

MANITOWOC CO INC
Form 10-K
March 01, 2010
[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
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, 2009

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 1-11978

The Manitowoc Company, Inc.

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(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Wisconsin
(State or other jurisdiction
of incorporation)

**2400 South 44th Street,
Manitowoc, Wisconsin**
(Address of principal executive offices)

39-0448110
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

54221-0066
(Zip Code)

(920) 684-4410

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value	New York Stock Exchange
Common Stock Purchase Rights	

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Act. Yes o No x

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes x No o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes o No o

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.
o

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

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Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller
reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

The Aggregate Market Value on June 30, 2009, of the registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$682,759,000 based on the closing per share price of \$5.23 on that date.

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's Common Stock as of January 29, 2010, the most recent practicable date, was 130,739,028.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement, to be prepared and filed for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders, dated March 25, 2010 (the 2010 Proxy Statement), are incorporated by reference in Part III of this report.

See Index to Exhibits immediately following the signature page of this report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

THE MANITOWOC COMPANY, INC.

Index to Annual Report on Form 10-K

For the Year Ended December 31, 2009

	PAGE
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Item 1</u> <u>Business</u>	3
<u>Item 1A</u> <u>Risk Factors</u>	11
<u>Item 1B</u> <u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	15
<u>Item 2</u> <u>Properties</u>	15
<u>Item 3</u> <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	17
<u>Executive Officers of Registrant</u>	17
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 5</u> <u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	18
<u>Item 6</u> <u>Selected Financial Data</u>	19
<u>Item 7</u> <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	21
<u>Item 7A</u> <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk</u>	42
<u>Item 8</u> <u>Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	42
<u>Item 9</u> <u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	102
<u>Item 9A</u> <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	102
<u>Item 9B</u> <u>Other Information</u>	103
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>Item 10</u> <u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	103
<u>Item 11</u> <u>Executive Compensation</u>	103
<u>Item 12</u> <u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	103
<u>Item 13</u> <u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	103
<u>Item 14</u> <u>Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	103
<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>Item 15</u> <u>Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	103

Table of Contents

PART I

Item 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

The Manitowoc Company, Inc. (referred to as the company, MTW, Manitowoc, we, our, and us) was founded in 1902. We are a multi-industry, capital goods manufacturer operating in two principal markets: Cranes and Related Products (Crane) and Foodservice Equipment (Foodservice). Crane is recognized as one of the world's leading providers of engineered lifting equipment for the global construction industry, including lattice-boom cranes, tower cranes, mobile telescopic cranes, and boom trucks. Foodservice is one of the world's leading innovators and manufacturers of commercial foodservice equipment serving the ice, beverage, refrigeration, food-preparation, cooking needs of restaurants, convenience stores, hotels, healthcare, and institutional applications. We have over a 100-year tradition of providing high-quality, customer-focused products and support services to our markets. For the year ended December 31, 2009 we had net sales of approximately \$3.8 billion.

Our Crane business is a global provider of engineered lift solutions, offering one of the broadest product lines of lifting equipment in our industry. We design, manufacture, market, and support a comprehensive line of lattice boom crawler cranes, mobile telescopic cranes, tower cranes, and boom trucks. Our Crane products are principally marketed under the Manitowoc, Grove, Potain, National, Shuttlelift, Dongyue, and Crane Care brand names and are used in a wide variety of applications, including energy and utilities, petrochemical and industrial projects, infrastructure development such as road, bridge and airport construction, and commercial and high-rise residential construction.

On October 27, 2008, we completed our acquisition of Enodis plc (Enodis), a global leader in the design and manufacture of innovative equipment for the commercial foodservice industry. The \$2.7 billion acquisition, inclusive of the purchase of outstanding shares and rights to shares, acquired debt, the settlement of hedges related to the acquisition and transaction fees, is the largest and most recent acquisition for the company and has positioned Manitowoc among the world's leading designers and manufacturers of commercial foodservice equipment. Our Foodservice products are marketed under the Manitowoc, Garland, U.S. Range, Convotherm, Cleveland, Lincoln, Merrychef, Frymaster, Delfield, Kolpak, Kysor Panel, Kysor Warren, Jackson, Servend, Multiplex, and Manitowoc Beverage System brand names. Our Foodservice capabilities now span refrigeration, ice-making, cooking, food-preparation, and beverage-dispensing technologies, and allow us to be able to equip entire commercial kitchens and serve the world's growing demand for food prepared away from home. See further details related to the acquisition at Note 3, Acquisitions.

In order to secure clearance for the acquisition of Enodis from various regulatory authorities including the European Commission and the United States Department of Justice, the company agreed to sell substantially all of Enodis' global ice machine operations following completion of the transaction. On May 15, 2009, the company completed the sale of the Enodis global ice machine operations to Braveheart Acquisition, Inc., an affiliate of Warburg Pincus Private Equity X, L.P., for \$160 million. The businesses sold were operated under the Scotsman, Ice-O-Matic, Simag, Barline, Icematic, and Oref brand names. The company also agreed to sell certain non-ice businesses of Enodis located in Italy that are operated under the Tecnomac and Icematic brand names. Prior to disposal, the antitrust clearances required that the ice businesses were treated as standalone operations, in competition with the company. The results of these operations have been classified as discontinued operations.

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On December 31, 2008, the company completed the sale of its Marine segment to Fincantieri Marine Group Holdings Inc., a subsidiary of Fincantieri Cantieri Navali Italiani SpA. The sale price in the all-cash deal was approximately \$120 million. The company is reporting the Marine segment as a discontinued operation for financial reporting purposes.

Our principal executive offices are located at 2400 South 44th Street, Manitowoc, Wisconsin 54220.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION ABOUT BUSINESS SEGMENTS

The following is financial information about the Crane and Foodservice segments for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K, except that certain expenses are not allocated to the segments. These unallocated expenses are corporate overhead, amortization expense of intangible assets with definite lives, interest expense, and income tax expense. The company evaluates segment performance based upon profit and loss before the aforementioned expenses. Restructuring costs separately identified in the Consolidated Statements of Operations are included as reductions to the respective segment's operating earnings for each year below. Amounts are shown in millions of dollars.

Table of Contents

	2009		2008		2007
Net sales from continuing operations:					
Crane	\$ 2,285.0	\$	3,882.9	\$	3,245.7
Foodservice	1,497.6		620.1		438.3
Total	\$ 3,782.6	\$	4,503.0	\$	3,684.0
Operating earnings (loss) from continuing operations:					
Crane	\$ 145.0	\$	555.6	\$	470.5
Foodservice	174.3		56.8		61.3
Corporate	(44.4)		(51.7)		(48.2)
Amortization expense	(39.5)		(11.6)		(5.8)
Gain on sale of parts line					3.3
Goodwill impairment	(548.8)				
Intangible asset impairment	(151.2)				
Restructuring expense	(39.6)		(21.7)		
Integration expense	(3.6)		(7.6)		
Loss on sale of product lines	(3.4)				
Pension settlements					(5.3)
Total	\$ (511.2)	\$	519.8	\$	475.8
Capital expenditures:					
Crane	\$ 51.5	\$	129.4	\$	103.7
Foodservice	18.4		10.9		3.7
Corporate	2.6		10.0		5.4
Total	\$ 72.5	\$	150.3	\$	112.8
Total depreciation:					
Crane	\$ 55.3	\$	66.3	\$	70.4
Foodservice	33.5		12.4		8.0
Corporate	2.8		1.5		1.8
Total	\$ 91.6	\$	80.2	\$	80.2
Total assets:					
Crane	\$ 1,738.4	\$	2,223.7	\$	1,958.0
Foodservice	2,279.5		3,389.4		341.5
Corporate	260.8		473.0		571.9
Total	\$ 4,278.7	\$	6,086.1	\$	2,871.4

Table of Contents**PRODUCTS AND SERVICES**

We sell our products categorized in the following business segments:

Business Segment	Percentage of 2009 Net Sales	Key Products	Key Brands
Cranes and Related Products	60%	Lattice-boom Cranes: which include crawler and truck mounted lattice-boom cranes, and crawler crane attachments; Tower Cranes: which include top slewing luffing jib, topless, and self-erecting tower cranes; Mobile Telescopic Cranes: including rough terrain, all-terrain, truck mounted and industrial cranes; Boom Trucks: which include telescopic and articulated boom trucks; Parts and Service: which include replacement parts, product services and crane rebuilding and remanufacturing services.	Manitowoc Potain Grove National Shuttlelift Dongyue Crane Care
Foodservice Equipment	40%	Primary cooking and warming equipment; Ice-cube machines, ice flaker machines and storage bins; Refrigerator and Freezer Equipment; Warewashing Equipment; Beverage Dispensers and related products; serving and storage equipment; and food preparation equipment.	Cleveland Convotherm Delfield Frymaster Garland Jackson Kolpak Kysor Panel Systems Kysor Warren Lincoln Manitowoc Merrychef Multiplex

Cranes and Related Products

Our Crane segment designs, manufactures and distributes a diversified line of crawler mounted lattice-boom cranes, which we sell under the Manitowoc name. Our Crane segment also designs and manufactures a diversified line of top slewing and self erecting tower cranes, which we sell under the Potain name. We design and manufacture mobile telescopic cranes, which we sell under the Grove, Shuttlelift, and Dongyue names, and a comprehensive line of hydraulically powered telescopic boom trucks, which we sell under the National Crane brand name. We also provide crane product parts and services, and crane rebuilding, remanufacturing, and training services which are delivered under the Manitowoc Crane Care brand name. In some cases our products are manufactured for us or distributed for us under strategic alliances. Our crane products are used in a wide variety of applications throughout the world, including energy and utilities, petrochemical and industrial projects, infrastructure development such as road, bridge and airport construction, and commercial and high-rise residential construction. Many of our customers purchase one or more crane(s) together with several attachments to permit use of the crane in a broader range of lifting applications and other operations. Our largest crane model combined with available options has a lifting capacity up to 2,500 U.S. tons. Our primary growth drivers are our strength in energy, infrastructure, construction and petro-chemical related end markets.

Lattice-boom Cranes. Under the Manitowoc brand name we design, manufacture and distribute lattice-boom crawler cranes. Lattice-boom cranes consist of a lattice-boom, which is a fabricated, high-strength steel structure that has four chords and tubular lacings, mounted on a base which is either crawler or truck mounted. Lattice-boom cranes provide higher lifting capacities than a telescopic boom of similar length. The lattice-boom cranes are the only category of crane that can pick and move simultaneously with a full rated load. The lattice-boom sections, together with the crane base, are transported to and erected at a project site.

We currently offer models of lattice-boom cranes with lifting capacities up to 2,500 U.S. tons, which are used to lift material and equipment in a wide variety of applications and end markets, including heavy construction, bridge and highway, duty cycle and

Table of Contents

infrastructure and energy related projects. These cranes are also used by the value-added crane rental industry, which serves all of the above end markets.

Lattice-boom crawler cranes may be classified according to their lift capacity low capacity and high capacity. Low capacity crawler cranes with 150-U.S. ton capacity or less are often utilized for general construction and duty cycle applications. High capacity crawler cranes with greater than 150-U.S. ton capacity are utilized to lift materials in a wide variety of applications and are often utilized in heavy construction, energy-related, stadium construction, petrochemical work, and dockside applications. We offer five low-capacity models and eight high-capacity models.

We also offer our lattice-boom crawler crane customers various attachments that provide our cranes with greater capacity in terms of height, movement and lifting. Our principal attachments are: MAX-ER attachments, luffing jibs, and RINGER™ attachments. The MAX-ER is a trailing, counterweight, heavy-lift attachment that dramatically improves the reach, capacity and lift dynamics of the basic crane to which it is mounted. It can be transferred between cranes of the same model for maximum economy and occupies less space than competitive heavy-lift systems. A luffing jib is a fabricated structure similar to, but smaller than, a lattice-boom. Mounted at the tip of a lattice-boom, a luffing jib easily adjusts its angle of operation permitting one crane with a luffing jib to make lifts at additional locations on the project site. It can be transferred between cranes of the same model to maximize utilization. A RINGER attachment is a high-capacity lift attachment that distributes load reactions over a large area to minimize ground-bearing pressure. It can also be more economical than transporting and setting up a larger crane.

Tower Cranes. Under the Potain brand name we design and manufacture tower cranes utilized primarily in the building and construction industry. Tower cranes offer the ability to lift and distribute material at the point of use more quickly and accurately than other types of lifting machinery without utilizing substantial square footage on the ground. Tower cranes include a stationary vertical tower and a horizontal jib with a counterweight, which is placed near the vertical tower. A cable runs through a trolley which is on the jib, enabling the load to move along the jib. The jib rotates 360 degrees, thus increasing the crane's work area. Unless using a remote control device, operators occupy a cabin, located where the jib and tower meet, which provides superior visibility above the worksite. We offer a complete line of tower crane products, including top slewing, luffing jib, topless, self-erecting, and special cranes for dams, harbors and other large building projects. Top slewing cranes are the most traditional form of tower cranes. Self-erecting cranes are bottom slewing cranes which have counterweight located at the bottom of the tower and are able to be erected, used and dismantled on job sites without assist cranes.

Top slewing tower cranes have a tower and multi-sectioned horizontal jib. These cranes rotate from the top of their mast and can increase in height with the project. Top slewing cranes are transported in separate pieces and assembled at the construction site in one to three days depending on the height. We offer 22 models of top slewing tower cranes with maximum jib lengths of 85 meters and lifting capabilities ranging between 40 and 3,600 meter-tons. These cranes are generally sold to medium to large building and construction groups, as well as rental companies.

Topless tower cranes are a type of top slewing crane and, unlike all others, have no cathead or jib tie-bars on the top of the mast. The cranes are utilized primarily when overhead height is constrained or in situations where several cranes are installed close together. We currently offer 15 models of topless tower cranes with maximum jib lengths of 75 meters and lifting capabilities ranging between 90 and 300 meter-tons.

Luffing jib tower cranes, which are a type of top slewing crane, have an angled rather than horizontal jib. Unlike other tower cranes which have a trolley that controls the lateral movement of the load, luffing jib cranes move their load by changing the angle of the jib. The cranes are utilized primarily in urban areas where space is constrained or in situations where several cranes are installed close together. We currently offer

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10 models of luffing jib tower cranes with maximum jib lengths of 60 meters and lifting capabilities ranging between 90 and 600 meter-tons.

Self-erecting tower cranes are mounted on axles or transported on a trailer. The lower segment of the range (Igo cranes up to Igo50) unfolds in four sections, two for the tower and two for the jib. The smallest of our models unfolds in less than 8 minutes; larger models erect in a few hours. Self erecting cranes rotate from the bottom of their mast. We offer 23 models of self erecting cranes with maximum jib lengths of 50 meters and lifting capacities ranging between 10 and 120 meter-tons which are utilized primarily in low to medium rise construction and residential applications.

Mobile Telescopic Cranes. Under the Grove brand name we design and manufacture 35 models of mobile telescopic cranes utilized primarily in industrial, commercial and construction applications, as well as in maintenance applications to lift and move material at job sites. Mobile telescopic cranes consist of a telescopic boom mounted on a wheeled carrier. Mobile telescopic cranes are similar to lattice-boom cranes in that they are designed to lift heavy loads using a mobile carrier as a platform, enabling the crane to move on and around a job site without typically having to re-erect the crane for each particular job. Additionally, many mobile telescopic cranes have the ability to drive between sites, and some are permitted on public roadways. We currently offer the following four types of mobile telescopic cranes capable of reaching tip heights of 427 feet with lifting capacities up to 550 U.S. tons: (i) rough terrain, (ii) all-terrain, (iii) truck mounted, and (iv) industrial.

Table of Contents

Rough terrain cranes are designed to lift materials and equipment on rough or uneven terrain. These cranes cannot be driven on public roadways, and, accordingly, must be transported by truck to a work site. We produce, under the Grove brand name, 7 models of rough terrain cranes capable of tip heights of up to 279 feet and maximum load capacities of up to 130 U.S. tons.

All-terrain cranes are versatile cranes designed to lift materials and equipment on rough or uneven terrain and yet are highly maneuverable and capable of highway speeds. We produce, under the Grove brand name, 15 models of all-terrain cranes capable of tip heights of up to 427 feet and maximum load capacities of up to 550 U.S. tons.

Truck mounted cranes are designed to provide simple set-up and long reach high capacity booms and are capable of traveling from site to site at highway speeds. These cranes are suitable for urban and suburban uses. We produce, under the Grove brand name, 4 models of truck mounted cranes capable of tip heights of up to 237 feet and maximum load capacities of up to 90 U.S. tons.

Industrial cranes are designed primarily for plant maintenance, storage yard and material handling jobs. We manufacture, under the Grove and Shuttlelift brand names, 7 models of industrial cranes. We recently launched a new 25 U.S. ton industrial crane capable of tip heights of up to 94 feet. This new model (YB7725) will take the place of the previous 22 U.S. ton crane.

High Reach Telescopic Hydraulic Cranes. We launched a new crane concept in 2007 for heavy lifts that require a high reach, but with minimal ground space and greatly reduced erection time. The GTK 1100 is a high reach telescopic hydraulic crane that can lift a 77 U.S. ton load up to 394 feet, only requires about six hours to erect and is based on a combination of mobile crane and tower crane technology.

Boom Trucks. We offer our hydraulic boom truck products under the National Crane product line. A boom truck is a hydraulically powered telescopic crane mounted on a conventional truck chassis. Telescopic boom trucks are used primarily for lifting material on a job site. We currently offer, under the National Crane brand name, 15 models of telescoping boom trucks. The largest capacity cranes of this type are capable of reaching maximum heights of 179 feet and have lifting capacity up to 50 U.S. tons.

Backlog. The year-end backlog of crane products includes accepted orders that have been placed on a production schedule that we expect to be shipped and billed during the next year. Manitowoc's backlog of unfilled orders for the Crane segment at December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$572.7 million, \$1,948.0 million and \$2,877.2 million, respectively.

Foodservice Equipment

Our Foodservice Equipment business designs, manufactures and sells primary cooking and warming equipment; ice-cube machines, ice flaker machines and storage bins; refrigerator and freezer equipment; warewashing equipment; beverage dispensers and related products; serving and storage equipment; and food preparation equipment. Our suite of products is used by commercial and institutional foodservice operators such as full service restaurants, quick-service restaurant (QSR) chains, hotels, caterers, supermarkets, convenience stores, business and industry, hospitals, schools and other institutions. We have a presence throughout the world's most significant markets in the following product groups:

Primary Cooking and Warming Equipment. We design, manufacture and sell a broad array of ranges, griddles, grills, combination ovens, convection ovens, conveyor ovens, rotisseries, induction cookers, broilers, tilt fry pans/kettles/skillets, braising pans, cheese melters/salamanders, cook stations, table top and counter top cooking/frying systems, filtering systems, fryers, hotdog grills and steamers, steam jacketed kettles, steamers and toasters. We sell traditional oven, combi oven, convection oven, conveyor oven, accelerated cooking oven, range and grill products under the Garland, Lincoln, Merrychef, U.S. Range, and other brand names. Fryers and frying systems are marketed under the Frymaster and other brand names while steam equipment is manufactured and sold under the Cleveland and Convotherm brands. In addition to cooking, we provide a range of warming, holding, merchandising and serving equipment under the Delfield, Fabristeel, Frymaster, Savory, and other brand names.

Ice-Cube Machines, Ice Flaker Machines, Nugget Ice Machines, Ice Dispensers and Storage Bins. We design, manufacture and sell ice machines under the Manitowoc brand name, serving the foodservice, convenience store, healthcare, restaurant, lodging and other markets. Our ice machines make ice in cube, nugget and flake form, and range in daily production capacities. The ice-cube machines are either self-contained units, which make and store ice, or modular units, which make, but do not store ice. Our ice dispensers generally are paired with our ice making equipment, and dispense ice or ice and water.

Refrigerator and Freezer Equipment. We design, manufacture and sell commercial upright and undercounter refrigerators and freezers, blast freezers, blast chillers and cook-chill systems under the Delfield, McCall, Koolaire and Sadia Refrigeration brand names. We also design, manufacture and sell refrigerated self-serve cases, service deli cases and custom merchandisers as well as standard and customized refrigeration systems under the Kysor/Warren and RDI brand names. We manufacture under the brand names Kolpak, Kysor Panel Systems and Harford-Duracool modular and fully assembled walk-in refrigerators, coolers and freezers and prefabricated cooler and freezer panels for use in the construction of refrigerated storage rooms and environmental systems.

Table of Contents

Warewashing Equipment. Under the brand name Jackson, we design, manufacture and sell warewashing equipment and other equipment including racks and tables. We offer a full range of undercounter dishwashers, door-type dishwashers, conveyor, pot washing and flight-type dishwashers.

Beverage Dispensers and Related Products. We produce beverage dispensers, ice/beverage dispensers, beer coolers, post-mix dispensing valves, backroom equipment and support system components and related equipment for use by QSR chains, convenience stores, bottling operations, movie theaters, and the soft-drink industry. Our beverage and related products are sold under the Servend, Multiplex, TruPour, Manitowoc Beverage Systems and McCann's brand names.

Serving and Storage Equipment. We design, manufacture and sell a range of buffet equipment and stations, cafeteria/buffet equipment stations, bins, boxes, warming cabinets, dish carts, utility carts, counters and counter tops, mixer stands, tray dispensers, display and deli cases, heatlamps, insulated and refrigerated salad/food bars, sneeze guards and warmers. Our equipment stations, cases, food bars and food serving lines are marketed under the Delfield, Viscount and other brand names.

Food Preparation Equipment. We manufacture and distribute food mixing equipment under the Varimixer brand name.

The end customer base for the Foodservice Equipment segment is comprised of a wide variety of foodservice providers, including, but not limited to, large multinational chain restaurants, convenience stores and retail stores; chain and independent casual and family dining restaurants; independent restaurants and caterers; lodging, resort, leisure and convention facilities; health care facilities; schools and universities; large business and industrial customers; and many other foodservice outlets. We cater to some of the largest and most widely recognized multinational businesses in the foodservice and hospitality industries. We do not typically have long term contracts with our customers; however, large chains frequently authorize specific foodservice equipment manufacturers as approved vendors for particular products and thereafter, sales are made locally or regionally to end customers via kitchen equipment suppliers, dealers or distributors. Many large QSR chains refurbish or open a large number of outlets, or implement menu changes requiring investment in new equipment, over a short period of time. When this occurs, these customers often choose a small number of manufacturers whose approved products may or must be purchased by restaurant operators. We work closely with our customers to develop the products they need and to become the approved vendors for these products.

Our end customers often need equipment upgrades that enable them to improve productivity and food safety, reduce labor costs, respond to enhanced hygiene, environmental and menu requirements or reduce energy consumption. These changes often require customized cooking and cooling and freezing equipment. In addition, many restaurants, especially QSRs, seek to differentiate their products by changing their menu and format. We believe that product development is important to our success because a supplier's ability to provide customized or innovative foodservice equipment is a primary factor when customers are making their purchasing decisions. Recognizing the importance of providing innovative products to our customers, we invest significant time and resources into new product research and development.

The Manitowoc Education and Technology Center (ETC) in New Port Richey, Florida contains computer-assisted design platforms, a model shop for on-site development of prototypes, a laboratory for product testing and various display areas for new products. Our test kitchen, flexible demonstration areas and culinary team enable us to demonstrate a wide range of equipment in realistic operating environments, and also support a wide range of menu ideation, food development and sensory testing with our customers and food partners. We also use the ETC to provide training for our customers, marketing representatives, service providers, industry consultants, dealers and distributors.

At our ETC and through outreach programs, we also work directly with our customers to provide customized solutions to meet their precise needs. When a customer requests a new or refined product, our engineering team designs, prototypes, tests, demonstrates, evaluates and refines products in our ETC with our customer. The ETC works together with the new product development teams at our operating companies so that new products incorporate our overall product expertise and technological resources. We also provide a fee-based consulting service through our High Performance Kitchen (HPK) team that interacts with targeted customers to effectively integrate new technology, improve facility operation and labor processes, and to assist in developing optimized kitchens of the future.

Backlog. The backlog for unfilled orders for our Foodservice segment at December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 was not significant because orders are generally filled shortly after receiving the customer order.

Raw Materials and Supplies

The primary raw materials that we use are structural and rolled steel, aluminum, and copper, which are purchased from various domestic and international sources. We also purchase engines and electrical equipment and other semi- and fully-processed materials. Our policy is to maintain, wherever possible, alternate sources of supply for our important materials and parts. We maintain inventories of steel and other purchased material. We have been successful in our goal to maintain alternative sources of raw materials and supplies, and therefore are not dependent on a single source for any particular raw material or supply.

Table of Contents**Patents, Trademarks, and Licenses**

We hold numerous patents pertaining to our Crane and Foodservice products, and have presently pending applications for additional patents in the United States and foreign countries. In addition, we have various registered and unregistered trademarks and licenses that are of material importance to our business and we believe our ownership of this intellectual property is adequately protected in customary fashions under applicable law. No single patent, trademark or license is critical to our overall business.

Seasonality

Typically, the second and third quarters represent our best quarters for our consolidated financial results. In our Crane segment, the northern hemisphere summer represents the main construction season. Customers require new machines, parts, and service during that season. Since the summer brings warmer weather, there is also an increase in the use and replacement of ice machines, as well as new construction and remodeling within the foodservice industry. As a result, distributors build inventories during the second quarter for the increased demand. More recently, the traditional seasonality for our Crane and Foodservice segments has been slightly muted due to more diversified product and geographic end markets as well as the impact that the global economic recession and downturn in our end markets has had on our revenue.

Competition

We sell all of our products in highly competitive industries. We compete in each of our industries based on product design, quality of products and aftermarket support services, product performance, maintenance costs, energy and resource saving, other contributions to sustainability and price. Some of our competitors may have greater financial, marketing, manufacturing or distribution resources than we do. We believe that we benefit from the following competitive advantages: a strong brand name, a reputation for quality products and aftermarket support services, an established network of global distributors and customer relationships, broad product line offerings in the markets we serve, and a commitment to engineering design and product innovation. However, we cannot be certain that our products and services will continue to compete successfully or that we will be able to retain our customer base or improve or maintain our profit margins on sales to our customers. The following table sets forth our primary competitors in each of our business segments:

Business Segment	Products	Primary Competitors
Cranes and Related Products	Lattice-boom Crawler Cranes	Hitachi Sumitomo; Kobelco; Liebherr; Sumitomo/Link-Belt; Terex; XCMG; Fushun; Zoomlion; and Sany
	Tower Cranes	Comansa; Terex Comedil/Peiner; Liebherr; FM Gru; Jaso; Raimondi; Viccaro; Saez; Benezato; Cattaneo; Sichuan Construction Machinery; Shenyang; Zoomlion; Jianglu; and Yongmao
	Mobile Telescopic Cranes	Liebherr; Link-Belt; Terex; Tadano; XCMG; Kato; Locatelli; Marchetti; Luna; Broderson; Valla; Ormig; Bencini; and Zoomlion
	Boom Trucks	

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		Terex; Manitex; Altec; Elliott; Tadano; Fassi; Palfinger; Furukawa; and Hiab
Foodservice Equipment	Ice-Cube Machines, Ice Flaker Machines, Storage Bins	Hoshizaki; Scotsman; Follet; Ice-O-Matic; Brema; Aucma; and Vogt
	Beverage Dispensers and Related Products	Automatic Bar Controls; Celli; Cornelius; Hoshizaki/Lancer Corporation; and Vin Service
	Refrigerator and Freezer Equipment	American Panel; ICS; Nor-Lake; Master-Bilt; Thermo-Kool; Bally; Arctic; Beverage Air; Traulsen; True Foodservice; TurboAir; and Masterbilt
	Primary Cooking Equipment	Ali Group; Electrolux; Dover Industries; Duke; Henny Penny; ITW; Middleby; and Rational
	Serving, Warming and Storage Equipment	Alto Shaam; Cambro; Duke; Hatco; ITW; Middleby; Standex; and Vollrath

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Table of Contents

Food Preparation Equipment	Ali Group; Bizerba; Electrolux; German Knife; Globe; ITW; and Univex
Warewashing Equipment	ADS; Auto-Chlor; Ali Group; Electrolux; Insinger; ITW; Meiko; and Winterhalter

Engineering, Research and Development

Our extensive engineering, research and development capabilities have been key drivers of our success. We engage in research and development activities at each of our significant manufacturing facilities. We have a staff of engineers and technicians on three continents who are responsible for improving existing products and developing new products. We incurred research and development costs of \$59.0 million in 2009, \$40.0 million in 2008 and \$36.1 million in 2007.

Our team of engineers focuses on developing innovative, high performance, low maintenance products that are intended to create significant brand loyalty among customers. Design engineers work closely with our manufacturing and marketing staff, enabling us to identify changing end-user requirements, implement new technologies and effectively introduce product innovations. Close, carefully managed relationships with dealers, distributors and end users help us identify their needs, not only for products, but for the service and support that are critical to their profitable operations. As part of our ongoing commitment to provide superior products, we intend to continue our efforts to design products that meet evolving customer demands and reduce the period from product conception to product introduction.

Employee Relations

As of December 31, 2009, we employed approximately 13,100 people and had labor agreements with 14 union locals in North America. During the fourth quarter of 2008 we added six facilities in North America from the Enodis acquisition that are represented by unions. In addition, we reduced the number of unions by four, with the sale of the Marine segment in December of 2008 and the sale of the Enodis ice machine operations in May of 2009. A large majority of our European employees belong to European trade unions and, during 2008, a contract was signed by all unions for our French crane locations. We have three trade unions in China and one trade union in India. The Indian trade contract expired in June of 2009; a new contract is being negotiated. There were only minor work stoppages during 2008 and 2009 and no work stoppages during 2007. During 2010, we have 4 union contracts expiring at various times that will therefore require renegotiation.

Available Information

We make available, free of charge at our internet site (www.manitowoc.com), our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, our proxy statement and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Our SEC reports can be accessed through the investor relations section of our website. Although some documents available on our website are filed with the SEC, the information generally found on our website is not part of this or any other report we file with or furnish to the SEC.

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The public may read and copy any materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains electronic versions of our reports on its website at www.sec.gov.

Geographic Areas

Net sales from continuing operations and long-lived asset information by geographic area as of and for the years ended December 31 are as follows:

	Net Sales			Long-Lived Assets	
	2009	2008	2007	2009	2008
United States	\$ 1,862.6	\$ 1,896.6	\$ 1,627.4	\$ 457.7	\$ 484.0
Other North America	177.3	127.7	114.1	7.4	7.4
Europe	824.8	1,444.2	1,215.0	264.6	450.2
Asia	279.1	395.0	299.5	76.4	80.0
Middle East	274.6	314.0	183.0	1.8	1.8
Central and South America	155.0	117.4	61.9	0.3	0.6
Africa	88.9	82.8	64.2		
South Pacific and Caribbean	32.2	13.5	16.0	5.2	5.4
Australia	88.1	111.8	102.9	1.2	2.2
Total	\$ 3,782.6	\$ 4,503.0	\$ 3,684.0	\$ 814.6	\$ 1,031.6

Table of Contents

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following are risk factors identified by management that if any events contemplated by the following risks actually occur, then our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Some of our business segments are cyclical or are otherwise sensitive to volatile or variable factors. A downturn or weakness in overall economic activity or fluctuations in those other factors can have a material adverse effect on us.

Historically, sales of products that we manufacture and sell have been subject to cyclical variations caused by changes in general economic conditions and other factors. In particular, the demand for our crane products is cyclical and is impacted by the strength of the economy generally, the availability of financing and other factors that may have an effect on the level of construction activity on an international, national or regional basis. During periods of expansion in construction activity, we generally have benefited from increased demand for our products. Conversely, during recessionary periods, we have been adversely affected by reduced demand for our products. In addition, the strength of the economy generally may affect the rates of expansion, consolidation, renovation and equipment replacement within the restaurant, lodging, convenience store and healthcare industries, which may affect the performance of our Foodservice segment. Furthermore, an economic recession may impact leveraged companies, such as Manitowoc, more than competing companies with less leverage and may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Products in our Crane segment depend in part on federal, state, local and foreign governmental spending and appropriations, including infrastructure, security and defense outlays. Reductions in governmental spending can reduce demand for our products, which in turn can affect our performance. Weather conditions can substantially affect our Foodservice segment, as relatively cool summer weather and cooler-than-normal weather in hot climates tend to decrease sales of ice and beverage dispensers. Our sales depend in part upon our customers replacement or repair cycles. Adverse economic conditions, such as those experienced in fiscal 2009, may cause customers to forego or postpone new purchases in favor of repairing existing machinery.

A substantial portion of our growth has come through acquisitions. We may not be able to identify or complete future acquisitions, which could adversely affect our future growth.

Our growth strategy historically has been based in part upon acquisitions. Our successful growth through acquisitions depends upon our ability to identify and successfully negotiate suitable acquisitions, obtain financing for future acquisitions on satisfactory terms or otherwise complete acquisitions in the future. In addition, our level of indebtedness may increase in the future if we finance other acquisitions with debt. This would cause us to incur additional interest expense and could increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions and limit our ability to service our debt or obtain additional financing. Furthermore, our current leverage position may prevent us from pursuing potential acquisition candidates until we are able to reduce our debt and leverage to a point where additional debt could be incurred to support the financing of such an acquisition. We cannot assure that future acquisitions will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our future success depends on our ability to effectively integrate acquired companies and manage growth.

Our growth has placed, and will continue to place, significant demands on our management, operational and financial resources. We have made significant acquisitions since 1995. Future acquisitions will require integration of the acquired companies' sales and marketing, distribution, manufacturing, engineering, purchasing, finance and administrative organizations. Experience has demonstrated that the successful integration of acquired businesses requires substantial attention from our senior management and the management of the acquired companies, which tends to reduce the time that they have to manage the ongoing business. We are currently in the process of integrating the Enodis acquisition. While we believe we have successfully integrated our acquisitions prior to Enodis and we believe we are on track to complete a successful integration of the Enodis acquisition, we cannot assure you that we will be able to integrate Enodis or any future acquisitions successfully, that the acquired companies will operate profitably or that the intended beneficial effect from these acquisitions will be realized. Our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be materially and adversely affected if we do not successfully integrate Enodis or any other future companies that we may acquire or if we do not manage our growth effectively.

Because we participate in industries that are intensely competitive, our net sales and profits could decline as we respond to competition.

We sell most of our products in highly competitive industries. We compete in each of those industries based on product design, quality of products, quality and responsiveness of product support services, product performance, maintenance costs and price. Some of our competitors may have greater financial, marketing, manufacturing and distribution resources than we do. We cannot be certain that our products and services will continue to compete successfully with those of our competitors or that we will be able to retain our customer base or improve or maintain our profit margins on sales to our customers, any of which could materially and adversely affect

Table of Contents

our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

If we fail to develop new and innovative products or if customers in our markets do not accept them, our results would be negatively affected.

Our products must be kept current to meet our customers' needs. To remain competitive, we therefore must develop new and innovative products on an on-going basis. If we fail to make innovations, or the market does not accept our new products, our sales and results would suffer.

We invest significantly in the research and development of new products. These expenditures do not always result in products that will be accepted by the market. To the extent they do not, whether as a function of the product or the business cycle, we will have increased expenses without significant sales to benefit us. Failure to develop successful new products may also cause potential customers to choose to purchase used equipment, or competitors' products, rather than invest in new products manufactured by us.

Price increases in some materials and sources of supply could affect our profitability.

We use large amounts of steel, stainless steel, aluminum, copper and electronic controls, among other items, in the manufacture of our products. Occasionally, market prices of some of our key raw materials increase significantly. In particular, we have experienced significant increases in steel, aluminum, foam, and copper prices at times in recent periods, which have increased our expenses. If in the future we are not able to reduce product cost in other areas or pass raw material price increases on to our customers, our margins could be adversely affected. In addition, because we maintain limited raw material and component inventories, even brief unanticipated delays in delivery by suppliers including those due to capacity constraints, labor disputes, impaired financial condition of suppliers, weather emergencies or other natural disasters may impair our ability to satisfy our customers and could adversely affect our financial performance.

To better manage our exposures to certain commodity price fluctuations, we regularly hedge our commodity exposures through financial markets. Through this hedging we fix the future price for a portion of these commodities utilized in the production of our products. To the extent that our hedging is not successful in fixing commodity prices that are favorable in comparison to market prices at the time of purchase, we would experience a negative impact on our profit margins compared to the margins we would have realized if these price commitments were not in place, which may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows in future periods.

We increasingly manufacture and sell our products outside of the United States, which may present additional risks to our business.

For the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, approximately 51%, 58% and 56%, respectively, of our net sales were attributable to products sold outside of the United States. Expanding international sales is part of our growth strategy. We acquired 22 major manufacturing facilities with the Enodis acquisition, 16 of which are in North America, 4 are in Europe, and 2 are in Asia. See further detail related to the facilities at Item 2 Properties. International operations generally are subject to various risks, including political, military, religious and economic instability, local labor market conditions, the imposition of foreign tariffs, the impact of foreign government regulations, the effects of income and withholding tax, governmental expropriation, and differences in business practices. We may incur increased costs and experience delays or

disruptions in product deliveries and payments in connection with our international manufacturing, the integration of our new facilities and sales that could cause loss of revenue. Unfavorable changes in the political, regulatory and business climate and currency devaluations of various foreign jurisdictions could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We depend on our key personnel and the loss of these personnel could have an adverse affect on our business.

Our success depends to a large extent upon the continued services of our key executives, managers and skilled personnel. Generally, these employees are not bound by employment or non-competition agreements, and we cannot be sure that we will be able to retain our key officers and employees. We could be seriously harmed by the loss of key personnel if it were to occur in the future.

Our operations and profitability could suffer if we experience problems with labor relations.

As of December 31, 2009, we employed approximately 13,100 people and had labor agreements with 14 union locals in North America. In addition, a large majority of our European employees belong to European trade unions, and we have three trade unions in China and one trade union in India. These collective bargaining or similar agreements expire at various times in each of the next several years. We believe that we have satisfactory relations with our unions and, therefore, anticipate reaching new agreements on satisfactory terms as the existing agreements expire. However, we may not be able to reach new agreements without a work stoppage or strike, and any new agreements that are reached may not be reached on terms satisfactory to us. These risks are heightened by the current economic environment and the headcount reductions we have undertaken over the last 12 months. A prolonged work stoppage or strike at any one of our manufacturing facilities could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations

Table of Contents

and cash flows.

If we fail to protect our intellectual property rights or maintain our rights to use licensed intellectual property, our business could be adversely affected.

Our patents, trademarks and licenses are important in the operation of our businesses. Although we intend to protect our intellectual property rights vigorously, we cannot be certain that we will be successful in doing so. Third parties may assert or prosecute infringement claims against us in connection with the services and products that we offer, and we may or may not be able to successfully defend these claims. Litigation, either to enforce our intellectual property rights or to defend against claimed infringement of the rights of others, could result in substantial costs and in a diversion of our resources. In addition, if a third party would prevail in an infringement claim against us, then we would likely need to obtain a license from the third party on commercial terms, which would likely increase our costs. Our failure to maintain or obtain necessary licenses or an adverse outcome in any litigation relating to patent infringement or other intellectual property matters could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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

Our business exposes us to potential product liability risks that are inherent in the design, manufacture, sale and use of our products, especially our crane products. Certain of our businesses also have experienced claims relating to past asbestos exposure. Neither we nor our affiliates have to date incurred material costs related to these asbestos claims. We vigorously defend ourselves against current claims and intend to do so against future claims. However, a substantial increase in the number of claims that are made against us or the amounts of any judgments or settlements could materially and adversely affect our reputation and our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Some of our products are built under fixed-price agreements; cost overruns therefore can hurt our results.

Some of our work is done under agreements on a fixed-price basis. If we do not accurately estimate our costs, we may incur a loss under these contracts. Even if the agreements have provisions that allow reimbursement for cost overruns, we may not be able to recoup excess expenses.

Strategic divestitures could negatively affect our results.

We regularly review our business units and evaluate them against our core business strategies. In addition, at times we are forced by regulatory authorities to make business divestitures as a result of acquisition transactions. As a result, we regularly consider the divestiture of non-core and non-strategic, or acquisition-related operations or facilities. Depending upon the circumstances and terms, the divestiture of an operation or facility could negatively affect our earnings from continuing operations.

Environmental liabilities that may arise in the future could be material to us.

Our operations, facilities and properties are subject to extensive and evolving laws and regulations pertaining to air emissions, wastewater discharges, the handling and disposal of solid and hazardous materials and wastes, the remediation of contamination, and otherwise relating to health, safety and the protection of the environment. As a result, we are involved from time to time in administrative or legal proceedings relating to environmental and health and safety matters, and have in the past and will continue to incur capital costs and other expenditures relating to such matters.

Based on current information, we believe that any costs we may incur relating to environmental matters will not be material, although we can give no assurances. We also cannot be certain that identification of presently unidentified environmental conditions, more vigorous enforcement by regulatory authorities, or other unanticipated events will not arise in the future and give rise to additional environmental liabilities, compliance costs and/or penalties that could be material. Further, environmental laws and regulations are constantly evolving and it is impossible to predict accurately the effect they may have upon our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We are exposed to the risk of foreign currency fluctuations.

Some of our operations are or will be conducted by subsidiaries in foreign countries. The results of the operations and the financial position of these subsidiaries will be reported in the relevant foreign currencies and then translated into U.S. dollars at the applicable exchange rates for inclusion in our consolidated financial statements, which are stated in U.S. dollars. The exchange rates between many of these currencies and the U.S. dollar have fluctuated significantly in recent years and may fluctuate significantly in the future. Such fluctuations may have a material effect on our results of operations and financial position and may significantly affect the comparability of our results between financial periods.

In addition, we incur currency transaction risk whenever one of our operating subsidiaries enters into a transaction using a different

Table of Contents

currency than its functional currency. We attempt to reduce currency transaction risk whenever one of our operating subsidiaries enters into a transaction using a different currency than its functional currency by:

- matching cash flows and payments in the same currency;
- direct foreign currency borrowing; and
- entering into foreign exchange contracts for hedging purposes.

However, we may not be able to hedge this risk completely or at an acceptable cost, which may adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows in future periods.

Increased or unexpected product warranty claims could adversely affect us.

We provide our customers a warranty covering workmanship, and in some cases materials, on products we manufacture. Our warranty generally provides that products will be free from defects for periods ranging from 12 months to 60 months with certain equipment having longer term warranties. If a product fails to comply with the warranty, we may be obligated, at our expense, to correct any defect by repairing or replacing the defective product. Although we maintain warranty reserves in an amount based primarily on the number of units shipped and on historical and anticipated warranty claims, there can be no assurance that future warranty claims will follow historical patterns or that we can accurately anticipate the level of future warranty claims. An increase in the rate of warranty claims or the occurrence of unexpected warranty claims could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Some of our customers rely on financing with third parties to purchase our products, and we may incur expenses associated with our assistance to customers in securing third party financing.

We rely principally on sales of our products to generate cash from operations. A portion of our sales is financed by third-party finance companies on behalf of our customers. The availability of financing by third parties is affected by general economic conditions, the credit worthiness of our customers and the estimated residual value of our equipment. In certain transactions we provide residual value guarantees and buyback commitments to our customers or the third party financial institutions. Deterioration in the credit quality of our customers or the overall health of the banking industry could negatively impact our customer's ability to obtain the resources needed to make purchases of our equipment or their ability to obtain third-party financing. In addition, if the actual value of the equipment for which we have provided a residual value guaranty declines below the amount of our guaranty, we may incur additional costs, which may negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our leverage may impair our operations and financial condition.

As of December 31, 2009, our total consolidated debt was \$2,172.4 million as compared to consolidated debt of \$2,655.3 million as of December 31, 2008. See further detail related to the debt in Note 11, Debt. Our debt could have important consequences, including increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions; requiring a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations be used for the payment of interest rather than to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate requirements; limiting our ability to obtain additional financing; and limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industries in which we operate.

The agreements governing our debt include covenants that restrict, among other things, our ability to incur additional debt; pay dividends on or repurchase our equity; make investments; and consolidate, merge or transfer all or substantially all of our assets. In addition, our senior credit facility requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial condition tests. Our ability to comply with these covenants may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. These covenants may also require that we take action to reduce our debt or to act in a manner contrary to our business objectives. We cannot be certain that we will meet any future financial tests or that the lenders will waive any failure to meet those tests. See additional discussion in Note 11, Debt.

If we default under our debt agreements, our lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under our debt agreements to be immediately due and payable and could proceed against any collateral securing the debt. Under those circumstances, in the absence of readily-available refinancing on favorable terms, we might elect or be compelled to enter bankruptcy proceedings, in which case our shareholders could lose the entire value of their investment in our common stock.

We are in the process of implementing a global ERP system in our Crane segment.

We are in the process of implementing a new global ERP system in the Crane segment. This system will replace many of our existing operating and financial systems. Such an implementation is a major undertaking both financially and from a management and personnel perspective. Due to current economic conditions we have delayed the previously scheduled implementation timeline for the

Table of Contents

Crane segment ERP system. One business location implemented this system in 2009, but the next business unit is not scheduled to implement this new ERP system until 2012. Should the system not be implemented successfully and within budget, or if the system does not perform in a satisfactory manner, it could be disruptive and adversely affect our operations and results of operations, including the ability of the company to report accurate and timely financial results.

Our inability to recover from natural or man made disaster could adversely affect our business.

Our business and financial results may be affected by certain events that we cannot anticipate or that are beyond our control, such as natural or man-made disasters, national emergencies, significant labor strikes, work stoppages, political unrest, war or terrorist activities that could curtail production at our facilities and cause delayed deliveries and canceled orders. In addition, we purchase components and raw materials and information technology and other services from numerous suppliers, and, even if our facilities were not directly affected by such events, we could be affected by interruptions at such suppliers. Such suppliers may be less likely than our own facilities to be able to quickly recover from such events and may be subject to additional risks such as financial problems that limit their ability to conduct their operations. We cannot assure you that we will have insurance to adequately compensate us for any of these events.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

The company has received no written comments regarding its periodic or current reports from the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that were issued 180 days or more preceding the end of our fiscal year 2009 that remain unresolved.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

The following table outlines the principal facilities we own or lease as of December 31, 2009.

Facility Location	Type of Facility	Approximate Square Footage	Owned/Leased
Cranes and Related Products			
<i>Europe/Asia/Africa</i>			
Wilhelmshaven, Germany	Manufacturing/Office and Storage	410,000	Owned/Leased
Moulins, France	Manufacturing/Office	355,000	Owned/Leased
Charlieu, France	Manufacturing/Office	323,000	Owned/Leased
Presov, Slovak Republic	Manufacturing/Office	295,300	Owned
Zhangjiagang, China	Manufacturing	800,000	Owned
Fanzeres, Portugal	Manufacturing	183,000	Leased
Baltar, Portugal	Manufacturing	68,900	Owned
Pune, India	Manufacturing	190,000	Leased
La Clayette, France	Manufacturing/Office	161,000	Owned/Leased
Niella Tanaro, Italy	Manufacturing	370,016	Owned

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Ecully, France	Office	85,000	Owned
Alfena, Portugal	Office	84,000	Owned
Langenfeld, Germany	Office/Storage and Field Testing	80,300	Leased
Osny, France	Office/Storage/Repair	43,000	Owned
Decines, France	Office/Storage	47,500	Leased
Vaux-en-Velin, France	Office/Workshop	17,000	Owned
Naia, Portugal	Manufacturing	17,000	Owned
Vitrolles, France	Office	16,000	Owned
Buckingham, United Kingdom	Office/Storage	78,000	Leased
Lusigny, France	Crane Testing Site	10,000	Owned
Baudemont, France	Office	8,000	Owned
Singapore	Office/Storage	49,000	Leased
Tai an, China (Joint Venture)	Manufacturing	571,000	Owned
Accra, Ghana	Office	4,265	Leased
Sydney, Australia	Office/Storage	21,500	Leased
Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Office/Workshop	10,000	Leased

Table of Contents

<i>United States</i>			
Shady Grove, Pennsylvania	Manufacturing/Office	1,278,000	Owned
Manitowoc, Wisconsin	Manufacturing/Office	570,000	Owned
Manitowoc, Wisconsin (2)	Office	9,500	Leased
Quincy, Pennsylvania	Manufacturing	36,000	Owned
Bauxite, Arkansas	Manufacturing/Office	22,000	Owned
Port Washington, Wisconsin	Manufacturing	82,000	Owned
Foodservice Equipment			
<i>Europe/Asia</i>			
Hangzhou, China	Manufacturing/Office	260,000	Owned/Leased
London, United Kingdom	Office	4,600	Leased
Egging, Germany	Manufacturing/Office/Warehouse	130,000	Leased
Aldershot, United Kingdom	Manufacturing/Office	20,000	Leased
Halesowen, United Kingdom	Manufacturing/Office	84,000	Leased
Sheffield, United Kingdom	Manufacturing/Office	100,000	Leased
Shanghai, China	Manufacturing/Office/Warehouse	62,500	Leased
Foshan, China	Manufacturing/Office/Warehouse	40,000	Leased
Singapore	Manufacturing/Office/Warehouse	40,000	Leased
Prachinburi, Thailand (Joint Venture)	Manufacturing/Office/Warehouse	80,520	Owned
Samutprakarn, Thailand (Joint Venture)	Office	4,305	Leased
<i>North America</i>			
Manitowoc, Wisconsin	Manufacturing/Office	376,000	Owned
Parsons, Tennessee (2)	Manufacturing	214,000	Owned
Sellersburg, Indiana	Manufacturing/Office	140,000	Owned
La Mirada, California	Manufacturing/Office	77,000	Leased
Aberdeen, Maryland	Manufacturing/Office	67,000	Owned
Los Angeles, California	Manufacturing/Office	90,000	Leased
Los Angeles, California	Manufacturing	29,000	Leased
Tijuana, Mexico	Manufacturing	30,000	Leased
New Port Richey, Florida	Office/Technology Center	42,000	Owned
Goodyear, Arizona	Manufacturing/Office	50,000	Leased
Columbus, Georgia (1)	Manufacturing/Office/Warehouse	540,000	Owned/Leased
Fort Wayne, Indiana	Manufacturing/Office	358,000	Leased
Barbourville, Kentucky	Manufacturing/Office	115,000	Owned
Shreveport, Louisiana (2)	Manufacturing/Office	384,000	Owned
Mt. Pleasant, Michigan	Manufacturing/Office	330,000	Owned
Baltimore, Maryland	Manufacturing/Office	16,000	Leased
Cleveland, Ohio	Manufacturing/Office	180,000	Owned
Freeland, Pennsylvania	Manufacturing/Office	150,000	Owned
Covington, Tennessee	Manufacturing/Office	188,000	Owned
Piney Flats, Tennessee	Manufacturing/Office	110,000	Leased
Fort Worth, Texas	Manufacturing/Office	183,000	Leased
Concord, Ontario, Canada	Manufacturing/Office	116,000	Leased
Mississauga, Ontario, Canada	Manufacturing/Office	155,000	Leased
Corporate			
Manitowoc, Wisconsin	Office	34,000	Owned
Manitowoc, Wisconsin	Office	5,000	Leased
Manitowoc, Wisconsin	Hangar Ground Lease	31,320	Leased

- (1) There are three separate locations within Parsons, Tennessee and Columbus, Georgia.

Table of Contents

(2) There are two separate locations within Parsons, Tennessee; Shreveport, Louisiana; and Manitowoc, Wisconsin.

In addition, we lease sales office and warehouse space for our Crane segment in Breda, The Netherlands; Begles, France; Lille, France; Nantes, France; Toulouse, France; Nice, France; Orleans, France; Persans, France; Parabiago, Italy; Lagenfeld, Germany; Munich, Germany; Budapest, Hungary; Warsaw, Poland; Melbourne, Australia; Brisbane, Australia; Beijing, China; Guangzhou, China; Xi'an, China; Dubai, UAE; Makati City, Philippines; Cavite, Philippines; Harayana, India; New Delhi, India; Hyderabad, India; Seoul, Korea; Moscow, Russia; Netvorice, the Czech Republic; Manitowoc, Wisconsin; Shanghai, China; Monterrey, Mexico; Sao Paulo, Brazil; Barueri, Brazil; Santiago, Chile; and North Las Vegas, Nevada. We lease office and warehouse space for our Foodservice segment in Salem, Virginia; Irwindale, California; Goodyear, Arizona; Miami, Florida; Paris, France; Fleury Merogis, France; Herborn, Germany; Moscow, Russia; Belgium, Netherlands; Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Barcelona, Spain; Naucalpan de Juarez, Mexico; Langley, United Kingdom; and Ecully, France. We also own sales offices and warehouse facilities for our Crane segment in Dole, France and Rouen, France.

See Note 21, Leases, to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K for additional information regarding leases.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Our global operations are governed by laws addressing the protection of the environment and employee safety and health. Under various circumstances, these laws impose civil and criminal penalties and fines, as well as injunctive and remedial relief, for noncompliance. They also may require remediation at sites where company related substances have been released into the environment.

We have expended substantial resources globally, both financial and managerial, to comply with the applicable laws and regulations, and to protect the environment and our workers. We believe we are in substantial compliance with such laws and regulations and we maintain procedures designed to foster and ensure compliance. However, we have been and may in the future be subject to formal or informal enforcement actions or proceedings regarding noncompliance with such laws or regulations, whether or not determined to be ultimately responsible in the normal course of business. Historically, these actions have been resolved in various ways with the regulatory authorities without material commitments or penalties to the company.

For information concerning other contingencies and uncertainties, see Note 17, Contingencies and Significant Estimates, to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Each of the following officers of the company has been elected by the Board of Directors. The information presented is as of March 1, 2010.

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Name	Age	Position With The Registrant	Principal Position Held Since
Glen E. Tellock	49	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2009
Carl J. Laurino	48	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2004
Thomas G. Musial	58	Senior Vice President of Human Resources and Administration	2000
Maurice D. Jones	50	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	2004
Dean J. Nolden	41	Vice President of Finance and Treasurer	2005
Eric P. Etchart	53	Senior Vice President of the Company and President Crane Segment	2007
Michael J. Kachmer	51	Senior Vice President of the Company and President Foodservice Segment	2007

Glen E. Tellock has been the company's chief executive officer since May 2007 and was elected as chairman of the board effective February 13, 2009. He previously served as the senior vice president of The Manitowoc Company, Inc. and president and general manager of the Crane segment since 2002. Earlier, he served as the company's senior vice president and chief financial officer (1999), vice president of finance and treasurer (1998), corporate controller (1992) and director of accounting (1991). Prior to joining

Table of Contents

the company, Mr. Tellock served as financial planning manager with the Denver Post Corporation, and as an audit manager for Ernst & Whinney.

Carl J. Laurino was named senior vice president and chief financial officer in May 2004. He had served as Treasurer since May 2001. Mr. Laurino joined the company in January 2000 as assistant treasurer and served in that capacity until his promotion to treasurer. Previously, Mr. Laurino spent 15 years in the commercial banking industry with Firststar Bank (n/k/a US Bank), Norwest Bank (n/k/a Wells Fargo), and Associated Bank. During that period, Mr. Laurino held numerous positions of increasing responsibility including commercial loan officer with Norwest Bank, Vice President Business Banking with Associated Bank and Vice President and Commercial Banking Manager with Firststar.

Thomas G. Musial has been senior vice president of human resources and administration since 2000. Previously, he was vice president of human resources and administration (1995), manager of human resources (1987), and personnel/industrial relations specialist (1976).

Maurice D. Jones has been general counsel and secretary since 1999 and was elected vice president in 2002 and a senior vice president in 2004. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Jones was a shareholder in the law firm of Davis and Kuelthau, S.C., and served as legal counsel for Banta Corporation.

Dean J. Nolden was named vice president of finance and treasurer in May 2009. He previously served as the vice president and assistant treasurer since 2005. Mr. Nolden joined the company in November 1998 as corporate controller and served in that capacity until his promotion to Vice President Finance and Controller in May 2004. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Nolden spent eight years in public accounting in the audit practice of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. He left that firm in 1998 as an audit manager.

Eric P. Etchart was named senior vice president of The Manitowoc Company, Inc. and president and general manager of the Manitowoc Crane segment in May 2007. Mr. Etchart previously served as executive vice president of the Crane segment for the Asia/Pacific region since 2002. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Etchart served as managing director in the Asia/Pacific region for Potain S.A., as managing director in Italy for Potain S.P.A. and as vice president of international sales and marketing for PPM.

Michael J. Kachmer joined the company in February of 2007 as senior vice president of The Manitowoc Company, Inc. and president and general manager of the Foodservice segment. Prior to joining the company, Mr. Kachmer held executive positions for Culligan International Company since 2000, most recently serving as its chief operating officer. In addition, Mr. Kachmer has held executive and operational roles in a number of global manufacturing companies, including Ball Corporation and Firestone Tire & Rubber.

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The company's common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol MTW. At December 31, 2009, the approximate number of record shareholders of common stock was 3,470.

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The amount and timing of the quarterly dividend is determined by the Board of Directors at its regular meetings each year. On October 26, 2009, the Board of Directors unanimously adopted a resolution switching the company's quarterly common stock cash dividend to an annual common stock cash dividend. Beginning in October 2010, and in its regular fall meetings each year thereafter, the Board of Directors will determine the amount, if any, and timing of the annual dividend for that year. In the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, the company paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.02 in cash for each quarter for a cumulative dividend of \$0.08 per share in 2009 and 2008. In the year ended December 31, 2007, the company paid a quarterly dividend of \$.0175 (adjusted for the stock split in September of 2007) in cash the first two quarters and paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.02 in cash in each of the last two quarters for a cumulative dividend in 2007 of \$0.075 per share.

On July 26, 2007, the Board of Directors authorized a two-for-one split of the company's common stock. Record holders of Manitowoc's common stock at the close of business on August 31, 2007 received on September 10, 2007 one additional share of common stock for every share of Manitowoc common stock they owned as of August 31, 2007. Manitowoc shares outstanding at the close of business on August 31, 2007 totaled 62,787,642. The company's common stock began trading at its post-split price at the beginning of trading on September 11, 2007.

The high and low sales prices of the common stock were as follows for 2009, 2008 and 2007 (amounts have been adjusted for the two-for-one stock split discussed above):

Year Ended December 31	2009			2008			2007		
	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close	High	Low	Close
1st Quarter	\$ 10.19	\$ 2.42	\$ 3.27	\$ 48.90	\$ 30.07	\$ 40.80	\$ 32.64	\$ 25.67	\$ 31.77
2nd Quarter	7.79	3.45	5.26	45.47	30.82	32.53	42.20	31.45	40.19
3rd Quarter	10.45	4.39	9.47	32.00	15.01	15.55	44.96	32.96	44.28
4th Quarter	11.63	8.14	9.97	15.90	4.56	8.66	51.49	37.50	48.83

Table of Contents

Under our current bank credit agreement, we are limited on the amount of dividends we may pay out in any one year. The amount of dividend payments is restricted based on our consolidated total leverage ratio as defined in the credit agreement and is limited along with other restricted payments in aggregate. If the consolidated leverage ratio is less than 2.00 to 1.00, total restricted payments cannot exceed \$75.0 million in any given year. If the consolidated total leverage ratio is greater than or equal to 2.00 to 1.00 but less than 3.00 to 1.00, payments cannot exceed \$35.0 million per year. If the consolidated total leverage ratio is greater than or equal to 3.00 to 1.00 but less than 4.00 to 1.00, total restricted payments cannot exceed \$20.0 million in a year. Lastly, if the consolidated total leverage ratio is greater than or equal to 4.00 to 1.00, total restricted payments are limited to \$10.5 million per year.

Total Return to Shareholders

(Includes reinvestment of dividends)

	Annual Return Percentages				
	Years Ending December 31,				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
The Manitowoc Company, Inc.	34.24%	137.37%	64.65%	(82.19)%	16.77%
S&P 500 Index	4.91%	15.79%	5.49%	(37.00)%	26.46%
S&P 600 Industrial Machinery	9.20%	20.77%	12.18%	(32.86)%	18.68%

Indexed Returns

Years Ending December 31,

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
The Manitowoc Company, Inc.	100.00	134.24	318.63	524.64	93.45	109.12
S&P 500 Index	100.00	104.91	121.48	128.16	80.74	102.11
S&P 600 Industrial Machinery	100.00	109.20	131.89	147.95	99.33	117.88

Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected historical financial data have been derived from the Consolidated Financial Statements of The Manitowoc Company, Inc. The data should be read in conjunction with these financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. Results of the Marine segment in the current and prior periods and the results of substantially all Enodis ice businesses and certain Enodis non-ice businesses in the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2009, have

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Table of Contents

been classified as discontinued in the Consolidated Financial Statements to exclude the results from continuing operations. In addition, the earnings (loss) from discontinued operations include the impact of adjustments to certain retained liabilities for operations sold or closed in periods prior to those presented. For businesses acquired during the time periods presented, results are included in the table from their acquisition date. Amounts are in millions except share and per share data.

	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Net Sales						
Cranes and Related Products	\$ 2,285.0	\$ 3,882.9	\$ 3,245.7	\$ 2,235.4	\$ 1,628.7	\$ 1,248.5
Foodservice Equipment	1,497.6	620.1	438.3	415.4	399.6	377.2
Total	3,782.6	4,503.0	3,684.0	2,650.8	2,028.3	1,625.7
Gross Profit	824.6	1,015.8	861.5	611.3	413.2	330.8
Earnings (Loss) from Operations						
Cranes and Related Products	145.0	555.6	470.5	280.6	115.5	57.0
Foodservice Equipment	174.3	56.8	61.3	56.2	54.9	55.7
Corporate	(44.4)	(51.7)	(48.2)	(42.4)	(24.8)	(21.2)
Amortization expense	(39.5)	(11.6)	(5.8)	(3.3)	(3.1)	(3.1)
Gain on sales of parts line			3.3			
Goodwill impairment	(548.8)					
Intangible asset impairment	(151.2)					
Restructuring expense	(39.6)	(21.7)				
Integration expense	(3.6)	(7.6)				
Loss on sale of product lines	(3.4)					
Pension settlements			(5.3)			
Total	(511.2)	519.8	475.8	291.1	142.5	88.4
Interest expense	(174.0)	(51.6)	(35.1)	(44.9)	(51.7)	(53.4)
Amortization of deferred financing fees	(28.8)	(2.5)	(1.1)	(1.4)	(2.1)	(2.6)
Loss on debt extinguishment	(9.2)	(4.1)	(12.5)	(14.4)	(9.1)	(1.0)
Loss on purchase price hedges		(379.4)				
Other income (expense) - net	17.8	(3.0)	9.8	3.4	3.4	(0.8)
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	(705.4)	79.2	436.9	233.8	83.0	30.6
Provision (benefit) for taxes on income	(58.8)	(19.2)	122.1	74.8	16.6	5.8
Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(646.6)	98.4	314.8	159.0	66.4	24.8
Discontinued operations:						
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(35.9)	(143.4)	21.9	7.2	(6.4)	13.1
Gain (loss) on sale or closure of discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(24.2)	53.1			5.8	1.2
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (706.7)	\$ 8.1	\$ 336.7	\$ 166.2	\$ 65.8	\$ 39.1
Less: Net earnings (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest, net of tax	2.5	(1.9)				
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Manitowoc	(704.2)	10.0	336.7	166.2	65.8	39.1

Amounts attributable to the Manitowoc common shareholders:

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Earnings (loss) from continuing operations	(644.1)	100.3	314.8	159.0	66.4	24.8
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(35.9)	(143.4)	21.9	7.2	(6.4)	13.1
Gain (loss) on sale or closure of discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(24.2)	53.1			5.8	1.2
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Manitowoc	\$ (704.2)	\$ 10.0	\$ 336.7	\$ 166.2	\$ 65.8	\$ 39.1
Cash Flows						
Cash flow from operations	\$ 338.6	\$ 309.0	\$ 244.0	\$ 293.0	\$ 106.7	\$ 57.0
Identifiable Assets						
Cranes and Related Products	\$ 1,738.4	\$ 2,223.7	\$ 1,958.0	\$ 1,572.4	\$ 1,224.7	\$ 1,279.7
Foodservice Equipment	2,279.5	3,389.4				