DYNATRONICS CORP
Form 10QSB
February 14, 2005

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

FORM 10-QSB

(Mark One)

[X] QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended December 31, 2004.

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE EXCHANGE ACT

For the transition period from _________ to _________

Commission File Number: 0-12697

Dynatronics Corporation
(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

Utah	87-0398434
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

7030 Park Centre Drive, Salt Lake City, UT 84121
(Address of principal executive offices)

(801) 568-7000
(Issuer's telephone number)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 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 ___

The number of shares outstanding of the issuer's common stock, no par value, as of February 11, 2005 is 8,969,966.

Transitional Small Business Disclosure Format (Check one): Yes __ No X

DYNATRONICS CORPORATION
FORM 10-QSB
DECEMBER 31, 2004
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page Number

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements..1

Unaudited Balance Sheets
December 31, 2004 and June 30, 2004...1

Unaudited Statements of Income
Three and Six Months Ended December 31, 2004 and 2003...........................2

Unaudited Statements of Cash Flows
Six Months Ended December 31, 2004 and 2003.....................................3

Notes to Unaudited Financial Statements...4

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation..............9

Item 3. Controls and Procedures..16

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits...16

ii

DYNATRONICS CORPORATION
Balance Sheets

Assets	December 31, 2004 (Unaudited)	Ju
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 641,355	
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of $226,581 December 31, 2004 and $182,941 at June 30, 2004	3,681,844	
Other receivables	12,907	
Inventories	4,547,266	
Prepaid expenses	345,890	
Deferred tax asset-current	335,000	
Total current assets	9,564,262	
Property and equipment, net	3,277,679	
Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization of $649,792 at December 31, 2004 and June 30, 2004	789,422	
Other assets	412,458	
	$ 14,043,821	

Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity

Current liabilities:	
Current installments of long-term debt	$ 207,019
Line of credit	1,218,753
Accounts payable	468,128
Accrued expenses	626,648
Accrued payroll and benefit expenses	387,284
Income tax payable	85,810
Total current liabilities	2,993,642
Long-term debt, excluding current installments	1,449,456
Deferred compensation	345,770
Deferred tax liability - noncurrent	150,000
Total liabilities	4,938,868
Stockholders' equity:	
Common stock, no par value. Authorized 50,000,000 shares; issued 8,960,966 shares at December 31, 2004 and 8,956,688 shares at June 30, 2004	2,704,806
Retained earnings	6,400,147
Total stockholders' equity	9,104,953
	$ 14,043,821

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1

DYNATRONICS CORPORATION
Condensed Statements Of Income
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended December 31		Six
	2004	2003	2004
Net sales	$ 5,322,596	5,283,460	10,241
Cost of sales	3,143,577	3,199,056	6,051
Gross profit	2,179,019	2,084,404	4,190
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	1,468,399	1,358,883	2,955
Research and development expenses	275,364	273,147	529
Operating income	435,256	452,374	705

Other income (expense):			
Interest income	929	3,641	1
Interest expense	(38,612)	(44,648)	(74
Other income, net	975	1,349	8
Total other income (expense)	(36,708)	(39,658)	(64
Income before income taxes	398,548	412,716	641
Income tax expense	153,441	157,932	246
Net income	$ 245,107	254,784	394
Basic and diluted net income per common share	$ 0.03	0.03	
Weighted average basic and diluted common shares outstanding (note 2)			
Basic	8,959,180	8,805,369	8,958
Diluted	9,193,826	9,121,419	9,187

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

2

DYNATRONICS CORPORATION
Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

	Six Months December 2004
Cash flows from operating activities:	
Net income	$ 394,455
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment	176,720
Other amortization	3,662
Provision for doubtful accounts	48,000
Provision for inventory obsolescence	138,000
Provision for warranty reserve	75,205
Provision for deferred compensation	14,748
Compensation expense on stock options	9,900
Change in operating assets and liabilities:	
Receivables	70,882
Inventories	2,531
Prepaid expenses and other assets	21,407
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(142,926)
Prepaid income taxes	(114,484)

Net cash provided by operating activities		698,100
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Capital expenditures		(144,316)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Principal payments on long-term debt		(104,376)
Net change in line of credit		(385,782)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock		4,702
Redemption of common stock		-
Net cash used in financing activities		(485,456)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		68,328
Cash at beginning of period		573,027
Cash at end of period	$	641,355
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest	$	74,212
Cash paid for income taxes		361,420
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Common stock issued for consulting services		29,700

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

3

DYNATRONICS CORPORATION
NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
December 31, 2004
(Unaudited)

NOTE 1. PRESENTATION

The financial statements as of December 31, 2004 (unaudited) and June 30, 2004 (audited) and for the three and six months ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 were prepared by the Company without audit pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, all necessary adjustments, which consist only of normal recurring adjustments, to the financial statements have been made to present fairly the financial position and results of operations and cash flows. The results of operations for the respective periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results for the respective complete years. The Company has previously filed with the SEC an annual report on Form 10-KSB which included audited financial statements for the two years ended June 30, 2004 and 2003. It is suggested that the financial statements contained in this filing be read in conjunction with the statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's 10-KSB filing.

NOTE 2. NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Net income per common share is computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares and, as appropriate, dilutive common stock equivalents outstanding during the period. Stock options are considered to be common stock equivalents.

Basic net income per common share is the amount of net income for the period available to each share of common stock outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted net income per common share is the amount of net income for the period available to each share of common stock outstanding during the reporting period and to each share that would have been outstanding assuming the issuance of common shares for all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period.

In calculating net income per common share, the net income was the same for both the basic and diluted calculation. A reconciliation between the basic and diluted weighted-average number of common shares for the three and six months ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 is summarized as follows:

	(Unaudited) Three Months Ended December 31,		(Un Six Mo Dec
	2004	2003	2004
Basic weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period	8,959,180	8,805,369	8,958,528
Weighted average number of dilutive common stock options outstanding during the period	234,646	316,050	228,858
Diluted weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the period	9,193,826	9,121,419	9,187,386

4

NOTE 3. EMPLOYEE STOCK COMPENSATION

The Company employs the footnote disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, as amended by SFAS No. 148, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, an amendment of SFAS Statement No. 123. SFAS No. 123 encourages entities to adopt a fair-value-based method of accounting for stock options or similar equity instruments. However, it also allows an entity to continue measuring compensation cost for stock-based compensation using the intrinsic-value method of accounting prescribed by Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25). The Company has elected to apply the provisions of APB 25; accordingly, no compensation expense has been recognized for the stock option plan. Had compensation expense for the Company's stock option plan been determined based on the fair value at the grant date for awards consistent with the provisions of SFAS No. 123, the Company's results of operations would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated below:

	Three months ended December 31, 2004	Three months end December 31, 20
Net income as reported	$ 245,107	254,7
Less: pro forma adjustment for stock based		
Compensation, net of income tax	(9,277)	(29,4
Pro forma net income	$ 235,830	225,2
Basic net income per share:		
As reported	$ 0.03	0.
Effect of pro forma adjustment	-	
Pro forma	0.03	0.
Diluted net income per share:		
As reported	0.03	0.
Effect of pro forma adjustment	-	
Pro forma	$ 0.03	0.

	Six months ended December 31, 2004	Six months ended December 31, 20
Net income as reported	$ 394,455	415,3
Less: pro forma adjustment for stock based		
Compensation, net of income tax	(18,030)	(58,6
Pro forma net income	$ 376,425	356,7
Basic net income per share:		
As reported	$ 0.04	0.
Effect of pro forma adjustment	-	(0.
Pro forma	0.04	0.
Diluted net income per share:		
As reported	0.04	0.
Effect of pro forma adjustment	-	(0.
Pro forma	$ 0.04	0.

The per share weighted-average fair value of stock options granted for the three months ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was $1.16 and $1.55 per share, and for the six months ended December 31, 2004 and 2003 was $1.26 and $.98 per share, respectively, on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

5

	Three months ended December 31, 2004	Three months ended December 31, 2003
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	3.92%	3.72%
Expected volatility	88%	86%
Expected life	7 years	7 years

	Six months ended December 31, 2004	Six months ended December 31, 2003
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	3.31-4.34%	3.40-3.72%
Expected volatility	87-89%	82-83%
Expected life	5 & 7 years	5 & 7 years

NOTE 4. COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the periods ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, comprehensive income was equal to the net income as presented in the accompanying condensed statements of income.

NOTE 5. INVENTORIES

Inventories consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2004	June 30, 2004
Raw Material	$ 2,841,357	2,906,721
Finished Goods	2,186,860	2,115,469
Inventory Reserve	(480,951)	(334,393)
	$ 4,547,266	4,687,797

NOTE 6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment were as follows:

	December 31, 2004	June 30, 2004
Land	$ 354,744	354,743
Buildings	2,918,837	2,899,729
Machinery and equipment	1,763,222	1,753,220
Office equipment	916,502	801,297
Vehicles	80,680	80,680

	6,033,985	5,889,669
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	2,756,306	2,579,586
	$ 3,277,679	3,310,083

6

NOTE 7. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over fair value of assets of businesses acquired. The Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, as of July 1, 2002. Goodwill and intangible assets acquired in a purchase business combination and determined to have an indefinite useful life are not amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 142. Management is primarily responsible for the SFAS No. 142 valuation determination. In compliance with SFAS No. 142, management utilizes standard principles of financial analysis and valuation including: transaction value, market value, and income value methods to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the Company in comparison to its book value. The Company has determined it has one reporting unit. As of July 1, 2002, the fair value of the Company exceeded the book value of the Company. Therefore, there was not an indication of impairment upon adoption of SFAS No. 142. Management performed its annual impairment assessment during the Company's fourth quarter ending June 30, 2004 and determined there was not an indication of impairment. SFAS No. 142 also requires that intangible assets with estimable useful lives be amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets.

Goodwill. As of December 31, 2004, the Company had goodwill, net, of $789,422 from the acquisition of Superior Orthopaedic Supplies, Inc. on May 1, 1996 and the exchange of Dynatronics Laser Corporation common stock for a minority interest in Dynatronics Marketing Corporation on June 30, 1983. Through June 30, 2002, goodwill from these transactions was amortized over a period of 15 and 30 years, respectively, on a straight-line basis.

License Agreement. Identifiable intangible assets consist of a license agreement entered into on August 16, 2000 for a certain concept and process relating to a patent. The license agreement is being amortized over ten years on a straight-line basis. The following table sets forth the gross carrying amount, accumulated amortization and net carrying amount of the license agreement:

	As of December 31, 2004	As of June 30, 2004
Gross carrying amount	$ 73,240	$ 73,240
Accumulated amortization	31,738	28,076
Net carrying amount	$ 41,502	$ 45,164

Amortization expense associated with the license agreement was $1,831 and $3,662, respectively, for the three and six months ended December 31, 2004 and 2003. Estimated amortization expense for the existing license agreement is

expected to be $7,324 for each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 2005 through June 30, 2010. The license agreement is included in other assets.

NOTE 8. PRODUCT WARRANTY RESERVE

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantors' Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, as of December 31, 2002. The Company accrues the estimated costs to be incurred in connection with its product warranty programs as products are sold based on historical warranty rates. The product warranty reserve is included in accrued expenses at December 31, 2004 and June 30, 2004. A reconciliation of the changes in the warranty liability is as follows:

	Three months ended December 31, 2004	Three months ende December 31, 2003
Beginning product warranty reserve balance	$ 190,000	$ 166,00
Warranty repairs	(33,734)	(37,00
Warranties issued	55,352	54,94
Changes in estimated warranty costs	(15,618)	(11,94
Ending product warranty liability balance	$ 196,000	$ 172,00

	Six months ended December 31, 2004	Six months ended December 31, 2003
Beginning product warranty reserve balance	$ 184,000	$ 160,00
Warranty repairs	(63,206)	(63,41
Warranties issued	106,505	107,28
Changes in estimated warranty costs	(31,299)	(31,87
Ending product warranty liability balance	$ 196,000	$ 172,00

NOTE 9. COMMON STOCK.

The Company received proceeds of $4,702 during the six months ended December 31, 2004 for 4,278 shares of common stock that were issued upon the exercise of

options by employees. During the six months ended December 31, 2003 the Company received proceeds of $29,006 for 27,144 shares of common stock that were issued upon the exercise of options by employees. The Company also acquired and retired 77,400 shares of common stock at a cost of $89,000 under the Company's open-market share repurchase program that was approved July 15, 2003.

NOTE 10. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

On December 16, 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") published Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (Revised 2004), Share Based Payment ("SFAS 123R"). SFAS 123R requires that compensation cost related to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements. Share-based payment transactions within the scope of SFAS 123R include stock options, restricted stock plans, performance-based awards, stock appreciation rights, and employee share purchase plans. The provisions of SFAS 123R are effective as of the first interim period that begins after December 15, 2005. Accordingly, the Company will implement the revised standard in the third quarter of fiscal year 2006. Currently, the Company accounts for its share-based payment transactions under the provisions of APB 25, which does not necessarily require the recognition of compensation cost in the financial statements. Management is assessing the implications of this revised standard and the effect of the adoption of SFAS 123R will have on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flow.

In November of 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, Inventory Costs - An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4 (SFAS 151). SFAS 151 clarifies treatment of abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and spoilage, specifying that such costs should be expensed as incurred and not included in overhead. The new statement also requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to conversion costs should be based on normal capacity of the production facilities. The provisions in SFAS 151 are effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Companies must apply the standard prospectively. The Company does not believe that the impact of this new standard will have a material effect on our financial statements or results of operations.

8

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements (unaudited) and Notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this report on Form 10-QSB.

Results of Operations

The Company's fiscal year ends on June 30th. This report covers the second quarter ended December 31, 2004, for the Company's fiscal year ending June 30, 2005.

Net Sales

During the quarter ended December 31, 2004, the Company set a new record for quarterly sales of $5,322,596, surpassing the previous record of $5,283,460 established during the quarter ended December 31, 2003. Sales for the six-month period ended December 31, 2004, were $10,241,502, compared to $10,316,875 for the same period in 2003. The Solaris line of light therapy devices was introduced last year with initial product shipments beginning on September 30, 2003. Typically there is a spike in sales with any new product introduction as

we fill the distribution pipeline. That spike is usually followed by a leveling off in subsequent quarters. The continued strong performance this quarter shows that demand for Solaris products has remained consistent one year after their introduction.

Synergie sales during the quarter ended December 31, 2004 were also strong, with product sales more than double the same period last year. The increase is due in part to the addition of an aesthetic light therapy device to the Synergie line of spa and beauty products and to increasing international demand for the entire product line.

The success of the Solaris products caused an expected decrease in the demand for 50 Series Plus combination electrotherapy devices. We also experienced a small decline in the sales of medical supplies and soft goods during the quarter ended December 31, 2004.

The Solaris family of advanced technology combination therapy devices incorporates seven electrotherapy waveforms and/or ultrasound therapy in combination with an optional infrared light therapy or laser therapy probe. Infrared light or laser therapy is commonly used for treating muscle and joint pain as well as arthritis pain and stiffness. Hundreds of independent research studies have proven the efficacy of light and laser therapy in clinics around the world. Recent concerns about the safety of traditional arthritis medications are expected to boost interest in our non-invasive Solaris devices for treating arthritis pain. The Company has embarked on a national campaign to increase awareness among practitioners of the benefits of using light and laser therapy for both osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis patients.

Light therapy is also popular in the spa and beauty market. The Company introduced the Synergie LT device specifically for the aesthetic market and is developing and plans to introduce additional light therapy probes for aesthetic as well as medical applications. In addition, we are exploring new applications for light therapy beyond our current markets. For example, excellent results are being reported using light therapy for relief of dental pain and in accelerating wound healing. This type of success provides an opportunity to develop light therapy products specifically for new markets.

Gross Profit

During the quarter ended December 31, 2004, total gross profit was $2,179,019 or 40.9% of net sales compared to $2,084,404 or 39.5% of net sales in the quarter ended December 31, 2003. For the six months ended December 31, 2004, total gross profit was $4,190,498 or 40.9% of net sales compared to $4,012,135 or 38.9% of net sales in the similar period ended December 31, 2003. The increase in gross margin in the current reporting periods reflects a shift in product mix toward sales of higher margin Solaris and Synergie devices. This shift resulted in gross margins as a percentage of net sales increasing 1.4 and 2.0 percentage points during the quarter and six months ended December 31, 2004, respectively, compared to the prior year periods.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense

Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses for the quarter ended December 31, 2004, were $1,468,399 or 27.6% of net sales compared to $1,358,883 or 25.7% of net sales in the quarter ended December 31, 2003. SG&A expenses for the six months ended December 31, 2004, were $2,955,714 or 28.9% of net sales compared to $2,700,318 or 26.2% of net sales in the period ended December 31, 2003. Total SG&A expenses for the quarter ended December 31, 2004 increased by $109,516 or 8% over the prior year period. Total SG&A expenses for the six

months ended December 31, 2004 increased by $255,396 or 9% over the prior year period. There were three primary components which increased SG&A expenses during the quarter and six-month periods:

- Approximately $49,800 and $155,700 in increased selling expenses primarily for tradeshow activity and advertising related to the Company's Synergie products for the quarter and six months periods, respectively.

- Approximately $29,800 for the quarter and $52,168 for the six-month period in new software system costs including increased support personnel and depreciation expense for the Company's new, enterprise-wide software system designed to increase operating efficiencies through the integration of the functionality of three previous software systems into one system. These amounts were partially offset by a reduction of depreciation expenses for equipment that was fully depreciated in the prior year.

- Approximately $18,300 and $60,600 in increased healthcare insurance and worker's compensation insurance premiums for the quarter and six-month periods, respectively; the costs of health and dental insurance continue to be one of the fastest growing costs for the Company.

Research and Development

The Company places great emphasis on developing innovative products such as the new Solaris Series line of therapy devices in order to fuel future growth. As a result of the heightened interest in light therapy, Dynatronics has increased its engineering staff and budgeted a record amount for research and development in fiscal 2005. Several new light therapy products as well as other medical and aesthetic products are scheduled for introduction beginning in the summer of 2005. Designing innovative new products is a strategic philosophy that allows the Company to maintain a leadership position in the physical medicine market.

Research and development expenses were $275,364 during the quarter ended December 31, 2004 compared to $273,147 for the similar period in 2003. R&D expenses represented approximately 5.2% of the net sales of the Company in both the 2004 and 2003 quarterly periods. Research and development expenses were $529,155 during the six months ended December 31, 2004 compared to $561,118 for the similar period in 2003. These R&D expenses represented approximately 5.2% and 5.4% of the net sales of the Company in the 2004 and 2003 periods, respectively. R&D costs are expensed as incurred.

Pre-tax Profit

Pre-tax profit for the quarter ended December 31, 2004 was $398,548 compared to $412,716 during the same period of the prior year. Pre-tax profit for the six months ended December 31, 2004 was $641,390 compared to $673,811 during the same period of the prior year. Increased sales and gross margins of the new Solaris line and Synergie devices were offset by higher selling expenses for Synergie, higher healthcare insurance and increased depreciation expenses resulting in a slight reduction in profits for the quarter and six months ended December 31, 2004 compared to the prior year periods.

Income Tax

Income tax expense for the three months ended December 31, 2004 was $153,441 compared to $157,932 in the three months ended December 31, 2003. The effective tax rates were 38.5% and 38.3% for the quarters ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Income tax expense for the six months ended December 31, 2004 was $246,935 compared to $258,454 in the six months ended December 31,

2003. The effective tax rates were 38.5% and 38.4% for the six month periods ended December 31, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Net Income

Net income for the quarter ended December 31, 2004 was $245,107 (approximately $.03 per share) compared to $254,784 (approximately $.03 per share) for the quarter ended December 31, 2003. Net income for the six months ended December 31, 2004 was $394,455 (approximately $.04 per share) compared to $415,357 (approximately $.05 per share) for the similar period ended December 31, 2003. Higher gross profits in the current reporting period were offset by increased expenses as previously explained which lead to a small decrease in net income for the quarter and six months ended December 31, 2004 when compared to the same period a year ago.

10

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company has financed its operations through cash reserves, available borrowings under its line of credit, and from cash provided by operations. The Company had working capital of $6,570,620 at December 31, 2004, inclusive of the current portion of long-term obligations and credit facilities, as compared to working capital of $6,300,582 at June 30, 2004.

Accounts Receivable

Trade accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts, decreased $55,576 to $3,681,844 at December 31, 2004 compared to $3,737,420 at June 30, 2004. Management anticipates accounts receivable will likely remain at current levels or increase in future periods due to continuing demand for the Company's new Solaris Series products and other new products anticipated for future release which are expected to increase sales.

Trade accounts receivable represent amounts due from the Company's dealer network and from medical practitioners and clinics. We estimate that the allowance for doubtful accounts is adequate based on our historical knowledge and relationship with these customers. Accounts receivable are generally collected within 30 days of the terms extended.

Inventories

Inventories, net of reserves, at December 31, 2004 decreased $140,531 to $4,547,266 compared to $4,687,797 at June 30, 2004. Management expects that inventories will fluctuate somewhat over the course of this fiscal year, as optimum inventory levels are determined based on ongoing sales demand for the Solaris Series and other new products.

Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses decreased $106,864 to $345,890 at December 31, 2004 compared to $452,754 at June 30, 2004 due primarily to a reduction in prepayments to suppliers.

Goodwill

Goodwill at June 30, 2004 and June 30, 2003 totaled $789,422. Beginning July 1, 2002, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 142 Goodwill and other Intangible Assets. In compliance with SFAS 142, management utilized standard principles of financial analysis and valuation including: transaction value,

market value and income value methods to arrive at a reasonable estimate of the fair value of the Company in comparison to its book value. The Company has determined it has one reporting unit. As of July 1, 2002 and June 30, 2004, the fair value of the Company exceeded the book value of the Company. Therefore, there was no indication of impairment upon adoption of SFAS No. 142 or at June 30, 2004. Management is primarily responsible for the FAS 142 valuation determination and performs the annual impairment assessment each year during the Company's fourth quarter.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable decreased by $213,207 to $468,128 at December 31, 2004 compared to $681,335 at June 30, 2004. The decrease in accounts payable is a result of the timing of our weekly invoice payments to suppliers and the timing of purchases of product components. All accounts payable are within term. We continue to take advantage of available early payment discounts when offered.

Cash

The Company's cash position at December 31, 2004 was $641,355 compared to $573,027 at June 30, 2004. The Company believes that its current cash balances, amounts available under its line of credit and cash provided by operations will be sufficient to cover its operating needs in the ordinary course of business for the next twelve months. If we experience an adverse operating environment or unusual capital expenditure requirements, additional financing may be required. However, no assurance can be given that additional financing, if required, would be available on favorable terms.

Line of Credit

The Company maintains a revolving line of credit with a commercial bank in the amount of $4,500,000. The outstanding balance on our line of credit decreased $385,782 to $1,218,753 at December 31, 2004 compared to $1,604,535 at June 30, 2004. Interest on the line of credit is based on the bank's prime rate, which at December 31, 2004, was 5.25%. The line of credit is collateralized by accounts receivable and inventories. Borrowing limitations are based on 30% of eligible inventory and up to 80% of eligible accounts receivable. At December 31, 2004, the maximum borrowing base was calculated to be approximately $3.8 million. The line of credit is renewable annually on December 1st and includes covenants requiring the Company to maintain certain financial ratios. As of December 31, 2004, the Company was in compliance with all loan covenants.

The current ratio at December 31, 2004 increased to 3.2 to 1 compared to 2.8 to 1 at June 30, 2004. Current assets represent 68% of total assets at December 31, 2004.

Debt

Long-term debt excluding current installments totaled $1,449,456 at December 31, 2004 compared to $1,553,832 at June 30, 2004. Long-term debt is comprised primarily of the mortgage loans on our office and manufacturing facilities in Utah and Tennessee. The principal balance on the mortgage loans is approximately $1.5 million with monthly principal and interest payments of $21,345.

Stock Repurchase Program

On September 3, 2003, the Company announced a stock repurchase program. The Board of Directors authorized the expenditure of up to $500,000 to purchase the Company's common stock on the open market pursuant to regulatory restrictions

governing such repurchases. During fiscal year 2004, the Company purchased $89,000 of stock, leaving over $400,000 of authorized funds for future stock repurchases. The stock repurchase program is conducted pursuant to safe harbor regulations under Rule 10b-18 of the Exchange Act for the repurchase by an issuer of its own shares.

Critical Accounting Policies

We have identified the policies below as critical to our business operations and the understanding of our results of operations. The impact and risks related to these policies on our business operations are discussed in this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations where such policies affect our reported and expected financial results. For a detailed discussion of the application of these and other accounting policies, see Notes to the Audited Financial Statements contained in the Company's 10-KSB report for the year ended June 30, 2004. In all material respects, management believes that the accounting principles that are utilized conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The preparation of this quarterly report requires us to make significant estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. By their nature, these judgments are subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. On an on-going basis, we evaluate these estimates, including those related to bad debts, inventories, intangible assets, warranty obligations, product liability, revenue, and income taxes. We base our estimates on historical experience and other facts and circumstances that are believed to be reasonable, and the results form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities. The actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

Inventory Reserves

The nature of our business requires that we maintain sufficient inventory on hand at all times to meet the requirements of our customers. We record finished goods inventory at the lower of standard cost, which approximates actual costs (first-in, first-out) or market. Raw materials are recorded at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or market. Inventory valuation reserves are maintained for the estimated impairment of the inventory. Impairment may be a result of slow moving or excess inventory, product obsolescence or changes in the valuation of the inventory. In determining the adequacy of reserves, we analyze the following, among other things:

- Current inventory quantities on hand.
- Product acceptance in the marketplace.
- Customer demand.
- Historical sales.
- Forecast sales.
- Product obsolescence.
- Technological innovations.

Any modifications to estimates of inventory valuation reserves are reflected in the cost of goods sold within the statements of income during the period in which such modifications are determined necessary by management. At December 31, 2004 and June 30, 2004, our inventory valuation reserve balance, which established a new cost basis, was $480,951 and $334,393, respectively, and our inventory balance was $4,547,266 and $4,687,797 net of reserves, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

Our products are sold primarily to customers who are independent distributors and equipment dealers. These distributors resell the products to end users including physical therapists, professional trainers, athletic trainers, chiropractors, medical doctors and aestheticians. Sales revenues are recorded when products are shipped FOB shipping point under an agreement with a customer, risk of loss and title have passed to the customer, and collection of any resulting receivable is reasonably assured. Amounts billed for shipping and handling of products are recorded as sales revenue. Costs for shipping and handling of products to customers are recorded as cost of sales.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We must make estimates of the collectibility of accounts receivable. In doing so, we analyze historical bad debt trends, customer credit-worthiness, current economic trends and changes in customer payment patterns when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Our accounts receivable balance was $3,681,844 and $3,737,420, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of $226,581 and $182,941, at December 31, 2004 and June 30, 2004, respectively.

Business Plan and Outlook

Over the past six years, annual net sales have grown from $12.6 million in fiscal year 1998 to $20.6 million in fiscal year 2004. During fiscal year 2005, we will continue to focus our efforts on fueling and sustaining future growth through the development of new products for the rehabilitation and aesthetics markets while, at the same time, strengthening our channels of distribution and improving operating efficiencies.

The results of our focused R&D campaign begun in 2002 were manifest in September 2003 when we introduced the Solaris Series, a new product line of advanced technology electrotherapy/ultrasound products featuring an infrared light therapy probe. This new family of products has quickly become our top selling line, due largely to the popularity of light therapy. Light therapy is becoming widely recognized for its successful treatment of painful conditions. The Solaris product line is designed to accommodate additional light therapy probes that will be introduced in the future. This design insures that practitioners can, over time, economically accumulate multiple light therapy probes for various therapeutic purposes - all powered by the same Solaris device.

Consistent with that design, in June 2004 the Company received FDA marketing clearance for the Dynatron 890, a low-power laser accessory probe for the Solaris Series products. Laser technology takes the Company back to its origin 25 years ago when the Company first attempted to gain FDA approval for a laser therapy device. However, the Dynatron 890 is 500 times more powerful than the original devices 25 years ago, which enhances efficacy and significantly reduces treatment times for patients. Shipment of the new Dynatron 890 probe began in August, 2004.

The FDA has granted marketing clearance for the Solaris light therapy devices for treating not only muscle and joint pain, but also pain and stiffness associated with arthritis. More than 40 million people in the United States suffer from arthritis at an estimated cost of $64 billion annually. It is a major cause of disabilities in America today. In light of recent disclosures regarding concerns with traditional medications for arthritis, th Company has embarked on a nation-wide campaign to educate practitioners on the benefits of light therapy for arthritis sufferers.

The Company's R&D efforts are not limited to developing just high-tech products. A number of other new products, including a new line of metal treatment tables, are currently under development and targeted for introduction in the next 12 months.

In April 2004, we introduced our new product catalog featuring over 2,000 products. Over the years, our product catalog has been an important sales tool for our nationwide network of dealers. It provides important information about the new Solaris product line as well as many other products that we manufacture and/or distribute.

Going forward, we intend to continue to strengthen our manufacturing capabilities with the goal of improving margins and gaining greater pricing advantages over competitors. To that end, some products previously purchased from other manufacturers are being converted to in-house manufacturing. Other products are being sourced from overseas manufacturers or moved to more competitive domestic manufacturers.

Another important part of our strategic plan is the expansion of worldwide marketing efforts. Similar efforts over the past few years have had limited success. Despite this experience, we continue to press forward seeking opportunities for international expansion. The Company's Salt Lake City operation, where all electrotherapy, ultrasound, STS devices, light therapy and Synergie products are manufactured, is certified to ISO 13485, an internationally recognized standard of excellence in medical device manufacturing. This designation is an essential requirement to obtain CE Mark certification, an approval which allows us to market our products in the European Union. In January 2005, the Company obtained the CE Mark certification for the Solaris product line and can therefore begin selling these products in Europe. The attractive features of the Solaris Series products will hopefully make foreign distribution channels more accessible. Interest in Synergie products is presently leading the way for international expansion with the recent establishment of new distributors in Japan, South Africa, Europe and Southeast Asia.

In January 2004, we introduced the Synergie LT device, an infrared light therapy unit designed specifically for aesthetic applications. Interest in light therapy applications among aestheticians has been an important factor in increasing sales of our Synergie products over the past four quarters. The introduction of the Synergie LT device is positioning Dynatronics to compete more fully in the spa and beauty market, both domestically and internationally. We plan to develop and introduce additional light therapy probes for the aesthetic market using different wavelengths of light. For instance, in September 2004, we introduced the Synergie 470 probe, a therapy probe compatible with the Synergie LT base unit that emits light in the blue spectrum.

Based on our defined strategic initiatives, we are focusing our resources in the following areas:

- Increasing sales of Solaris devices through the introduction of new light therapy accessories and by developing new markets for light therapy applications.

- Reinforcing our position in the physical medicine market through an aggressive research and development campaign that will result in the introduction of more new products, both high tech and commodity, over the coming two years.

- Improving sales and distribution of rehabilitation products domestically through strengthened relationships with dealers, particularly the high-volume specialty dealers.

- Improving distribution of aesthetic products domestically and exploring the opportunities to introduce more light therapy devices into the aesthetics market.

- Expanding distribution of both rehabilitation and aesthetic products internationally.

- Seeking strategic partnerships to further expand our presence in and market share of the physical rehabilitation and the aesthetics markets.

Cautionary Statement Concerning Forward-Looking Statements

The statements contained in this report on Form 10-QSB, particularly the foregoing discussion in Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation, that are not purely historical are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act. These statements refer to our expectations, hopes, beliefs, anticipations,

commitments, intentions and strategies regarding the future. They may be identified by the use of the words or phrases "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "should," "plans," "estimates," "intends," and "potential," among others. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements contained in Management's Discussion and Analysis or Plan of Operation regarding product development, clinical results, market acceptance, financial performance, revenue and expense levels in the future and the sufficiency of its existing assets to fund future operations and capital spending needs. Actual results could differ materially from the anticipated results or other expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements for the reasons detailed in our Annual Report on Form 10-KSB under the headings "Description of Business" and "Risk Factors." The fact that some of the risk factors may be the same or similar to past reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission means only that the risks are present in multiple periods. We believe that many of the risks detailed here and in our other SEC filings are part of doing business in the industry in which we operate and compete and will likely be present in all periods reported. The fact that certain risks are endemic to the industry does not lessen their significance.

The forward-looking statements contained in this report are made as of the date of this report and we assume no obligation to update them or to update the reasons why actual results could differ from those projected in such forward-looking statements. Among others, risks and uncertainties that may affect the business, financial condition, performance, development, and results of operations include:

- Market acceptance of our technologies, particularly our core therapy devices, Synergie AMS/MDA product line, Dynatron STS products, and the new Solaris infrared light therapy products;

- The ability to hire and retain the services of trained personnel at cost-effective rates;

- Rigorous government scrutiny or the possibility of additional government regulation of the industry in which we market our products;

- Reliance on key management personnel;

- Foreign government regulation of our products and manufacturing practices that may bar or significantly increase the expense of expanding to foreign markets;
- Economic and political risks related to expansion into international markets;
- Failure to sustain or manage growth including the failure to continue to develop new products or to meet demand for existing products;
- Reliance on information technology;
- The timing and extent of research and development expenses;
- The ability to keep pace with technological advances, which can occur rapidly;
- The loss of product market share to competitors;
- Potential adverse effect of taxation;
- Additional terrorist attacks on U.S. interests and businesses;
- The ability to obtain required financing to meet changes or other risks; and
- Escalating costs of raw materials, particularly steel and petroleum based materials.
- As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. These requirements may place a strain on our systems and resources. The Securities Exchange Act requires, among other things, that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and financial condition. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting. We are currently reviewing and further documenting our internal control procedures. However, the guidelines for the evaluation and attestation of internal control systems have only recently been finalized, and the evaluation and attestation processes are new and untested. Therefore, we can give no assurances that our systems will satisfy the new regulatory requirements. In addition, in order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over financial reporting, significant resources and management oversight will be required.

Item 3. Controls and Procedures

Based on evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this Report, our principal executive and principal financial officers have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level. There have been no significant changes in internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including any

corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

3.1 Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws of Dynatronics Laser Corporation. Incorporated by reference to a Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 2-85045) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and effective November 2, 1984, as amended by Articles of Amendment dated November 18, 1993.

3.2 Articles of Amendment dated November 21, 1988 (previously filed).

10.1 Employment contract with Kelvyn H. Cullimore, Jr. (previously filed)

10.2 Employment contract with Larry K. Beardall (previously filed)

10.3 Loan Agreement with Zion Bank (previously filed)

10.4 Settlement Agreement dated March 29, 2000 with Kelvyn Cullimore, Sr. (previously filed)

10.5 Amended Loan Agreement with Zions Bank (December 2003)

31.1 Certification under Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of principal executive officer

31.2 Certification under Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of principal financial officer

32 Certification under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350)

16

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

DYNATRONICS CORPORATION
Registrant

Date 2/14/05 /s/ Kelvyn H. Cullimore, Jr.

Kelvyn H. Cullimore, Jr.
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Duly Authorized Officer)

Date 2/14/05 /s/ Terry M. Atkinson, CPA

Terry M. Atkinson, CPA
Chief Financial Officer