchases. A hypothetical ten percent change in the underlying commodity price of such contracts would have a potential impact of \$8.1 million. It is important to note that gains and losses from the company's futures contract activities will be offset by gains and losses in the underlying commodity purchase transactions being hedged.

In addition, we enter into foreign currency forward contracts to minimize the effect of fluctuating foreign currencies. At December 31, 2004, we had net foreign currency contracts outstanding of \$119.2 million. Assuming a hypothetical ten percent movement in the respective currencies, the potential foreign exchange gain or loss associated with the change in rates would amount to \$11.9 million. It is important to note that gains and losses from our forward contract activities will be offset by gains and losses in the underlying transactions being hedged.

Our earnings exposure related to movements in interest rates is primarily derived from outstanding floating-rate debt instruments that are determined by short-term money market rates. At December 31, 2004, we had \$117.5 million in outstanding floating-rate debt with a weighted-average interest rate of 2.4 percent at year end. A hypothetical ten percent annual increase or decrease in the year-end average cost of our outstanding floating-rate debt would result in a change in annual pretax interest expense of \$0.3 million.

Forward-Looking Statements

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

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

ITEM 7A – QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

See "Market Risk" above.

ITEM 8 - FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

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

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of A. O. Smith Corporation as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive earnings, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of A. O. Smith Corporation at December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of A. O. Smith Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated January 31, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
January 31, 2005

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

December 31 (dollars in millions)

	2004	2003
Assets		Restated
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25.1	\$ 18.7
Receivables	281.6	236.7
Inventories	233.5	247.0
Deferred income taxes	10.9	14.3
Other current assets	<u>33.9</u>	<u>31.0</u>
Total Current Assets	585.0	547.7
Net property, plant and equipment	358.8	367.5
Goodwill	303.8	303.8
Other intangibles	9.4	7.1
Other assets	<u>55.8</u>	<u>53.8</u>
Total Assets	\$ <u>1,312.8</u>	\$ <u>1,279.9</u>
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Short-term debt	\$ -	\$ 96.8
Trade payables	158.8	144.5
Accrued payroll and benefits	28.3	30.5
Accrued liabilities	30.9	37.7
Product warranty	17.5	18.9
Income taxes	1.1	1.6
Long-term debt due within one year	<u>8.6</u>	<u>8.6</u>
Total Current Liabilities	245.2	338.6
Long-term debt	272.5	170.1
Product warranty	42.3	43.2
Post-retirement benefit obligation	16.8	17.0
Deferred income taxes	13.8	20.6
Pension liability	87.9	61.6
Other liabilities	<u>43.7</u>	<u>45.3</u>
Total Liabilities	722.2	696.4
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 7 and 12)		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred Stock	-	-
Class A Common Stock (shares issued 8,522,912 and 8,530,930)	42.6	42.7
Common Stock (shares issued 24,026,450 and 24,018,432)	24.0	24.0
Capital in excess of par value	70.8	73.9
Retained earnings	648.4	631.2
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(112.3)	(97.2)
Unearned compensation	(3.4)	-
Treasury stock at cost	<u>(79.5)</u>	<u>(91.1)</u>
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>590.6</u>	<u>583.5</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ <u>1,312.8</u>	\$ <u>1,279.9</u>

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

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

	2004	2003	2002
Net sales	\$ 1,653.1	\$ 1,530.7	\$ 1,469.1
Cost of products sold	<u>1,355.1</u>	<u>1,232.0</u>	<u>1,169.3</u>
Gross profit	298.0	298.7	299.8
Selling, general and administrative expenses	235.8	206.2	206.2
Interest expense	13.5	12.2	13.9
Other expense - net	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>1.3</u>
	47.5	79.0	78.4
Provision for income taxes	<u>12.1</u>	<u>26.8</u>	<u>27.1</u>
Net Earnings	<u>\$ 35.4</u>	<u>\$ 52.2</u>	<u>\$ 51.3</u>
Net Earnings Per Share of Common Stock	<u>\$ 1.21</u>	<u>\$ 1.80</u>	<u>\$ 1.90</u>
Diluted Net Earnings Per Share of Common Stock	<u>\$ 1.18</u>	<u>\$ 1.76</u>	<u>\$ 1.86</u>

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS (LOSS)

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)

	2004	2003	2002
Net Earnings	\$ 35.4	\$ 52.2	\$ 51.3
Other comprehensive earnings (loss)			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	2.4	4.2	3.1
Unrealized net gain (loss) on cash flow derivative instruments, less related income tax effect of \$(1.4) in 2004, \$(8.4) in 2003 and \$2.1 in 2002	2.2	13.1	(3.4)
Adjustment to additional minimum pension liability less related income tax effect of \$12.6 in 2004, \$(4.7) in 2003 and \$75.2 in 2002	<u>(19.7)</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>(114.7)</u>
Comprehensive Earnings (Loss)	<u>\$ 20.3</u>	<u>\$ 76.9</u>	<u>\$ (63.7)</u>

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)

	2004	2003	2002
Operating Activities			
Net earnings	\$ 35.4	\$ 52.2	\$ 51.3
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	53.9	52.1	50.7
Net change in current assets and liabilities	(23.6)	(78.2)	8.2
Net change in noncurrent assets and liabilities	(1.3)	(1.5)	2.3
Other	<u>2.8</u>	<u>4.4</u>	<u>3.5</u>
Cash Provided by Operating Activities	67.2	29.0	116.0
Investing Activities			
Acquisition of businesses	(2.3)	(4.8)	(23.4)
Capital expenditures	<u>(48.4)</u>	<u>(48.6)</u>	<u>(46.3)</u>
Cash Used in Investing Activities	(50.7)	(53.4)	(69.7)
Financing Activities			
Short-term debt retired - net	-	(13.7)	-
Long-term debt incurred	14.3	50.0	-
Long-term debt retired	(8.6)	(11.7)	(156.2)
Net proceeds from common stock offering	-	-	127.5
Net proceeds from option activity	3.0	2.6	5.8
Dividends paid	<u>(18.2)</u>	<u>(16.8)</u>	<u>(14.3)</u>
Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	(9.5)	10.4	(37.2)
Cash Flow Provided by (Used in) Discontinued Operations	<u>(0.6)</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>3.0</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	6.4	(14.1)	12.1
Cash and cash equivalents-beginning of year	<u>18.7</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>20.7</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents-End of Year	<u>\$ 25.1</u>	<u>\$ 18.7</u>	<u>\$ 32.8</u>

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)

	2004	2003	2002
Class A Common Stock		Restated	Restated
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 42.7	\$ 43.0	\$ 43.5
Conversion of Class A Common Stock	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>(0.3)</u>	<u>(0.5)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 42.6</u>	<u>\$ 42.7</u>	<u>\$ 43.0</u>
Common Stock			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 24.0	\$ 24.0	\$ 23.9
Conversion of Class A Common Stock	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 24.0</u>	<u>\$ 24.0</u>	<u>\$ 24.0</u>
Capital in Excess of Par Value			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 73.9	\$ 73.5	\$ 54.8
Conversion of Class A Common Stock	0.1	0.3	0.4
Exercise of stock options	(5.4)	(0.9)	(2.8)
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	2.5	0.8	2.4
Sale of Common Stock	-	-	18.4
Stock incentives and directors' compensation	<u>(0.3)</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 70.8</u>	<u>\$ 73.9</u>	<u>\$ 73.5</u>
Retained Earnings			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 631.2	\$ 595.8	\$ 551.5
Prior period adjustment (Note 11)	-	-	7.3
Net earnings	35.4	52.2	51.3
Cash dividends on Common Stock	<u>(18.2)</u>	<u>(16.8)</u>	<u>(14.3)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 648.4</u>	<u>\$ 631.2</u>	<u>\$ 595.8</u>
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (97.2)	\$ (121.9)	\$ (6.9)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	2.4	4.2	3.1
Unrealized net gain (loss) on cash flow derivative instruments, less related income tax effect of \$(1.4) in 2004, \$(8.4) in 2003 and \$2.1 in 2002	2.2	13.1	(3.4)
Adjustment to additional minimum pension liability less related income tax effect of \$12.6 in 2004, \$(4.7) in 2003 and \$75.2 in 2002	<u>(19.7)</u>	<u>7.4</u>	<u>(114.7)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ (112.3)</u>	<u>\$ (97.2)</u>	<u>\$ (121.9)</u>
Unearned Compensation			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Issuance of restricted stock, net of amortization	<u>(3.4)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ (3.4)</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Treasury Stock			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ (91.1)	\$ (96.0)	\$ (214.8)
Sale of Common Stock	-	-	109.0
Exercise of stock options, net of 127,352 shares surrendered as proceeds in 2004 and net of 10,325 shares surrendered as proceeds in 2002	7.2	3.5	8.6
Stock incentives and directors' compensation	<u>4.4</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>1.2</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ (79.5)</u>	<u>\$ (91.1)</u>	<u>\$ (96.0)</u>
Total Stockholders' Equity	<u>\$ 590.6</u>	<u>\$ 583.5</u>	<u>\$ 518.4</u>

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

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies

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

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

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

Fair value of financial instruments. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and trade payables approximated fair value as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, due to the short maturities of these instruments. The carrying amount of long-term debt approximated fair value as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, based on current rates offered to the company for debt with the same or similar maturities. The fair values of derivative financial instruments are discussed later in this footnote.

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

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

Inventory valuation. Inventories are carried at lower of cost or market. Cost is determined on the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method for substantially all domestic inventories, which comprise 88 percent and 91 percent of the company's total inventory at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Inventories of foreign subsidiaries and supplies are determined using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method.

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

Goodwill and other intangibles. The company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," effective January 1, 2002. Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets (totaling \$3.0 million at December 31, 2004 and 2003) are no longer amortized but are reviewed for impairment on an annual basis. Separable intangible assets that are not deemed to have an indefinite life are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives which range from 5 to 30 years.

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

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

Commodity Futures Contracts

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

The commodity futures contracts are designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges of a forecasted transaction. Derivative commodity assets of \$13.9 million and \$15.7 million are recorded in other current assets as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. The value of the effective portion of the contracts of \$13.6 million and \$15.6 million as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, was recorded in accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of tax, and reclassified into cost of products sold in the period in which the underlying transaction was recorded in earnings. Ineffective portions of the commodity hedges are recorded in earnings in the period in which the ineffectiveness occurs. The impact of hedge ineffectiveness on earnings was not material in 2004, 2003 and 2002.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts

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

Forward contracts are designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges of a forecasted transaction. Derivative currency assets of \$5.3 million as of December 31, 2004, are recorded in other current assets, and derivative currency liabilities of \$1.0 million as of December 31, 2003, are recorded in accrued liabilities. Gains and losses on these instruments are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss), net of tax, until the underlying transaction is recorded in earnings. When the hedged item is realized, gains or losses are reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive earnings (loss) to the statement of earnings. The assessment of effectiveness for forward contracts is based on changes in the forward rates. These hedges have been determined to be perfectly effective.

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

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

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

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004		2003	
	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
Euro	\$ 2.6	\$ 6.5	\$ -	\$ -
Canadian dollar	-	4.3	-	8.2
British pound	-	-	2.8	2.2
Hungarian forint	1.3	-	0.8	-
Mexican peso	109.7	-	122.8	-
Total	<u>\$ 113.6</u>	<u>\$ 10.8</u>	<u>\$ 126.4</u>	<u>\$ 10.4</u>

The forward contracts in place at December 31, 2004 and 2003, amounted to approximately 89 percent and 92 percent, respectively, of the company's anticipated subsequent year exposure for those currencies hedged.

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

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

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

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

Advertising. Advertising costs are charged to operations as incurred and amounted to \$23.7, \$18.4 and \$16.2 million during 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Research and development. Research and development costs are charged to operations as incurred and amounted to \$35.9, \$34.6 and \$30.4 million during 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

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

The following table presents the company's product warranty liability activity in 2004 and 2003:

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004	2003
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 62.1	\$ 63.2
Expense	30.9	29.1
Claims settled	<u>(33.2)</u>	<u>(30.2)</u>
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 59.8</u>	<u>\$ 62.1</u>

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

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Stock-based compensation. The company has one stock-based employee compensation plan (see Note 9). SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," encourages, but does not require, companies to record compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value. The company has chosen to continue applying Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations in accounting for its stock-based compensation plan. Accordingly, because the number of shares is fixed and the exercise price of the stock options equals the market price of the underlying stock on the date of grant, no compensation expense has been recognized.

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

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions, except per share amounts)	2004	2003	2002
Earnings:			
As reported	\$ 35.4	\$ 52.2	\$ 51.3
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of tax	<u>(2.0)</u>	<u>(1.8)</u>	<u>(1.6)</u>
Pro forma	\$ <u>33.4</u>	\$ <u>50.4</u>	\$ <u>49.7</u>
Earnings per share:			
As reported:			
Basic	\$ 1.21	\$ 1.80	\$ 1.90
Diluted	1.18	1.76	1.86
Pro forma:			
Basic	\$ 1.14	\$ 1.74	\$ 1.84
Diluted	1.12	1.70	1.80

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

	2004	2003	2002
Denominator for basic earnings per share - weighted-average shares outstanding	29,279,100	29,031,289	27,002,102
Effect of dilutive stock options and restricted stock	<u>633,737</u>	<u>679,564</u>	<u>646,964</u>
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	<u>29,912,837</u>	<u>29,710,853</u>	<u>27,649,066</u>

Reclassifications. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2004 presentation.

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

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

SFAS No. 123(R) must be adopted no later than July 1, 2005. Early adoption will be permitted in periods in which financial statements have not yet been issued. We expect to adopt SFAS No. 123(R) on July 1, 2005. SFAS No. 123(R) permits public companies to adopt its requirements using one of two methods: (1) a "modified prospective" method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of SFAS No. 123(R) for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of SFAS No. 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of SFAS No. 123(R) that remain unvested on the effective date; or (2) a "modified retrospective" method which includes the requirements of the modified prospective method described above, but also permits entities to restate based on the amounts previously recognized under SFAS No. 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures

1. Organization and Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

either (a) all prior periods presented or (b) prior interim periods of the year of adoption. The company plans to adopt SFAS No. 123 (R) using the modified-prospective method.

As permitted by SFAS No. 123, the company currently accounts for share-based payments to employees using APB Opinion No. 25's intrinsic value method and, as such, generally recognizes no compensation cost for employee stock options. Accordingly, the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R)'s fair value method could have a significant impact on our results of operations, although it will have no impact on our overall financial position. The impact of adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) cannot be predicted at this time because it will depend on levels of share-based payments granted in the future. However, had we adopted SFAS No. 123(R) in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS No. 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net earnings and earnings per share earlier in this note. SFAS No. 123(R) also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. While the company cannot estimate what those amounts will be in the future (because they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options), the amount of operating cash flows recognized in prior periods for such excess tax deductions were \$2.5, \$0.8, and \$2.4 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

2. Acquisitions

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

In July 2002, the company acquired certain net assets of the Athens Products (Athens) division of the Electrolux Group. In December 2002, the company acquired the motor manufacturing assets of Jiangsu Changheng Group Co. Ltd. (Changheng). The total cost of these acquisitions was \$25.0 million including future payments of \$3.1 million which were made in 2003 and acquisition costs of \$0.1 million and exceeded the fair value of the net assets acquired by \$3.7 million which was recorded as goodwill in the Electrical Products segment. Athens, based in Athens, Tennessee, is a manufacturer of hermetic motors for both scroll and reciprocating compressors. Changheng is located in the Jiangsu province of China and manufactures air-moving motors.

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

3. Statement of Cash Flows

Supplemental cash flow information is as follows:

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004	2003	2002
Net change in current assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	\$ (44.9)	\$ (21.2)	\$ (1.4)
Inventories	12.9	(45.2)	(0.6)
Other current assets	(2.5)	(1.5)	(0.3)
Trade payables	14.3	13.1	(5.9)
Accrued liabilities, including payroll and benefits	(8.8)	(25.3)	8.8
Income taxes	5.4	1.9	7.6
	<u>\$ (23.6)</u>	<u>\$ (78.2)</u>	<u>\$ 8.2</u>

4. Inventories

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004	2003
Finished products	\$ 141.6	\$ 153.8
Work in process	57.7	48.2
Raw materials	<u>81.7</u>	<u>70.8</u>
Inventories, at FIFO cost	281.0	272.8
LIFO reserve	<u>47.5</u>	<u>25.8</u>
	<u>\$ 233.5</u>	<u>\$ 247.0</u>

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004	2003
Land	\$ 9.3	\$ 10.9
Buildings	136.8	140.0
Equipment	606.6	568.0
Software	<u>21.1</u>	<u>19.4</u>
	773.8	738.3
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>415.0</u>	<u>370.8</u>
	<u>\$ 358.8</u>	<u>\$ 367.5</u>

6. Goodwill

In connection with the adoption of SFAS No. 142, the company completed the transitional goodwill impairment test that required the company to compare the fair value of its reporting units to the carrying value of the net assets of the respective reporting units as of January 1, 2002. Based on this analysis, the company concluded that no impairment existed at the time of adoption, and, accordingly, the company has not recognized any transitional impairment loss. Additionally, the company concluded that no impairment existed at the time of the annual impairment tests which were performed in the fourth quarter of 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The two reporting units used to test goodwill for impairment are Electrical Products and Water Systems.

There were no changes in the carrying amount of goodwill in 2004. Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2003, consisted of the following:

(dollars in millions)	Electrical Products	Water Systems	Total
Balance at December 31, 2002	\$ 233.8	\$ 68.6	\$ 302.4
Acquisition of business (see Note 2)	0.4	-	0.4
Adjustment to finalize 2002 acquisitions	<u>1.0</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Balance at December 31, 2003	<u>\$ 235.2</u>	<u>\$ 68.6</u>	<u>\$ 303.8</u>

7. Debt and Lease Commitments

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004	2003
Bank credit lines, average year-end interest rate of 2.8% for 2004 and 1.7% for 2003	\$ 6.6	\$ 6.5
Commercial paper, average year-end interest rate of 2.4% for 2004 and 1.4% for 2003	104.5	90.3
Term notes with insurance companies, expiring through 2018, average year-end interest rate of 6.2% for 2004 and 6.3% for 2003	157.5	166.2
Other notes, expiring through 2012, average year-end interest rate of 2.5% for 2004 and 2003	<u>12.5</u>	<u>12.5</u>
	281.1	275.5
Less short-term debt	-	96.8
Less long-term debt due within one year	<u>8.6</u>	<u>8.6</u>
Long-term debt	<u>\$ 272.5</u>	<u>\$ 170.1</u>

7. Debt and Lease Commitments (continued)

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

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

Scheduled maturities of long-term debt within each of the five years subsequent to December 31, 2004, are as follows: 2005-\$8.6; 2006-\$6.9; 2007-\$6.9; 2008-\$15.6; 2009-\$128.6 million.

Future minimum payments under non-cancelable operating leases relating mostly to office, manufacturing and warehouse facilities total \$62.9 million and are due as follows: 2005-\$14.4; 2006-\$11.0; 2007-\$9.7; 2008-\$7.0; 2009-\$4.6; and thereafter - \$16.2 million. Rent expense, including payments under operating leases, was \$25.2, \$22.4 and \$22.0 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Interest paid by the company was \$13.5, \$12.2 and \$13.9 million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

8. Stockholders' Equity

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

On May 10, 2002, the company completed the sale of 4,776,065 shares of Common Stock held in treasury. The \$127.5 million net proceeds from the offering were used to reduce long-term debt.

During 2004, 2003 and 2002, 8,018, 64,505 and 91,049 shares, respectively, of Class A Common Stock were converted into Common Stock. Regular dividends paid on the Class A Common Stock and Common Stock amounted to \$.62, \$.58 and \$.54 per share in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

At December 31, 2004, 32,595 and 2,851,637, shares of Class A Common Stock and Common Stock, respectively, were held as treasury stock. At December 31, 2003, 32,595 and 3,270,754 shares of Class A Common Stock and Common Stock, respectively, were held as treasury stock.

Accumulated other comprehensive loss is as follows:

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004	2003
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 3.2	\$ 0.8
Unrealized net gain on cash flow derivative instruments	11.5	9.3
Additional minimum pension liability	<u>(127.0)</u>	<u>(107.3)</u>
	\$ <u>(112.3)</u>	\$ <u>(97.2)</u>

9. Stock Options and Restricted Stock

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

9. Stock Options and Restricted Stock (continued)

2002 expire ten years after date of grant. The number of shares available for granting of options at December 31, 2004, was 613,050.

Participants may also be awarded shares of restricted stock under the plan. The company granted 149,000, 49,100 and 49,000 shares of restricted Common Stock under the plan in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. The restricted shares were valued at \$3.9, \$1.4 and \$1.3 million at the date of issuance in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and will be recognized as compensation expense ratably over the three-year vesting period. Compensation expense of \$1.5, \$0.6 and \$0.1 million was recognized in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

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

	Weighted-Avg. Per Share Exercise Price	Years Ended December 31		
		2004	2003	2002
Outstanding at beginning of year	\$ 19.67	2,724,600	2,585,000	2,733,600
Granted				
2004--\$23.98 to \$35.29 per share	26.45	228,300		
2003--\$28.70 per share			286,400	
2002--\$26.88 per share				296,400
Exercised				
2004--\$13.56 to \$18.31 per share	16.63	(311,700)		
2003--\$16.33 to \$18.33 per share			(146,800)	
2002--\$8.67 to \$18.33 per share				(432,400)
Expired				
2002--\$27.25 to \$29.03 per share		-	-	(12,600)
Outstanding at end of year (2004--\$13.56 to \$35.29 per share)	20.61	<u>2,641,200</u>	<u>2,724,600</u>	<u>2,585,000</u>
Exercisable at end of year	20.06	<u>2,412,900</u>	<u>2,438,200</u>	<u>2,288,600</u>

The following table summarizes weighted-average information by range of exercise prices for stock options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2004:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding at December 31, 2004	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Options Exercisable at December 31, 2004	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life
\$13.56	524,400	\$ 13.56	524,400	\$ 13.56	6 years
\$15.14 to \$18.33	977,300	16.22	977,300	16.22	5 years
\$23.98 to \$35.29	<u>1,139,500</u>	27.62	<u>911,200</u>	27.91	8 years
	<u>2,641,200</u>		<u>2,412,900</u>		

The weighted-average fair value per option at the date of grant during 2004, 2003 and 2002, using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, was \$10.31, \$11.14 and \$9.71, respectively. Assumptions were as follows:

	2004	2003	2002
Expected life (years)	6.5	6.4	6.3
Risk-free interest rate	4.0%	3.7%	3.3%
Dividend yield	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Expected volatility	43.3%	43.9%	41.3%

10. Pension and Other Post-retirement Benefits

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

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

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

Obligations and Funded Status

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

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	Pension Benefits		Post-retirement Benefits	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Change in benefit obligations				
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ (751.3)	\$ (703.9)	\$ (17.3)	\$ (18.2)
Service cost	(8.6)	(7.5)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Interest cost	(46.3)	(46.8)	(1.0)	(1.1)
Participant contributions	-	-	(0.5)	(0.6)
Plan amendments	(0.1)	7.8	-	(0.2)
Actuarial (losses) gains including assumption changes	(28.6)	(56.5)	(0.5)	1.1
Benefits paid	<u>55.4</u>	<u>55.6</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>1.9</u>
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$ <u>(779.5)</u>	\$ <u>(751.3)</u>	\$ <u>(17.8)</u>	\$ <u>(17.3)</u>
Change in plan assets				
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 667.1	\$ 592.8	\$ -	\$ -
Actual return on plan assets	56.0	127.9	-	-
Contribution by the company	0.2	2.0	1.2	1.3
Participant contributions	-	-	0.5	0.6
Benefits paid	<u>(55.4)</u>	<u>(55.6)</u>	<u>(1.7)</u>	<u>(1.9)</u>
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$ <u>667.9</u>	\$ <u>667.1</u>	\$ <u>-</u>	\$ <u>-</u>
Benefit obligations in excess of plan assets				
Unrecognized net actuarial loss (gain)	\$ (111.6)	\$ (84.2)	\$ (17.8)	\$ (17.3)
Unrecognized prior service cost (credit)	234.5	200.6	(0.7)	(1.4)
	<u>(0.4)</u>	<u>(0.2)</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>-</u>
Net amount recognized	\$ <u>122.5</u>	\$ <u>116.2</u>	\$ <u>(18.4)</u>	\$ <u>(18.7)</u>
Amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:				
Accumulated other comprehensive loss before tax	\$ 210.4	\$ 177.8	\$ -	\$ -
Current liabilities	-	-	(1.6)	(1.7)
Non-current liabilities	<u>(87.9)</u>	<u>(61.6)</u>	<u>(16.8)</u>	<u>(17.0)</u>
Net amount recognized	\$ <u>122.5</u>	\$ <u>116.2</u>	\$ <u>(18.4)</u>	\$ <u>(18.7)</u>

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

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	Pension Benefits			Post-retirement Benefits		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
Components of net periodic benefit cost						
Service cost	\$ 8.6	\$ 7.5	\$ 8.3	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.3
Interest cost	46.3	46.8	46.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Expected return on plan assets	(64.9)	(66.3)	(73.3)	-	-	-
Amortization of prior service cost	0.4	0.4	1.0	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Amortization of net actuarial (gain) loss	<u>3.6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(0.1)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Defined-benefit plan cost (income)	(6.0)	(11.6)	(17.1)	<u>\$ 1.0</u>	<u>\$ 1.1</u>	<u>\$ 1.3</u>
Various U.S. defined-contribution plans cost	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>4.7</u>			
	<u>\$ (2.3)</u>	<u>\$ (7.1)</u>	<u>\$ (12.4)</u>			

The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets for the company's pension plans, both of which are underfunded, with accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets were \$779.5, \$755.5 and \$667.9 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2004, and \$751.3, \$730.2 and \$667.1 million, respectively, as of December 31, 2003.

Additional information

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

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	Pension Benefits		Post-retirement Benefits	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Increase (decrease) in minimum liability included in other comprehensive income, net of tax	\$ 19.7	\$ (7.4)	\$ -	\$ -

Assumptions

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

	Pension Benefits		Post-retirement Benefits	
	2004	2003	2004	2003
Discount rate	6.00%	6.25%	6.00%	6.25%
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

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

Years ended December 31	Pension Benefits			Post-retirement Benefits		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
Discount rate	6.25%	6.75%	7.25%	6.25%	6.75%	7.25%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	9.00%	9.00%	9.75%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of compensation increase	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%	4.00%

In developing the expected long-term rate of return assumption, the company evaluated its pension plan's target asset allocation and historical long-term rates of return of equity and bond indices. The company also considered its pension plan's historical 10-year and 25-year compounded annualized returns of 12.6 percent and 13.1 percent, respectively.

Assumed health care cost trend rates

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

	2004	2003
Health care cost trend rate assumed for next year	10.00%	9.00%
Rate to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	5.00%	5.00%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2010	2009

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

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

Plan Assets

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

Asset Category	2004	2003
Equity securities	71 %	72 %
Debt securities	24	24
Private equity	3	3
Other	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>

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

There is no company stock included in plan assets at December 31, 2004 and 2003.

Cash Flows

The company does not expect to contribute to its pension plans in 2005.

Estimated Future Payments

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

Years ending December 31 (dollars in millions)	Pension Benefits	Post-retirement Benefits
2005	\$ 56.8	\$ 1.2
2006	58.2	1.2
2007	59.7	1.3
2008	60.9	1.3
2009	62.1	1.3
Years 2010 – 2014	326.0	7.2

11. Income Taxes

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

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004	2003	2002
Current:			
Federal	\$ (0.8)	\$ 0.1	\$ 4.8
State	1.3	1.4	1.6
International	3.9	4.5	3.5
Deferred	<u>7.7</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>17.2</u>
	<u>\$ 12.1</u>	<u>\$ 26.8</u>	<u>\$ 27.1</u>

11. Income Taxes (continued)

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

Years ended December 31	2004	2003	2002
Provision at U.S. federal statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
State income and franchise taxes, net of federal benefit	2.6	3.1	3.5
International income tax rate differential	(12.5)	(3.5)	(2.3)
Research tax credits	-	(1.2)	(1.3)
Other	<u>0.4</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>(0.4)</u>
	<u>25.5 %</u>	<u>33.9 %</u>	<u>34.5 %</u>

Components of earnings before income taxes were as follows:

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004	2003	2002
United States	\$ 23.2	\$ 60.0	\$ 63.5
International	<u>24.3</u>	<u>19.0</u>	<u>14.9</u>
	<u>\$ 47.5</u>	<u>\$ 79.0</u>	<u>\$ 78.4</u>

Total taxes paid (tax refunds received) by the company for continuing and discontinued operations amounted to \$(2.1), 6.7 and \$(10.6) million in 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively.

No provision for U.S. income taxes or foreign withholding taxes has been made on the undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries as such earnings are considered to be permanently invested. At December 31, 2004, the undistributed earnings amounted to \$91.2 million. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability on the undistributed earnings is not practicable. In addition, no provision or benefits for U.S. income taxes have been made on foreign currency translation gains or losses.

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

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004		2003	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Employee benefits	\$ 52.8	\$ -	\$ 42.3	\$ -
Recoverable dip tube costs	-	13.1	-	13.1
Product liability and warranty	35.4	-	36.2	-
Depreciation differences	-	37.6	-	37.6
Amortization differences	-	36.7	-	31.2
Derivative instruments	-	7.5	-	6.0
Tax loss and credit carryovers	8.3	-	6.1	-
All other	1.7	3.8	2.3	3.9
Valuation allowance	<u>(2.4)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(1.4)</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>\$ 95.8</u>	<u>\$ 98.7</u>	<u>\$ 85.5</u>	<u>\$ 91.8</u>
Net liability		<u>\$ (2.9)</u>		<u>\$ (6.3)</u>

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

December 31 (dollars in millions)	2004	2003
Current deferred income tax assets	\$ 10.9	\$ 14.3
Long-term deferred income tax liabilities	<u>(13.8)</u>	<u>(20.6)</u>
Net liability	<u>\$ (2.9)</u>	<u>\$ (6.3)</u>

As a result of the acquisition of State, the company has \$2.6 million of federal net operating loss carryovers that expire in 2021, \$6.5 million of federal capital loss carryovers that expire in 2006 and \$3.4 million of tax credits, the majority of which have an unlimited carryover period.

11. Income Taxes (continued)

The company has foreign net operating loss carryovers with tax benefits of \$2.4 million. Of the \$2.4 million of tax benefits, \$0.8 million have an unlimited carryover period and \$1.6 million expire between 2006 and 2009. Based on future realizability, a valuation allowance of \$2.4 million has been established against the foreign net operating loss carryover tax benefits.

The company also has approximately \$148 million of state and local net operating loss carryovers. The majority of these carryovers expire between 2010 and 2024.

The company recorded a \$7.3 million prior period adjustment to increase retained earnings and decrease the amount of deferred tax liabilities recorded as of the beginning of the reporting period. This adjustment was recorded to recognize differences that existed between the originally recorded amount of deferred tax liabilities related to property, plant and equipment and the amount that should have been recorded based on timing differences between financial reporting and tax reporting. The company determined that the cumulative difference dated back to 1999 and prior periods. Accordingly, retained earnings as of the beginning of the reporting period was adjusted. Previously issued net earnings for 2003 and 2002 were not adjusted as the differences described above were not material to those periods.

12. Litigation and Insurance Matters

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

In 1999, a class action lawsuit was filed in the United States District Court, Western District of Missouri, by individuals on behalf of themselves and all persons throughout the United States who have owned or currently own a water heater manufactured by Rheem Manufacturing Company, A. O. Smith Corporation, Bradford White Company, American Water Heater Company, Lochinvar Corporation, and State Industries, Inc. (the "water heater manufacturers") that contains a dip tube manufactured, designed, supplied or sold by Perfection Corporation between August 1993 and October 1996. A dip tube is a plastic tube in a residential water heater that brings the cold water supply to the bottom area of the tank to be heated. The plaintiffs and the water heater manufacturers reached a settlement of this lawsuit which the Court approved in 2000. The water heater manufacturers paid the settlement, and all other legal actions brought against the water heater manufacturers related to dip tube claims have been dismissed as a result of the settlement of the class action.

Separately, the water heater manufacturers in late 1999 filed a direct action lawsuit in the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, against Perfection Corporation and American Meter Company, the parent company of Perfection Corporation, and their insurers to recover various damages caused by deteriorating dip tubes that were manufactured by Perfection Corporation. The trial was completed, the jury finished its deliberations and returned a verdict on some, but not all, of the claims presented at trial. On July 8, 2004, the Judge entered an order of partial judgment finding Perfection Corporation liable to the water heater manufacturers for breach of express warranty and for contribution and awarded \$19.3 million with judicial interest from the filing of the lawsuit. The judgment also rejected all of Perfection Corporation's claims against the water heater manufacturers and the water heater manufacturers' claim for breach of contract against Perfection Corporation. The Judge ordered a new trial on the water heater manufacturers' other claims against Perfection Corporation and the claim against American Meter Company asserting that it is liable for the acts of Perfection Corporation. The water heater manufacturers are seeking to recover an additional \$77 million in damages at the new trial, being the amount the jurors in the first trial assigned to the claims for which they were not able to reach a verdict. The date of that trial has not been established. The judgment entered on July 8, 2004, cannot be appealed until the new trial has been completed and a judgment entered. It is likely that all or part of the judgments will be appealed by one or more parties adversely affected by the judgments. The appeals process could take from one to three years to complete.

Perfection Corporation sued the water heater manufacturers in a separate action in Cook County, Illinois. The filing by Perfection Corporation was an attempt to preempt the Louisiana lawsuit. This action was dismissed.

12. Litigation and Insurance Matters (continued)

As of December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, the company recorded a long-term receivable of \$34.0 million (as detailed below) related to dip tube repair claims, administrative costs, legal fees and related expenses.

(dollars in millions)

Claim payments	\$ 22.3
Administrative costs	7.5
Legal fees	<u>4.2</u>
	<u>\$ 34.0</u>

It is the company's expectation that all or a substantial portion of its costs will be recovered from Perfection Corporation, American Meter Company and their insurers, as well as the company's insurers. The water heater manufacturers have negotiated settlements with 13 insurers of Perfection Corporation and American Meter Company with the proceeds of the settlements being placed in escrow. Management also believes the two defendant companies have the financial ability to pay a judgment. The company has initiated the claim process with the company's insurers and reasonably believes that, if necessary, coverage provisions would apply.

The company is currently involved as a potentially responsible party (PRP) in judicial and administrative proceedings initiated on behalf of various state and federal regulatory agencies seeking to clean up 10 sites which have been environmentally impacted (the "sites") and to recover costs they have incurred or will incur as to the sites.

It is impossible at this time to estimate the total cost of remediation for the sites or the company's ultimate share of those costs, primarily because the sites are in various stages of the remediation process and issues remain open at many sites concerning the selection and implementation of the final remedy, the cost of that remedy and the company's liability at a site relative to the liability and viability of the other PRPs. The company has established reserves for the sites in a manner that is consistent with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States for costs associated with such cleanups when those costs are capable of being reasonably estimated. To the best of the company's knowledge, the reserves it has established, \$0.9 and \$1.1 million at December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively, and insurance proceeds that are available to the company are sufficient to cover the company's liability. The company further believes its insurers have the financial ability to pay any such covered claims, and there are viable PRPs at each of the sites which have the financial ability to pay their respective shares of liability at the sites. The company believes that any environmental claims in excess of reserves, insurance proceeds and indemnified amounts will not have a material effect on its financial position or results of operations.

In addition to those sites, the company is involved in two other environmental matters. The first is a matter the company previously reported which involves a former mine in Colorado that is being remediated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The State of Colorado appealed the trial court's decision to dismiss the State's claims against the company to recover its costs associated with remediation of the mine site. The Court of Appeals reversed the order dismissing those claims and remanded the matter back to the trial court. The company believes that the claims against it will ultimately be dismissed because the company was neither an "owner" nor "operator" of the site, but was merely a stockholder in a mining corporation that worked the mine from 1936 to 1942. As such, it would have no liability under applicable environmental laws to the State or any other party. The second matter involves a notification by a private party in October 2003 that it intends to bring a lawsuit against the company and other companies involved in mining operations in Colorado that caused damage to the private party's land. The claimant has taken no further action with respect to this claim. In the event such further action is taken, the company expects that any claims brought against it by the private party property owner will also be ultimately dismissed because, as with the case discussed immediately above, the company was merely a stockholder in mining corporations that worked the mines involved in this claim from 1936 to 1941 and was neither an "owner" nor "operator" of the site.

The company is the primary lessee on a facility lease in Corydon, Indiana related to a business sold to Tower Automotive, Inc. (Tower). The lease has annual payments of \$1.2 million and expires in February 2010. The company entered into a sublease arrangement with Tower in 1997 with the same terms and conditions as the company lease. Tower filed for bankruptcy on February 2, 2005. The amount of liability, if any, to the company related to the sublease arrangement is undeterminable at this time.

With respect to non-environmental claims, the company has self-insured a portion of its product liability loss exposure and other business risks for many years. The company has established reserves which it believes are adequate to cover incurred claims. For the year ended December 31, 2004, the company had \$125 million of product liability insurance for individual losses in excess of \$5 million. The company periodically reevaluates its exposure on claims and makes adjustments to its reserves as appropriate.

13. Operations by Segment

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

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

Years ended December 31 (dollars in millions)	Net Earnings			Net Sales		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
Electrical Products	\$ 51.5	\$ 54.2	\$ 57.6	\$ 860.7	\$ 824.6	\$ 790.4
Water Systems	<u>36.8</u>	<u>57.2</u>	<u>58.4</u>	<u>792.4</u>	<u>706.1</u>	<u>678.7</u>
Total segments – operating earnings	88.3	111.4	116.0	<u>\$ 1,653.1</u>	<u>\$ 1,530.7</u>	<u>\$ 1,469.1</u>
General corporate and research and development expenses	(27.3)	(20.2)	(23.7)			
Interest expense	<u>(13.5)</u>	<u>(12.2)</u>	<u>(13.9)</u>			
Earnings before income taxes	47.5	79.0	78.4			
Provision for income taxes	<u>(12.1)</u>	<u>(26.8)</u>	<u>(27.1)</u>			
Net earnings	<u>\$ 35.4</u>	<u>\$ 52.2</u>	<u>\$ 51.3</u>			

There were no sales to customers exceeding 10% of consolidated net sales in 2004. Net sales of the Electrical Products segment include sales to York International Corporation of \$157.3 and \$173.3 million in 2003 and 2002, respectively.

Assets, depreciation and capital expenditures by segment

(dollars in millions)	Total Assets (December 31)			Depreciation and Amortization (Years Ended December 31)			Capital Expenditures (Years Ended December 31)		
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002
Electrical Products	\$ 738.4	\$ 732.1	\$ 697.4	\$ 33.3	\$ 33.7	\$ 33.1	\$ 27.9	\$ 27.3	\$ 27.0
Water Systems	<u>488.5</u>	<u>466.8</u>	<u>434.7</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>16.9</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>18.6</u>
Total segments	1,226.9	1,198.9	1,132.1	53.1	51.3	50.0	47.8	48.1	45.6
Corporate assets	<u>85.9</u>	<u>81.0</u>	<u>92.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.7</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0.7</u>
Total	<u>\$ 1,312.8</u>	<u>\$ 1,279.9</u>	<u>\$ 1,224.9</u>	<u>\$ 53.9</u>	<u>\$ 52.1</u>	<u>\$ 50.7</u>	<u>\$ 48.5</u>	<u>\$ 48.6</u>	<u>\$ 46.3</u>

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

13. Operations by Segment (continued)

Net sales and long-lived assets by geographic location

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

(dollars in millions)	Long-lived Assets			Net Sales			
	2004	2003	2002	2004	2003	2002	
United States	\$ 254.5	\$ 267.1	\$ 283.0	United States	\$ 1,384.8	\$ 1,295.9	\$ 1,282.9
Mexico	111.0	110.3	102.7	Foreign	268.3	234.8	186.2
China	36.6	32.5	26.6	Total	\$ 1,653.1	\$ 1,530.7	\$ 1,469.1
Other Foreign	12.5	11.4	9.8				
Total	\$ 414.6	\$ 421.3	\$ 422.1				

14. Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

(dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter	
	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003	2004	2003
Net sales	\$416.5	\$387.9	\$437.3	\$417.6	\$389.9	\$356.4	\$409.4	\$368.8
Gross profit	78.1	78.2	88.4	83.8	62.0	61.5	69.5	75.2
Net earnings	10.7	13.7	17.3	19.8	3.0	6.0	4.4	12.7
Net earnings per share								
Basic	.37	.47	.59	.68	.10	.21	.16	.43
Diluted	.36	.46	.58	.67	.10	.20	.15	.42
Common dividends declared	.15	.14	.15	.14	.16	.15	.16	.15

Net earnings per share are computed separately for each period and, therefore, the sum of such quarterly per share amounts may differ from the total for the year.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

We have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control, that A. O. Smith Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). A. O. Smith Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, management's assessment that A. O. Smith Corporation maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the COSO criteria. Also, in our opinion, A. O. Smith Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of A. O. Smith Corporation as of December 31, 2004 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive earnings, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004 and our report dated January 31, 2005 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
January 31, 2005

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

None.

ITEM 9A – CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Our chief executive officer and chief financial officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2004, and have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were adequate and effective to ensure that material information relating to the company and its consolidated subsidiaries would be made known to them by others within those entities.

Changes in internal controls

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

Management Report on Internal Control

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

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

A. O. Smith Corporation management assessed the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2004. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment we believe that, as of December 31, 2004, the company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

A. O. Smith Corporation's independent auditors have issued an audit report on our assessment of the company's internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page 38.

PART III

ITEM 10 - DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information included under the headings “Election of Directors” and “Board Committees” as it relates to the Audit Committee and Report of the Audit Committee in the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) is incorporated herein by reference. The information required regarding Executive Officers of the company is included in Part I of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the caption “Executive Officers of the Company.”

The company has a separately designated Audit Committee on which Gene C. Wulf, Dennis J. Martin and Mark D. Smith serve, with Mr. Wulf as Chairperson. All members are independent under applicable SEC and NYSE rules; Mr. Wulf is an “audit committee financial expert” in accordance with SEC rules.

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

The information included under the heading “Compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act” in the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11 - EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information included under the heading “Executive Compensation” in the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) is incorporated herein by reference, except for the information required by paragraphs (i), (k) and (l) of Item 402(a)(8) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 12 - SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The information included under the headings “Principal Stockholders” and “Security Ownership of Directors and Management” in the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13 - CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information included under the heading “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” in the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14 - PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information required by Item 14 of this Form and the Audit Committee’s pre-approval policy regarding the engagement of the principal accountant are incorporated herein by reference from the company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission under Regulation 14A within 120 days after the end of the registrant’s fiscal year) under the heading “Report of the Audit Committee.”

PART IV

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

(a) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

Form 10-K
Page Number

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

Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2004 and 2003.....	17
For each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2004:	
- Consolidated Statement of Earnings.....	18
- Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Earnings (Loss).....	18
- Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	19
- Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity.....	20
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.....	21 - 36

The following consolidated financial statement schedule of A. O. Smith Corporation is included in Item 15(d):

Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.....	44
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Schedules not included have been omitted because they are not applicable.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

On October 14, 2004, the Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K, reporting under Items 2.02 and 9.01 announcing the Company's results for the quarter ended September 30, 2004.

On December 20, 2004, the company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K, reporting under Item 5.02(d), announcing that Paul W. Jones was elected on December 17, 2004, to the Board of Directors.

(c) Exhibits - see the Index to Exhibits on pages 41 - 42 of this report.

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

Management contracts and compensatory plans and arrangements required to be filed as exhibits pursuant to Item 15(c) of Form 10-K are listed as Exhibits 10(a) through 10(h) in the Index to Exhibits.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>
(3)(i)	Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation as amended April 5, 1995, incorporated by reference to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1995, and as further amended on February 5, 1996, and incorporated by reference to the annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995.
(3)(ii)	By-laws of the corporation as amended October 7, 1997, incorporated by reference to the quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1997.
(4)	<p>(a) Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the corporation as amended April 5, 1995, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to the corporation's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1995 (File No. 1-475).</p> <p>(b) Credit Agreement, dated as of June 10, 2004, among A. O. Smith Corporation, various financial institutions, M&I Marshall & Ilsley Bank, U.S. Bank National Association and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Co-Documentation Agents, and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4 to the corporation's quarterly report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2004.</p> <p>(c) The corporation has instruments that define the rights of holders of long-term debt that are not being filed with this Registration Statement in reliance upon Item 601(b)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K. The Registrant agrees to furnish to the Securities and Exchange Commission, upon request, copies of these instruments.</p>
(10)	<p>Material Contracts</p> <p>(a) A. O. Smith Corporation 1990 Long-Term Executive Incentive Compensation Plan, as amended, incorporated by reference to the Form S-8 Registration Statement filed by the corporation on December 13, 1994, (Reg. No. 33-56827).</p> <p>(b) A. O. Smith Corporation Long-Term Executive Incentive Compensation Plan incorporated by reference to the Form S-8 Registration Statement filed by the corporation on December 8, 1999, (Reg. No. 333-92329).</p> <p>(c) A. O. Smith Combined Executive Incentive Compensation Plan, incorporated by reference as Exhibit A to the Proxy Statement filed on March 4, 2002, for the April 8, 2002, Annual Meeting of Stockholders.</p> <p>(d) Separation Agreement dated June 14, 2004 by and between A. O. Smith Corporation and Donald M. Heinrich.</p>

INDEX TO EXHIBITS (continued)

Exhibit
Number

Description

- (10) (e) Executive Life Insurance Plan, incorporated by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.
- (f) Corporate Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended, incorporated by reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1992.
- (g) Executive Supplemental Pension Plan incorporated by Reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.
- (h) Supplemental Profit Sharing Plan, incorporated by Reference to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001.
- (21) Subsidiaries.
- (23) Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
- (31.1) Certification by the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, dated February 23, 2004.
- (31.2) Certification by the Senior Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, dated February 23, 2004.
- (32) Written Statement of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.

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 behalf of the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

A. O. SMITH CORPORATION

By: /s/ Robert J. O'Toole
Robert J. O'Toole
Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 15, 2005

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below as of February 15, 2005 by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<i>Name and Title</i>	<i>Signature</i>
ROBERT J. O'TOOLE Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer	<u>/s/ Robert J. O'Toole</u> Robert J. O'Toole
PAUL W. JONES Director, President and Chief Operating Officer	<u>/s/ Paul W. Jones</u> Paul W. Jones
KENNETH W. KRUEGER Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	<u>/s/ Kenneth W. Krueger</u> Kenneth W. Krueger
JOHN J. KITA Vice President, Treasurer and Controller	<u>/s/ John J. Kita</u> John J. Kita
RONALD D. BROWN Director	<u>/s/ Ronald D. Brown</u> Ronald D. Brown
WILLIAM F. BUEHLER Director	<u>/s/ William F. Buehler</u> William F. Buehler
DENNIS J. MARTIN Director	<u>/s/ Dennis J. Martin</u> Dennis J. Martin
BRUCE M. SMITH Director	<u>/s/ Bruce M. Smith</u> Bruce M. Smith
MARK D. SMITH Director	<u>/s/ Mark D. Smith</u> Mark D. Smith
GENE C. WULF Director	<u>/s/ Gene C. Wulf</u> Gene C. Wulf

A. O. SMITH CORPORATION

SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

(In millions)

Years ended December 31, 2004, 2003 and 2002

<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at Beginning of Year</u>	<u>Charged to Costs and Expenses¹</u>	<u>Acquisition of Businesses</u>	<u>Deductions²</u>	<u>Balance at End of Year</u>
2004:					
Valuation allowance for trade and notes receivable	\$ 4.2	\$ 1.1	\$ -	\$ (0.7)	\$ 4.6
2003:					
Valuation allowance for trade and notes receivable	4.8	0.8	0.3	(1.7)	4.2
2002:					
Valuation allowance for trade and notes receivable	4.9	2.6	(0.6)	(2.1)	4.8

¹Provision based upon estimated collection.

²Uncollectible amounts/expenditures charged against the reserve.

Exhibit 21

SUBSIDIARIES

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

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

Exhibit 23

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements (Form S-8 Nos. 33-37878, 33-56827, 333-05799, 333-92329 and 333-92482) pertaining to the A. O. Smith Corporation 1990 Long-Term Executive Incentive Compensation Plan, the A. O. Smith Corporation Long-Term Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and the A. O. Smith Combined Executive Incentive Compensation Plan and in the related prospectuses of our reports dated January 31, 2005, with respect to the consolidated financial statements and schedule of A. O. Smith Corporation, A. O. Smith Corporation management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of A. O. Smith Corporation, included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2004.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
February 15, 2005

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Robert J. O'Toole, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, certify that:

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

Date: February 15, 2005

/s/ Robert J. O'Toole
Robert J. O'Toole
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Kenneth W. Krueger, Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, certify that:

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

Date: February 15, 2005

/s/ Kenneth W. Krueger
Kenneth W. Krueger
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32

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

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

- (1) the Annual Report on Form 10-K of A. O. Smith Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2004 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of A. O. Smith Corporation.

Date: February 15, 2005

/s/ Robert J. O'Toole

Robert J. O'Toole
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Kenneth W. Krueger

Kenneth W. Krueger
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RONALD D. BROWN^{3, 4}
Chairman, President
and Chief Executive Officer
Milacron Inc.
Elected to board in 2001

WILLIAM F. BUEHLER^{3, 4}
Retired Vice Chairman –
Board of Directors
Xerox Corporation
Elected to board in 1998

PAUL W. JONES
President and
Chief Operating Officer
Elected to board in 2004

DENNIS J. MARTIN^{1, 3, 4}
Chairman, President
and Chief Executive Officer
General Binding Corporation
Elected to board in 2004

ROBERT J. O'TOOLE²
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer
Elected to board in 1986

BRUCE M. SMITH^{2, 4}
Chairman, President
and Chief Executive Officer
Smith Investment Company
Elected to board in 1995

MARK D. SMITH¹
Business Manager
Strattec Security Corporation
Elected to board in 2001

GENE C. WULF¹
Chief Financial Officer,
Vice President and Treasurer
Bemis Company, Inc.
Elected to board in 2003

Director Emeritus

LLOYD B. SMITH
Retired Chairman
Elected to board
in 1945

¹ *Audit Committee*

² *Investment Policy Committee
(Employee Benefit Trust Funds)*

³ *Nominating and
Governance Committee*

⁴ *Personnel and
Compensation Committee*

CORPORATE OFFICERS

ROBERT J. O'TOOLE
Chairman and
Chief Executive Officer

PAUL W. JONES
President and
Chief Operating Officer

KENNETH W. KRUEGER
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

CHRISTOPHER L. MAPES
Senior Vice President

RONALD E. MASSA
Senior Vice President

RANDALL S. BEDNAR
Vice President –
Information Technology

DR. CHARLES J. BISHOP
Vice President –
Corporate Technology

MICHAEL J. COLE
Vice President – Asia

JOHN J. KITA
Vice President,
Treasurer and Controller

ALBERT E. MEDICE
Vice President – Europe

MARK A. PETRARCA
Vice President –
Human Resources
and Public Affairs

STEVE W. RETTLER
Vice President –
Business Development

W. DAVID ROMOSER
Vice President,
General Counsel
and Secretary

PATRICIA K. ACKERMAN
Assistant Treasurer

KENNETH J. MACIOLEK
Associate General
Counsel and
Assistant Secretary

COMPANY SECURITIES AND OPERATING COMPANIES



A. O. Smith Corporation's Common Stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol AOS.

CORPORATE DATA

WORLD HEADQUARTERS

A. O. Smith Corporation
11270 West Park Place
P.O. Box 245008
Milwaukee, WI 53224-9508
(414) 359-4000
www.aosmith.com

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Analyst inquiries should be directed to:
Craig Watson
Director of Investor Relations
(414) 359-4009
cwatson@aosmith.com

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP
875 East Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53202

REGISTRAR, STOCK TRANSFER AGENT, DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT AGENT (for both classes of stock)

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
Shareowner Services™
161 N. Concord Exchange Street
South St. Paul, MN 55075
(800) 468-9716
www.wellsfargo.com/shareownerservices

ANNUAL MEETING

The 2005 annual meeting of shareholders will be held on April 11, 2005, at:
Hotel du Pont
11th & Market Streets
Wilmington, DE

DIVISIONS

ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Christopher L. Mapes, President
Tipp City, OH (Headquarters)
Acuña, Mexico
Bray, Ireland
Budapest, Hungary
Changzhou, China
Gainsborough, England
Juarez, Mexico
LaVergne, TN
McMinnville, TN
Mebane, NC
Monterrey, Mexico
Mt. Sterling, KY
Owosso, MI
Scottsville, KY
Shenzhen, China
Suzhou, China
Taizhou, China
Upper Sandusky, OH
Winchester, KY

WATER PRODUCTS COMPANY

Ronald E. Massa, President
Ashland City, TN (Headquarters)
Alsip, IL
Charlotte, NC
Cookeville, TN
El Paso, TX
Florence, KY
Franklin, TN
Juarez, Mexico
McBee, SC
Nanjing, China
Renton, WA
Stratford, Canada
Veldhoven, The Netherlands

CERTIFICATIONS

The company has filed as exhibits to its Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, the certifications of its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The company submitted to the New York Stock Exchange during 2004 the Annual CEO Certification required by Section 303A.12(a) of the New York Stock Exchange Listed Company Manual.



P.O. Box 245008

Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53224-9508

<http://www.aosmith.com>