

3D SYSTEMS CORP
Form S-1/A
April 06, 2004

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 6, 2004

Registration No. 333-108418

United States
Securities and Exchange Commission
Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 2
TO
FORM S-1

REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

7372
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)
26081 Avenue Hall
Valencia, California 91355
(661) 295-5600

95-4431352
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

Robert M. Grace, Jr.
Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
3D Systems Corporation
26081 Avenue Hall
Valencia, California 91355
(661) 295-5600

(Address, Including Zip Code, and Telephone Number, Including Area Code, of Agent for Service)

With a copy to:

Peter F. Ziegler, Esq.
Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher LLP
333 South Grand Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90071-3197
Telephone: (213) 229-7000
Facsimile: (213) 229-7520

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after the effective date of this registration statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box.

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, please check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

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If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering.

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, please check the following box.

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities to be Registered	Amount to be Registered(1)	Proposed Maximum Offering Price per Unit	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(2)	Amount of Registration Fee(3)
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value	5,162,757 shares	\$11.69	\$60,352,629.33	\$7,646.68

- (1) This prospectus covers the offer and sale of (a) 1,670,407 shares of outstanding common stock, (b) 833,334 shares of common stock underlying our 7% convertible subordinated debentures, (c) 2,634,016 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of shares of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, (d) 25,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options and (e) pursuant to Rule 416 promulgated under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, an indeterminate number of additional shares of common stock that may be issuable to prevent dilution resulting from stock splits, stock dividends or other events affecting the shares to be offered by the selling stockholders named herein.
- (2) Estimated solely for the purpose of computing the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, based on the average of the high and low sale prices of the registrant's common stock reported on the Nasdaq National Market on April 5, 2004.
- (3) Of this amount, the registrant paid \$4,714 on August 29, 2003 in connection with the initial filing of this registration statement and paid an additional \$2,461 on January 21, 2004 in connection with the first amendment hereto.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Securities and Exchange Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED APRIL 6, 2004

PROSPECTUS

3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION
5,162,757 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to the resale of up to 5,162,757 shares of common stock by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus.

The selling stockholders may offer for resale the shares of common stock covered by this prospectus from time to time directly to purchasers or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, in public or private transactions, at prevailing market prices, at prices related to prevailing market prices or at privately negotiated prices.

We will not receive any proceeds from the resale of our common stock by the selling stockholders.

Our common stock is quoted on The Nasdaq Stock Market's National Market under the symbol "TDSC." The last reported sale price of our common stock on April 5, 2004 was \$11.37 per share.

You should read this prospectus carefully before you invest.

Investing in these securities involves significant risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page 2.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2004.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights and refers to information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. It is not complete and does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in the shares. You should read this summary together with the entire prospectus, and you should consider the information set forth under "Risk Factors," as well as the information incorporated by reference. This prospectus summary contains forward-looking statements describing our plans, goals, strategies, intentions, expectations and anticipated events. You should read the section entitled "Forward-Looking Statements" starting on page 2 for a discussion of what types of statements are forward-looking statements, as well as the significance of such statements in the context of this prospectus.

3D Systems Corporation

3D Systems Corporation, operating through our subsidiaries in the United States, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region, designs, develops, manufactures, markets and services solid imaging systems and related products and materials that allow complex three-dimensional objects to be manufactured directly from computer data without tooling, greatly reducing the time and cost to produce prototypes or limited-run production parts. Our solid imaging systems rapidly produce physical objects from digital data using computer-aided design and manufacturing, or CAD/CAM, software utilities and related computer applications. We market our systems as an integrated package that combines equipment and related software, materials and service to offer our customers one of the widest ranges of solid imaging solutions in the world.

Our systems are used for applications that include rapid prototyping, concept modeling, three-dimensional printing and "instant manufacturing." In rapid prototyping applications our systems are used, in among other ways, to generate product concept models, functional prototypes and master-casting and tooling patterns that are often used as an efficient, cost-effective means of evaluating product designs. In concept-modeling and three-dimensional printing applications, our systems are used to produce three-dimensional shapes, primarily for visualizing and communicating mechanical design applications as well as for other applications, including supply-chain management, architecture, art, surgical medicine and entertainment. In instant manufacturing applications, our systems are used to manufacture end-use parts.

We are incorporated under the laws of Delaware. Our corporate headquarters are located at 26801 Avenue Hall, Valencia, California 91355. Our telephone number is (661) 295-5600.

In this prospectus, we refer to 3D Systems Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries as "we," "our" and "us" when we do not need to distinguish among these entities or their predecessors or when any such distinction is clear from the context.

The Offering

This prospectus relates to the resale of up to an aggregate of 5,162,757 shares of common stock by the selling stockholders named in this prospectus. Information regarding such selling stockholders is contained in the section entitled "Selling Stockholders" starting on page 64, and information regarding the plan of distribution of the shares of common stock subject to this prospectus is contained in the section entitled "Plan of Distribution" starting on page 71. Information relating to our capital stock, including our common stock, is contained in the section entitled "Description of Capital Stock" starting on page 74.

The selling stockholders may offer for resale the shares covered by this prospectus from time to time directly to purchasers or through underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, in public or private transactions, at prevailing market prices, at prices related to prevailing market prices or at privately negotiated prices.

We will not receive any proceeds from any resale of our common stock by the selling stockholders. We may receive cash from certain selling stockholders who exercise options relating to shares of common stock to be sold under this prospectus. Any such cash received from the exercise of stock options will be used for general corporate purposes.

* * * * *

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RISK FACTORS

Before deciding whether to invest in our common stock, you should understand the high degree of risk involved. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below and the other information in this prospectus, including our historical consolidated financial statements and related notes. Our most significant risks and uncertainties are described below. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer. As a result, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you could lose part or all of your investment. The risks discussed below may include forward-looking statements, and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in such forward-looking statements. You should read the section entitled "Forward-Looking Statements" immediately following these risk factors for a discussion of what types of statements are forward-looking statements, as well as the significance of such statements in the context of this prospectus.

Our debt level could adversely affect our financial health and affect our ability to run our business.

As of December 31, 2003, our debt was \$36.8 million. This debt included \$32.7 million of convertible subordinated debt and \$4.1 million of industrial development bonds, \$0.2 million of which were current. In addition, we had outstanding \$15.8 million of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, which is mandatorily redeemable in 2013. This level of debt and preferred stock could have important consequences to you as a holder of our shares. We have identified below some of the material potential consequences resulting from this significant amount of debt and preferred stock:

We may be unable to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and general corporate purposes.

Our ability to adapt to changing market conditions may be hampered. We may be more vulnerable in a volatile market and at a competitive disadvantage to our competitors that have less debt.

Our operating flexibility may be limited by restrictive covenants contained in credit documents such as restrictions on incurring additional debt, creating liens on properties, making acquisitions and paying dividends and requirements that we satisfy certain financial covenants, such as the maintenance of certain levels of net worth, interest coverage ratios, fixed-charge coverage ratios or other financial covenants.

We may be subject to the risks that interest rates, interest expense and fixed charges will increase.

Our ability to plan for, or react to, changes in our business may be more limited.

For additional information, please see Notes 15, 16 and 17 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Our operating results may be insufficient to achieve compliance with financial covenants in financing documents, thereby causing acceleration of outstanding debt.

Our reimbursement agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. related to a letter of credit supporting \$4.1 million of industrial development bonds outstanding on December 31, 2003, contains two financial covenants. One covenant requires us to maintain a fixed-charge coverage ratio (as defined) of 1.25. At December 31, 2003, our fixed-charge coverage ratio was 2.58. The other covenant requires us to maintain tangible net worth (as defined) of \$23 million plus 50% of net income subsequent to July 1, 2002. Because we have incurred losses since July 1, 2002, the covenant requirement was \$23 million at December 31, 2003, and our calculated tangible net worth at that date was \$27.1 million.

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Future losses could cause us to breach either or both of these covenants. Although we were in compliance with the covenants at December 31, 2003, we have previously received waivers from Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. when we breached the fixed charge coverage ratio as of the end of 2002 and the third quarter of 2003. For further discussion of these matters, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Liquidity and Capital Resources *Outstanding debt.*"

If we are unable to generate net cash flow from operations or if we are unable to raise additional capital, our financial condition would be adversely affected.

Notwithstanding the private placement of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures discussed below, we cannot assure you that during 2004 or thereafter we will generate funds from operations or that capital will be available from external sources such as debt or equity financings or other potential sources to fund future operating costs, debt-service obligations and capital requirements. Our operations were not profitable in the three-year period ended December 31, 2003. The lack of additional capital resulting from the inability to generate cash flow from operations or to raise equity or debt financing would force us to substantially curtail or cease operations and would, therefore, have a material adverse effect on our business. Further, we cannot assure you that any necessary funds, if available, will be available on attractive terms or that they will not have a significantly dilutive effect on our existing stockholders. If our financial condition worsens and we are unable to attract additional equity or debt financing or other strategic transactions, we may become insolvent or be forced to declare bankruptcy.

Our balance sheet contains several categories of intangible assets totaling \$58.1 million that we may be required to write off or write down based on the impairment of certain of those assets and our future performance, which may adversely impact our future earnings and stock price, our ability to obtain financing and adversely affect our customer relationships.

As of December 31, 2003, we had \$13.2 million of unamortized intangible assets, consisting of licenses, patents, acquired technology and other intangibles that we amortize over time. Any material impairment to any of these items could reduce our net income and may adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

At December 31, 2003, we had \$44.9 million in goodwill capitalized on our balance sheet. SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," requires, among other things, the discontinuance of the amortization of goodwill and certain other intangible assets that have indefinite useful lives and the introduction of impairment testing in its place. Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill and some indefinite-lived intangibles will not be amortized into results of operations, but instead will be tested for impairment at least annually, with impairment being measured as the excess of the carrying value of the goodwill or intangible asset over its fair value. In addition, goodwill and intangible assets will be tested more often for impairment as circumstances warrant, and may result in write-downs of some of our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles. Accordingly, we could, from time to time, incur impairment charges, which will be recorded as operating expenses and will reduce our net income and adversely affect our operating results.

For additional information, see Notes 9 and 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Estimates *Goodwill and intangible and other long-lived assets.*"

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The mix of products that we sell could cause significant quarterly fluctuations in our gross margins and net income.

We work to expand continuously our product offerings, including our systems, materials and services, the number of geographic areas in which we operate and the distribution channels we use to reach various target product applications and customers. This variety of products, applications and channels results in a range of gross margins and operating income which can cause substantial quarterly fluctuations depending upon the mix of product shipments from quarter to quarter. We may experience significant quarterly fluctuations in gross margins or net income due to the impact of the mix of products, channels or geographic areas in which we sell our products from period to period. More recently, our mix of products sold has reflected increased sales of our lower-cost and smaller-frame systems, which have reduced gross margins compared to high-end stereolithography systems. If this trend continues over time, we may experience lower average gross margins and returns.

We may be subject to product liability claims, which could result in material expense, diversion of management time and attention and damage to our reputation and business.

Products as complex as those we offer may contain undetected defects or errors when first introduced or as enhancements are released that, despite testing, are not discovered until after the product has been installed and used by customers. This could result in delayed market acceptance of the product or damage to our reputation and business. We attempt to include provisions in our agreements with customers that are designed to limit our exposure to potential liability for damages arising from defects or errors in our products. However, the nature and extent of

these limitations vary from customer to customer, and it is possible that these limitations may not be effective as a result of unfavorable judicial decisions or laws enacted in the future. The sale and support of our products entails the risk of product liability claims. Any product liability claim brought against us, regardless of its merit, could result in material expense to us, diversion of management time and attention and damage to our business reputation and our ability to retain existing customers or to attract new customers.

Political and economic events and the uncertainty resulting from them may have a material adverse effect on our market opportunities and operating results.

The terrorist attacks that took place in the United States on September 11, 2001, along with the U.S. military campaigns against terrorism in Iraq, Afghanistan and elsewhere and continued violence in the Middle East have created many economic and political uncertainties, some of which may materially harm our business and revenues. The disruption of our business as a result of these events, including disruptions and deferrals of customer purchasing decisions, had an immediate adverse impact on our business. Since September 11, 2001, some economic commentators have indicated that spending on capital equipment of the type that we sell has been weaker than spending in the economy as a whole, and many of our customers are in industries that also are viewed as under-performing the overall economy, such as the automotive and telecommunication industries. The long-term effects of these events on our customers, the market for our common stock, the markets for our services and the U.S. economy as a whole are uncertain. The consequences of any additional terrorist attacks or of any expanded armed conflicts are unpredictable, and we may not be able to foresee events that could have an adverse effect on our market opportunities or our business.

We face significant competition in many aspects of our business, which could cause our revenues and gross margins to decline.

The competition in our industry could cause us to reduce sales prices or incur additional marketing or related costs of production, which could result in decreased revenues, increased costs and reduced margins. We compete for customers with a wide variety of producers of equipment for models,

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prototypes and other three-dimensional objects as well as producers of materials and services for this equipment. Some of our existing and potential competitors are researching, designing, developing and marketing other types of competitive equipment, materials and services. Many of these competitors have financial, marketing, manufacturing, distribution and other resources substantially greater than ours.

In connection with our cost containment efforts, we have reduced the number of employees engaged in research and development efforts. We did not introduce any significant product advances in our SLA® and SLS® systems in 2003, 2002 or 2001. These factors may have negatively affected our ability to compete effectively. A continued reduction in research and development efforts attributable to these systems, or any reduction in our research and development efforts generally, could affect our ability to compete effectively. The existence of competitors extends the purchase decision time as customers investigate the alternative products and solutions. In addition, in June 2002, we entered into a license agreement with Sony Corporation pursuant to the terms of our consent decree with the U.S. Department of Justice under which we license to Sony certain of our patents for use in the manufacture and sale of stereolithography in North America (the United States, Canada and Mexico). Sony is an extremely large and sophisticated corporation with substantial resources, and we anticipate that it will aggressively compete in all aspects of our stereolithography business. In February 2004, we settled all of our outstanding litigation with EOS GmbH. As a result of that settlement, EOS will be able to sell certain systems and other products in the United States in exchange for the payment of royalties to us.

We also expect that future competition may arise from the development of allied or related techniques for equipment and materials that are not encompassed by our patents, from the issuance of patents to other companies that inhibit our ability to develop certain products and from the improvement to existing material and equipment technologies. We intend to follow a strategy of continuing product development to enhance our position to the extent practicable. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain our current position in the field or continue to compete successfully against current and future sources of competition.

If we do not keep pace with technological change and introduce new products, we may lose revenue and demand for our products.

We are affected by rapid technological change, changes in user and customer requirements and preferences, frequent new product and service introductions embodying new technologies and the emergence of new standards and practices, any of which could render our existing products and proprietary technology and systems obsolete.

We believe that our future success may depend on our ability to deliver products that meet changing technology and customer needs. We believe that sales of our SLA® and SLS® systems have declined in part because we have not introduced any significant advances in these products during the past three years. To remain competitive, we must continually enhance and improve the functionality and features of our products, services and technologies. Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to:

develop or obtain leading technologies useful in our business;

enhance our existing products;

develop new products and technologies that address the increasingly sophisticated and varied needs of prospective customers, particularly in the area of material functionality;

respond to technological advances and emerging industry standards and practices on a cost-effective and timely basis; and

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recruit and retain key technology employees.

The investigation initiated by the SEC in 2003 into our revenue recognition practices may lead to charges or penalties and may adversely affect our business.

If any government inquiry or other investigation leads to charges against us, we likely will be harmed by negative publicity, the costs of litigation, the diversion of management time and other negative effects, even if we ultimately prevail. The SEC has commenced a formal investigation into matters pertaining to our revenue recognition practices and has issued a subpoena requesting documents. This matter is pending and continues to require management attention and resources. Any adverse finding by the SEC may lead to significant fines and penalties and limitations on our activities and may harm our relationships with existing customers and impair our ability to attract new customers.

We depend on a single or limited number of suppliers for components and sub-assemblies used in our systems and raw materials used in our resin and other materials. If these relationships were to terminate, our business could be disrupted while we locate an alternative supplier and our expenses may increase.

As discussed above, we purchase components and sub-assemblies for our systems and purchases raw materials for our resin and other materials from third-party suppliers. While there are several potential suppliers of the material components, parts and subassemblies for our products, we currently use only one or a limited number of suppliers for several of these components, including our lasers, materials and certain ink-jet components. Our reliance on a single or limited number of vendors involves many risks, including:

potential shortages of some key components;

product performance shortfalls; and

reduced control over delivery schedules, manufacturing capabilities, quality and costs.

If any of our suppliers suffers business disruptions or financial difficulties, or if there is any significant change in the condition of our relationship with the supplier, our cost of goods sold may increase and we may be unable to quickly obtain these components from alternative sources. While we believe that we can obtain all of the components necessary for our products from other manufacturers, we require any new supplier to become "qualified" pursuant to our internal procedures, which could involve a 30-day to 45-day process. We generally build our systems based on our internal forecasts. Any unanticipated change in the source of our supplies, or unanticipated supply limitations, could increase production costs and consequently reduce margins.

In addition, certain of our components require an order lead time of three months or longer. Other components that currently are readily available may become more difficult to obtain in the future. We may experience delays in the receipt of some components. To meet forecasted production levels, we may be required to commit to long lead times for delivery from suppliers prior to receiving orders for our products. If our forecasts exceed actual orders, we may hold large inventories of slow-moving or unusable parts, which could have an adverse effect on our cash flows, profitability and results of operations.

We face risks associated with conducting business outside of the United States, and if we do not manage these risks, our costs may increase, our revenues from non-U.S. operations may decline, and we may suffer other adverse effects to our results of operations and financial condition.

A material portion of our revenues are derived from customers in countries outside of the United States. There are many risks inherent in business activities outside of the United States that, unless managed properly, may adversely affect our profitability, including our ability to collect amounts due from customers. Our non-U.S. operations could be adversely affected by:

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;

export controls, tariffs and other barriers;

social and political risks;

fluctuations in currency exchange rates;

seasonal reductions in business activity in certain parts of the world, particularly during the summer months in Europe;

reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;

difficulties in staffing and managing foreign operations;

taxation;

terrorism; and

other factors, depending upon the country in which an opportunity arises.

Our operating results vary from quarter to quarter, which could impact our stock price.

Our operating results fluctuate from quarter to quarter and may continue to fluctuate in the future. In some quarters, it is possible that results could be below expectations of analysts and investors. If so, the price of our common stock may decline.

Many factors, some of which are beyond our control, may cause these fluctuations in operating results. These factors include:

acceptance and reliability of new products in the market;

size and timing of product shipments;

currency and economic fluctuations in foreign markets and other factors affecting international sales;

price competition;

delays in the introduction of new products;

general worldwide economic conditions;

changes in the mix of products and services sold;

the impact of ongoing litigation; and

the impact of changing technologies.

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The price of our common stock may be volatile.

Our future earnings and stock price may be subject to significant volatility, particularly on a quarterly basis. Shortfalls in our revenues or earnings in any given period relative to the levels expected by investors and securities analysts could immediately, significantly and adversely affect the trading price of our common stock.

Historically, our common stock has been characterized by generally low daily trading volume, and our common stock price has been volatile. The price of our common stock ranged from \$4.00 to \$10.60 during 2003.

Factors that may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock include:

our perceived value in the securities markets;

future announcements concerning developments affecting our business or those of our competitors, including the receipt of substantial orders for products;

overall trends in the stock market;

the impact of changes in our results of operations, our financial condition or our prospects on the perception of the company in the securities markets;

changes in recommendations of securities analysts; and

sales or purchase of substantial blocks of stock.

Takeover defense provisions may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Various provisions of our corporate governance documents and of Delaware law may inhibit changes in control not approved by our Board of Directors and may have the effect of depriving our stockholders of an opportunity to receive a premium over the prevailing market price of our common stock in the event of an attempted hostile takeover.

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Our Board of Directors is authorized to issue up to 5 million shares of preferred stock, of which approximately 2.6 million shares currently are outstanding as Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. The Board of Directors is authorized to determine the price, rights, preferences and privileges of series of preferred stock without any further vote or action by the stockholders. The rights of the holders of any preferred stock may adversely affect the rights of holders of common stock. Our ability to issue preferred stock gives us flexibility concerning possible acquisitions and financings, but it could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire a majority of our outstanding voting stock. In addition, any preferred stock that is issued may have other rights, including economic rights, senior to the common stock, which could have a material adverse effect on the market value of the common stock. In addition, provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, and By-Laws could have the effect of discouraging potential takeover attempts or making it more difficult for stockholders to change management.

We are subject to Delaware laws that could have the effect of delaying, deterring or preventing a change in control of our company. One of these laws prohibits us from engaging in a business combination with any interested stockholder (as defined in Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporate Law) for a period of three years from the date that the person became an interested stockholder, unless certain conditions are met.

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The number of shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures, 7% convertible subordinated debentures and Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and the number of shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options could dilute your ownership and negatively impact the market price for our common stock.

Approximately 8,962,000 shares of our common stock were issuable as of December 31, 2003 upon the conversion of convertible securities and the exercise of outstanding stock options. Our 6% convertible subordinated debentures are convertible at any time into approximately 2,230,258 shares of common stock. Our 7% convertible subordinated debentures are convertible at any time into approximately 833,334 shares of common stock. The Series B Convertible Preferred Stock is convertible at any time into approximately 2,634,016 shares of common stock. Approximately 3,264,000 shares of common stock are issuable upon the exercise of outstanding stock options.

To the extent that all of our subordinated debentures and the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock are converted into common stock or the outstanding stock options are exercised, a significantly greater number of shares of our common stock will be outstanding, and the interests of our existing stockholders may be diluted. At the same time, any conversions of such convertible securities correspondingly would reduce our subordinated debt and preferred stock obligations. Moreover, future sales of substantial amounts of our stock in the public market, or the perception that these sales could occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, which we refer to in this prospectus as the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which we refer to in this prospectus as the Exchange Act. Forward-looking statements are not statements of historical fact but rather reflect our current expectations, estimates and predictions about future results and events. These statements may use words such as "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "predict," "project" and similar expressions as they relate to us or our management. When we make forward-looking statements, we are basing them on our management's beliefs and assumptions, using information currently available to us. These forward-looking statements are subject to risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including but not limited to, risks, uncertainties and assumptions discussed in this prospectus. Factors that can cause or contribute to these differences include those described under the headings "Risk Factors" and "Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

If one or more of these or other risks or uncertainties materialize, or if our underlying assumptions prove to be incorrect, actual results may vary materially from what we projected. Any forward-looking statement you read in this prospectus reflects our current views with respect to future events and is subject to these and other risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to our operations, results of operations, growth strategy and liquidity. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or individuals acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by this paragraph. You should specifically consider the factors identified in this prospectus which would

cause actual results to differ before making an investment decision. We are under no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this prospectus or to conform these statements to actual results.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders. All proceeds from the sale of the common stock under this prospectus will be for the account of the selling stockholders. We may receive cash from certain selling stockholders who exercise options relating to shares of common stock to be sold under this prospectus. Any such cash received from the exercise of stock options will be used for general corporate purposes.

MARKET PRICE OF SECURITIES

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low bid information per share of our common stock as quoted on The NASDAQ Stock Market's National Market. Our stock trades under the symbol "TDSC."

Year	Period	Historic Prices	
		High	Low
2002	First Quarter	\$ 15.90	\$ 9.16
	Second Quarter	15.80	10.80
	Third Quarter	13.55	5.75
	Fourth Quarter	8.51	4.98
2003	First Quarter	10.15	4.10
	Second Quarter	7.90	4.00
	Third Quarter	9.43	6.37
	Fourth Quarter	10.60	8.10
2004	First Quarter	14.08	9.90
	Second Quarter (through April 5, 2004)	12.79	11.33

As of March 31, 2004, our outstanding common stock was held of record by approximately 399 stockholders.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Holders of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock are currently entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors, but only out of funds that are legally available therefor, cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 8%, \$0.48 per share, per year. Dividends on the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, when declared, are payable semi-annually in May and November of each year so long as the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock remains outstanding. No dividends may be paid on any shares of common stock or on shares of any other stock ranking junior to the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, unless all accrued and unpaid dividends have first been declared and paid in full with respect to the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.

In connection with the issuance of such shares in May 2003, we agreed to file a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") covering the resale of the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. The registration statement of which this prospectus is a part is intended to fulfill that obligation. If the registration statement does not become effective by the close of business on May 5, 2004, pursuant to the terms of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, the cumulative dividend rate on the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock will increase to 10%, or \$0.60 per share, per year.

We do not currently pay any dividends on our common stock, and we currently intend to retain any future earnings for use in our business. Any future determination as to the payment of dividends on our common stock will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on our earnings, operating and financial condition, capital requirements and other factors deemed relevant by the Board of Directors, including the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware, which provides that dividends are payable only out of surplus or current net profits. The declaration of dividends on our common stock is restricted by the terms of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, as described above, and may be restricted by the terms of any class or series of preferred stock that we may issue in the future, although we have no current

intent to do so. The declaration of dividends on our common stock also may be restricted by the provisions of credit agreements that we may enter into from time to time.

SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data for the periods set forth below have been derived from our audited financial statements. You should read this information in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our Consolidated Financial Statements.

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)					
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Systems	\$ 41,081	\$ 49,420	\$ 53,925	\$ 54,590	\$ 48,246
Materials	32,003	31,619	30,633	25,267	18,560
Services	36,931	34,922	34,182	29,429	30,143
Total	110,015	115,961	118,740	109,286	96,949
Gross profit(1)	43,142	46,621	51,501	52,588	40,036
(Loss) income from operations(2)	(14,974)	(21,430)	(2,316)	12,064	(7,552)
Net (loss) income before income taxes	(17,876)	(5,957)	(3,349)	12,179	(7,541)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles(1),(2)	(7,040)				
Net (loss) income	(26,023)	(14,866)	(2,357)	7,870	(5,301)
Series B convertible preferred stock dividends(3)	867				
Net (loss) income available to common stockholders	(26,890)	(14,866)	(2,357)	7,870	(5,301)
Net (loss) income available to common stockholders per share:					
Basic	\$ (2.10)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.66	\$ (0.47)
Diluted	\$ (2.10)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (0.19)	\$ 0.61	\$ (0.47)
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Working capital net asset (net liability)	\$ 18,823	\$ (8,608)	\$ 16,008	\$ 44,275	\$ 31,219
Total assets	131,465	132,233	164,942	109,623	90,658
Current portion of long-term debt	165	10,500	3,135	120	110
Long-term liabilities, less current portion	39,208	17,487	33,179	7,585	9,168
Series B convertible preferred stock(3)	15,210				
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 36,698	\$ 59,866	\$ 78,429	\$ 71,522	\$ 59,608
Other Data:					
EBIT(4)	\$ (21,926)	\$ (3,321)	\$ (1,749)	\$ 12,514	\$ (7,330)
Depreciation and amortization	8,427	9,902	7,704	6,245	6,068
Interest expense	2,990	2,636	1,600	335	211
EBITDA(4)	(13,499)	6,581	5,955	18,759	(1,262)
Capital expenditures	\$ 874	\$ 3,210	\$ 3,317	\$ 4,893	\$ 7,719

(1)

As of December 31, 2003, we changed our method of accounting for amortization of one of our patent licenses. Amortization of the license cost had been based upon the number of units produced during the period as a percentage of the total number of units estimated to be sold over the life of the license. We treated this change as a change in accounting principle. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The effect of this change in accounting principle was to increase our cost of sales in 2003 by \$320 and our net loss in 2003 by \$1,396. As a result of this change, the amortization of the license cost in 2003 was applied on a straight-line basis over the approximate 7-year life of the license and is included in cost of sales. The cumulative effect of this change in accounting principle of \$1,076, if applied retroactively, would have increased cost of sales by \$310, \$263, \$345 and \$158 for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001, 2000 and 1999,

respectively. The increase in cost of sales would have had a corresponding effect on other elements of our results of operations for those periods. We had previously recorded amortization expense in cost of sales of \$108, \$155, \$74 and \$51 for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001, 2000 and 1999, respectively.

(2)

As of December 31, 2003, we changed our method of accounting for legal fees incurred in the defense of our patents and license rights. These costs had been recorded as intangible assets on the balance sheet and were being amortized over the lives of the related patent or license rights, which range from seven to nine years. We treated this change as a change in accounting principle. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. As a result of this change, legal fees incurred in the defense of patents and licenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 were recorded as part of selling, general and administrative expenses. Amounts of such legal fees previously capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2001 and 2000 of \$4,487, \$827 and \$1,065, respectively, were expensed in 2003 and were recorded as the cumulative effect of a change in accounting principle in the statement of operations, net of accumulated amortization of \$415. No such costs were incurred in 1999. We had previously recorded \$283 and \$132 of amortization expense for these capitalized legal fees for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively. No amortization expense was recorded for such legal fees in 2000 or 1999.

(3)

The Series B Convertible Preferred Stock pays a cumulative cash dividend at an annual rate of 8% or \$0.48 per share, payable semi-annually in arrears in May and November when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors, and is subject to mandatory redemption on May 5, 2013 at \$6.00 per share, plus any accrued and unpaid dividends, to the extent that it then remains outstanding. The dividends accrued through November 2003 of \$641 or \$0.24 per share were declared and paid in December 2003.

(4)

EBIT is defined as (loss) earnings before interest expense and provisions for income taxes. EBITDA is defined as EBIT plus depreciation and amortization. Our management believes that EBIT and EBITDA are of interest to investors as frequently used measures of a company's ability to generate cash to service its obligations, including debt service obligations, and to finance capital and other expenditures. EBIT and EBITDA do not purport to represent net earnings or net cash provided by operating activities, as those terms are defined under generally accepted accounting principles, and should not be considered as an alternative to such measurements or as indicators of our performance. Our definition of EBIT and EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies. EBIT and EBITDA are among the indicators used by our management to measure the performance of our operations and are also among the criteria upon which performance-based compensation may be based. The following table sets forth the

reconciliation of EBIT and EBITDA to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities for the five years ended December 31, 2003.

	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999
(in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)					
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to EBIT and EBITDA:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,182	\$ 1,314	\$ 6,649	\$ 5,126	\$ 1,589
Adjustment for items included in cash provided by operating activities but excluded from the calculation of EBIT and EBITDA:					
Valuation allowance for deferred taxes		(7,813)			
Deferred income taxes			1,882	(1,979)	2,881
Gain on arbitration settlement		20,310			
Adjustments to allowance accounts	(990)	(2,942)	(290)		(2,062)
Adjustments to inventory reserves	(1,755)	(585)	(336)		
Net gain (loss) on disposal of fixed assets	(386)	(263)	(834)		
Tax benefit related to stock option exercises			(1,215)	(2,046)	

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	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>1999</u>
Stock compensation expense	(1,321)	(64)		(52)	
Payment of interest on employee note with stock	5				
Forgiveness of employee loan				(47)	
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	(7,040)				
Impairment of intangible assets of OptoForm Sarl assets	(847)				
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net	(6,444)	(14,921)	(509)	13,113	(1,641)
Interest expense	2,990	2,636	1,600	335	211
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,107	8,909	(992)	4,309	(2,240)
EBITDA	(13,499)	6,581	5,955	18,759	(1,262)
Less: depreciation and amortization	(8,427)	(9,902)	(7,704)	(6,245)	(6,068)
EBIT	\$ (21,926)	\$ (3,321)	\$ (1,749)	\$ 12,514	\$ (7,330)

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements. Certain statements contained in this discussion may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements involve a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, as discussed more fully herein.

The forward-looking information set forth in this prospectus is as of the date of this filing, and we undertake no duty to update this information. More information about potential factors that could affect our business and financial results is included in the section entitled "Risk Factors" above.

Overview

We develop, manufacture and market solid imaging systems and related products and materials that are designed to reduce the time it takes to produce three-dimensional objects. Our consolidated revenues are derived primarily from the sale of our systems, the related materials used by the systems to produce solid objects and the provision of services to our customers.

The following table sets out the amounts and percentages of our revenues by class of product and service for each of the three years ended December 31, 2003:

	<u>2003</u>		<u>2002</u>		<u>2001</u>	
	(\$ in thousands)					
Revenue:						
Systems	\$ 41,081	37.3%	\$ 49,420	42.6%	\$ 53,925	45.4%
Materials	32,003	29.1	31,619	27.3	30,633	25.8
Services	36,931	33.6	34,922	30.1	34,182	28.8
Total	\$ 110,015	100.0%	\$ 115,961	100.0%	\$ 118,740	100.0%

During the three years ended December 31, 2003, our consolidated revenues were adversely impacted by a number of factors, which included:

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The overall economic slowdown worldwide;

Increased demand by customers for lower-cost and smaller-frame systems;

A reduction in the volume of stereolithography materials sold following the termination of our distribution agreement with Vantico, Inc. in 2002 and the subsequent introduction of our own stereolithography materials;

Limited new product introductions; and

Customer concerns regarding our financial performance and stability.

Concurrently, our costs were adversely affected by a number of factors, which included:

In anticipation of higher sales levels, personnel costs and infrastructure costs were increased in the first half of 2001, and operating costs from the combined operations of we and DTM Corporation were not downsized immediately following the acquisition of DTM in August 2001;

Employee termination costs were incurred in 2002 and 2003, as reductions in force were implemented to better align our infrastructure with our revenues; and

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Higher professional fees associated with our investigation of revenue recognition issues in 2003 and various other matters. That investigation also led to internal distraction from the pursuit of our business.

Cash flow was also adversely affected by increasing legal fees, particularly in 2002 and 2003, associated with patent litigation, primarily related to a series of disputes between us and EOS. The dispute with EOS has been settled, as described in "Legal Proceedings", below.

As a result of these factors, our revenues declined, and we sustained losses in each of the three years ended December 31, 2003.

We have taken a number of steps to address these issues:

Cost-reduction actions were undertaken in the second and third quarters of 2002 and 2003, including reductions in force and the closure of facilities in Texas and Michigan. As a consequence of these actions, operating costs for each quarter of 2003 were lower than operating costs in each of the corresponding quarters of 2002, except that operating costs in the fourth quarter of 2003 were higher because of an increase of \$7.0 million of costs in that quarter associated with changes in accounting principles arising from decisions to expense legal fees associated with patent litigation that had previously been capitalized and to change the method of amortization for one of our patent licenses and because of an impairment of intangible assets of \$0.8 million relating to our 2001 acquisition of OptoForm Sarl.

Working capital management efforts and, to a lesser extent lower revenues, reduced our investment in inventory and trade receivables by \$24.7 million during the two years ended December 31, 2003.

As discussed in Liquidity and Capital Resources below, two long-term financings were consummated in 2003. The \$37.3 million of net proceeds from these private placements were used to pay off higher-cost bank debt and to increase working capital.

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As described elsewhere in this prospectus, in the latter part of 2003, several management positions were filled with individuals from outside our company who have many years of relevant management experience, and other managers were re-assigned. In the third and fourth quarters of 2003, new managers were appointed to the positions of chief executive officer, chief financial officer, general counsel, head of operations and, in the first quarter of 2004, head of global sales. Also, three experienced managers were appointed to head global marketing, global services and technology.

Priorities were established in December 2003 to focus on customers, cash flow, operational excellence and innovation. Strategic initiatives undertaken as part of these priorities include steps to focus on key industries and applications, penetrate and expand the three-dimensional printing business, broaden the range of customer services, speed new-product development, optimize operations and our supply chain, and create a strong performance culture within a highly ethical business.

As part of these strategic initiatives, four new products were introduced in the latter part of 2003:

Amethyst SL material, primarily for jewelry manufacturers for direct investment casting in precious metals;

The InVision 3-D printer, our new economically priced third-generation MJM printer using hot-melt ink-jet technology;

LaserForm A6 material for producing steel-tool products; and

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Hardware and software upgrades that enable operators of our Vanguard systems to increase the output of their systems.

Net sales of these new products were not material to our results of operations in the year ended December 31, 2003. We also announced the planned introduction of our Bluestone SL engineered composite material for exceptional stiffness and strength. Plans to introduce other products under development have been accelerated.

Several outstanding lawsuits have been settled. Most notably, the litigation between EOS GmbH and us was settled early in February 2004. Under the terms of that settlement, both parties waived all claims for damages with respect to any pending disputes and litigation and licensed various patents to each other. As part of that settlement, EOS is to pay us certain royalties for our patent license, and we expect to begin selling under our own brand certain laser sintering equipment and related products under an OEM supply agreement with EOS. Legal expenses of the EOS and other patent litigation amounted to approximately \$5.7 million in 2003.

As a result of these cost-reduction efforts, working capital management improvements and financings, cash at December 31, 2003 was \$24.0 million. Revenues in the fourth quarter of 2003 increased by 10.0% compared with the fourth quarter of 2002, and it was the first quarter since 2002 that we had a year-to-year increase in quarterly revenue. Primarily as a result of net operating loss carry-forwards arising from our net losses, we have a net deferred tax asset of \$29.8 million that can be used to offset primarily our U.S. income tax liability in future years. However, as noted below, this asset has been offset with a valuation reserve in the same amount because of the uncertainty of our ability to realize the future benefit of this asset.

While we believe that the recent developments discussed above are generally favorable, we cannot assure you that they reflect a positive trend in our business that will be realized.

2003 Compared to 2002

Consolidated revenues

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The principal factors affecting our consolidated revenues in 2003 compared with 2002 were changes in unit volume, changes in product mix, changes in average selling prices, and foreign currency translation. As noted above, the worldwide economic slowdown adversely affected our consolidated revenues in 2003 and 2002 although those adverse effects were partially offset by the additional revenues of DTM Corporation, which were included in our financial statements for the four months following our acquisition in 2001 and in 2002 and 2003.

Consolidated revenues in 2003 were \$110.0 million, a decrease of 5% compared to \$116.0 million in 2002. Before giving effect to foreign currency translation, the decrease in revenue in 2003 was primarily the result of an \$8.3 million decrease in systems revenue, partially offset by an increase in service revenue of \$2.0 million and an increase in materials revenue of \$0.4 million. Our 2003 revenue includes a \$3.4 million favorable effect of foreign currency translation without which our 2003 revenue would have been lower by a corresponding amount.

Consolidated revenues from U.S. operations in 2003 were \$51.8 million compared to \$57.4 million in 2002, representing approximately 47% of consolidated revenues in 2003 compared to 49% in 2002. The \$5.6 million decrease in revenue from U.S. operations in 2003 was primarily due to decreases in systems revenue of \$5.2 million and in materials revenue of \$1.1 million, partially offset by an increase of \$0.7 million in service revenue. The decline in systems revenue in 2003 resulted primarily from a change in product mix from larger-frame systems to smaller-frame systems which led to an increase in volume of \$1.3 million that was more than offset by a decline in average selling prices for systems of \$5.2 million and a decline in revenue from other products of \$1.3 million. The decrease in materials revenue resulted from a decrease in average selling prices of \$4.8 million that was partially offset by an

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increase in volume of \$3.7 million. The small increase in service revenue resulted primarily from an increase in product up-grade revenue, partially offset by a decrease in installation and service revenue.

Consolidated revenues from operations outside the United States, primarily in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region, were \$58.2 million in 2003 and \$58.6 million in 2002, representing 53% and 51% of consolidated revenues in 2003 and 2002, respectively, as changes in revenue from our products and services were almost completely offset by the favorable effect of foreign currency translation. For information with respect to revenue by geographic area, see Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. As referenced in Note 24, we historically have disclosed summarized financial information as if the geographic areas of operations were separate business segments, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131 "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information."

European revenues were \$42.0 million in 2003 compared to \$44.5 million in 2002, representing 38.2% and 38.4% of consolidated revenues in 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decrease in European revenue in 2003 includes \$3.1 million arising from the favorable effect of foreign currency translation, which was more than offset by decreases in volume of \$3.0 million and in average selling prices of \$1.4 million for systems, increases in volume of \$1.1 million for materials that were more than offset by average selling price decreases of \$2.0 million, and service revenue decreases of \$0.3 million as a result of a reduction in service maintenance contracts.

Asia-Pacific revenues were \$16.2 million in 2003 compared to \$14.1 million in 2002, representing 14.7% and 12.1% of consolidated revenues in 2003 and 2002, respectively. The increase in Asia-Pacific revenues in 2003 resulted primarily from a \$3.7 million increase from higher average selling prices across our product lines, an increase in materials volume of \$1.0 million, and a \$0.3 million increase arising from the favorable effect of foreign currency translation, partially offset by decreases in volume of systems sales of \$2.9 million.

Consolidated revenues from systems and related products were \$41.1 million in 2003 compared to \$49.4 million in 2002, representing 37.3% and 42.6% of consolidated revenues in 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decrease in 2003 was primarily due to decreases in volume and in average selling prices of \$7.6 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, partially offset by \$1.1 million arising from the favorable effect of foreign currency translation. The decreases in volume and average selling prices arose primarily from a shift in product mix from larger-frame to smaller-frame systems worldwide. Our sales of small-frame systems benefited modestly from new applications, including hearing aids and jewelry. In addition, other systems' revenue, mostly derived from rentals, royalties and other products, decreased by \$0.8 million.

Systems orders and sales may fluctuate on a yearly basis as a result of a number of factors, including world economic conditions, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, customer acceptance of new products and the timing of product shipments. Due to the price of certain systems and the overall low unit volumes, the acceleration or delay of shipments of a small number of higher-end systems from one period to another can significantly affect the results of operations for the periods involved.

Consolidated revenues from materials were \$32.0 million in 2003 compared to \$31.6 million in 2002, representing 29.1% and 27.3% of consolidated revenues in 2003 and 2002, respectively. In 2003, an increase in volume of materials sold of \$5.8 million and the favorable effect of \$1.0 million of foreign currency translation related to materials sold of \$1.4 million was largely offset by lower average selling prices of \$6.8 million.

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Consolidated revenues from services were \$36.9 million in 2003 compared to \$34.9 million in 2002, representing 33.6% and 30.1% of consolidated revenues in 2003 and 2002, respectively. The higher level of revenues from services in 2003 was due primarily to increases in revenue from upgrading

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existing products of \$1.3 million and the favorable effect of foreign currency translation associated with service activities, partially offset by a decrease in maintenance, warranty and other revenues of \$0.3 million.

Costs and margins

Cost of sales amounted to \$66.9 million in 2003 compared to \$69.3 million in 2002, representing 60.8% and 59.8% of consolidated revenues in 2003 and 2002, respectively. The decrease in cost of sales in 2003 resulted primarily from the effect of lower revenues partially offset by \$1.6 million of higher costs arising from the effect of foreign currency translation. Cost of sales in 2003 also includes \$0.3 million attributable to the change in accounting principle relating to the discontinuance of the unit-of-production method of amortization for one of our patent licenses. See Note 2 to the Financial Statements. As noted below under "Severance and other restructuring costs," during 2002 and 2003, we took steps to reduce our direct labor costs as a result of the lower level of revenues.

Our gross profit of \$43.1 million or 39.2% of total revenue in 2003 decreased \$3.5 million from 2002 due primarily to changes in product mix. Our materials revenue, increases in service revenue and product upgrades contributed favorably to gross profit. However, these favorable effects were more than offset by a decrease in margins from sales of our systems that arose from the change in product mix referred to above.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$48.6 million in 2003 compared to \$48.3 million in 2002, representing 44.2% and 41.7% of consolidated revenues in 2003 and 2002, respectively. We realized cost savings of \$10.3 million in 2003 from the reductions in workforce and improved cost controls undertaken in 2003 and 2002 and \$1.1 million in lower commissions, but these cost savings were more than offset by legal and other professional fees of \$4.6 million incurred in the investigations related to our revenue recognition practices conducted by our Audit Committee and the Securities and Exchange Commission, a Department of Justice inquiry and other litigation, and \$1.8 million of executive recruitment and other expenses. In addition, as of December 31, 2003, we changed our accounting policy of capitalizing legal fees incurred in the defense of our patent rights, resulting in additional legal fees of \$4.7 million being charged to selling, general and administrative expenses in 2003. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We also evaluated our intangible assets relating to our 2001 acquisition of OptoForm Sarl at December 31, 2003 and determined that approximately \$0.8 million of the value of the intangible assets arising from that transaction was impaired. We accordingly wrote off that amount to selling, general and administrative expenses.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses were \$9.0 million in 2003 compared to \$15.4 million in 2002, representing 8.2% and 13.3% of consolidated revenues in 2003 and 2002, respectively. The 42% decrease in research and development expenses in 2003 was primarily due to cost savings realized from the reductions in workforce and other cost-saving measures undertaken in 2002 and 2003 discussed below.

Severance and other restructuring costs

Severance and other restructuring costs in 2003 were \$0.4 million compared to \$4.4 million in 2002. These costs resulted from a reduction in our workforce of 6.2% or 27 employees in the United States in April 2003 and by an additional 3.9% or 16 employees worldwide in August 2003 as a result of the continuing weak business environment.

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In view of the overall negative impact of economic conditions on our business that began in 2001, in April 2002, we implemented an approximate 10% reduction in workforce worldwide, resulting in the elimination of 63 positions. After reviewing our operating results for the second quarter of 2002 and the long-term prospects for the worldwide economy, we took the additional steps of closing our facilities in Austin, Texas and Farmington Hills, Michigan and of reducing our workforce by an additional 20% or 109 employees. As a result of these activities, we recorded severance and other restructuring costs of \$4.4 million in 2002.

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Loss from operations

Operating loss for 2003 declined 30.0% to \$15.0 million as the decline in our operating costs was partially offset by a decline in gross profit.

Depreciation and amortization included in operating loss was \$8.4 million in 2003 and \$9.9 million in 2002. In view of the changes in accounting principles discussed above and our reduced level of capital expenditures in 2003, we expect depreciation and amortization to be in the range of \$8.0 million in 2004.

Interest and other (expense) income, net

Interest and other expense, net for 2003 and 2002 consisted primarily of interest expense. Interest expense was \$3.0 million in each year. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Provision for (benefit from) income taxes

For 2003, our tax provision was \$1.1 million compared to a tax provision in 2002 of \$8.9 million which had the effect of substantially increasing our net loss in 2002. The 2003 tax provision arose from taxes on foreign operations. During 2003, we recorded a tax benefit of \$11.1 million arising primarily from our net loss for the year, and we increased our valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets by the same amount in light of our cumulative and continuing losses. At December 31, 2003, our net deferred tax assets, before giving effect to our accumulated valuation allowances, were approximately \$29.8 million.

The decline in our provision for income taxes in 2003 was due primarily to the absence in 2003 of the \$12.9 million increase in the reserve for deferred tax assets originating in 2002 and prior years that we recorded in 2002.

Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles

As discussed above, as of December 31, 2003, we changed our methods of accounting for legal fees incurred in the defense of our patents and license rights and of amortizing one of our patent licenses. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. As a result, in addition to a \$4.7 million incremental increase in selling, general and administrative expenses mentioned above and a \$0.3 million increase in cost of sales, the cumulative effect of such changes in accounting principles amounted to approximately \$7.0 million, net of applicable income tax effect.

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Net loss

In 2003, for the reasons set forth above, our net loss available to common stockholders was \$26.9 million or \$2.10 per share of common stock (basic and diluted). Net loss available to common stockholders before the cumulative effect of the changes in accounting principles discussed above was \$19.9 million or \$1.55 per share of common stock. The net loss also included \$0.9 million of dividends, including accretion of preferred stock issuance costs, accrued on our outstanding Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. In December 2003, we paid \$0.6 million in dividends to the holders of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. The effect of such dividends per share on the common stockholders was to increase the loss per share available to common stockholders by \$0.07 per share.

Our net loss available to common stockholders in 2002 was \$14.9 million or \$1.16 per share of common stock (basic and diluted). The principal reasons for our higher net loss available to common stockholders in 2003 were:

the \$6.5 million reduction in our loss from operations; and

the \$7.8 million reduction in our provision for income taxes

that were more than offset by:

the absence in 2003 of the effect of the \$18.5 million arbitration gain that we recorded in 2002;

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the \$7.0 million cumulative effect of our changes in accounting principles discussed above; and

the accrual of dividends on our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, which began in 2003.

2002 Compared to 2001

Sales

Sales in 2002 were \$116.0 million, a decrease of 2.3% from the \$118.7 million recorded in 2001. Sales for 2001 reflect the consolidated results of DTM as of August 17, 2001. The SLS® product line of machines and materials resulting from the DTM acquisition contributed \$27.9 million and \$13.8 million in revenue in 2002 and 2001, respectively.

Product sales of \$81.0 million were recorded in 2002, a decrease of 4.2% compared to \$84.6 million for 2001. Without the inclusion of the SLS® product line (which includes materials from the SLS® product line), product sales of \$53.1 million would have been recorded for 2002, compared to \$70.8 million for 2001. This decrease in product sales is due primarily to the decrease in our sales of ThermoJet® solid object printers and related equipment of \$3.3 million or 63.3%, a decrease in sales of our SLA® systems and related equipment of \$6.0 million or 17.1% and a decrease in materials revenue of \$8.5 million, or 33.4%.

Machine revenue decreased approximately \$7.5 million or 14.5% from \$51.4 million in 2001 to \$43.9 million in 2002. The decrease is attributable to a decrease of approximately \$18.3 million in volume, offset by a \$10.9 million increase in our average price. The offsetting variances represent the shift in machine sales mix from ThermoJet® solid object printers and SLA® machines to the newer SLS® product line. In 2002, we sold a total of 139 SLA® systems compared to 2001 in which we sold a total of 190 SLA® systems. In addition, we sold 44 SLS® systems in 2002, compared to 39 SLS® systems in 2001. SLS® unit sales from 2001 reflect the consolidated results of DTM as of August 17, 2001. The reduction in the number of units sold is a result of the economic slowdown worldwide during most of 2002.

Overall, our material revenue increased approximately \$0.9 million or 3.2% from \$30.6 million in 2001 to \$31.6 million in 2002. The increase is attributable to a decrease of approximately \$0.2 million in volume, offset by an increase of approximately \$0.9 million in the average price. Without the

inclusion of \$14.6 million and \$5.1 million in materials revenue from the SLS® product line in 2002 and 2001, respectively, materials revenue of \$17.0 million were recorded in 2002, a 33.4% decrease from the \$25.5 million recorded in 2001. The decrease in materials revenue is due to the termination of our distribution relationship with Vantico partially offset by sales of our internally manufactured material.

System orders and resultant sales may fluctuate on a yearly basis as a result of a number of factors, including world economic conditions, fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, customer acceptance of new products and the timing of product shipments. Due to the price of certain systems and the overall low unit volumes, the acceleration or delay of shipments of a small number of higher-end SLA® systems from one period to another can significantly affect the results of operations for the periods involved.

Service sales in 2002 totaled \$34.9 million, an increase of 2.2% from \$34.2 million in 2001. The increase primarily reflects added service revenue of approximately \$2.3 million from the DTM business as well as an increase in the installed base of machines, partially offset by a decline in other service revenue. The increase in maintenance contract revenue reflects a continued emphasis of providing a multitude of maintenance contract options to our customers and enhanced selling efforts in this area, coupled with an increase in the installed base of machines.

Sales for our U.S. operations for 2002 and 2001 were \$57.4 million and \$61.0 million, respectively, a decrease of 6.1%. Sales for our European operations were \$44.5 million, a slight increase from the \$44.3 million recorded in 2001. Sales for our Asia-Pacific operations for 2002 were \$14.1 million, an increase of 5.2% from the \$13.4 million recorded in 2001 primarily due to an increase in service revenues. As noted above, the economic slowdown worldwide has impacted our overall sales for 2002. This was partially offset by the addition of DTM revenue for four months in 2001 and twelve months in 2002.

Cost of sales

Cost of sales increased to \$69.3 million or 59.8% of sales in 2002 from \$67.2 million or 56.6% of sales in 2001. Without the inclusion of the SLS® product line, cost of sales were \$55.7 million or 63.3% of sales in 2002 and \$59.8 million or 56.9% in 2001.

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Product cost of sales as a percentage of product sales increased to 53.6% in 2002 from 50.0% in 2001. Without the inclusion of the SLS® product line, product cost of sales as a percentage of product sales was 56.0% in 2002 and 49.2% in 2001. The increase in product cost of sales as a percent of product sales in 2002 compared to 2001 is due primarily to a shift in the sales mix from higher-end SLA® systems to our smaller systems, which have lower margins. The lower-end systems appeal to a broader base of customers, and we anticipate that the lost margin will be recovered over time by the increased sales volume.

Service cost of sales as a percentage of service sales increased to 74.3% in fiscal year 2002 from 73.0% in 2001. The increase is due to an increase in fixed costs of our education centers, which are located in certain of our facilities that we maintain to train customers to use our products, and technology centers, attributable to the addition of the SLS® product line.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses totaled \$48.3 million in 2002 and \$42.8 million for 2001. The increase primarily reflects the added selling, general and administrative expenses of DTM for the full year of 2002 compared to only four months of 2001. In 2002, the incremental expenses incurred by us included the following: bad debt expense of \$2.6 million, directors and officers insurance of \$0.6 million, group medical benefits of \$2.2 million and professional fees of \$0.5 million. Bad debt

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expense for 2002 was approximately \$2.9 million. During 2002, we expensed approximately \$2.4 million for receivables owed by customers and \$0.5 million in receivables pertaining to the sale of certain assets of our Keltool business which became uncollectible. These expenses are partially offset by headcount related cost savings net of employee severance.

Research and development expenses

Research and development expenses in 2002 increased to \$15.4 million or 13.3% of revenue compared to \$11.0 million or 9.3% of revenue in 2001. The increase in research and development expenses is primarily due to development costs related to the InVision si2 3-D printer and the decision to maintain our facility in Austin, Texas, acquired as part of the DTM acquisition. Also included in 2002 was approximately \$1.5 million of amortization related to technology acquired in the DTM acquisition. Due to our decrease in workforce in the second and third quarters of 2002, including closing the facility in Austin, Texas, we anticipate future research and development expenses to be more in line with historical levels related to revenues.

(Loss) income from operations

Operating loss for 2002 was \$21.4 million compared to \$2.3 million in 2001 due to lower gross profits and higher operating expenses in 2002.

Gain on arbitration settlement

Gain on arbitration settlement reflects an \$18.5 million gain associated with the Vantico arbitration which was recorded in the first quarter of 2002. See Note 26 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Interest and other (expense) income, net

Interest and other expense, net for 2002 was \$3.0 million compared to interest and other expense, net of \$1.0 million in 2001. The increased expense in 2002 reflects a higher average debt balance and our higher average cost of capital during 2002.

Provision for (benefit from) income taxes

For 2002, our tax provision was \$8.9 million or (149.6)% of the pretax loss, compared to a tax benefit of \$1.0 million or 29.6% of the pretax loss in 2001. The 2002 tax provision included an increase of the valuation allowance of deferred tax assets in the amount of \$12.9 million or (217.5)% of the pretax loss, thereby fully reserving the balance of the deferred tax assets. The determination to fully reserve the deferred tax assets was based primarily on our cumulative losses in recent years, our current deficit operations and our projected operating losses through the third quarter of 2003. We determined that it was more likely than not that we would not be in a position to realize the benefit from these tax assets in future periods until such time as we reach a level of profitability that supports the reduction or reversal of the valuation allowance. For 2001, the valuation allowances for deferred taxes related primarily to the realizability of foreign net operating losses and DTM net operating losses, which were transferred to us in connection with the acquisition of DTM. Although realization was not assured, we believed at that time

that it was more likely than not that we would realize the benefits of the net deferred tax assets. As of December 31, 2002, we had a net deferred tax asset, before the valuation allowance adjustment, in the total amount of \$18.7 million.

Liquidity And Capital Resources

Our principal sources of liquidity are the net proceeds of external financing transactions and cash flow from operations. At December 31, 2002 and thereafter, our operating results and financial condition led our independent auditors to express concern in their report on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002 as to our ability to continue as a going concern. Our cash

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balances were continuing to decline, and we were operating under waivers of financial covenant defaults under our principal credit agreements.

Recent financing transactions

In May 2003, we privately placed 2,634,016 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock at a price of \$6.00 per share and received gross proceeds of \$15.8 million. The net proceeds from this transaction were \$15.2 million. We used \$9.6 million of the proceeds from this offering to pay off our term loan from U.S. Bank, National Association and used the remainder for working capital.

In November and December 2003, we privately placed \$22.7 million principal amount of 6% convertible subordinated debentures, which mature on November 30, 2013. The net proceeds from this offering were approximately \$22.1 million. We used \$8.6 million of the net proceeds to repay the remaining outstanding balance owed under our credit facility with U.S. Bank, National Association, which was then terminated, and we intend to use the remainder of such net proceeds for working capital purposes.

Working capital

Our net working capital was \$18.8 million at December 31, 2003, compared to a net deficit of \$8.6 million at December 31, 2002. This improvement was primarily due to:

an increase in cash and cash equivalents of \$21.7 million resulting from net cash arising from the issuance of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and 6% convertible subordinated debentures and cash provided by operations of \$1.2 million in 2003;

a decline of \$12.8 million in the current portion of long-term debt and outstanding lines of credit as a result of the repayment of our outstanding bank credit facilities in 2003; and

a net reduction of \$3.5 million in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

These improvements were partially offset by a \$6.8 million reduction in accounts receivable and a \$2.3 million reduction in inventory.

The changes in accounts payable, accrued liabilities, accounts receivable (net) and inventories (net) as well as in other items of working capital not discussed above were the result of changes in the ordinary course of our business.

Cash flow

The following table summarizes the cash used in or provided by operating activities, investing activities and financing activities for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001:

Years Ended December 31		
2003	2002	2001

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Years Ended December 31

(in thousands)

Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,182	\$ 1,314	\$ 6,649
Cash used in investing activities	(2,131)	(11,015)	(58,088)
Cash provided by financing activities	\$ 22,229	\$ 5,843	\$ 40,907

Cash flow from operations

Net cash provided by operating activities in 2003 was \$1.2 million, as substantially all of our net loss of \$26.0 million was offset by changes in non-cash expenses and in operating accounts. The changes in the operating accounts arose in the ordinary course of business. Non-cash items included:

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A charge of \$7.0 million for the cumulative effect (through December 31, 2002) of the changes in accounting principles discussed above;

An impairment of \$0.8 million for intangible assets acquired in the 2001 acquisition of OptoForm Sarl, which we recorded at December 31, 2003;

Depreciation and amortization of \$8.4 million;

Adjustments to allowance accounts of \$2.7 million; and

Stock compensation expense of \$1.3 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the year ended December 31, 2002 of \$1.3 million primarily resulted from the decrease in the accounts receivable balance of \$8.5 million and the decrease of inventories of \$7.1 million, partially offset by a net loss of \$14.9 million which included a non-cash gain from the Vantico settlement of \$20.3 million, a non-cash charge of \$12.9 million resulting from an increase in the valuation allowance for deferred income taxes and non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization and adjustments to allowance and reserve accounts of \$13.4 million. Furthermore, cash provided by operations decreased due to a decrease in accounts payable of \$2.6 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2001 of \$6.6 million primarily resulted from depreciation and amortization of \$7.7 million and a decrease of lease receivables of \$2.9 million, reflecting the sale of \$2.7 million of lease receivables. The increases in operating expenses were partially offset by a decrease in accrued liabilities of \$2.3 million.

Cash used in investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities in 2003 was \$2.1 million, reflecting our reduced level of capital expenditures and the absence of capitalized patent legal defense costs relating to the change in accounting principles with respect to such costs, discussed above. Capital expenditures were \$0.9 million in 2003, \$3.2 million in 2002 and \$3.3 million in 2001. We expect our capital expenditures in 2004 to be in the range of \$2.5 million to \$3.2 million.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2002 was \$11.0 million. These investing activities primarily related to additions to licenses and patents of \$4.7 million related to capitalized patent legal fees and new patent filings, additions to property and equipment of \$3.2 million for machinery and equipment, scheduled payments of \$1.2 million for the OptoForm acquisition and \$2.0 million in payments for the RPC acquisition.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2001 was \$58.1 million. These investing activities primarily related to the \$49.6 million acquisition of DTM, additions to property and equipment of \$3.3 million, the investment in RPC of \$2.2 million and our payment of \$1.4 million of the purchase price for OptoForm Sarl.

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On August 24, 2001, we completed the purchase of all the outstanding shares of common stock of DTM for approximately \$49.6 million in cash and liabilities assumed. DTM's operations have been fully integrated into our existing business allowing us to realize synergies and cost savings. The acquisition allows us to offer our customers an expanded product line and increases our capabilities in the areas of functional prototypes and instant manufacturing.

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In February 2001, we acquired the stock and intellectual property of OptoForm Sarl for an aggregate purchase price of \$2.6 million, of which \$1.4 million was paid in cash at the time of closing and \$1.2 million was paid in February 2002. In 2003, we recorded an impairment of \$0.8 million related to the intangible assets arising from this acquisition.

In September 2001, we acquired the stock of RPC Ltd., a manufacturer of stereolithography materials, for an aggregate purchase price of \$5.5 million. See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cash provided by financing activities

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2003 was \$22.2 million. The principal sources of cash from such activities in 2003 were \$37.3 million of net proceeds arising from our issuance of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and our 6% convertible subordinated debentures. We used \$13.0 million of cash to repay bank debt outstanding with U.S. Bank, National Association. As a result, we had repaid all of our previously outstanding bank debt as of December 31, 2003.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2002 was \$5.8 million. The principal sources of cash from such activities in 2002 were \$12.5 million in proceeds from the sale of common stock and \$44.6 million of long-term debt, partially offset by \$52.5 million in repayments of long-term debt.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2001 totaled \$40.9 million and primarily reflected net borrowings of \$30.4 million related to the DTM acquisition, the sale of 617,000 shares of common stock for \$8.0 million and the exercise of stock options and issuance of common stock amounting to \$2.4 million.

Liquidity

As discussed above, our principal sources of liquidity are the net proceeds of external financing transactions and cash flow from operations. Our cash flow from operations was modest in each of the three years ended December 31, 2003. We believe that our cash balance of \$24.0 million at December 31, 2003 together with our anticipated cash flow from operations in 2004 should be adequate to meet our cash requirements for 2004. In addition to normal operating cash requirements, as of December 31, 2003, our cash commitments in 2004 amounted to approximately \$6.9 million. See "Commitments and contingencies" below. We also expect to use between \$2.5 million and \$3.2 million of cash in 2004 for capital expenditures, although no commitments have yet been made with respect to any material portion of such expenditures. We also intend to seek additional bank or other financing in 2004 to provide us with additional sources of liquidity, although there are no assurances at this time that such financing will be available to us at all or on favorable terms. Based on our current financial position and expected economic performance in 2004, we do not believe that our liquidity would be adversely impacted in 2004 if we are unable to obtain additional financing.

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Outstanding debt

Our outstanding debt at December 31, 2003 and 2002 was as follows:

	2003	2002
	(in thousands)	
Line of credit	\$	2,450
Current portion of long-term debt:		
Industrial development revenue bonds	\$ 165	\$ 150
Term loan		10,350

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	2003	2002
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
Current portion of total long-term debt:	\$ 165	\$ 10,500
	_____	_____
Senior debt:		
Long-term debt, less current portion Industrial development revenue bonds	\$ 3,925	\$ 4,090
	_____	_____
Subordinated debt:		
7% convertible debentures	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
6% convertible debentures	22,704	
	_____	_____
Total subordinated debt	\$ 32,704	\$ 10,000
	_____	_____

During 2003, we repaid the remaining amounts outstanding under the line of credit and term loan provided by U.S. Bank, National Association and terminated those credit facilities.

Our Colorado facility is financed by \$4.9 million of industrial development bonds. At December 31, 2003, the aggregate outstanding principal amount of these bonds was \$4.1 million. Interest on the bonds accrues at a variable rate of interest and is payable monthly. The interest rate at December 31, 2003 was 1.2%. Principal payments are due in semi-annual installments through August 2016. We have made all required payments of principal and interest on these bonds. The bonds are collateralized by, among other things, a first mortgage on the facility, a security interest in certain equipment, and an irrevocable letter of credit issued by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., that was established pursuant to the terms of a reimbursement agreement between us and Wells Fargo and that was further collateralized by a standby letter of credit issued by U.S. Bank in the amount of \$1.2 million.

During 2003, we operated under waivers of default under certain financial covenants contained in the reimbursement agreement. These financial covenants require, among other things, that we maintain a minimum tangible net worth (as defined) of \$23.0 million plus 50% of net income from July 1, 2001 forward and a fixed charge coverage ratio (as defined) of no less than 1.25. In light of our default under the covenants, Wells Fargo drew down the \$1.2 million standby letter of credit issued by U.S. Bank and placed the cash in a restricted account. We repaid the amount owing to U.S. Bank as a result of this drawing.

On January 12, 2004, we entered into another waiver to the reimbursement agreement pursuant to which Wells Fargo waived compliance with the fixed charge coverage ratio and minimum tangible net worth covenant contained in the reimbursement agreement, as amended, through April 30, 2004, provided that we remain in compliance with all other provisions of the reimbursement agreement and that we provide evidence of a proposal from another bank by March 31, 2004 to replace the letter of credit issued by Wells Fargo. The waiver provided that, should a replacement letter of credit not be obtained on or before April 30, 2004, we will agree to retire \$1.2 million of the bonds utilizing the restricted cash held by Wells Fargo.

As of December 31, 2003, we were in compliance with the fixed-charge coverage ratio and the minimum tangible net worth covenant under this reimbursement agreement. On March 4, 2004, Wells Fargo and we entered into a further amendment to the reimbursement agreement which states that we

are no longer in default of the financial covenants referred to above and that therefore Wells Fargo will no longer require us to replace the Wells Fargo letter of credit or to retire \$1.2 million of the industrial development bonds, as described in the preceding paragraph. The amendment also amended certain of the criteria used to measure compliance with such financial covenants, and added a provision that we acknowledge that, upon the occurrence of any future event of default under the reimbursement agreement, Wells Fargo will not consider waiving such event of default unless and until we comply with all requirements imposed by Wells Fargo, which shall include but not be limited to the immediate retirement of \$1.2 million of the industrial development bonds. The amendment provides that funds for such repayment shall come first from our funds then held by Wells Fargo, if any, and the balance from additional funds to be provided to the trustee of such bonds by us promptly upon notice from Wells Fargo to us. In addition, any event of default would result in an increase to the letter of credit fee from 1% of the stated amount of the letter of credit to 1.50% of the stated amount of the letter of credit, prorated from the occurrence of such event of default until the next August 1, when the fee is due, and continuing for the life of the letter of credit. We are required to demonstrate our compliance with these financial covenants as of the end of each calendar quarter.

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In the fourth quarter of 2001, we privately placed our 7% convertible subordinated debentures. We received \$9.4 million in proceeds from this sale in December 2001 and additional proceeds of \$0.6 million in January 2002, for a total of \$10.0 million. The 7% convertible subordinated debentures are convertible at a price of \$12.00 per share of common stock into an aggregate of 833,334 shares of our common stock at any time at the option of the holders, subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments, and the debentures are redeemable in whole or in part at our option at any time after December 31, 2004 and prior to maturity at December 31, 2006 at an amount equal to 107% of their aggregate principal amount. The debentures bear interest at the rate of 7%, payable quarterly.

In the fourth quarter of 2003, we privately placed our 6% convertible subordinated debentures, receiving \$22.7 million in proceeds from the placement. We incurred \$0.6 million in costs of issuance in connection with this placement. The debentures bear interest at the rate of 6% per year payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on May 31 and November 30 of each year, commencing May 31, 2004. The debentures are convertible into shares of our common stock at the option of the holders at any time prior to maturity at \$10.18 per share, subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments, which represents an 18% premium to the fair market value at the time of the original issuance. The conversion price of the debentures is subject to certain customary anti-dilution adjustments. The debentures are currently convertible into an aggregate of 2,230,255 shares of common stock. The debentures are redeemable by us, in whole or in part, commencing on November 24, 2006 at a price equal to 100% of the then-outstanding principal amount of the debentures being redeemed, together with all accrued and unpaid interest and other amounts due in respect of the debentures. If there is a change in control with respect to our company, as defined in the Debenture Purchase Agreement, the holders may require us to redeem the debentures at 100% of the then-outstanding principal amount, together with all accrued and unpaid interest and other amounts due in respect of the debentures. The debentures are subordinated in right of payment to all senior indebtedness (as defined in the Debenture Purchase Agreement) and equal in right of payment with our outstanding 7% convertible subordinated debentures. The net proceeds from the sale of the debentures were approximately \$22.1 million.

In September 2001, we acquired RPC Ltd., a Swiss company, for \$5.5 million, of which \$4.2 million was paid in cash in 2001 and 2002. The remaining deferred portion of the purchase price, denominated in Swiss Francs, of CHF 2.2 million (approximately \$1.3 million at the 2001 purchase date), was payable on September 19, 2003. On November 14, 2003, we entered into an agreement with the former stockholders of RPC to pay such amount (equivalent to \$1.6 million at November 14, 2003) in installments over a two-year period ending September 19, 2005, with interest on the unpaid amount at the rate of 8% per annum. During 2003, we paid \$0.4 million pursuant to this agreement.

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Commitments and contingencies

We lease certain facilities under non-cancelable operating leases expiring through December 2007. The leases are generally on a net-rent basis, whereby we pay taxes, maintenance and insurance. Leases that expire are expected to be renewed or replaced by leases on other properties. Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 was \$2.6 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.0 million, respectively.

Future contractual payments at December 31, 2003 are as follows (in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	Later Years	Total
Industrial development bonds(1)	\$ 214	\$ 227	\$ 245	\$ 263	\$ 280	\$ 3,122	\$ 4,351
Subordinated debt(2)							
7% convertible debentures	700	700	10,700				12,100
6% convertible debentures	1,362	1,362	1,362	1,362	1,362	24,044	30,854
Redeemable preferred stock(2)	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	1,264	22,547	28,867
Liquidated damages(3)	477						477
Payments to RPC Shareholders	840	542					1,382
Non-cancelable operating leases	1,999	1,566	1,441	855	18		5,879
Total	\$ 6,856	\$ 5,661	\$ 15,012	\$ 3,744	\$ 2,924	\$ 49,713	\$ 83,910

(1)

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Includes interest at the 1.2% rate in effect at December 31, 2003 and scheduled principal payments in each year.

- (2) Includes interest or cumulative dividends, as the case may be, in each period at the rate provided for in each of these instruments and assumes that they will not be converted into common stock and will remain outstanding until their respective final maturity dates. The amount included for cumulative dividends on the preferred stock also assumes that the annual dividend rate will not increase to \$0.60 per share after May 5, 2004.
- (3) Reflects our obligation at December 31, 2003 to compensate certain stockholders who acquired shares of our common stock in private placement transactions for our failure to maintain an effective registration statement that would permit such holders to sell such shares. These damages accrue at the rate of approximately \$90 per month.

Series B convertible preferred stock

The Series B Convertible Preferred Stock accrues dividends, on a cumulative basis, at a rate of 8%, or \$0.48 per share, per year. We have agreed to register the resale by the holders of the shares of common stock into which the shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock are convertible. If the registration statement is not declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission before the close of business on May 5, 2004, the dividend rate increases to 10%, or \$0.60 per share, per year.

The Series B Convertible Preferred Stock is senior to our Common Stock and any other stock that ranks junior to the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. Dividends are payable semi-annually, when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors, on May 5 and November 5 of each year while the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock remains outstanding. In addition, the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock votes equally with our common stock and is convertible at any time at the option of our holders on a 1 to 1 basis into approximately 2,634,016 shares of common stock. The Series B Convertible Preferred Stock is redeemable at our option after May 5, 2006. We must redeem any shares of Series B

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Convertible Preferred Stock that remain outstanding on May 5, 2013. The redemption price is \$6.00 per share plus any accrued and unpaid dividends.

Stockholders' equity

Stockholders' equity was \$36.7 million at December 31, 2003, a reduction of \$23.2 million or 38.7% from the balance of \$59.9 at December 31, 2002. Stockholders equity was reduced during 2003 by our net loss of \$26.0 million and the accrual of \$0.9 million of dividends, including accretion of preferred stock issuance costs, on the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. Stockholders' equity was further reduced by costs of \$0.3 million associated with filing a registration statement with the SEC for our common stock and \$0.5 million of liquidated damages incurred under private placement agreements requiring us to maintain an effective registration statement permitting the resale of such shares of common stock. These reductions were partially offset by increases in common stock and additional paid-in capital of \$1.4 million for stock issuances and a \$3.0 million cumulative translation adjustment.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices, which may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. We seek to minimize these risks through regular operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. We do not purchase, hold or sell derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest rates

Our exposure to market-rate risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to our cash investments and our outstanding industrial development bonds. We seek to minimize the risk to our cash investments by investing cash in excess of our operating needs in short-term, high-quality instruments issued by highly creditworthy financial institutions or governments. A hypothetical 1% or 100 basis point change in interest rates would not have a significant effect on our financial position or results of operation.

From time to time, we may use interest rate swaps, collars or options to manage our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. At December 31, 2003 and 2002, we had no such financial instruments outstanding.

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The fair value of our fixed-rate debt and preferred stock, collectively referred to below as fixed-rate instruments, varies with changes in interest rates and the market fluctuations for our common stock. Generally, the fair value of these fixed-rate instruments will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. These instruments also contain options to convert them into our common stock, and the fair value of these instruments is affected by our stock price and stock volatility. At December 31, 2003, the carrying value of our total debt was \$36.8 million of which approximately \$32.7 million was fixed-rate debt, and the carrying value of the preferred stock was \$15.2 million. At December 31, 2002, the carrying value of our total debt was \$27.1 million of which \$10.0 million was fixed-rate debt. There was no preferred stock outstanding at December 31, 2002.

The estimated fair value of our total debt, which includes the cost of replacing our fixed-rate instruments with borrowings at current market rates, was approximately \$78.7 million at December 31, 2003 compared to \$8.6 million at December 31, 2002. The fair value of our fixed-rate instruments is an estimate, which includes discounting of the outstanding balance to reflect current market rates of interest and an estimation of the value of the conversion options based on the Black-Scholes option model. The Black-Scholes option model attempts to value the options while giving effect to the term of the option, the exercise or strike price, market price of our stock and an estimate of the volatility of

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our common stock. These changes in the fair value of our fixed-rate instruments do not alter our obligations to repay the outstanding principal amount of such debt or the total liquidation value of our outstanding preferred stock at maturity. The increase in estimated fair value of fixed-rate instruments during 2003 was predominantly the result of issuance of new instruments during the year, a decrease from 20% to 10% in the interest rate used to discount the contractual payments associated with the instruments and, with respect to the value of the conversion options, an increase in the year-end market price of our common stock into which certain of the instruments are convertible from \$7.80 per share at December 31, 2002 to \$10.15 per share at December 31, 2003. A hypothetical 1% or 100 basis point change in interest rates would result in a change in the estimated fair value of our debt at December 31, 2003 of \$0.4 million.

Foreign exchange rates

At December 31, 2003, we had an obligation to the former stockholders of RPC, Ltd. of 1.8 million Swiss francs (approximately \$1.4 million), which accrues interest at a fixed rate. We had not undertaken any steps to hedge our exposure for the foreign exchange risk nor the market risk for this obligation at December 31, 2003. As a result, we are exposed to these risks related to changes in foreign exchange rates and changes in fair value due to interest rates with respect to this obligation.

We operate in locations outside the United States that are not considered to be highly inflationary. Nevertheless, these foreign operations, which are conducted primarily by foreign sales subsidiaries, are sensitive to fluctuations in currency exchange rates arising from, among other things, intercompany transactions that are generally denominated in U.S. dollars rather than their respective functional currency.

As discussed above, revenues from our operations outside the United States accounted for 52.8% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2003. These revenues were generated primarily from the operations of our foreign sales subsidiaries in their respective countries and surrounding geographic areas that are denominated either in U.S. dollars or in the local currency of each country. These subsidiaries incur most of their expenses other than intercompany expenses in the functional currency of their local countries, and they use the local currency as their functional currency.

Our operating results as well as our assets and liabilities are also subject to the effect of foreign currency translation as the operating results and balance sheets of our subsidiaries outside the United States are translated in consolidation into U.S. dollars. The realized effect of foreign currency translation in 2003 resulted in a \$0.7 million gain that was recorded in cost of sales, compared to \$0.6 million gain in 2002 and \$0.2 million loss in 2001. The unrealized effect of foreign currency translation in 2003 resulted in \$3.1 million of gain that was recorded in equity as other comprehensive income, compared to \$2.8 million gain in 2002 and \$2.4 million loss in 2001. A hypothetical change of 10% in the foreign currency exchange rates would cause a change of \$0.9 million to the net assets on our consolidated balance sheet and a \$4.8 million change in revenue in our consolidated statements of operations.

We may use other derivative instruments from time to time, such as foreign exchange options to manage exposure due to foreign exchange rates and foreign currency forward contracts to fix the amount payable on certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies. The terms of such instruments are generally twelve months or less. We do not hedge our foreign currency exposure in a manner that would entirely eliminate the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates on our consolidated net (loss) income. At December 31, 2003 and 2002, we had no foreign exchange financial instruments outstanding.

At December 31, 2003, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$4.2 million denominated in local currencies in our European subsidiaries. We have not used any derivative instruments to hedge these

investments against foreign exchange rate fluctuations, and as a result are exposed to the risk of changes in the exchange rates.

Commodity prices

We use various commodity raw materials and energy products in conjunction with our manufacturing processes. Generally, we acquire these components at market prices and do not use financial instruments to hedge commodity prices. As a result, we are exposed to market risks related to changes in commodity prices of these components. A hypothetical 10% change in commodity prices for raw materials would cause a change of \$0.9 million to cost of sales in our consolidated statement of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Significant Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our results of operations and financial condition set forth in this prospectus is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make critical accounting estimates that directly impact our condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. Critical accounting estimates are estimates that meet two criteria: (1) the estimates require that we make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimates are made; and (2) there exist different estimates that could reasonably be used in the current period, or changes in the estimates used are reasonably likely to occur from period to period, both of which would have a material impact on the results of our operations or on our financial condition. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to the allowance for doubtful accounts, income taxes, inventory, goodwill, intangible and other long-lived assets, contingencies and revenue recognition. We base our estimates and assumptions on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The following represent what management believes are the critical accounting policies most affected by significant management estimates and judgments. Management has discussed these critical accounting policies, the basis for their underlying assumptions and estimates and the nature of our related disclosures herein with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

Revenue recognition

Revenues from the sale of systems and related products are recognized upon shipment or when services are performed, provided that persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, both title and risk of loss have passed to the customer and collection is reasonably assured. Persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists upon execution of a written sales agreement that constitutes a fixed and legally binding commitment for the buyer and us. Sales transactions generally include equipment, software license, warranty, training and installation. We allocate and record revenue in these transactions based on vendor-specific objective evidence that has been accumulated through historic operations, which, in most cases, is the price charged for the deliverable when sold separately. If fair value for all deliverables cannot be determined, we will use the residual method to determine the amount of the consideration to be allocated to the delivered items. We also evaluate the impact of undelivered items on the functionality of delivered items for each sales transaction and, where appropriate, defer revenue on delivered items when that functionality has been affected. Functionality is determined to be met if the delivered products or services represent a separate earnings process. Revenues from services are recognized at the time of performance. We provide end-users with maintenance under a warranty agreement for up to one year and defer a portion of the revenues at the time of sale based on the

relative fair value of those services. After the initial warranty period, we offer these customers optional maintenance contracts. Deferred maintenance revenue is recognized ratably, on a straight-line basis, over the period of the contract. Our systems are sold with licensed software products that are integral to the operation of the systems. These software products are generally sold or licensed only for use in our systems.

Certain of our sales prior to 2003 were made through a sales agent to customers where substantial uncertainty exists with respect to collection of the sales price. The substantial uncertainty is generally a result of the absence of a history of doing business with the customer and uncertain political environment in the country in which the customer does business. For these sales, we record revenues based on the cost recovery method, which requires that the sales proceeds received are first applied to the carrying amount of the asset sold until the carrying amount has been recovered; thereafter, all proceeds are credited to sales.

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Our terms of sale vary depending upon the product being sold or service being performed. For systems sales, we typically require a deposit and substantial payments prior to shipment. Customers with a favorable credit profile may receive other credit terms based on that profile. Creditworthiness is determined based on an evaluation of each customer's financial condition. New customers are required to complete a credit application and provide references, credit checks and bank information to facilitate an analysis of creditworthiness. We often require customers outside the United States to furnish letters of credit.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

Our estimate for the allowance for doubtful accounts related to trade receivables is based on two methods. The amounts calculated from each of these methods are combined to determine the total amount reserved. First, we evaluate specific accounts where we have information that the customer may have an inability to meet our financial obligations (for example, bankruptcy). In these cases, we use our judgment, based on available facts and circumstances, and record a specific reserve for that customer against amounts due to reduce the receivable to the amount that is expected to be collected. These specific reserves are reevaluated and adjusted as additional information is received that impacts the amount reserved. Second, a reserve is established for all customers based on a range of percentages applied to aging categories. These percentages are based on historical collection and write-off experience. If circumstances change (for example, we experience higher -than - expected defaults or an unexpected material adverse change in a major customer's ability to meet its financial obligation to us), our estimates of the recoverability of amounts due to us could be reduced by a material amount.

We believe that our allowance for doubtful accounts is a critical accounting estimate because it is susceptible to change and dependent upon events that may or may not occur, and because the impact of recognizing additional allowances for doubtful accounts may be material to the assets reported on our balance sheet and our results of operations.

Income taxes

We and our domestic subsidiaries file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. Our non-U.S. subsidiaries file income tax returns in their respective local jurisdictions. We provide for income taxes on those portions of our foreign subsidiaries' accumulated earnings that we believe are not reinvested indefinitely in their business.

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax benefit carry-forwards. Deferred tax liabilities and assets at the end of each period are determined using enacted tax rates.

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We record deferred tax assets arising from temporary timing differences between recorded net income and taxable net income when and if we believe that future earnings will be sufficient to realize the tax benefit. For those jurisdictions where the expiration date of tax benefit carry-forwards or the projected taxable earnings indicate that realization is not likely, a valuation allowance is provided.

The provisions of SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes," require the establishment of a valuation allowance when, based on currently available information and other factors, it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. SFAS No. 109 provides that an important factor in determining whether a deferred tax asset will be realized is whether there has been sufficient income in recent years and whether sufficient income is expected in future years in order to utilize the deferred tax asset. In 2002, we determined, based upon our accumulated losses and our continuing operating losses, that it was more likely than not that we would not be in a position to realize our deferred tax assets in future years. Accordingly, in 2002, we provided a valuation allowance of \$18.7 million that reduced the carrying value of our deferred tax assets to zero. During 2003, we recorded a tax benefit of \$11.1 million arising primarily from our net loss for the year, and we increased our valuation allowance for deferred tax assets by the same amount. At December 31, 2003, our net deferred tax assets, before giving effect to our accumulated valuation allowances, were approximately \$29.8 million.

We intend to maintain a valuation allowance for our deferred tax assets until sufficient evidence exists to support our reversal or reduction. If in future periods we determine that it is more likely than not that we will be able to recognize all or a portion of our deferred tax assets, we will at that time reverse or reduce the valuation allowance.

We believe that our estimate of deferred tax assets and our determination to record a valuation allowance against such assets are critical accounting estimates because they are subject to, among other things, an estimate of future taxable income in the United States, which is susceptible to change and dependent upon events that may or may not occur, and because the impact of recording a valuation allowance may be material to the assets reported on our balance sheet and our results of operations. The determination of our income tax provision is complex due to operations in numerous tax jurisdictions outside the United States, which are subject to certain risks, which ordinarily would not be expected

in the United States. Tax regimes in certain jurisdictions are subject to significant changes, which may be applied on a retroactive basis. If this were to occur, our tax expense could be materially different than the amounts reported. Furthermore, as explained in the preceding paragraph, in determining the valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets, we adopt the liability method as required by SFAS No. 109. This method requires that we establish a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, in our judgment it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets may not be realized.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, cost being determined on the first-in, first-out method. Reserves for slow moving and obsolete inventories are provided based on historical experience and current product demand. Our reserve for slow-moving and obsolete inventory was \$2.9 million and \$1.9 million at December 31, 2003 and December 31, 2002, respectively. We evaluate the adequacy of these reserves quarterly. There were no inventories consigned to a sales agent at December 31, 2003, and inventories consigned to a sales agent at December 31, 2002 were \$0.1 million. Our determination of the allowance for inventory obsolescence is subject to change because it is based on management's current estimates of required reserves and potential adjustments.

We believe that the allowance for inventory obsolescence is a critical accounting estimate because it is susceptible to change and dependent upon events that may or may not occur and because the

impact of recognizing additional obsolescence reserves may be material to the assets reported on our balance sheet and in our results of operations.

Goodwill and intangible and other long-lived assets

We applied SFAS No. 141, "Business Combinations," in the allocation of the purchase prices of DTM Corporation, RPC Ltd. and OptoForm Sarl. The annual impairment testing required by SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," requires us to use our judgment and could require us to write down the carrying value of our goodwill and other intangible assets in future periods. SFAS No. 142 requires companies to allocate their goodwill to identifiable reporting units, which then are tested for impairment using a two-step process detailed in the statement. The first step requires comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with our carrying amount, including goodwill. If that fair value exceeds the carrying amount, the second step of the process is not necessary and there are no impairment issues. If that fair value does not exceed that carrying amount, companies must perform the second step that requires an allocation of the fair value of the reporting unit to all assets and liabilities of that unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a purchase business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the purchase price. The goodwill resulting from that purchase price allocation is then compared to our carrying amount with any excess recorded as an impairment charge.

Pursuant to the requirements of SFAS No. 142, we are required to perform a valuation of our reporting units annually, or upon significant changes in our business environment. We performed an evaluation of our reporting units upon implementation of SFAS No. 142 in January 2002, and for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, and concluded that the fair values of our reporting units exceeded their carrying values. Accordingly, no goodwill impairment adjustments were recorded for 2002 or 2003 for goodwill recorded as part of the acquisition of DTM and RPC.

We evaluate long-lived assets other than goodwill for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. If the estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) from the use of an asset are less than the carrying value, a write-down would be recorded to reduce the related asset to our estimated fair value. At December 31, 2003, we determined that an impairment of the acquired technology and other long-lived assets arising from the acquisition of OptoForm Sarl had occurred as it had become unlikely that the technology would be commercialized. Accordingly, future cash flows from this component of our reporting units are expected to be negligible. We recorded the estimated impairment amount of \$0.8 million at December 31, 2003. See Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We believe that our determinations whether or not to recognize an impairment of goodwill or of intangible assets or other long-lived assets is a critical accounting estimate because it is susceptible to change, dependent upon estimates of the fair value of our reporting units, and because the impact of recognizing an impairment may be material to the assets reported on our balance sheet and to our results of operations.

Contingencies

We account for contingencies in accordance with SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies." SFAS No. 5 requires that we record an estimated loss from a loss contingency when information available prior to issuance of our financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred at the date of the financial statements and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Accounting for contingencies such as legal and income tax matters requires us to use our judgment. At this time, we cannot reasonably estimate our contingencies, and accordingly, under the guidance of SFAS No. 5, except for an accrual of \$0.6 million that we made in accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2003 with respect to the settlement of our litigation with

Regent Pacific Management Corporation, no contingency has been recorded. See Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." SFAS No. 146 replaces Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity." This standard requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. This statement became effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. The adoption of SFAS 146 did not have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure," which amended SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." The new standard provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair market value based method for accounting for stock-based employee compensation. Additionally, the statement amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. In compliance with SFAS No. 148, we have elected to continue to follow the intrinsic value method in accounting for our stock-based employee compensation plan as defined by Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity." SFAS No. 150 establishes standards on the classification and measurement of financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. SFAS No. 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective for the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. We do not have any financial instruments that are required to be accounted for under FASB 150.

In December 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 132(R), "Employers' Disclosures About Pensions and Other Post Retirement Benefits, (Revised 2003)." SFAS No. 132, as revised, incorporates all of the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 132, "Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Post Retirement Benefits." SFAS 132(R) also requires interim-period disclosure of certain components of and material changes in amounts of defined benefit pension plans. SFAS No. 132(R) is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2003. We do not have a defined benefit pension plan which would require disclosure under SFAS No. 132(R). These financial statements include the required disclosures with respect to our defined contribution benefit plans.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45), "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others." FIN 45 requires a guarantor to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation it has undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The initial recognition and initial measurement provisions of FIN 45 are applicable on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002, irrespective of the guarantor's fiscal year-end. The disclosure requirements in this Interpretation became effective for financial statements for interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. We do not have any guarantees initiated after December 31, 2002, and have included the required disclosures for guarantees initiated prior to January 1, 2003 in these financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities." FIN 46, as amended by FIN 46(R), which was issued in December 2003,

requires an investor with a majority of the variable interests in a variable interest entity to consolidate the entity and also requires majority and significant variable interest investors to provide certain disclosures. A variable interest entity is an entity in which the equity investors do not

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have a controlling financial interest or the equity investment at risk is insufficient to finance the entity's activities without receiving additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The provisions of FIN 46(R) are applicable for fiscal years ending after December 31, 2003, and must be adopted no later than March 15, 2004. We do not have any variable interest entities that must be consolidated.

In May 2003, the EITF issued EITF Issue No. 00-21 (Issue 00-21) "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables." Issue 00-21 addresses certain aspects of the accounting by a vendor for arrangements under which it will perform multiple revenue-generating activities and how to determine whether an arrangement involving multiple deliverables contains more than one unit of accounting. Issue 00-21 became effective for revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal periods after June 15, 2003. The adoption of Issue 00-21 did not have a material effect on our results of operations or financial condition since our historical accounting for multiple deliverables was consistent with Issue 00-21.

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QUARTERLY RESULTS (UNAUDITED)

For the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, we reported our financial information on a 13-week basis ending the last Friday of each quarter, and reported our annual financial information on a calendar-year basis. Beginning January 1, 2004 and thereafter, we intend to report our interim financial information on a calendar-quarter basis.

Summarized quarterly financial data follow:

	Quarter Ended (Unaudited)			
	December 31, 2003	September 26, 2003	June 27, 2003	March 28, 2003
Revenue	\$ 35.2	\$ 24.9	\$ 26.9	\$ 23.0
Gross profit	15.0	9.8	10.8	7.5
Total operating expenses	19.0	13.3	12.5	13.3
Loss from operations	(3.9)	(3.5)	(1.8)	(5.8)
Income tax expense		0.1	0.8	0.2
Net loss	(11.6)	(4.0)	(3.6)	(6.9)
Net loss available to common shareholders	(12.0)	(4.3)	(3.8)	(6.9)
Basic net loss available to common shareholders per share	(0.93)	(0.34)	(0.30)	(0.54)
Diluted net loss available to common shareholders per share	(0.93)	(0.34)	(0.30)	(0.54)
	Quarter Ended (Unaudited)			
	December 31, 2002	September 27, 2002	June 28, 2002	March 29, 2002
Revenue	\$ 32.0	\$ 27.9	\$ 28.5	\$ 27.5
Gross profit	13.6	11.9	10.8	10.3
Total operating expenses	16.3	17.6	19.3	14.9
Loss from operations	(2.7)	(5.7)	(8.5)	(4.6)
Income tax expense (benefit)	12.0	(4.1)	(3.5)	4.5
Net (loss) income	(15.7)	(2.2)	(5.6)	8.7
Basic (loss) income per share	(1.24)	(0.17)	(0.44)	0.66
Diluted (loss) income per share	(1.24)	(0.17)	(0.44)	0.59

The net loss for the quarter ended December 31, 2003 includes the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle relating to the expensing of patent litigation fees of \$6.0 million and the expensing of \$4.7 million of 2003 fees capitalized in previous months. If we had applied the change in accounting principle to each quarter of 2003, the effect would have been to increase total operating expenses, increase loss from operations and increase net loss by \$0.9 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million and to increase basic and diluted net loss available to common shareholders by \$0.07, \$0.11 and \$0.13 per share in the quarters ended March 28, June 27 and September 26, 2003, respectively. Applying these amounts retroactively would have removed their effects from the fourth quarter of 2003, and would have decreased the total operating expenses, loss from operations and net loss by \$3.4 million or \$0.27 per share for the quarter ended December 31, 2003.

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The net loss for the quarter ended December 31, 2003 also includes the cumulative effect of the accounting principle change of \$1.4 million from the unit-of-product amortization method to the straight-line method for a certain intangible asset. The effect of this change, if applied retroactively, would have been to increase cost of sales and decrease gross profit, and increase loss from operations and net loss for each of the quarters ended March 28, June 27 and September 26, 2003 by approximately \$0.1 million or \$0.01 per share, respectively. Applying these amounts retroactively would have removed their effect from the fourth quarter of 2003, resulting in a corresponding decrease in cost

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of sales and an increase in gross profit, and a decrease in loss from operations and net loss of \$0.3 million or \$0.02 per share for the quarter ended December 31, 2003.

During the fourth quarter of 2003, we impaired \$0.8 million of intangible assets arising from the acquisition of OptoForm Sarl in 2001.

Income tax expense for the fourth quarter of 2002 includes an increase in the valuation allowance of deferred tax assets in the amount of \$12.9 million.

In the first quarter of 2002, we recorded a \$20.3 million gain associated with the Vantico, Inc. arbitration.

The sum of per share amounts for each of the quarterly periods presented does not necessarily equal the total presented for the year because each amount is independently calculated.

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BUSINESS

General

3D Systems Corporation, operating through our subsidiaries in the United States, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region, designs, develops, manufactures, markets and services solid imaging systems and related products and materials that allow complex three-dimensional objects to be manufactured directly from computer data without tooling, greatly reducing the time and cost to produce prototypes or limited-run production parts. Our solid imaging systems rapidly produce physical objects from digital data using computer-aided design and manufacturing, or CAD/CAM, software utilities and related computer applications. We market our systems as an integrated package that combines equipment and related software, materials and service to offer our customers one of the widest ranges of solid imaging solutions in the world.

Our systems are used for applications that include rapid prototyping, concept modeling, three-dimensional printing and "instant manufacturing". In rapid prototyping applications our systems are used, in among other ways, to generate product concept models, functional prototypes and master-casting and tooling patterns that are often used as an efficient, cost-effective means of evaluating product designs. In concept-modeling and three-dimensional printing applications, our systems are used to produce three-dimensional shapes, primarily for visualizing and communicating mechanical design applications as well as for other applications including supply-chain management, architecture, art, surgical medicine and entertainment. In instant manufacturing applications, our systems are used to manufacture end-use parts.

Products and Services

Our range of solid imaging systems includes our stereolithography or SLA® equipment, our selective laser sintering or SLS® equipment, and our multi-jet modeling ("MJM") equipment. These systems utilize patented and proprietary stereolithography, selective laser sintering and three-dimensional printing processes to fabricate physical objects using input from CAD/CAM software or three-dimensional scanning and sculpting devices. We blend, market and distribute consumable resin, wax-based plastic and powder materials that are used in our entire range of solid imaging systems. We also provide comprehensive software tools and service support to our customers ranging from applications development to installation, warranty and maintenance services.

Solid Imaging Systems

SLA® systems and related equipment

Stereolithography or SLA® systems use an ultraviolet laser to convert liquid photosensitive resins into solid cross-sections, layer by layer, until the desired objects are complete. Our SLA® systems are capable of making multiple objects at the same time and are designed to produce objects that have a wide range of sizes and shapes. An SLA® system can make scale models in a single build session or, alternatively, are able to produce full-scale portions of large objects in successive build sessions, which are then joined together. Our Viper SLA® system, for example, can create a model, section of a model or other object with maximum size of up to 10 inches × 10 inches × 10 inches (approximately 250 mm × 250 mm × 250 mm) while our SLA® 5000 systems and our high-performance SLA® 7000 systems can create a model, section or other object with a maximum size of up to 20 inches × 20 inches × 24 inches (approximately 500 mm × 500 mm × 600 mm).

Stereolithography-produced parts have fine feature detail, resolution and surface quality. Product designers in many of the largest manufacturing organizations in the world use our SLA® systems for a wide variety of applications, varying from short production runs of end-use products, to producing automobile prototype parts, to creating new designs for testing in consumer focus groups. SLA®

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systems are generally designed to build communication models to enable users to share ideas and evaluate concepts; perform form, fit and function testing on working models; build master patterns for metal casting; or quickly produce parts for direct use in working models. In addition, our SLA® systems have been customized to produce thousands of tools and end-use parts in instant manufacturing applications, including certain dental, hearing aid, jewelry and motorsport applications.

We expect our instant manufacturing applications to become an important enabling technology for the customization of design and manufacturing using additive fabrication techniques, also called mass customization or rapid manufacturing. These solutions would allow designers to reduce part count in the design process and to add custom features and complexity to designs not currently feasible with today's manufacturing techniques, thus reducing part costs and assembly time. By using multiple technologies that we offer, existing designs can be manufactured without the costs and lead-times associated with hard tooling, and more complex designs would become easier to manufacture.

We distribute and service our stereolithography systems primarily through our direct sales and service force, and we have selectively appointed distributors in geographic areas in which we do not have offices to provide sales and support services. Our SLA® systems are also supported by our software products and ancillary accessories, including our PCA post-cure equipment, which is marketed as part of our SLA® equipment line. These are ultraviolet curing devices that provide uniform long-wave ultraviolet illuminations. Upon completion of a typical object by an SLA® system, the resin needs to be finish-cured. Full curing, or hardening, requires a period of exposure to ultraviolet illumination, generally ranging from one to two hours, which can be accomplished most effectively through the use of our PCA devices. The majority of our SLA® systems sold have been purchased with a PCA device. A single PCA device can support multiple SLA® systems.

SLS® systems and related equipment

Selective Laser Sintering or SLS® systems use heat from a carbon dioxide laser to melt and fuse, or sinter, powdered materials into solid cross-sections, layer-by-layer, until the desired parts are complete. SLS® systems can create parts from a variety of plastic and metal powders and are capable of processing multiple parts in a single build session. While the maximum part size from a single build is currently limited by the size of the equipment models that we offer to 14.5 inches × 12.5 inches × 17.5 inches (approximately 370 mm × 320 mm × 445 mm), customers routinely create larger parts by joining together multiple sections. SLS® systems are based on a proprietary process initially developed and patented by the University of Texas, and we have an exclusive worldwide license to practice the SLS® process under these patents.

Our current SLS® systems, the Vanguard and the Vanguard HS systems, create durable plastic parts from specific polyamide powders that we market under the DuraForm trade name. Product designers and developers from major automotive, aerospace and consumer product companies use DuraForm parts as functional test models, particularly when the test environment is harsh. Aerospace and medical companies are also increasingly using this capability to produce end-use parts directly, which allows them to create economically small numbers of customized parts without tooling. Specific "instant manufacturing" application examples include air ducts for military aircraft and in-the-ear hearing aid shells. When used in conjunction with a high-temperature oven, SLS® systems can also create metal parts from several steel-based powders that we sell under our LaserForm brand. These parts can be used as tools, functional test models and end-use parts. Our SLS® system customers include third-party service providers and end-user accounts. Many of our SLS® system customers also use our stereolithography equipment.

Our SLS® and SLA® systems are generally marketed by the same sales force and through the same alternative distribution channels.

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The combination of materials flexibility, part functionality and high throughput of our SLS® technology makes it especially well suited to instant manufacturing applications, and much of our current development work is directed at adapting our equipment for this environment and expanding the range of applications through the use of new materials.

Multi-Jet Modeling systems

Our Multi-Jet Modeling technology ("MJM") uses hot-melt ink-jet technology to print three-dimensional physical parts by accumulating proprietary solid imaging materials ("SIMs"), in successive layers, vended by a print head comprising large numbers of jets oriented in linear arrays. MJM technology is the basis of our low-cost three-dimensional printer solutions for printing any three-dimensional digital data. We hold a number of patents for the application of phase-change hot-melt ink-jet technology to the fabrication of physical shapes.

The InVision® 3-D printer, launched in late 2003, is the third generation of MJM system that uses this technology, following in the footsteps of our ThermoJet® and Actua® products. In response to market feedback, the InVision 3-D printer was developed to offer significant improvements over its predecessors in regard to part quality, strength and ease-of-use. It does this by introducing ultraviolet curing technology, as perfected by stereolithography, to the multi-jet modeling process. InVision 3-D printers are capable of manufacturing parts up to almost 12 inches × 8 inches × 8 inches (approximately 300mm × 200mm × 200mm), and operate much like a desktop two-dimensional printer.

Priced economically, the systems are targeted at any application, not just engineering, where there is a need to quickly and effectively communicate three-dimensional form. InVision 3-D printers respond to a growing market demand for lower-cost parts for design communication and shape analysis, leaving precision and highly functional demands for our stereolithography and laser sintering solutions. InVision 3-D printers are distributed worldwide through both our direct sales force and by selected distributors.

Software

As part of our system offering, we develop part-preparation software for personal computers and engineering workstations designed to enhance the interface between digital data and our solid imaging systems. Digital data, such as solid CAD/CAM, is converted within the software utility. Then, depending on the specific software package, the object can be viewed, rotated, scaled and model structures added. The software then generates the information to be used by the SLS® system, SLA® system or MJM system to create the solid images. In addition, we work with outside companies, where appropriate, to develop complementary software for our systems.

Materials

As part of our integrated systems approach to our business, we blend, market and distribute consumable materials under a variety of brand names that we sell for use in all of our solid imaging systems. These materials include resin materials used in our stereolithography and multi-jet modeling product line, wax-based plastics used in our multi-jet modeling line, and various powders used in our selective laser sintering product line. These materials are specially designed for use with our systems and processes to produce high-quality models, prototypes and parts. We market our stereolithography materials under the Accura® brand, our selective laser sintering materials under the DuraForm®, LaserForm® and CastForm® brands, and our wax-based plastic materials for the multi-jet modeling product line under the ThermoJet® and VisiJet® brands.

Stereolithography resins

Our stereolithography materials include a variety of photopolymer resins that are designed to react to specific wavelengths of light. When they are exposed to an SLA® system's ultraviolet laser, the area of the resin to which the laser is directed reacts, turning from liquid to solid. Completed parts made from these materials have some basic mechanical properties that are representative of engineered thermoplastics. Our stereolithography resins include general purpose as well as specialized resins that offer our customers the opportunity to choose the resin that is best designed for the parts and models that they intend to produce.

We offer general purpose resins, which are used to produce models and patterns for vacuum casting, as well as specialized resins. Our Amethyst resin, for example, is a specialty material directed to jewelry applications, where it is used for design validation and as a pattern for casting short-run jewelry items.

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We work closely with our customers to optimize the performance of our materials. Our expertise in materials formulation, combined with our process, software and equipment-design strengths, allow us to obtain the optimal results from a particular formulation. We also work with other resin developers around the world to develop different types and varieties of resins designed to meet the needs of our customers.

We blend our stereolithography resins at our facility in Marly, Switzerland, and sell them directly to our customers in most geographic areas. We sell them through selected specialist distributors in areas in which we do not have offices.

Laser sintering powders

The materials used in laser sintering equipment differ from those used in stereolithography equipment. These materials consist of fine powders that are melted by the heat generated by a carbon dioxide laser, transforming the powder to a solid. The powder and the resulting part can be plastic, metal, ceramic or a composite of these materials. Our selective laser sintering machines are versatile in the materials that they can process. Multiple materials can be processed in the same sintering system.

Our DuraForm PA, which is a polyamide powder, and DuraForm GF, which is a glass-filled polyamide powder, are used mainly to create functional prototypes and durable patterns for fixturing and more recently for instant manufacturing (examples being, as mentioned above, air ducts for aerospace applications and shells for hearing aids). Our investment casting material (CastForm) is used to create patterns for casting. Our metal powders (LaserForm ST-100, ST-200, and A6 steel) are used by customers to produce functional prototype parts (such as actuators, gears and manifolds), for tooling (such as injection molding tooling) and for end-use parts in short-run production applications. Parts made from DuraForm and LaserForm materials can be very cost-competitive compared with traditional manufacturing methods, especially where part complexity is high and required quantity is low.

Our sintering powders are developed both in-house and with various partners throughout the world. We are able to take advantage of a number of world-class development facilities and resources to create our materials. All of our powders are distributed directly, worldwide, with effectively the same small number of sub-distributors mentioned above with respect to our stereolithography resins.

Customers are keenly interested in improved properties of the parts generated by our sintering systems. We continue to develop not only our powders, but our equipment, software and processes with these and other goals in mind. We believe that it is important for us to broaden the applications that our powders can address. For example, the introduction in 2003 of our LaserForm A6 Steel material allows us to provide tool-steel material properties from selective laser sintering and to enter the arena of tooling for high-volume parts production.

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MJM materials

Our multi-jet modeling materials, which we blend at our facility in Grand Junction, Colorado, include a range of wax-based plastic formulations specifically developed for our existing ThermoJet® product base as well as for our recently introduced InVision 3-D printer.

Our materials for the InVision 3-D printer include our VisiJet® M100 acrylate-based model material and a compatible VisiJet®S100 disposable support material that is used in the printing process and then discarded when the model is complete. Both of these materials are distributed to customers in a cartridge form and are loaded into the InVision 3-D printer in a stack where they are automatically pierced, pumped and ejected sequentially as the printer consumes material. We have specifically developed these materials to meet the high-consumption, high-speed, low-cost demands of three-dimensional printing applications.

Services

We provide comprehensive service support to our customers on a worldwide basis for all of our products. This technical support begins before a system sale with applications' development provided by our applications' engineering team. This same group works to ensure that systems deliver on customer expectations through training and system start-up support. Our global services customer support team provides for system installation, maintenance and call-center hotline support in an effort to ensure that our systems continue to deliver high value to our customers.

We provide services to assist our customers in developing new applications for our technologies, to facilitate adaptation of our technology for the customer's application, to train customers on the use of newly acquired systems and to properly maintain software and hardware at the customer's site.

Our professional services group develops applications for our technologies that are designed to meet specific customer needs. The group is comprised of applications engineers with technical knowledge in various fields such as casting, molding and tooling. These engineers work with our customers to determine which of our technologies would best meet their requirements. They also consult with customers to develop instant manufacturing applications for our systems.

Sample parts are often required to demonstrate the technology for a customer's specific application. The applications engineering group is responsible for working with customers to understand their needs and to create sample parts, patterns or tools using the appropriate solid imaging technology. We maintain technology centers in Valencia, California and at our offices in Japan, the United Kingdom and Germany. The main purpose of these centers is to provide for rapid creation of these samples. The professional services group coordinates the overall activity with the customer and with our sales team.

Our professional services group trains our customers on how to use their equipment properly. This training may occur at the customer's site or at one of our education centers, located in Valencia, California, and at our offices in Japan, the United Kingdom and Germany. The applications engineer who has previously worked with the customer in developing a new application is responsible for coordinating and executing the training program. Applications engineers continue to work with customers to develop new uses for the technology as part of the ongoing relationship.

Our professional services group also installs new systems at the customer's site, maintaining systems through the warranty period, providing after-warranty service, and providing the customer with technical support. New SLS®, SLA® and MJM systems are sold with on-site hardware and software maintenance service that covers a warranty period ranging from 90 days to one year. We offer service contracts that enable our customers to continue maintenance coverage beyond the initial warranty period. These service contracts are offered with various levels of support depending on the materials that are included and on the response time for the service. As a key element of both warranty and

service contract maintenance, we provide regularly scheduled preventative maintenance visits to customer sites. During these visits, the equipment is thoroughly checked to ensure that it is functioning properly in the customer's environment. We have customer-support field engineers in North America, Germany, Italy, France, the United Kingdom, and in parts of Asia to support our worldwide customer base.

Our customer support group maintains call center hotlines in the United States and in Europe that are staffed with technical representatives. The hotline is available in the U.S. on weekdays from 5:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Pacific Time. The call center is further supplemented by support from the applications engineering group as required. In Europe, we maintain a call center hotline in our German office that operates on weekdays from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Greenwich Mean Time.

Spare parts are distributed to our customers throughout the world from three primary inventory locations. These include our principal manufacturing facility in Grand Junction, Colorado, and our offices in Germany and the United Kingdom. In addition, limited quantities of critical spare parts are maintained in our offices in Japan, Hong Kong, France and Italy to provide local customer support for those regions.

We also offer systems' upgrade kits for existing customers to enable them to take advantage of new or enhanced system capabilities. Our current family of upgrade kits includes kits suitable for the installed base of our stereolithography equipment and an upgrade kit for our Vanguard SLS® systems that substantially improves productivity when using our DuraForm powders. Upgrade kits for our existing systems are an important part of the value that we provide to new customers when they are considering the purchase of our systems.

Operations Outside of the United States

We operate in North America and in seven other countries in Europe and the Asia-Pacific region, and distribute our products in those countries as well as in other parts of the world. Sales in countries outside of the United States accounted for 52.9%, 50.5% and 48.6% of total sales in the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. See Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In maintaining our foreign operations, we are exposed to risks inherent in such operations, including those of currency fluctuations. Information on currency exchange risk appears above in the section entitled "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

Financial information about geographic areas, including net sales and long-lived assets, for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 2003 appears in Note 24 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. That information is incorporated herein by this reference. As referenced in Note 24, we historically have disclosed summarized financial information as if the various geographic areas of operations were separate business segments, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131 "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information."

Marketing and Customers

Our sales and marketing strategy focuses on an integrated system approach that is directed to providing equipment, materials and services to meet a wide range of customer needs, including traditional model, mold and prototyping, office uses and instant manufacturing. Our internal sales organization is responsible for overseeing worldwide sales and selected value-added resellers, and we maintain relationships with distributors that provide sales and support services in areas remote from our sales offices. Our direct sales force consists of sales persons who work throughout North America, from offices located near Frankfurt, London, Paris and Milan, and from offices in Hong Kong and Japan that serve the Asia-Pacific region. An internal staff of application engineers provides professional

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services through pre-sales support and helps existing customers so that they can take advantage of our latest materials and techniques to improve part quality and machine productivity. This group also leverages its customer contacts to help identify new application opportunities that utilize our proprietary processes. As of December 31, 2003, our worldwide sales and support staff consisted of 82 employees.

Our marketing programs also utilize seminars, trade shows, advertising, direct mailings, electronic marketing, telemarketing, literature, web presence, videos, press releases, brochures and customer and application profiles to identify prospects that match a typical user profile. We co-founded and participate in global user groups, which include a substantial number of our customers. These user groups organize annual conferences in the United States, at which we make presentations relating to updates in stereolithography and selective laser sintering, changes we have implemented in our systems and related equipment, materials and software and future ideas and programs we intend to pursue in the upcoming years.

Our customers include major companies in a broad range of industries, including manufacturers of automotive, aerospace, computer, electronic, consumer and medical products. Purchasers of our systems include original equipment manufacturers or OEMs; government agencies and universities, which generally use our systems for research activities; and independent service bureaus, which, for a fee, provide solid imaging services to their customers. No single customer accounted for more than 5% of our consolidated revenue in the year ended December 31, 2003.

Production and Supplies

We purchase the major components and sub-assemblies for our systems as well as the raw materials used in our resin and other materials from third parties, we carry out the final assembly of our systems and certain of their components at our facility in Grand Junction, Colorado, and we blend our resin and other materials at our facilities in Grand Junction, Colorado and Marly, Switzerland. We carry out various diagnostic tests and quality control procedures on our systems and materials prior to their shipment to customers. We also have arrangements with third parties who blend materials to our specifications.

Although there are several potential suppliers for the components, parts and sub-assemblies used in our systems as well as alternative suppliers for the raw materials used in our resin and other materials, we have chosen to use only one or a limited number of suppliers for several of the critical components, parts and sub-assemblies, including lasers, materials and certain MJM components. If we were required in the future to enter into relationships with alternative suppliers, our production costs could increase and consequently reduce our margins.

Our assembly and blending methods and certain of our research and development activities are subject to compliance with applicable federal, state and local provisions regulating the discharge of materials into the environment. We believe that we are in material compliance with such regulations currently enacted and that continued compliance will not have a material effect on our capital expenditures, results of operations or consolidated financial position. Currently, we utilize a cleaning solvent that is the subject of a waiver of environmental provisions within the South Coast Air Quality Management District that includes the Valencia, California facility. This waiver expires June 30, 2005 at which time we may be required to switch to a different cleaning solvent. If this action becomes required, we do not expect the impact on our results of operations or consolidated financial position to be material.

Research and Development

We maintain an on-going program of research and development at our facilities in Valencia, California and Marly, Switzerland to improve and expand the capabilities of our systems and related

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software and materials as well as to develop new systems and materials to enhance our product lines. Our development efforts are augmented by development arrangements with research institutions, key customers and materials and hardware suppliers. Research and development expenses were \$9.0 million, \$15.4 million and \$11.0 million in 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. We expect that our annual research and development expenses will be in a range of up to 10% of our consolidated revenue.

Competition

Our principal competitors are companies that manufacture machines that make models, prototypes, molds and small-volume manufacturing parts, which include: suppliers of automated machining or CNC and plastics molding equipment; suppliers of traditional machining, milling and grinding equipment; suppliers of Fused Deposition Modeling or FDM technology; parts-in-minutes and makers of vacuum casting equipment; and manufacturers of other stereolithography, laser sintering and three-dimensional printing systems. Numerous suppliers of these products operate both internationally and regionally, and many of them have well-recognized product lines that compete with us in a wide range of our product applications. Conventional machining and milling techniques continue to be the most common methods by which plastic and metal parts, models, functional prototypes and metal tool inserts are manufactured. Conventional pattern manufacturing techniques continue to be the most common methods to custom manufacture parts and by which patterns are made for use in metal casting.

We also anticipate additional competition with respect to stereolithography technology in North America as a result of a license agreement that we granted to Sony Corporation with respect to our stereolithography technology pursuant to a consent decree that we entered into with the U.S. Department of Justice in connection with our 2001 acquisition of DTM Corporation. We also anticipate additional competition in the United States as a result of the settlement that we entered into with EOS GmbH ("EOS") in February 2004. As discussed below, as part of that settlement, we licensed certain patents to EOS under which EOS will be able to sell certain systems and other products in the U.S. in exchange for the payment of royalties.

We believe that other companies may announce plans to enter our business area either with equipment similar to ours or with other types of equipment. We believe that laser sintering has become established as an important operating technology for the production of functional plastic prototypes and that we have one of the largest installed bases of laser sintering machines in the world. We believe that currently available alternatives to stereolithography generally are not able to produce models having the dimensional accuracy and fine surface finish of models provided by our stereolithography process. However, non-stereolithography competitors have successfully marketed their products to our existing and potential customers. Furthermore, in many cases, the existence of these competitors extends the purchasing time while customers investigate alternative systems. We compete primarily on the basis of the quality of our products and the state of our technology.

A number of companies currently sell resin and powder materials, which either complement or compete with those we sell. We believe that we currently supply resins and powders to a substantial portion of our systems currently installed worldwide.

Future competition is expected to arise both from the development of new technologies or techniques not encompassed by the patents that we own or license, and through improvements to existing technologies, such as CNC and rotational molding. We intend to follow a strategy of continuing new product and intellectual property development to develop advantage to the extent possible in these areas.

Proprietary Protection

At December 31, 2003, we held 367 patents, which include 166 in the United States, 137 in Europe, 22 in Japan and 42 in other countries. At that date, we also had 143 pending patent applications: 44 in the United States, 46 in Japan, 37 in European countries and 16 in other countries.

Application for a patent offers no assurance that a patent will be issued as applied for. Issuance of a patent offers no assurance that the patent can be protected against any claims of invalidity or unenforceability against any infringement. We believe that, while our patents and licenses provide us with a competitive advantage, our success depends primarily on our marketing, engineering and manufacturing skills and on our on-going research and development efforts.

The principal patents covering our stereolithography processes expire at varying times ranging from 2004 to 2022. The principal patents covering our selective laser sintering processes expire at varying times ranging from 2006 to 2018. The principal patents covering our multi-jet modeling processes expire at varying times ranging from 2008 to 2021. We believe that the expiration of any of such patents, applications or

licenses would not be material to our business or financial position.

Employees

At December 31, 2003, we had 407 full-time employees. None of these employees is covered by labor agreements. We believe that our relations with our employees are satisfactory.

Available Information

We maintain a website with the address www.3dsystems.com. The information contained on our website is not a part of, nor incorporated by reference into, this prospectus. We make available free of charge through our website our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with, or furnish them to, the Securities and Exchange Commission. Various of our corporate governance materials, including our Code of Conduct, Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Executives and Directors, our Corporate Governance Guidelines and the current charters of each of the committees of the Board of Directors are also available on our website.

Properties

Our principal administrative functions, sales and marketing, product development, technology center and training facilities are located in a 78,320 square-foot general-purpose facility in Valencia, California. The lease for this property expires on December 31, 2007 and is subject to an optional five-year extension.

Substantially all of our systems' assembly and U.S. customer-support operations are located in a 67,000 square-foot facility that we own in Grand Junction, Colorado. We also blend certain of our materials at this facility. This facility is subject to an industrial development bond financing, and we granted a mortgage and security interest in the Grand Junction facility and certain equipment, personal property and fixtures located in that facility to secure repayment of our obligations under these bonds. The Grand Junction facility is also encumbered by a second deed of trust in favor of Mesa County Economic Development Council, Inc., securing \$0.8 million in allowances granted to us.

We lease a 7,800 square-foot general-purpose facility in Marly, Switzerland at which we blend stereolithography resins. We also lease sales and service offices in Texas, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan and Hong Kong.

We believe that the facilities described above are adequate to meet our needs for the immediate future.

Legal Proceedings

We are a party to several pending or recently settled legal actions that are summarized below:

Hitachi Zosen v. 3D Systems, Inc.

On November 25, 2002, we were served with a complaint through the Japanese Consulate General from Hitachi Zosen, a distributor of products produced by EOS, seeking damages in the amount of 535,293,436 yen (approximately \$5.0 million at December 31, 2003), alleging lost sales during the period in which DTM Corporation, which we acquired in 2001, had an injunction in Japan prohibiting the sale of EOS's EOSint P350 laser sintering systems. We filed an answer on March 11, 2003. A hearing in this matter was held on August 19, 2003. Following questions from the court, Hitachi Zosen was ordered to produce additional evidence and other materials and a further hearing was scheduled for October 9, 2003. Several additional hearings have been held, the sixth preliminary hearing was conducted on October 9, 2003, and subsequent hearings were held on December 8, 2003 and February 13, 2004. We intend to defend our position in this litigation vigorously.

3D Systems, Inc. v. Aaroflex, et al.

On January 13, 1997, we filed a complaint in U.S. District Court, Central District of California, against Aarotech Laboratories, Inc., Aaroflex, Inc. and Albert C. Young. Aaroflex is the parent corporation of Aarotech. Mr. Young is the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of both Aarotech and Aaroflex. The original complaint alleged that stereolithography equipment manufactured by Aaroflex infringes six of our patents. In August 2000, two additional patents were added to the complaint. We seek damages and injunctive relief from the defendants, who have threatened to sue us for trade libel. To date, the defendants have not filed such a suit.

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Following decisions by the District Court and the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals on jurisdictional issues, Aarotech and Mr. Young were dismissed from the suit, and an action against Aaroflex is proceeding in the District Court. Motions for summary judgment by Aaroflex on multiple counts contained in our complaint and on Aaroflex's counterclaims have been dismissed, and fact discovery in the case has been completed. Our motions for summary judgment for patent infringement and validity and Aaroflex's motion for patent invalidity were heard on May 10, 2001. In February 2002, the court denied Aaroflex's invalidity motions. On April 24, 2002, the court denied our motions for summary judgment on infringement, reserving the right to revisit on its own initiative the decisions following the determination of claim construction. The court also granted in part our motion on validity. On July 25, 2003, the court notified us that rulings on all patents in issue would be decided prior to September 30, 2003 and trial on any remaining unresolved issues following the rulings in this matter was rescheduled to November 12, 2003. The court has informed us that the trial date has been postponed to March 2004. The court has not issued any new rulings concerning any of the patents or the other trial issues.

Securities and Exchange Commission investigation

We are involved in an investigation that is being conducted by the SEC into matters pertaining to our historical revenue recognition practices that gave rise to the restatement of our prior-year financial statements in 2003. On October 20, 2003, we received a subpoena for documents from the SEC, stating that the agency is conducting a formal investigation of our company. We are cooperating fully with the SEC in its investigation and are complying with the subpoena.

Department of Justice inquiry

On May 6, 2003, we received a subpoena from the U.S. Department of Justice to provide certain documents to a grand jury investigating antitrust and related issues within our industry. We have been

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advised that we currently are not a target of the grand jury investigation, and we are complying with the subpoena.

EOS litigation

We entered into an agreement on February 4, 2004 with EOS that settled all worldwide disputes and litigation between us and EOS. This litigation has been previously described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q filed during 2003.

Under the terms of this settlement, both parties waived all claims for damages with respect to EOS's pending disputes and litigation. In addition, both companies licensed various patents to each other. As part of this settlement, EOS is to pay us certain royalties for its patent license, and we expect to begin selling under our own brand certain laser sintering equipment and related products produced by EOS under an original equipment manufacturer or "OEM" supply agreement.

Other litigation matters

The following other litigation matters that we disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 or in Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q during the year ended December 31, 2003 have terminated either without any material liability to us or for amounts that were provided for in the financial statements as of December 31, 2003:

3D Systems, Inc. v. AMES;

E. James Selzer v. 3D Systems Corporation; and

Regent Pacific Management Corporation v. 3D Systems Corporation.

In addition, in December 2003, the court issued a final order approving the settlement of the Spinner v. Goldstein action, which had been settled in principle in 2001, for amounts that previously were provided for in our financial statements.

We also are involved in various other legal actions incidental to our business. Our management believes, after consulting with counsel, that the disposition of these other legal matters will not have a material effect on our consolidated results of operations or consolidated financial

position.

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MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

The following tables set forth certain information with respect to our directors and officers as of March 1, 2004. The following persons serve as our directors:

Directors	Age	Present Position
Miriam V. Gold(1)(2)	54	Director
Charles W. Hull	64	Director
Jim D. Kever(2)(3)	51	Director
G. Walter Loewenbaum II	59	Director and Chairman of the Board
Kevin S. Moore(1)(2)(3)	49	Director
Abraham N. Reichental	47	Director
Richard C. Spalding(3)	53	Director

- (1) Member of the Compensation Committee.
- (2) Member of the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee.
- (3) Member of the Audit Committee.

The following persons serve as our executive officers:

Executive Officers	Age	Present Position
Abraham N. Reichental	47	Chief Executive Officer and President
Charles W. Hull	64	Executive Vice President, Chief Technology Officer
Fred R. Jones	56	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
G. Peter V. White	63	Vice President, Finance
Robert M. Grace, Jr.	57	Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Kevin McAlea, Ph.D.	45	Senior Vice President, Global Marketing
Ray Saunders	55	Senior Vice President, Global Services

Our executive officers are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. There are no family relationships between any director and/or any executive officer.

Miriam V. Gold. Ms. Gold has been a director since 1994. Since July 2002, Ms. Gold has been Deputy General Counsel of Ciba Specialty Chemical Corporation. Prior to that, since 1992, Ms. Gold served as Assistant General Counsel of Ciba Specialty Chemicals Corporation, and its predecessors, Novartis Inc. and Ciba-Geigy Corporation.

Charles W. Hull. Mr. Hull has been a director since 1993. From August 8, 2003 until September 19, 2003, Mr. Hull served as our Interim Chief Executive Officer. Effective May 3, 2000, Mr. Hull has served as Executive Vice President, and since April 1997, as our Chief Technology Officer. Mr. Hull also has served as Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors and as President and Chief Operating Officer.

Jim D. Kever. Mr. Kever has been a director since 1996. Mr. Kever has been a Principal in Voyent Partners, LLC, a venture capital partnership, since 2001. Previously, Mr. Kever was associated with WebMD Corporation (formerly Envoy Corporation), an internet-based healthcare services company, in its Transaction Services Division as the President and Co-Chief Executive Officer

beginning in August 1995. Mr. Kever is also a director of Transaction Systems Architects, Inc., a supplier of electronic payment software products and network integration solutions, as well as Luminex Corporation, and Tyson Foods, Inc., an integrated processor of food products.

G. Walter Loewenbaum II. Mr. Loewenbaum has been a director since March 1999 and the Chairman of the Board of Directors since September 1999. He is also a director, and previously served as Managing Director, of LeCorgne Loewenbaum LLC, an investment banking firm, since 2000. Previously, he served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Loewenbaum & Company (formerly Southcoast Capital Corp.), an investment banking and investment management firm that he founded. Mr. Loewenbaum also serves as the Chairman of the Board of Luminex Corporation, a manufacturer of laboratory testing equipment.

Kevin S. Moore. Mr. Moore has been a director since October 1999. Mr. Moore has been with The Clark Estates, Inc., a private investment firm, for more than five years, where he is currently President and a director. Mr. Moore is also a director of Cyberonics, a manufacturer of implantable medical devices, Aspect Resources LLC, The Clark Foundation and the National Baseball Hall of Fame & Museum, Inc.

Abraham N. Reichental. Mr. Reichental became a director and our President and Chief Executive Officer effective September 19, 2003. Prior to joining us, Mr. Reichental was employed by Sealed Air Corporation, a global manufacturer of food, protective and specialty packaging materials, for the past 22 years, serving as a corporate officer and Vice President and General Manager of the Shrink Packaging Division from May 2001 until September 2003, and from June 1999 until April 2001, as Sealed Air's Vice President Asia-Pacific.

Richard C. Spalding. Mr. Spalding has been a director since 2001. Mr. Spalding has been a Partner of Thomas Weisel Healthcare Venture Partners, a venture capital group that he co-founded, since April 2003. He has also served as a General Partner of ABS Ventures, a venture capital group, since January 2000. Prior to that, he served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Portal Software, an Internet billing company, between February 1997 and March 1999.

Robert M. Grace, Jr. Mr. Grace became our Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary effective November 3, 2003. Prior to joining us, Mr. Grace was employed by Sealed Air Corporation, a global manufacturer of food, protective and specialty packaging materials, for the past 22 years, serving as a Special Counsel from 1996 to 2003 and, from 1981 to 1995, as Sealed Air's General Counsel and Secretary.

Fred R. Jones. Mr. Jones became our Vice President and Chief Financial Officer effective December 26, 2003. Prior to joining us, Mr. Jones was an independent financial consultant providing financial consulting services for privately held and publicly held companies from 2001 to 2003. Prior thereto, Mr. Jones was employed by Thomas & Betts Corporation, a manufacturer and marketer of electrical and electronic connectors, as its Vice President and Chief Financial Officer.

G. Peter V. White. Mr. White has served as our Vice President, Finance since March 2003. Prior to that, from June 2002 to March 2003, he served as Managing Director of WHI-Tec & Associates. From January 1998 to June 2002, Mr. White served as the Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer of MATRIX-Systems, Inc., and prior to that, he served as Managing Director of Phoenix Equity Partners since January 1996.

Kevin McAlea, Ph.D. Dr. McAlea has served as our Senior Vice President, Global Marketing since November 2003. Prior to that, from May 2003 to November 2003, he served as our Senior Vice President, Worldwide Revenue Generation and, from September 2001 to May 2003, as our Vice President & General Manager, Europe. From 1997 to August 2001, he served as Vice President, Marketing and Business Development of DTM Corporation, a Texas corporation which we acquired in

August 2001. From 1993 to 1997, Dr. McAlea served as Director of Process and Materials Development of DTM. Prior to DTM, Dr. McAlea spent more than eight years in materials research and development for General Electric Company. His last position was managing the Polymer Physics Program at GE's Corporate Research and Development Center.

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Ray Saunders. Mr. Saunders has served as our Senior Vice President, Global Services since November 2003. From May 2003 to November 2003, Mr. Saunders served as our Senior Vice President Operations and Development and, from July 2002 to May 2003, as our Vice President of Operations and Development. Prior to that, he served as our Vice President of Manufacturing since September 2000. From January 1994 until September 2000, Mr. Saunders served as Director of Operations for Axiohm Transaction Solutions, Inc. where he was responsible for the manufacturing operations of its San Diego Division. Prior to Axiohm, he was the Vice President and General Manager of Brumko Magnetics, Inc., a division of Applied Magnetics Corporation.

DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Each of our independent directors is entitled to receive a cash retainer of \$15,000 per year for serving as a director and a fee of \$1,500 for each regular or special Board meeting he or she attends. The Chairman of the Audit Committee also receives a cash retainer of \$15,000 per year for serving as chairman of the Audit Committee, each other member of the Audit Committee receives a cash retainer of \$5,000 per year for serving as a member of that committee, and the Chairs of the Compensation Committee and the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee receive a cash retainer of \$5,000 per year for serving as the chairpersons of those committees. Each of these directors also receives a fee of \$1,500 for each committee meeting attended on a day other than a day on which a regular meeting of the Board of Directors is held. Ms. Gold and Messrs. Kever, Moore and Spalding receive these directors' fees.

In addition to serving as a director and as Chairman of the Board, prior to November 2002, Mr. Loewenbaum was an employee of and a consultant to the company. In November 2002, Mr. Loewenbaum ceased his employment, and the Board of Directors approved the payment to him of \$180,000 per year for his services as Chairman of the Board, which is the same rate of base compensation he had been paid as an employee.

As described in "Stock Incentive Plans" below, we also maintain our 1996 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan, under which each non-employee director receives stock options covering 10,000 shares of our common stock at the first meeting of the Board of Directors following each annual meeting of the stockholders. Ms. Gold and Messrs. Kever, Loewenbaum, Moore and Spalding are entitled to participate in this Plan.

In addition, the 1996 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan provides that, if a non-employee director is elected or appointed a director at other than an annual meeting of stockholders, that person will be granted at the time of his or her election stock options covering a pro-rata portion of 10,000 shares of our common stock multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which equals 365 minus the number of days between the last annual meeting of stockholders and the date of grant, and the denominator of which is 365. The exercise price for these options is 100% of the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. These options are not exercisable in the first six months following their grant (except in the case of death), vest as to one-third of the shares covered by each option on the first, second and third anniversaries of the date of grant of each option, and are thereafter exercisable until the tenth anniversary of the grant date, subject to certain limitations if the person ceases to be a director.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

The following table sets forth, as to our current President and Chief Executive Officer, our former Chief Executive Officer and President, and as to each of the other most highly compensated officers, information concerning all compensation paid to each of those individuals for services to us in all capacities for each of the three years ended December 31, 2003 during which such individuals served as executives of the Company, as indicated below. Because of the changes that were made in the Company's management in 2003, information is set forth in the following table for each of the Company's current executive officers, regardless of whether their actual compensation exceeded \$100,000 in 2003.

Name and Principal Position	Year Ended December 31	Annual Compensation(1)		Long-Term Compensation Awards		
		Salary	Bonus	Number of Securities Underlying	Stock Grants(2)	All Other Compensation

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		Annual Compensation(1)		Long-Term Compensation Awards	
				Options	
Abraham N. Reichental(3) President and Chief Executive Officer	2003	\$ 114,231	\$ 100,000	400,000	\$ 725,000 \$ 14,916(4)
Brian K. Service(5) Former Chief Executive Officer and President	2003 2002 2001	\$ 511,692 \$ 87,264(5) (5)		350,000	\$ 362,450 \$ 130,587
Charles W. Hull(6) Executive Vice President, Chief Technology Officer	2003 2002 2001	\$ 275,000 \$ 275,000 \$ 275,000		10,000	\$ 2,040(7) \$ 26,679(7)
Kevin McAlea, Ph.D. Senior Vice President	2003	\$ 217,724		55,000	\$ 23,062(4)
G. Peter V. White(8) Vice President, Finance	2003	\$ 176,000		85,000	\$ 3,096(4)
Robert M. Grace, Jr.(9) Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	2003	\$ 30,288		40,000	\$ 96,000
Fred R. Jones(10) Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2003	\$		100,000	\$ 98,000
Ray R. Saunders Senior Vice President	2003 2002 2001	\$ 212,077 \$ 173,046 \$ 149,988	\$ 8,727	10,000 11,500	\$ 1,753(7)
Grant R. Flaharty(11) Former President and Chief Operating Officer	2003 2002 2001	\$ 330,581 \$ 314,000 \$ 263,077	\$	25,000 10,000	\$ 10,663 \$ 1,823(7) \$ 9,941(7)
Kevin M. McNamara(12) Interim Chief Financial Officer	2003	\$ (12\$)		25,000	

(1) Perquisites, other personal benefits, securities and property paid or accrued during each year not otherwise reported did not exceed for any named executive officer the lesser of \$50,000 or 10% of the annual compensation reported in the Summary Compensation Table for that individual.

(2) Represents the fair market value on the date of hire of a grant of shares of Common Stock. The total number of shares of Common Stock covered by grants made to each named executive officer

as of December 31, 2003 is set forth in the following table together with the fair market values of such shares at December 31, 2003:

Name	Number of Shares	Value at December 31, 2003
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Name	Number of Shares	Value at December 31, 2003
Abraham N. Reichental	100,000	\$ 1,015,000
Robert M. Grace, Jr.	10,000	101,500
Fred R. Jones	10,000	101,500

- (3) Mr. Reichental was appointed our President and Chief Executive Officer and a director effective September 19, 2003. For additional information concerning Mr. Reichental's compensation, see "Employment and Other Agreements with Executive Officers" below.
- (4) Consists of relocation expenses.
- (5) Mr. Service served as Chief Executive Officer and President and as a director from September 16, 1999 until August 8, 2003. Prior to September 2002, Mr. Service was compensated for his services by Regent Pacific Management Corporation under an agreement pursuant to which that corporation provided management services to us, including the services of Mr. Service, at an aggregate fee of \$45,000 per week. That management agreement terminated in September 2002. Amounts shown as salary for Mr. Service are amounts paid to him under an employment agreement with us dated October 16, 2002 and salary continuation under a letter agreement dated August 8, 2003. Amounts shown as Other Compensation for Mr. Service consist of consulting fees paid to him directly or to Brian K. Service, Inc., a consulting firm controlled by Mr. Service. See "Employment and Other Agreements with Executive Officers" below.
- (6) Mr. Hull, who has been an officer of ours for many years, served as interim Chief Executive Officer from August 9 until September 18, 2003. See "Employment and Other Agreements with Executive Officers" and "Related Party Transactions" below.
- (7) Consists of the value of insurance premiums for employer paid group-term life insurance and employer matching contributions made pursuant to our Section 401(k) plan and includes for Mr. Hull, in 2001, loan forgiveness of \$23,671. See "Related Party Transactions" below.
- (8) Mr. White was elected to his position effective March 5, 2003.
- (9) Mr. Grace was elected to his position effective November 3, 2003.
- (10) Mr. Jones became our Vice President and Chief Financial Officer effective December 26, 2003. For information concerning Mr. Jones' compensation, see "Employment and Other Agreements with Executive Officers" below.
- (11) Mr. Flaharty ceased to be an executive officer effective May 23, 2003.
- (12) Mr. McNamara served as our Interim Chief Financial Officer from August 15, 2003 until December 25, 2003 under a month-to-month consulting agreement dated as of June 2, 2003 pursuant to which he was paid \$240,000 in 2003 and was granted 25,000 fully vested 10-year options on June 2, 2003 exercisable at \$5.91 per share, which was the closing market price of the Common Stock on that date.

Employment and Other Agreements with Executive Officers

Abraham N. Reichental

Effective September 19, 2003, we entered into an employment agreement with Abraham N. Reichental pursuant to which he was appointed President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of the Board of Directors. Pursuant to this agreement, his annual base salary is \$450,000 per year, subject to increase at the discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. In addition to standard benefits, he participates in an incentive compensation plan, based upon performance, with a target bonus of \$250,000 per year, subject to a maximum

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potential bonus equal to 100% of his base salary, as further described in Mr. Reichental's employment agreement. At the time he was hired, Mr. Reichental received a \$100,000 cash bonus and a stock grant of 100,000 shares of our common stock. He also received stock options covering 400,000 shares of Common Stock subject to a four-year vesting schedule. Of the stock options received, 55,401 shares are incentive stock options and 344,599 shares are non-qualified stock options. Mr. Reichental's agreement has a term of two years commencing September 19, 2003 and is renewable automatically for succeeding terms of one year, unless we or Mr. Reichental gives written notice of intent not to renew. If we give notice to Mr. Reichental of our intention not to renew the employment agreement, or if Mr. Reichental's employment is terminated by reason of death or by us without cause (as defined in the employment agreement), Mr. Reichental will receive as severance: (a) the same health and disability benefits as he receives under the employment agreement for two years or until he obtains other employment providing for these benefits, (b) two years of his then current base salary, in the total sum of at least \$900,000, together with a bonus with respect to the year of termination equal to a pro-rata amount of the bonus which he would have received for that year based on our annualized performance up to the date of termination, and (c) all unvested stock options, which shall fully vest upon and no later than the termination of Mr. Reichental's employment.

Fred R. Jones

Effective December 26, 2003, we entered into an employment agreement with Fred R. Jones pursuant to which he was appointed Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Pursuant to this agreement, Mr. Jones' annual base salary is \$250,000 per year, subject to increase at the discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. In addition to standard benefits, he participates in an incentive compensation plan, based upon performance, with a target bonus equal to 50% of his base salary, subject to a maximum potential bonus equal to 100% of his base salary, as further described in his employment agreement. At the time he was hired, he received a stock grant of 10,000 shares of our common stock and stock options for 100,000 shares of common stock subject to a four-year vesting schedule. Of the stock options received, 40,800 shares are incentive stock options and 59,200 shares are non-qualified stock options. The term of his agreement is for two years commencing December 26, 2003. The agreement is renewable automatically for succeeding terms of one year, unless we or Mr. Jones gives written notice of intent not to renew. If we give notice to Mr. Jones of our intention not to renew the employment agreement, or Mr. Jones' employment is terminated by reason of death or by us without cause (as defined in the employment agreement), or under certain circumstances following a change of control, as defined in the employment agreement, Mr. Jones will receive as severance: (a) the same health and disability benefits as he receives under the employment agreement for two years or until he obtains other employment providing for these benefits, (b) two years of his then current base salary, in the total sum of at least \$500,000, together with a bonus with respect to the year of termination equal to a pro-rata amount of the bonus which he would have received for that year, and (c) all unvested stock options, which shall fully vest upon and no later than the termination of his employment.

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Brian K. Service

From October 15, 2002 until his resignation as an officer and director on August 8, 2003, we employed Mr. Service as Chief Executive Officer and President, and he also served as a director. Prior to September 2002, Mr. Service was compensated for his services by Regent Pacific Management Corporation, which we had retained to provide management services to us, including the services of the Chief Executive Officer, at an aggregate fee of \$45,000 per week.

From September 10, 2002 through October 15, 2002, we engaged Mr. Service on an interim consulting basis for which he was paid \$79,999. Subsequently, on October 15, 2002, we entered into an employment agreement with him under which he was entitled to be paid an annual base salary of \$463,000 and was awarded fully vested options, with a term of five years, to purchase 350,000 shares of Common Stock at a price of \$5.78 per share, which was the closing price of our common stock on October 15, 2002.

On November 18, 2002, we and Brian K. Service, Inc. ("BKS"), a corporation in which Mr. Service was a stockholder, officer and director, entered into a consulting agreement pursuant to which we agreed to pay to BKS over an initial 11-month term a monthly fee \$15,000 plus additional consultant-based fees at the rate of \$15,000 per week per consultant furnished by BKS during such week to perform consulting services for us. The agreement provided that the amount to be paid to BKS for such consultant-based fees was to be subject to a maximum of \$130,000 in excess of the costs incurred by BKS for such consultants.

On August 8, 2003, we entered into a letter agreement with Mr. Service pursuant to which he resigned from his offices with us and from the Board of Directors, his employment and consulting agreements with us were amended to provide for him to receive a total of \$300,211 for the remainder of 2003, and those agreements were terminated except for our indemnification obligation of set forth in his consulting agreement. The August 8, 2003 agreement also provided that Mr. Service would remain an employee for a period extending up to August 8, 2005 at a base salary of \$94,000 per year.

From September 10, 2002 through December 31, 2003, we paid Mr. Service \$87,264 in salary in 2002 and \$511,692 in salary in 2003 and paid to Mr. Service and BKS \$130,587 in consulting fees in 2002 and \$362,450 in consulting fees in 2003.

Charles W. Hull

Mr. Hull and we are parties to a consulting agreement pursuant to which, upon his retirement, Mr. Hull will become a consultant to us for a period of four years at a fixed consulting fee that will decline from \$275,000 in the first year to \$100,000 in the fourth year, and he will remain entitled to certain customary benefits provided by us to employees during the term of that agreement.

Stock Incentive Plans

We have in effect the 1989 Employee and Director Plan, the 1996 Stock Incentive Plan, the 1996 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan, the 1998 Employee Stock Purchase Plan and the 2001 Stock Option Plan. The purpose of these plans is to advance our interests and our stockholders by strengthening our and our subsidiaries' ability to obtain and retain the services of the types of officers and employees who will contribute to our long-term success and to provide incentives which are linked directly to increases in stock value which will inure to the benefit of all of our stockholders.

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OPTION GRANTS IN 2003

The following table sets forth certain information regarding stock options granted during 2003 to the executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table.

Name	Number of Shares of Common Stock Underlying Options Granted	Percent of Total Options Granted To Employees in 2003(1)	Exercise or Base Price(2)	Expiration Date	Potential Realizable Value at Assumed Rates of Stock Price Appreciation for Option Term(3)	
					5%	10%
Abraham N. Reichental	400,000	38.5%	\$ 7.22	9/19/13	\$ 2,318,347	\$ 5,402,001
Kevin McAlea, Ph.D	55,000	5.3%	5.31	5/15/13	183,669	465,452
G. Peter V. White	85,000	8.2%	7.25	3/5/13	387,289	981,466
Robert M. Grace, Jr.	40,000	3.9%	9.60	11/3/13	218,691	575,685
Fred R. Jones	100,000	9.6%	9.80	12/26/13	608,172	1,548,899
Ray R. Saunders	25,000	2.4%	5.31	5/15/13	83,485	211,569
Kevin M. McNamara	25,000	2.4%	5.91	6/2/13	101,471	249,093

- (1) Options to purchase an aggregate of 1,038,050 shares of Common Stock were granted to employees in 2003.
- (2) The exercise price and tax withholding obligations related to exercise may be paid by delivery of already owned shares, subject to certain conditions.
- (3) The potential realizable value is based on the assumption that the Common Stock appreciates at the annual rate shown (compounded annually) from the date of grant until the expiration of the option term. These amounts are calculated pursuant to the applicable requirements of Item 402(c) of Regulation S-K and do not represent a forecast.

AGGREGATED OPTION EXERCISES IN 2003 AND 2003 YEAR-END OPTION VALUES

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The following table sets forth, for each of the current executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table, certain information regarding the exercise of stock options during 2003, the number of shares of Common Stock underlying stock options held at the end of 2003 and the value of options held at the end of 2003 based upon the last reported sales price (\$10.15 per share) of the Common Stock on The Nasdaq National Market on December 31, 2003.

Name	Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at December 31, 2003		Value of Unexercised In-the-Money Options at December 31, 2003	
			Exercisable	Unexercisable	Exercisable	Unexercisable
Abraham N. Reichental			3,462	396,538	\$ 10,147	\$ 1,162,253
Brian K. Service			350,000		1,566,250	
Charles W. Hull			80,000	5,000		
Kevin McAlea, Ph.D.			37,500	92,500		266,200
G. Peter V. White				85,000		246,925
Robert M. Grace, Jr.				40,000		22,000
Fred R. Jones				100,000		35,000
Ray R. Saunders			39,000	37,500		121,000
Grant R. Flaharty			185,000	15,000	519,186	4,937
Kevin M. McNamara			25,000		106,000	

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Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

In addition to Ms. Gold and Mr. Moore, who served as members of the Compensation Committee during 2003, Mr. Loewenbaum served as a member of that Committee from November 18, 2002 until August 26, 2003. See "Director Compensation" and "Related Party Transactions." None of our current executive officers served during 2003 as a director of any entity with which any of our outside directors is associated.

Principal Stockholders

The following table sets forth (a) as of the date indicated in the applicable Schedule 13D or 13G with respect to each person identified as having filed a Schedule 13D or 13G and (b) as of March 24, 2004 with respect to the other persons listed in the table, the number of outstanding shares of our common stock and Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and the percentage of each class beneficially owned:

by each person known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of any outstanding class of our voting securities;

by each current director, nominee for election as a director and by each current or former executive officer identified in the Summary Compensation Table; and

by all of our current directors and executive officers as a group.

Except as otherwise indicated in the footnotes to the table, and subject to applicable community property laws, each person has the sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares beneficially owned. The address of each person listed is in care of 3D Systems Corporation, 26081 Avenue Hall, California 91355, unless otherwise specified.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned(1)		Shares of Preferred Stock Beneficially Owned(1)	
	Number of Shares	Percentage Ownership	Number of Shares	Percentage Ownership
	2,061,301(2)	15.7%	833,333	31.6%

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	Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned(1)		Shares of Preferred Stock Beneficially Owned(1)	
The Clark Estates, Inc. One Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10020				
T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. 100 East Pratt Street Baltimore, Maryland 21202	1,747,348(3)	13.3%	263,482	10.0%
Daruma Asset Management, Inc. 60 East 42nd Street, Suite 1111, New York, New York 101651	1,524,400(4)	11.6%		
St. Denis J. Villere & Company 210 Baronne Street, Suite 808, New Orleans, Louisiana 70112	1,393,914(5)	10.6%		
3D Systems 2003 Grat Lisa P. Selz Trustee c/o Bernard Selz ING Furman Selz 230 Park Ave. New York, NY 10169	665,000(6)	5.1%	665,000	25.2%

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Austin W. Marx and David M. Greenhouse 153 East 53rd Street 55th Floor New York, New York 10022	832,975(7)	6.4%		
Goldsmith & Harris Incorporated 80 Pine Street New York, New York 10005	705,141(8)	5.4%	66,700	2.5%
Philip W. Goldsmith 350 East 72nd Street New York, New York 10021	732,641(9)	5.6%	66,700	2.5%
Jay R. Harris 130 East End Avenue New York, New York 10028	925,526(10)	7.1%	99,700	3.8%
Miriam V. Gold	57,799(11)	*		
Charles W. Hull	580,933(12)	4.4%	8,333	*
Jim D. Kever	143,949(13)	1.1		
G. Walter Loewenbaum II	1,423,798(14)	10.5%	208,334	7.9%
Kevin S. Moore	2,088,611(15)	15.9%	833,333	31.6%
Abraham N. Reichental	152,578(16)	1.2%		

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Richard C. Spalding	14,854(17)	*		
Kevin McAlea, Ph.D.	70,298(18)	*	3,333	*
Ray R. Saunders	48,083(19)	*	2,833	*
Robert M. Grace, Jr.	14,912(20)	*		
Fred R. Jones	10,000	*		
G. Peter V. White	21,250(21)	*		
Kevin M. McNamara	33,333(22)	*		
Grant R. Flaharty	208,960(23)	1.6%		
Brian K. Service	295,900(24)	2.3%	25,000	*
All current directors and executive officers as a group (12 persons)	4,627,065(25)	35.3%	1,056,166	40.1%

*
Less than one percent

(1) The percentage ownership is based on 13,113,934 shares of common stock and 2,634,016 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock outstanding as of March 24, 2004. Common stock numbers include, with respect to the stockholder in question, (a) shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of options exercisable within 60 days of March 24, 2004 (b) shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of outstanding 6% and 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (c) shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock outstanding. All outstanding 6% and 7% convertible subordinated debentures and all outstanding shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock currently are convertible into shares of our common stock. Each share of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock is convertible into one share of our common stock.

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(2) Includes 833,333 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock which are convertible into 833,333 shares of common stock and 294,696 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible subordinated debentures. The Clark Estates, Inc. is a private investment firm. Kevin S. Moore, a director of ours, is the President and a director of The Clark Estates, Inc. and is the President of Ninth Floor Corporation, which is the general partner of Clark Partners I, L.P. The Clark Estates, Inc. provides management and administrative services to Clark Partners I, L.P., which in turn owns certain of our securities. Information regarding the beneficial ownership of our securities by The Clark Estates, Inc. is taken exclusively from Amendment No. 4 to the Schedule 13D filed by The Clark Estates, Inc. on December 10, 2003.

(3) These securities are owned by various individual and institutional investors, including T. Rowe Price Small-Cap Value Fund, Inc. (which owns 1,032,000 shares of common stock directly, 263,482 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock which are convertible into 263,482 shares of common stock and 451,866 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible subordinated debentures, representing in the aggregate 12.8% of the shares of the common stock outstanding assuming such conversion), for which T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. serves as investment advisor with power to direct and/or sole power to vote the securities. For purposes of the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, T. Rowe Price is deemed to be a beneficial owner of these securities; however, T. Rowe Price expressly disclaims that it is the beneficial owner of these securities. All information regarding the beneficial ownership of our securities by T. Rowe Price, other than ownership of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and the 6% convertible subordinated debentures, is taken exclusively from Amendment No. 2 to the Schedule 13G filed by T. Rowe Price on February 12, 2004.

(4) Daruma Asset Management, Inc., a New York corporation, is an investment advisor registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. These securities are beneficially owned by one or more investment advisory clients whose accounts are managed by Daruma.

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The investment advisory contracts relating to these accounts grant to Daruma sole investment and/or voting power over the securities owned by the accounts. Therefore, Daruma may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of these securities for purposes of Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act. Daruma has sole power to dispose or direct the disposition of 1,524,400 shares of common stock and sole power to vote or direct the vote of 723,700 shares of common stock. Mariko O. Gordon owns in excess of 50% of the outstanding voting stock and is the president of Daruma. Ms. Gordon may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of securities held by persons and entities advised by Daruma for purposes of Rule 13d-3. Daruma and Ms. Gordon each disclaims beneficial ownership in any of these securities. Daruma and Ms. Gordon are of the view that they are not acting as a "group" for purposes of Section 13(d) under the Exchange Act and that they are not otherwise required to attribute to each other the "beneficial ownership" of securities held by any of them or by any persons or entities advised by Daruma. All information regarding the beneficial ownership of our securities by Daruma is taken exclusively from Amendment No. 3 to the Schedule 13G filed by Daruma and Mrs. Gordon on February 12, 2004.

- (5) St. Denis J. Villere & Company is a Louisiana limited liability company and an investment advisor registered under the Investment Advisors Act of 1940. As of December 31, 2003, Villere was deemed to have or share voting or dispositive power over, and therefore to own beneficially, 1,393,914 shares of our common stock. Of that amount, Villere has sole voting and dispositive power over 106,033 shares of common stock and shared voting and dispositive power over 1,287,881 shares of common stock. All information regarding the beneficial ownership of our securities by Villere is taken exclusively from Amendment No. 3 to the Schedule 13G filed by Villere on February 10, 2004.
- (6) Represents 665,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock which are convertible into 665,000 shares of our common stock.
- (7) Austin W. Marx and David M. Greenhouse jointly filed a Schedule 13G dated February 17, 2004 which states that they share sole voting and investment power over a total of 145,352 shares of common stock and an additional 687,623 shares of common stock that are issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible subordinated debentures, which shares and debentures are owned by the investment funds listed below. Such Schedule 13G states that Messrs. Marx and Greenhouse are the controlling principals of AWM Investment Company, Inc. ("AWM"), the general partner of and investment adviser to Special Situations Cayman Fund, L.P. AWM also serves as the general partner of and investment adviser to Special Situations Fund III, L.P. Messrs. Marx and Greenhouse are also members of MG Advisors, L.L.C., the general partner of and investment

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adviser to Special Situations Technology Fund, II, L.P. Such Schedule 13G states that the principal business of each fund is to invest in equity and equity-related securities and other securities of any kind or nature.

- (8) Goldsmith & Harris Incorporated filed a Schedule 13G on February 12, 2004 that states that, through its executive officers, it is the beneficial owner of 705,141 shares of common stock, including 66,700 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 66,700 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and 29,469 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible debentures, by virtue of its investment discretion over accounts of its clients that hold shares of common stock or such convertible securities. Goldsmith & Harris has the sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of such shares. Such Schedule 13G states that Goldsmith & Harris is a broker-dealer registered under Section 15 of the Exchange Act and an investment adviser registered under Section 203 of the Investment Advisors Act of 1940.
- (9) Mr. Goldsmith filed a Schedule 13G on February 12, 2004 that states that he is the beneficial owner of 732,641 shares of common stock, including the 705,141 shares beneficially owned by Goldsmith & Harris (see note 8 above). Such Schedule 13G indicates that, in addition to the Goldsmith & Harris shares, Mr. Goldsmith has the sole power to vote or to direct the vote of 27,000 shares of our common stock and sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of 27,500 shares of the common stock. Such Schedule 13G states that Mr. Goldsmith is the beneficial owner of such shares of through his IRA, his power of attorney for various accounts, and his position as Chairman of Goldsmith & Harris.
- (10) Mr. Harris filed a Schedule 13G on February 12, 2004 that states that he is the beneficial owner of 925,526 shares of common stock, including the 705,141 shares beneficially owned by Goldsmith & Harris (see note 8 above). Such Schedule 13G indicates that, in addition to the Goldsmith & Harris shares, Mr. Harris has the sole power to vote or to direct the vote of 205,785 shares of our common stock, and the sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of 220,385 shares of our common stock, including 33,000 shares of common stock issuable upon the conversion of 33,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock held and 49,115 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible subordinated debentures. Such Schedule 13G indicates that Mr. Harris'

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beneficial ownership of such shares is derived through his direct, personal ownership of shares of common stock, his IRA, his power of attorney for various accounts, his position as General Partner of One GT Associates, and his position as President of Goldsmith & Harris.

- (11) Includes 57,499 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004.
- (12) Includes (a) 82,500 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004 and (b) 490,100 shares of common stock and 8,333 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock which are convertible into 8,333 shares of common stock held in the Charles William Hull and Charlene Antoinette Hull 1992 Revocable Living Trust for which Mr. and Mrs. Hull serve as trustees. Mr. Hull disclaims beneficial ownership, except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein, of the 8,333 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock described above.
- (13) Includes (a) 54,166 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004, (b) 29,167 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (c) 49,116 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible subordinated debentures. Mr. Kever disclaims beneficial ownership of 8,333 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the 7% convertible subordinated debentures and 24,558 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the 6% convertible subordinated debentures, which debentures are held by a trust for the benefit of Mr. Kever's minor children.
- (14) Includes (a) 45,371 shares held in the name of Lillian Shaw Loewenbaum, Mr. Loewenbaum's wife, (b) 1,181 shares held in the name of The Lillian Shaw Loewenbaum Trust for which Mr. and Mrs. Loewenbaum serve as trustees, (c) 55,219 shares held in the name of The Loewenbaum 1992 Trust for which Mr. and Mrs. Loewenbaum serve as trustees, (d) 151,900 shares held in the name of G. Walter Loewenbaum CGM Profit Sharing Custodian, G. Walter Loewenbaum Trustee, Mr. Loewenbaum's pension plan, (e) 16,594 shares held in the name of the Anna Willis Loewenbaum 1993 Trust for which Mr. and Mrs. Loewenbaum serve as trustees, (f) 16,594 shares held in the name of the Elizabeth Scott Loewenbaum 1993 Trust for which Mr. and Mrs. Loewenbaum serve as trustees, (g) 10,947 shares held in the name of Wally's Trust u/w/o Joel Simon Loewenbaum for which Mr. Loewenbaum serves as trustee, (h) 200,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004, (i) 208,334 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock which are convertible into 208,334 shares of common stock, (j) 83,334 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 7% convertible subordinated debentures, and (k) 152,259 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible subordinated debentures. Mr. Loewenbaum disclaims beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein of (i) the 83,334 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the 7% convertible subordinated debentures, (ii) 83,496 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of the 6% convertible subordinated debentures and (iii) any other securities not directly held by him.
- (15) Includes (a) 27,310 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004 and (b) all shares shown above as being beneficially owned by The Clark Estates, Inc., with respect to which Mr. Moore disclaims beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein. See Note 2 above.
- (16) Includes (a) 3,462 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004 and (b) 49,116 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (17) Represents 14,854 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004.
- (18) Includes (a) 65,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004, (b) 3,333 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock which are convertible into 3,333 shares of common stock and (c) 1,965 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible subordinated debentures.

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- (19) Includes (a) 45,250 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004 and (b) 2,833 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock which are convertible into 2,833 shares of common stock.
- (20) Includes 4,912 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (21) Represents 21,250 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004.
- (22) Includes (a) 25,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004 and (b) 8,333 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 7% convertible subordinated debentures. Mr. McNamara served as Interim Chief Financial Officer from August 15, 2003 until December 25, 2003.
- (23) Includes 197,500 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004. Mr. Flaharty ceased to be an executive officer effective May 23, 2003.
- (24) Includes (a) 270,000 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004 and (b) 25,000 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock which are convertible into 25,000 shares of common stock. Mr. Service ceased to be a director and executive officer effective August 8, 2003.
- (25) Includes an aggregate of (a) 571,294 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding options exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004, (b) 1,056,166 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock which are convertible into 1,056,166 shares of common stock, (c) 112,501 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (d) 552,064 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 6% convertible subordinated debentures. The amounts of these securities held by the respective directors and executive officers are referenced in the notes above.

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SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The shares of our common stock to which this prospectus relates are being registered for re-offers and resales by the selling stockholders named below. We have registered these shares to permit the selling stockholders to resell the shares when they deem appropriate. Subject to the restrictions described in this prospectus, the selling stockholders may resell all, a portion or none of their shares at any time under this prospectus. In addition, subject to the restrictions described in this prospectus, the selling stockholders identified below may sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or a portion of our common stock being offered under this prospectus in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. We do not know when or in what amounts a selling stockholder may offer shares for sale under this prospectus.

The following table sets forth each selling stockholder, together with the number of shares of our common stock owned by each stockholder as of March 24, 2004, unless otherwise indicated, the number of shares of our common stock being offered by each selling stockholder under this prospectus and the number of shares of our common stock owned by each stockholder upon completion of this offering. The common stock being offered under this prospectus is being offered for the account of the selling stockholders. The following information has been provided to us by the respective selling stockholders or their representatives and also is based upon information contained in Schedule 13D or 13G filings, and amendments thereto, by certain of the selling stockholders.

Selling Stockholder	Number of Shares of Common Stock Owned Prior to the Offering	Number of Shares of Common Stock Being Offered	Number of Shares of Common Stock Owned After the Offering	Percentage of Shares of Common Stock Owned After the Offering

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Selling Stockholder	Number of Shares of Common Stock Owned Prior to the Offering	Number of Shares of Common Stock Being Offered	Number of Shares of Common Stock Owned After the Offering	Percentage of Shares of Common Stock Owned After the Offering
Edward M. Giles IRA	89,116(1)(2)(3)	40,000	49,116	*
Isles Capital(4)	5,000(2)	5,000		*
John D. Hogan IRA	5,000(2)	5,000		*
Avanti Partners III, L.P.(5)	52,500(2)	43,000	9,500	*
T. Rowe Price Small-Cap Value Fund, Inc.(6)	1,747,348(1)(2)(7)(8)	1,295,482	451,866	3.4%
Leila Williams Garden City Royal Trust(42)	250,000(10)	250,000		*
The Zemurray Foundation(42)	220,700(10)	190,000	30,700	*
The Toler Foundation(9)	17,000(10)	17,000		*
Ian Arnof(9)	116,000(7)(11)	116,000		*
Chitimacha Tribe(9)	2,500(12)	2,500		*
Frierson Joint(9)	12,500(12)	12,500		*
Marika Geohagam(9)	2,083(12)	2,083		*
Louise Glickman	4,167(12)	4,167		*
John Godfrey(9)	12,500(12)	12,500		*
Holly Greenlee Revocable Trust	4,167(12)	4,167		*
Dolly Johnsen(9)	2,083(12)	2,083		*
Meg Knee(9)	6,250(12)	6,250		*
LeBlanc Joint(9)	6,250(12)	6,250		*
James Leonard Jt.(9)	12,500(12)	12,500		*
Martha Mackie(9)	2,083(12)	2,083		*
Martha Mackie Usuf QTIP(9)	6,250(12)	6,250		*
McCloskey TIC(9)	12,500(12)	12,500		*
Peggy Kaufmann(9)	2,083(12)	2,083		*
Catherine Moscoso(9)	4,167(12)	4,167		*
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Villere/Parkside #2(9)	8,333(12)	8,333		*
Susan Peters(9)	8,333(12)	8,333		*
Ann Preaus Sep Property(9)	3,333(12)	3,333		*
John Quinn(9)	5,333(12)	3,333	2,000	*
Robert & Margaret Reily(9)	12,500(12)	12,500		*
William Rudolf(9)	2,083(12)	2,083		*
Leona Stich Usuf(9)	8,333(12)	8,333		*
Linda Monroe	2,083(12)	2,083		*
Elizabeth Taylor(9)	4,167(12)	4,167		*
St. Denis J. Villere, Personal	29,691(2)(12)(13)	12,500	17,191	*
Claude Williams(9)	6,250(12)	6,250		*
Louise S. McGehee School(9)	12,500(12)	12,500		*
Institute of Mental Hygiene(9)	12,500(12)	12,500		*
Charles Henderson	83,333(12)	83,333		*
Goldring Fdn. #2(9)	41,667(12)	41,667		*
Woldenberg Foundation(9)	25,000(12)	25,000		*
Thomas Kendall Winingder on behalf of Dorothy Kendall Winingder(14)	1,667(12)	1,667		*
Thomas Kendall Winingder on behalf of Diana Dee Winingder(14)	1,667(12)	1,667		*
T&T Partnership(15)	4,167(12)	4,167		*
G. Walter Loewenbaum IRA(16)	25,000(12)	25,000		*
Christopher W. Cresci	14,957(1)(7)(12)(17)	12,501	2,456	*
Elizabeth M. Cresci	14,957(1)(7)(12)(17)	12,501	2,456	*
Kyle P. Cresci	14,957(1)(7)(12)(17)	12,501	2,456	*
Elizabeth Scott Loewenbaum 1993 Trust(16)(18)	46,878(1)(12)(19)	22,917	23,961	*
Anna Willis Loewenbaum 1993 Trust(16)(18)	46,878(1)(12)(19)	22,917	23,961	*

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The Loewenbaum 1992 Trust(16)(18)	82,365(1)(12)(20)	27,146	55,219	*
The Lillian Shaw Loewenbaum Trust(16)(18)	11,093(1)(12)(21)	5,000	6,093	*
Harlan Seymour	8,333(12)	8,333		*
Stephen Kleeman	37,499(7)(12)(22)	37,499		*
Kevin McNamara(23)	33,333(12)(24)	33,333		*
Bob Miller	41,667(12)	41,667		*
Bob Mimiles	166,830(1)(12)(25)	83,333	83,497	*
Michael A. Nicolais	132,450(1)(7)(12)(26)	83,334	49,116	*
Esmond Phelps	16,666(7)(12)(27)	16,666		*
George Bernard Hamilton Trust	8,333(12)	8,333		*
Fred Goad	41,667(12)	41,667		*
Frances Goad Johnson	20,833(12)	20,833		*
Jimmy D. Kever Trust	32,891(1)(12)(28)	8,333	24,558	*
Jim Kever (29)	104,391(1)(12)(30)	20,834	83,557	*
Cardiology Consultants of Louisiana MPP(31)	41,667(12)	41,667		*

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Huger Intervivos Trust I	4,167(12)	4,167		*
James M. Huger	4,167(12)	4,167		*
Laurence Hirsch	36,667(12)	36,667		*
Scott Weber & Luba Webber JTTN a Trust(16)	8,333(12)	8,333		*
David W. Quinn	8,333(12)	8,333		*
Thomas Kendall Winingder, ind.	833(12)	833		*
Trudy M. Self	5,833(7)	5,833		*
G. Walter Loewenbaum II(16)(32)	1,423,798(1)(7)(12)(33)	277,096	1,146,702	8.7%
3D Systems 2003 Grat, Lisa P. Selz Trustee	665,000(7)	665,000		*
Bear Stearns Securities Corp, Custodian for the Brian K Service IRA(34)	3,400(7)	3,400		*
Brian K Service Intl. Business Consultancy Defined Benefit Dated 1/1/99(34)	21,600(7)	21,600		*
The Charles William Hull and Charlene Antoinette Hull 1992 Revocable Living Trust	8,333(7)	8,333		*
George D. Kennedy	50,000(7)	50,000		*
Christopher D. Villere	12,500(7)	12,500		*
George G. Villere	36,646(1)(7)(35)	17,000	19,646	*
Frances G. Villere	34,000(7)	34,000		*
Gayle Higgins Jones(9)	4,000(7)	4,000		*
Matthew Service	4,000(7)	4,000		*
Davenport & Company LLC FBO GBH Management Retirement Plan	8,000(7)	8,000		*
Deborah C. Ziegler(9)	12,000(7)	12,000		*
Bear Stearns Securities Corp., as Custodian, FBO Jay R. Harris IRA	33,000(7)	33,000		*
Franye Goad Johnson GST	60,000(7)	60,000		*
Fred & Deana Goad	110,000(7)	110,000		*
Chadwick T. Forrest	3,333(7)	3,333		*
Heather Gradison(9)	17,000(7)	17,000		*
George D. Kennedy Charitable Remainder Unit Trust	16,700(7)	16,700		*
Ray R. Saunders, Jr. and Deborah Saunders(36)	41,833(7)(37)	2,833	39,000	*
Kevin McAlea(38)	42,798(1)(7)(39)	3,333	39,465	*
Todd Moutafian	4,334(7)	4,334		*
Clark Partners I, L.P(40)	1,128,029(1)(7)(41)	833,333	294,696	*

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Assumes the sale of all shares of the selling stockholder being offered. No estimate can be given as to the amount of shares that will be held by the selling stockholders after completion of this offering because the selling stockholders may offer some, all or none of the shares, in their respective discretion.

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- (1) These selling stockholders purchased an aggregate of \$22.7 million principal amount of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures in a private placement transaction from November 24, 2003 to December 11, 2003. For additional information regarding this issuance, see Item 15 of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, available without charge at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.
- (2) These selling stockholders purchased an aggregate of 1,125,000 shares of common stock through a placement agent, Goldsmith & Harris Incorporated, in a private placement transaction on May 7, 2002. For additional information regarding this issuance, see Item 15 of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, available without charge at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.
- (3) Includes 49,116 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (4) Walter Giles and Stephen Giles, partners in Isles Capital, share voting and dispositive power with respect to these shares.
- (5) G. Bernard Hamilton, the managing partner of Avanti Partners III, L.P., exercises voting and dispositive power with respect to these shares.
- (6) T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., as investment adviser to T. Rowe Price Small-Cap Value Fund, Inc., may be deemed to be the beneficial owner of these shares with the power to vote and/or dispose of these shares. T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares. In addition, T. Rowe Price Small-Cap Value Fund, Inc., a registered investment company, is an affiliate of a broker-dealer and acquired the shares in the ordinary course of business. At the time of acquisition, T. Rowe Price Small-Cap Value Fund, Inc. did not have any agreements, understandings or arrangements with any other persons, either directly or indirectly, to dispose of the shares. See also Note 3 to the Principal Stockholders table above.
- (7) These selling stockholders purchased an aggregate of 2,634,016 shares of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock in a private placement transaction on May 5, 2003. For additional information regarding this issuance, see Item 15 of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, available without charge at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.
- (8) Includes (a) 263,482 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and (b) 451,866 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (9) St. Denis J. Villere & Co., a Louisiana limited liability company, manages the selling stockholder's investments on a discretionary basis. St. Denis J. Villere, St. Denis J. Villere, III, George V. Young and George G Villere, members of St. Denis J. Villere & Co., share dispositive and voting power with respect to these shares. See also Note 5 to the Principal Stockholders table above.
- (10) These selling stockholders purchased an aggregate of 617,000 shares of common stock at \$13.00 per share in a private placement transaction in September 2001. For additional information regarding this issuance, see Item 15 of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, available without charge at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.
- (11) Consists of 116,000 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.
- (12)

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These selling stockholders purchased an aggregate of \$10.0 million principal amount of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures in a private placement transaction in the fourth quarter of 2001. For additional information regarding this issuance, see Item 15 of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, available without charge at the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

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- (13) Consists of (a) 12,500 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (b) 17,191 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (14) Thomas K. Winingder is the trustee for Dorothy Kendall Winingder and Diana Dee Winingder under the Uniform Gifts for Minors Act and, as such, exercises voting and dispositive power with respect to the shares being offered for resale on behalf of Dorothy Kendall and Diana Dee Winingder.
- (15) Thomas K. Winingder, a partner in the T&T Partnership, exercises voting and dispositive power with respect to these shares.
- (16) The selling stockholder is an affiliate of a broker-dealer, and acquired the shares in the ordinary course of business. At the time of the acquisition, the selling stockholder did not have any agreements, understandings or arrangements with any other persons, either directly or indirectly, to dispose of the shares.
- (17) Consists of (a) 4,167 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures, (b) 2,456 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures and (c) 8,334 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.
- (18) Mr. Loewenbaum, trustee, and Lillian S. Loewenbaum, trustee, share voting and dispositive power with respect to the shares to be offered for resale by the Elizabeth Scott Loewenbaum 1993 Trust, the Anna Willis Loewenbaum 1993 Trust, The Loewenbaum 1992 Trust, and The Lillian Shaw Loewenbaum Trust.
- (19) Includes (a) 22,917 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (b) 7,367 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (20) Includes (a) 7,500 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (b) 19,646 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (21) Includes (a) 5,000 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (b) 4,912 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (22) Consists of (a) 20,833 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (b) 16,666 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.
- (23) Mr. McNamara served as our Interim Chief Financial Officer from April 15, 2003 until December 25, 2003.
- (24) Consists of (a) 8,333 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (b) 25,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options which are exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004.
- (25) Consists of (a) 83,333 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (b) 83,497 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures.

- (26) Consists of (a) 16,667 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures, (b) 49,116 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6%

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convertible subordinated debentures and (c) 66,667 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.

- (27) Consists of (a) 8,333 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (b) 8,333 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.
- (28) Consists of (a) 8,333 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (b) 24,558 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (29) Jim D. Kever is a member of our Board of Directors.
- (30) Includes (a) 47,499 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options which are exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004, (b) 20,834 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 7% convertible subordinated debentures and (c) 24,558 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (31) Ben Jacobs, trustee of Cardiology Consultants of Louisiana MPP, exercises voting and dispositive power with respect to these shares.
- (32) Mr. Loewenbaum is Chairman of the Board of Directors and the beneficiary of the G. Walter Loewenbaum IRA. See also footnote 18 above.
- (33) Includes (a) 45,371 shares held in the name of Lillian Shaw Loewenbaum, Mr. Loewenbaum's wife, (b) 1,181 shares held in the name of The Lillian Shaw Loewenbaum Trust for which Mr. and Mrs. Loewenbaum serve as trustees, (c) 55,219 shares held in the name of The Loewenbaum 1992 Trust for which Mr. and Mrs. Loewenbaum serve as trustees, (d) 151,900 shares held in the name of G. Walter Loewenbaum CGM Profit Sharing Custodian, G. Walter Loewenbaum Trustee, Mr. Loewenbaum's pension plan, (e) 16,594 shares held in the name of the Anna Willis Loewenbaum 1993 Trust for which Mr. and Mrs. Loewenbaum serve as trustees, (f) 16,594 shares held in the name of the Elizabeth Scott Loewenbaum 1993 Trust for which Mr. and Mrs. Loewenbaum serve as trustees, (g) 10,947 shares held in the name of Wally's Trust u/w/o Joel Simon Loewenbaum for which Mr. Loewenbaum serves as trustee, (h) 200,000 shares reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options which are exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004, (i) 83,334 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of 7% convertible subordinated debentures, which are indirectly held by Mr. Loewenbaum and with respect to which Mr. Loewenbaum disclaims beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein, (j) 152,258 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures (83,496 shares of which relate to 6% convertible subordinated debentures indirectly held by Mr. Loewenbaum, with respect to which Mr. Loewenbaum disclaims beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein) and (k) 208,334 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.
- (34) See footnote 5 to the Executive Compensation Summary Compensation table above and "Employment and Other Agreements with Executive Officers *Brian K. Service*" above.
- (35) Consists of (a) 17,000 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and (b) 19,646 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures.
- (36) Ray R. Saunders is a Senior Vice President of the company.

- (37) Includes (a) 39,000 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options which are or will become exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004 and (b) 2,833 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.

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- (38) Kevin McAlea, Ph.D. is a Senior Vice President of the company.
- (39) Includes (a) 1,965 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures, (b) 37,500 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon exercise of stock options which are or will become exercisable within 60 days after March 24, 2004 and (b) 3,333 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.
- (40) Kevin S. Moore, as attorney-in-fact, trustee or other officer of various entities affiliated with The Clark Estates, Inc., has voting and dispositive powers with respect to the shares being offered by Clark Partners I, L.P. for resale.
- (41) Consists of (a) 833,333 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock held by Clark Partners I, L.P., with respect to which Mr. Moore, a member of our Board of Directors, disclaims beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein, and (b) 294,696 shares of common stock issuable upon conversion of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures held by Clark Partners I, L.P., with respect to which Mr. Moore, a member of our Board of Directors, disclaims beneficial ownership except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein. Clark Partners I, L.P. is a limited partnership, the general partner of which is Ninth Floor Corporation. The Clark Estates, Inc. provides management and administrative services to Clark Partners I, L.P. Mr. Moore is the President and a director of The Clark Estates, Inc. and the President of the general partner of Clark Partners I, L.P.
- (42) St. Denis J. Villere & Co. exercises voting but not dispositive power with respect to these shares, pursuant to a non-discretionary advisory contract.

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PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholders, which as used in this section includes donees, pledgees, transferees or other successors-in-interest selling shares of our common stock or interests in shares of our common stock received after the date of this prospectus from a selling stockholder as a gift, pledge, partnership distribution or other transfer, may, from time to time, sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of any or all of their shares of common stock or interests in shares of common stock on any stock exchange, market or trading facility on which the shares are traded or in private transactions. These dispositions may be at fixed prices, at prevailing market prices at the time of sale, at prices related to the prevailing market price, at varying prices determined at the time of sale or at negotiated prices.

The selling stockholders may use any one or more of the following methods when disposing of shares or interests therein: (i) ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which the broker-dealer solicits purchasers; (ii) block trades in which the broker-dealer will attempt to sell the shares as agent, but may position and resell a portion of the block as principal to facilitate the transaction; (iii) purchases by a broker-dealer as principal and resale by the broker-dealer for its account; (iv) an exchange distribution in accordance with the rules of the applicable exchange; (v) privately negotiated transactions; (vi) short sales; (vii) through the writing or settlement of options or other hedging transactions, whether through an options exchange or otherwise; (viii) broker-dealers may agree with the selling stockholders to sell a specified number of the shares at a stipulated price per share; (ix) a combination of any of these methods of sale; and (x) any other method permitted pursuant to applicable law.

The selling stockholders may, from time to time, pledge or grant a security interest in some or all of the shares of common stock owned by them, and if they default in the performance of their secured obligations, the pledgees or secured parties may offer and sell the shares of common stock, from time to time, under this prospectus, or under an amendment to this prospectus under Rule 424(b)(3) or other applicable provision of the Securities Act amending the list of selling stockholders to include the pledgee, transferee or other successors-in-interest as selling

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stockholders under this prospectus. The selling stockholders also may transfer the shares of common stock in other circumstances, in which case the transferees, pledgees or other successors-in-interest will be the selling beneficial owners for purposes of this prospectus.

In connection with the sale of our common stock or interests therein, the selling stockholders may enter into hedging transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions, which may in turn engage in short sales of the common stock in the course of hedging the positions they assume. The selling stockholders also may sell shares of our common stock short and deliver these securities to close out their short positions, or loan or pledge the common stock to broker-dealers that in turn may sell these securities. The selling stockholders also may enter into option or other transactions with broker-dealers or other financial institutions for the creation of one or more derivative securities which require the delivery to the broker-dealer or other financial institution of shares offered by this prospectus, which shares the broker-dealer or other financial institution may resell pursuant to this prospectus (as supplemented or amended to reflect the transaction).

The aggregate proceeds to the selling stockholders from the sale of the common stock offered by them will be the purchase price of the common stock less discounts or commissions, if any. Each of the selling stockholders reserves the right to accept and, together with its agents from time to time, to reject, in whole or in part, any proposed purchase of common stock to be made directly or through agents. We will not receive any of the proceeds from this offering.

The selling stockholders also may resell all or a portion of the shares in open market transactions in reliance upon Rule 144 under the Securities Act, provided that they meet the criteria and conform to the requirements of that rule.

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The selling stockholders and any underwriters, broker-dealers or agents that participate in the sale of the common stock or interests therein may be "underwriters" within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act. Any discounts, commissions, concessions or profit they earn on any resale of the shares may be underwriting discounts and commissions under the Securities Act. Selling stockholders that are "underwriters" within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act.

To the extent required, the shares of our common stock to be sold, the names of the selling stockholders, the respective purchase prices and public offering prices, the names of any agents, dealers or underwriters, and any applicable commissions or discounts with respect to a particular offer will be set forth in an accompanying prospectus supplement or, if appropriate, a post-effective amendment to the registration statement that includes this prospectus.

In order to comply with the securities laws of some states, if applicable, the common stock may be sold in these jurisdictions only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. In addition, in some states the common stock may not be sold unless it has been registered or qualified for sale or an exemption from registration or qualification requirements is available and is complied with.

We have advised the selling stockholders that the anti-manipulation rules of Regulation M under the Exchange Act may apply to sales of shares in the market and to the activities of the selling stockholders and their affiliates. In addition, we will make copies of this prospectus (as it may be supplemented or amended from time to time) available to the selling stockholders for the purpose of satisfying the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. The selling stockholders may indemnify any broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving the sale of the shares against certain liabilities, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

We have agreed to indemnify the selling stockholders against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act and state securities laws, relating to the registration of the shares offered by this prospectus.

We have agreed with the selling stockholders to keep the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part effective until the earlier of two (2) years from the effective date of the registration statement and the date on which the shares have been sold or otherwise disposed.

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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From January 1980 to March 1986, Mr. Hull was Vice President of UVP, Inc. ("UVP"), a systems manufacturing company, where he developed our current stereolithography technology. In 1990, we acquired the patents for this technology from UVP. Under the terms of that transaction, we are obligated to pay certain amounts, subject to certain conditions, based upon our sales of stereolithography systems and licensing of the acquired patents. Pursuant to a 1987 contract between UVP and Mr. Hull, Mr. Hull is entitled to receive from UVP 10% of all royalties or other amounts that we pay to UVP with respect to the acquired patents after recoupment of certain expenses by UVP. We have been advised that, through December 31, 2003, Mr. Hull has received \$704,000 from UVP under that contract.

Pursuant to a 1998 Executive Long-Term Stock Incentive Plan, we offered loans to our executive officers of up to \$60,000 to purchase shares of Common Stock reserved for issuance under our 1996 Stock Incentive Plan. In 1998, Mr. Hull borrowed \$60,000 pursuant to this program at an interest rate of 6% per year in order to purchase 9,619 shares of Common Stock. That note was secured by the shares of Common Stock purchased. In July 2003, pursuant to the terms of the note and related transaction documents, the \$45,232 remaining principal amount of this note, including accrued interest, was retired in exchange for 6,031 shares of Common Stock having a then current market value equivalent to the outstanding principal amount of that note.

In June 2000, we entered into a distribution agreement for ThermoJet® printers with 3D Solid Solutions, which we refer to as 3DSS, a partnership controlled by Mr. Loewenbaum, the Chairman of the Board of Directors. In 2003, 3DSS purchased no products or services from us.

In connection with the private placement of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock in May 2003, Messrs. Loewenbaum, Service and Hull, purchased \$1.5 million of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock out of the total \$15.8 million issue of these securities. In addition, Clark Partners I, L.P., a New York limited partnership, purchased \$5.0 million of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. Kevin S. Moore, a member of the Board of Directors, is the president of the general partner of Clark Partners I, L.P. See "Principal Stockholders" above. In connection with this offering, Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin rendered its opinion that the terms of the offering were fair to us from a financial point of view. A special committee of our Board of Directors, composed entirely of disinterested independent directors, approved the offer and sale of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and recommended the transaction to the Board of Directors. The full Board of Directors also approved this transaction, with interested Board members not participating in the vote.

In connection with the private placement of our 6% convertible subordinated debentures in November and December 2003, Messrs. Reichental, Loewenbaum, Keever, McAlea and Grace purchased an aggregate of \$2.6 million of the total \$22.7 million of 6% convertible subordinated debentures we issued. In addition, Clark Partners I, L.P. purchased \$3.0 million of the 6% convertible subordinated debentures. See "Principal Stockholders" above. In connection with this offering, Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin rendered its opinion that the terms of the offering were fair to us from a financial point of view. A special committee of our Board of Directors, composed entirely of disinterested independent directors, approved the offer and sale of the 6% convertible subordinated debentures and recommended the transaction to the Board of Directors. The full Board of Directors also approved this transaction.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Our authorized capital stock consists of 25,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share, the rights and preferences of which may be established from time to time by our Board of Directors.

As of March 31, 2003, there were 13,113,934 shares of common stock outstanding held of record by approximately 399 stockholders, 2,634,016 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock outstanding, outstanding options to purchase 3,116,658 shares of common stock, 833,334 shares underlying 7% convertible subordinated debentures and 2,230,258 shares underlying 6% convertible subordinated debentures.

The following description of our capital stock does not purport to be complete and is subject to and qualified by our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, and Amended and Restated By-Laws, which are included as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part, and by the provisions of applicable Delaware law.

Common Stock

Our common stock is traded on The Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "TDSC." Holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote for each share on all matters voted upon by our stockholders, including the election of directors, and do not have cumulative voting rights. Subject to the rights of holders of any then outstanding shares of our preferred stock, our common stockholders are entitled to receive ratably any dividends out of assets legally available therefore as our board of directors may from time to time determine. For a description of our

dividend policy, please refer to the information in this prospectus under the heading "Dividend Policy." Holders of our common stock are entitled to share ratably in our net assets upon our dissolution or liquidation, after payment or provision for all liabilities and any pari passu or preferential liquidation rights of our preferred stock then outstanding. Holders of our common stock have no preemptive rights to purchase shares of our stock. The shares of our common stock are not subject to any redemption provisions and are not convertible into any other shares of our capital stock. All outstanding shares of our common stock are fully paid and nonassessable. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of our common stock are subject to those of the holders of preferred stock described below, and will be subject to those of the holders of any shares of our preferred stock we may issue in the future.

Series B Convertible Preferred Stock

As of March 31, 2003, we had 2,634,016 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock issued and outstanding.

Our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock is convertible into shares of common stock on a 1 to 1 basis. Holders of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock are entitled to receive, when and if declared by our Board of Directors, but only out of funds that are legally available therefor, cash dividends at the rate of \$0.48 per share per year. The dividend rate will increase to \$0.60 per share per year if a registration statement registering the resale of the common stock issuable upon conversion of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock is not declared effective before the close of business on May 5, 2004. Dividends are payable semi-annually, on the six-month and the twelve-month anniversary of the date of issuance. The dividends are cumulative to the extent not declared and paid by our Board of Directors. No dividends may be paid on any shares of common stock or on shares of any other stock ranking junior to the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, unless all accrued and unpaid dividends have first been declared and paid in full with respect to the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock.

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The Series B Convertible Preferred Stock is redeemable at our option after May 5, 2006, and we must redeem any shares that remain outstanding on May 5, 2013. The redemption price is \$6.00 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends.

The holders of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock are entitled to a liquidation preference upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Corporation of \$6.00 per share plus all accrued and unpaid dividends. After the payment of the full liquidation preference and any other distribution that may be required with respect to any series of preferred stock then outstanding, any assets remaining available for distribution will be distributed ratably among the holders of our common stock and preferred stock on an as converted basis. The shares of common stock into which the outstanding shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock are convertible are included in this prospectus.

Series A Preferred Stock

On March 4, 2004, we eliminated our Series A Preferred Stock upon the filing of a Certificate of Elimination of Series A Preferred Stock with the Delaware Secretary of State. Our Board of Directors previously had reserved the Series A Preferred Stock for issuance pursuant to the terms of a Shareholders Rights Plan that has terminated.

Additional Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors may, from time to time, authorize the issuance of one or more additional classes or series of preferred stock without stockholder approval. Subject to the provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, and limitations prescribed by law, the Board of Directors is authorized to adopt resolutions to issue shares, establish the number of shares, change the number of shares constituting any series and provide or change the voting powers, designations, preferences and relative rights, qualifications, limitations or restrictions on shares of our preferred stock, including dividend rights, terms of redemption, conversion rights and liquidation preferences, in each case without any action or vote by the stockholders. We have no current intention to issue any additional series or classes of preferred stock.

One of the effects of the Board of Directors' right to designate and issue preferred stock without stockholder approval may be to enable the Board of Directors to discourage an attempt to obtain control of the company by means of a tender offer, proxy contest, merger or otherwise. Further, the issuance of preferred stock may adversely affect the rights of our common stockholders by, among other things:

restricting dividends on the common stock;

diluting the voting power of the common stock;

impairing the liquidation rights of the common stock; or

delaying or preventing a change in control without further action by the stockholders.

Options

On June 2, 2003, we granted Kevin McNamara, our then Interim Chief Financial Officer, non-qualified stock options to purchase 25,000 shares of common stock granted outside of our existing stock incentive plans. The shares subject to this option vested immediately upon grant. The exercise price of these options was \$5.91 per share, which is subject to certain customary anti-dilution adjustments. The options terminate on June 2, 2013, unless sooner terminated in accordance with Mr. McNamara's agreement with us. We are registering the shares that are subject to this option in the registration statement of which this prospectus constitutes a part.

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Registration Rights

As of the date hereof, holders of shares of common stock that were sold in private placements, as well as the holders of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, 7% convertible subordinated debentures and 6% convertible subordinated debentures have registration rights with respect to such shares of common stock and with respect to the resale of shares of common issuable upon conversion of those convertible securities.

The registration statement of which this prospectus is a part includes shares of common stock that we have agreed to register pursuant to registration rights agreements we entered into for the benefit of the selling stockholders named herein. In the case of each of the convertible securities referred to above (other than the 6% convertible subordinated debentures), the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part registers with the SEC the resale by the holder of those convertible securities of the shares of common stock underlying the convertible securities. We have agreed to use all reasonable efforts to cause the registration statement to become effective as soon as reasonably practicable following its filing. In addition, we have agreed to prepare and file with the SEC any amendments or supplements to the registration statement which may be necessary to keep the registration statement effective and to comply with the provisions of the Securities Act with respect to the resale of the shares covered by the registration statement until the earlier of (a) two years from the effective date of the registration statement and (b) the date when all shares covered by the registration statement have been sold or otherwise disposed of. We also have agreed to pay all expenses incurred by us incident to the registration of the resale of the shares covered by the prospectus, and to indemnify and hold harmless each purchaser of the securities for certain customary matters in connection with the registration of such securities.

The holders of 6% convertible subordinated debentures are entitled to have the shares of common stock issuable upon conversion thereof registered for resale. We anticipate a registration statement registering such resales will be filed within 30 days after the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, consistent with our registration obligation to such security holders.

Limitation of Liability of Officers and Directors

Our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, limits the company's and its stockholders' ability to recover monetary damages against a director for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, including breaches resulting from grossly negligent behavior. However, our directors will be personally liable to the company and its stockholders for monetary damages if they acted in bad faith, knowingly or intentionally violated the law, authorized illegal dividends or redemptions or derived an improper benefit from their actions as directors. In addition, our amended Certificate of Incorporation provides that we will indemnify our directors and officers to the fullest extent permitted by Delaware law.

Our Amended and Restated By-Laws provide that we have the power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any action or proceeding if that person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of our company, subject to certain limited exceptions.

We also have entered into indemnification agreements with certain of our directors and officers. These agreements require us to indemnify those directors and officers for certain expenses, including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and settlement amounts incurred by them in any action or proceeding, including any action by or in our right, arising out of the person's services as our director or officer or any other company or enterprise to which the person provides services at our request to the fullest extent permitted by law against personal liability for actions taken in the good faith performance of their duties to us.

In addition, we maintain director and officer liability insurance which, subject to certain exceptions and limitations, insures directors and officers for any alleged breach of duty, neglect, error, misstatement, misleading statement, omission or act in their respective capacities as our directors and officers.

Delaware Anti-Takeover Law

We are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation law which regulates corporate acquisitions. This law provides that specified persons who, together with affiliates and associates, own, or within three years did own, 15% or more of the outstanding voting stock of a corporation may not engage in business combinations with the corporation for a period of three years after the date on which the person became an interested stockholder. The law defines the term "business combination" to include mergers, asset sales and other transactions in which the interested stockholder receives or could receive a financial benefit on other than a pro rata basis with other stockholders. This provision has an anti-takeover effect with respect to transactions not approved in advance by our Board of Directors, including discouraging takeover attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for the shares of our market price. With approval of our stockholders, we could amend our Certificate of Incorporation in the future to avoid the restrictions imposed by this anti-takeover law.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is U.S. Stock Transfer Corporation.

LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of common stock offered by this prospectus will be passed upon for us by Akin Gump Strauss Hauer & Feld LLP, Los Angeles, California.

EXPERTS

Our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2003, and for the year ended December 31, 2003 and the related financial statement schedule included in this prospectus have been audited by BDO Seidman, LLP, independent auditors, as stated in their reports appearing herein. Our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2002 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2002 and the related financial statement schedule included in this prospectus have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, independent public accountants, as stated in their reports appearing herein (which reports express an unqualified opinion and include an explanatory paragraph relating to a going concern uncertainty), and have been so included in reliance upon the reports of such firms given upon their authority as experts in accounting and auditing.

CHANGE IN ACCOUNTANTS IN 2003

Deloitte and Touche LLP served as our independent auditor for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001. On April 16, 2003, Deloitte informed us that it did not intend to stand for re-election as our principal independent auditor. Subsequently, on July 16, 2003, Deloitte advised us that the client-auditor relationship between us and Deloitte had ceased.

The reports of Deloitte on our financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 did not include an adverse opinion or a disclaimer of opinion, nor were they qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope, or accounting principles, except for the 2002 report which contained an explanatory paragraph relating to a going concern uncertainty.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001 and the period from January 1, 2003 to July 16, 2003, (a) there were no disagreements with Deloitte on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure, or auditing scope or procedure, which disagreements, if not resolved to the satisfaction of Deloitte, would have caused Deloitte to make reference to the subject matter of the

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disagreements in connection with its report, and (b) there were no "reportable events" as the term is defined in Item 304(a)(1)(v) of Regulation S-K, except as follows:

Deloitte informed us that material weaknesses in our internal controls existed. Specifically, Deloitte advised us that:

Our accounting and finance staff were inadequate to meet the needs of a complex, multinational SEC registrant. We need to strengthen our capability to implement existing generally accepted accounting principles, as well as understand and implement new accounting standards. In addition, we need to strengthen our capabilities in performing routine accounting processes involved in closing our books, such as account reconciliations and analyses.

We need to strengthen our controls and processes related to revenue recognition. During 2002, 2001 and 2000, revenue was recognized for transactions that did not meet the requirements for revenue recognition under our policies or United States generally accepted accounting principles.

We furnished Deloitte with a copy of the foregoing disclosures, which were initially made in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 23, 2003, and requested in connection with that filing that Deloitte furnish us a letter addressed to the SEC stating whether it agreed with the statements made in that filing and, if not, stating the respects in which it did not agree. A copy of the letter dated July 22, 2003 from Deloitte to the SEC stating that it agreed with the statements made in that Form 8-K is attached as Exhibit 16.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 23, 2003.

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On March 27, 2003, counsel to our Audit Committee engaged BDO to assist the Audit Committee with its investigation related to certain sales transactions. As a result of the work performed, BDO orally communicated to us that it believed certain sales transactions were not recorded in the proper period. There were no other written or oral consultations between us and BDO regarding either the specific application of accounting principles or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our financial statements that was considered an important factor by us in reaching a decision as to an accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue, or any other matter that was the subject of a disagreement or a reportable event, that would have required disclosure under Item 304(a)(2) of Regulation S-K.

We requested that Deloitte furnish us with a letter addressed to the SEC stating whether it agreed with the above statements relating to the engagement of BDO as our new independent auditor and, if not, stating the respects in which it did not agree. A copy of the letter dated April 29, 2003, from Deloitte to the SEC is attached as Exhibit 16.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 30, 2003.

On April 23, 2003, we retained BDO as our independent auditor for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003. This engagement was approved by our Audit Committee.

CHANGES TO CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In connection with its audit of our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002, our independent auditor identified 12 equipment sales transactions for which revenue had been recognized in the fourth quarter of 2002, which our auditor believed should have been recognized in other periods. As a result, the Audit Committee conducted an investigation into our equipment revenue recognition policies generally, and specifically with regard to the identified sales transactions and other related or similar transactions. As a result of the investigation by the Audit Committee, it was determined that some transactions in 2002, 2001 and 2000 did not satisfy all criteria of our revenue recognition policy, and we restated our previously issued financial statements for the nine months ended September 27, 2002 and the years ended December 31, 2001 and 2000. At the direction of the Audit Committee, we implemented changes to our financial organization and enhanced our internal controls in response to the issues identified in the investigation and to better assure compliance with our revenue recognition policy. The changes that were implemented during 2003 include the following:

replacement of our chief financial officer and retention of new management in senior finance and operations positions, and in many staff positions;

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termination or reassignment of other senior officers and key employees;

establishment of an internal audit function and retention of a Director of Internal Audit and a Manager of External Reporting;

clarification of our revenue recognition policies by revising some of our existing policies and drafting new policies, implementation of new control measures and introduction of more formalized and frequent training of finance, sales and other staff;

adoption and communication of a zero tolerance policy for employees who engage in violations of our accounting policies and procedures;

establishment of an anonymous hotline for employees to report potential violations of policies and procedures or of applicable laws or regulations; and

institution of additional management oversight and detailed reviews of personnel, disclosures and reporting.

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We are in the process of developing a comprehensive policies and procedures manual, the current version of which is available to all employees on our network. We expect this policies and procedures manual to be completed by the end of the third quarter of 2004. We are also conducting the evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, and expect that evaluation to be timely completed by December 31, 2004. These steps are being taken to ensure that the financial statements and other financial information fairly present in all material respects our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 and subsequent amendment thereto under the Securities Act with respect to our common stock. This prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement, as amended, and the exhibits and schedule to the registration statement. For further information with respect to us and our common stock, we refer you to the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules filed as a part of the registration statement. Statements contained in this prospectus concerning the contents of any contract or any other document are not necessarily complete. If a contract or document has been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, we refer you to the copy of the contract or document that has been filed as an exhibit is qualified in all respects by the filed exhibit.

You may read and copy the registration statement (and any amendments thereto), the related exhibits and the other material we file with the SEC without charge at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington D.C. 20549. You also can request copies of those documents, upon payment of a duplication fee, by writing to the SEC. Please call the SEC at (800) SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference rooms. The SEC also maintains an internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file with the SEC. The site's address is www.sec.gov.

We also will provide to you a copy of these filings at no cost. You may request copies of these filings by writing to Investor Relations, 3D Systems Corporation, 26801 Avenue Hall, Valencia, California 91355, or by calling us at 661-295-5600 Extension 2632.

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement or to which we have specifically referred you. We have not authorized anyone else to provide you with different information. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents or that any document incorporated by reference is accurate as of any date other than its filing date. You should not consider this prospectus to be an offer or solicitation relating to the securities in any jurisdiction in which such an offer or solicitation relating to the securities is not authorized. Furthermore, you should not consider this prospectus to be an offer or solicitation relating to the securities if the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so, or if it is unlawful for you to receive such an offer or solicitation.

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3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION
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3D Systems Corporation

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(in millions of dollars, except share and per share data)

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
3D Systems Corporation
Valencia, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of 3D Systems Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2003 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, cash flows, and comprehensive loss for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of 3D Systems Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2003 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method of accounting for legal expenses incurred in the defense of its patents and license rights, and its method of amortizing certain patent and license costs.

BDO Seidman, LLP
 Los Angeles, California
 February 20, 2004, except for footnotes 16 and 28, which are as of March 4, 2004

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3D Systems Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001
 (in millions of dollars, except share and per share data)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
 3D Systems Corporation
 Valencia, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of 3D Systems Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2002 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, cash flows, and comprehensive loss for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2002. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of 3D Systems Corporation and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2002 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2002 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002 have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. The Company's recurring losses from operations, working capital deficiency and accumulated deficit raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Deloitte & Touche, LLP
 Los Angeles, California
 June 20, 2003 (March 11, 2004, as to pro forma amounts after giving effect to changes in accounting principles)

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3D Systems Corporation

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As of December 31, 2003 and 2002
 (in thousands, except par value)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 23,954	\$ 2,279

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	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Deposits	553	
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$1,656 (2003) and \$3,068 (2002)	22,773	27,420
Current portion of lease receivables	111	322
Inventories, net of reserves of \$2,924 (2003) and \$1,876 (2002)	9,694	12,564
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,087	3,687
	<u>59,172</u>	<u>46,272</u>
Total current assets	59,172	46,272
Property and equipment, net	11,455	15,339
Licenses and patent costs, net	7,150	14,960
Lease receivables, less current portion, net of allowance of \$345 (2003) and \$414 (2002)	233	553
Acquired technology, net	5,498	7,647
Goodwill	44,900	44,456
Restricted cash	1,200	
Other assets, net	1,857	3,006
	<u>131,465</u>	<u>132,233</u>
	\$	\$
	131,465	132,233
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
	131,465	132,233
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Line of credit	\$	\$ 2,450
Current portion of long-term debt	165	10,500
Accounts payable	7,299	10,830
Accrued liabilities	16,466	15,529
Customer deposits	771	801
Deferred revenues	15,648	14,770
	<u>40,349</u>	<u>54,880</u>
Total current liabilities	40,349	54,880
Long-term debt, less current portion	3,925	4,090
Convertible subordinated debentures	32,704	10,000
Other liabilities	2,579	3,397
	<u>79,557</u>	<u>72,367</u>
Authorized 5,000 preferred shares; Series A preferred stock, authorized 1,000 shares, none issued or outstanding; Series B convertible redeemable preferred stock, authorized 2,670 shares, issued and outstanding 2,634 shares in 2003, mandatory redemption in 2013 (aggregate liquidation value of \$15,804)	15,210	
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, authorized 25,000 shares; issued and outstanding 12,903 (2003) and 12,725 (2002)	13	13
Additional paid-in capital	85,588	84,931
Notes receivable from employees for purchase of stock	(19)	(59)
Preferred stock dividend	(867)	
Treasury stock, 6 shares (2003) at cost	(45)	
Accumulated deficit in earnings	(47,442)	(21,419)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(530)	(3,600)
	<u>13,210</u>	<u>59,172</u>

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Total stockholders' equity	36,698	59,866
	\$ 131,465	\$ 132,233

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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3D Systems Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Operations
Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001
(in thousands, except per share amount)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Revenue			
Products	\$ 73,084	\$ 81,039	\$ 84,558
Services	36,931	34,922	34,182
	<u>110,015</u>	<u>115,961</u>	<u>118,740</u>
Cost of sales			
Products	39,818	43,398	42,278
Services	27,055	25,942	24,961
	<u>66,873</u>	<u>69,340</u>	<u>67,239</u>
Gross profit	<u>43,142</u>	<u>46,621</u>	<u>51,501</u>
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative	48,643	48,331	42,807
Research and development	9,031	15,366	11,010
Severance and other restructuring costs	442	4,354	
	<u>58,116</u>	<u>68,051</u>	<u>53,817</u>
Loss from operations	(14,974)	(21,430)	(2,316)
Interest and other expense, net	2,902	2,991	1,033
Gain on arbitration settlement		18,464	
	<u>(17,876)</u>	<u>(5,957)</u>	<u>(3,349)</u>
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	1,107	8,909	(992)
	<u>(18,983)</u>	<u>(14,866)</u>	<u>(2,357)</u>
Loss before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	(18,983)	(14,866)	(2,357)
Cumulative effect on prior years (to December 31, 2002) of: Expensing legal fees as incurred	(5,964)		
Change in amortization method for patents and license costs	(1,076)		

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	2003	2002	2001
Net loss	(26,023)	(14,866)	(2,357)
Preferred stock dividend	867		
Net loss available to common shareholders	\$ (26,890)	\$ (14,866)	\$ (2,357)
Shares used to calculate basic and diluted net loss available to common shareholders per share	12,782	12,837	12,579
Basic and diluted loss available to common shareholders per share before cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles	\$ (1.55)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (0.19)
Cumulative effect on prior years (to December 31, 2002) of: Expensing legal fees as incurred per share	(0.47)		
Change in amortization method for patents and license costs	(0.08)		
Basic and diluted net loss available to common shareholders per share	\$ (2.10)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (0.19)
Pro forma amounts after giving effect to changes in accounting principles, applied retroactively net of applicable income taxes:			
Net loss available to common shareholders	\$ (15,975)	\$ (20,335)	\$ (2,953)
Basic and diluted net loss available to common shareholders per share	\$ (1.25)	\$ (1.58)	\$ (0.23)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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3D Systems Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001
(in thousands, except par value)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid in Capital	Notes Receivable From Employees	Changes in Preferred Stock	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Par Value \$0.001							
Balance at January 1, 2001	12,198	\$ 12	\$ 81,568	\$ (330)		\$ (1,540)	\$ (4,196)	\$ (3,992)	\$ 71,522
Exercise of stock options	294	(a)	2,127						2,127
Private placement	617	(a)	8,021						8,021
Employee stock purchase plan	23	1	242						243
Repayment of employee loans				86					86
Tax benefit related to stock option exercises			1,215						1,215
Net loss							(2,357)		(2,357)
Cumulative translation adjustment								(2,428)	(2,428)

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Common Stock

Balance at December 31, 2001	13,132	13	93,173	(244)	(1,540)	(6,553)	(6,420)	78,429	
Exercise of stock options	117	(a)	850					850	
Employee stock purchase plan	26	(a)	202					202	
Private placement, net	1,000	1	12,491					12,492	
Vantico settlement	(1,550)	(1)	(20,309)					(20,310)	
Repayment of employee loans				185				185	
Issuance of warrants			64					64	
Retirement of treasury shares			(1,540)		1,540				
Net loss						(14,866)		(14,866)	
Cumulative translation adjustment							2,820	2,820	
Balance at December 31, 2002	12,725	13	84,931	(59)		(21,419)	(3,600)	59,866	
Exercise of stock options	42	(a)	264					264	
Employee stock purchase plan	22	(a)	97					97	
Officer stock compensation	120	(a)	1,049					1,049	
Liquidated damages			(477)					(477)	
Stock registration costs			(276)					(276)	
Repayment of employee loans	(6)			40	(45)			(5)	
Preferred stock dividends accrued						(825)		(825)	
Accretion of preferred stock issuance costs					(42)			(42)	
Net loss						(26,023)		(26,023)	
Cumulative translation adjustment							3,070	3,070	
Balance at December 31, 2003	12,903	\$ 13	\$ 85,588	\$ (19)	\$ (867)	\$ (45)	\$ (47,442)	\$ (530)	36,698

(a)

Amounts not shown due to rounding. See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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3D Systems Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001
(in thousands)

2003 2002 2001

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Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$	(26,023)	\$ (14,866) \$ (2,357)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Deferred income taxes, net of valuation allowance			7,813 (1,882)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles		7,040	
Impairment of intangible assets of OptoForm Sarl		847	
Gain on arbitration settlement (including \$1,846 included in S,G&A for legal reimbursement)			(20,310)
Depreciation and amortization		8,427	9,902 7,704
Adjustments for allowance accounts, including lease receivables		990	2,942 290
Adjustments for inventory reserve		1,755	585 336
Tax benefit related to stock option exercises			1,215
Stock-based compensation		1,321	64
Payment of interest on employee note with stock		(5)	
Loss on disposition of property and equipment		386	263 834
Changes in operating accounts, excluding effects of acquisitions:			
Deposits		(553)	
Accounts receivable		6,792	8,524 463
Lease receivables		9	1,373 2,927
Inventories		2,345	7,088 (2,991)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		1,791	(1,197) 1,849
Other assets		1,391	486 (186)
Accounts payable		(3,818)	(2,575) 2,096
Accrued liabilities		349	2,067 (2,324)
Customer deposits		(29)	(824) 409
Deferred revenues		(30)	88 161
Other liabilities		(1,803)	(109) (1,895)
Net cash provided by operating activities		1,182	1,314 6,649
Cash flows used in investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment		(874)	(3,210) (3,317)
Proceeds on disposition of property and equipment		53	602
Additions to licenses and patent costs		(760)	(4,724) (1,173)
Software development costs		(550)	(364) (489)
Investment in DTM			(138) (49,551)
Investment in RPC			(1,981) (2,171)
Investment in OptoForm Sarl			(1,200) (1,387)
Net cash used in investing activities		(2,131)	(11,015) (58,088)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Exercise of stock options and stock purchase plan		361	1,052 2,369
Proceeds from private placement of convertible subordinated debentures		22,108	400 9,600
Net (repayments) / borrowings under line of credit		(2,450)	2,450
Bank borrowings of long-term debt			41,714 43,892
Repayment of long-term debt		(10,500)	(52,450) (23,061)
Restricted cash		(1,200)	
Repayment of notes receivable from officers and employees			185 86
Payments under obligation to former RPC stockholders		(351)	
Proceeds from sale of common stock			12,492 8,021

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	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Proceeds from private placement of preferred stock, net	15,178		
Payment of preferred stock dividends	(641)		
Stock registration costs	(276)		
Net cash provided by financing activities	22,229	5,843	40,907
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	395	189	(2,519)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	21,675	(3,669)	(13,051)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2,279	5,948	18,999
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	\$ 23,954	\$ 2,279	\$ 5,948

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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3D Systems Corporation
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
Years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001
(in thousands)

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Net loss	\$ (28,252)	\$ (14,866)	\$ (2,357)
Other comprehensive (loss) income:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	3,070	2,820	(2,428)
Comprehensive loss	\$ (25,182)	\$ (12,046)	\$ (4,785)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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3D Systems Corporation
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years Ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001
(in millions of dollars, except share and per share data)

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of 3D Systems Corporation and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Note 2 Changes in Accounting Principles

As of December 31, 2003, the Company changed its method of accounting for legal fees incurred in the defense of its patents and license rights. In previous periods, these expenses were recorded as intangible assets on the balance sheet and amortized over the lives of the related patents or license rights, which range from seven to nine years. As a result of this change, legal fees incurred in the defense of patents and licenses for the year ended December 31, 2003 have been, and for future years will be, expensed as incurred. The Company believes that this

method of accounting is the preferable method and that after giving effect to such method the Company's financial results will more clearly reflect current operating activities and will remove the subjectivity involved in evaluating the value of this intangible asset. The effect of the change in 2003 was to increase selling, general and administrative expenses by approximately \$4.7 million which is comprised of legal fees expensed of \$5.6 million and the reversal of \$0.9 million of amortization expense for previously capitalized legal costs. The write-down of the intangible assets attributable to such legal costs capitalized in previous years amounted to approximately \$6.0 million, net of applicable income tax effect. The effect of this change was to increase the Company's net loss in 2003 by approximately \$10.7 million or \$0.84 per fully diluted share.

As of December 31, 2003, the Company changed its method of amortizing certain patent and license costs from the unit-of-production method to the straight-line method. The unit-of-production method required the Company to estimate future levels of production for the products which utilized the technology protected under the patent rights. The Company originally anticipated that the accounting method chosen would provide the best matching of patent-cost amortization with revenues from the products incorporating that patent technology. However, experience has shown the difficulty of forecasting future production because of factors beyond the Company's control and because of delays in the introduction of new systems utilizing that patent. Given the time-based nature of the license agreement and the past volatility of the Company's estimates of machine production, the Company believes that the straight-line method of amortization will more accurately reflect the consumption of the economic benefit of the license over its remaining term and is therefore, a preferable method. The effect of this change in 2003 was an increase in net loss by \$1.4 million or \$0.11 per fully diluted share, of which \$0.3 million is included in cost of sales and \$1.1 million or \$0.08 per share is the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle.

Pro forma amounts shown on the consolidated statements of operations have been adjusted for the effect of the retroactive application of these changes in accounting policy, net of income taxes. See Note 8 Licenses and Patents.

Note 3 Significant Accounting Policies

(a)

Use of Estimates

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial

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statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to the allowance for doubtful accounts, income taxes, inventories, goodwill, other intangible assets, contingencies and revenue recognition. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

(b)

Revenue Recognition

Revenues from the sale of systems and related products are recognized upon shipment or when services are performed, provided that persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists, both title and risk of loss have passed to the customer and collection is reasonably assured. Persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement exists upon execution of a written sales agreement that constitutes a fixed and legally binding commitment for the buyer and the Company. Sales transactions generally include equipment, software license, warranty, training and installation. The Company allocates and records revenue in these transactions based on vendor-specific objective evidence that has been accumulated through historic operations, which, in most cases, is the price charged for the deliverable when sold separately. If fair value for all deliverables cannot be determined, the Company will use the residual method to determine the amount of the consideration to be allocated to the delivered items. The Company also evaluates the impact of undelivered items on the functionality of delivered items for each sales transaction and, where appropriate, defers revenues on delivered items when that functionality has been affected. Functionality is determined to be met if the delivered products or services represent a separate earnings process. Revenues from services are recognized at the time of performance. The Company provides end-users with maintenance under a warranty agreement for up to one year and defers a portion of the revenues at the time of sale based on

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the relative fair value of those services. After the initial warranty period, the Company offers these customers optional maintenance contracts. The Company's systems are sold with licensed software products that are integral to the operation of the systems. These software products are not sold or licensed separately.

Certain of the Company's sales were made through a sales agent to customers where substantial uncertainty existed with respect to collection of the sales price. The substantial uncertainty was generally a result of the absence of a history of doing business with the customer and an uncertain political environment in the country in which the customer does business. For these sales, the Company recorded revenues based on the cost-recovery method, which requires that the sales proceeds received are first applied to the carrying amount of the asset sold until the carrying amount has been recovered. Thereafter, all proceeds are credited to sales.

The Company's terms of sale vary upon the product being sold or service being performed. For system sales, the Company typically requires a deposit and substantial payments prior to

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shipment. Customers with a favorable credit profile may receive other credit terms based on that profile. Creditworthiness is determined based on an evaluation of each customer's financial condition. New customers are required to complete a credit application and provide references, credit checks and bank information to facilitate an analysis of creditworthiness. The Company often requires customers outside the United States to furnish letters of credit.

(c)

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered to be cash equivalents. The Company's policy is to invest cash in excess of short-term operating and debt service requirements in such cash equivalents. These instruments are stated at cost, which approximates market value because of the short maturity of the instruments.

(d)

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company's estimate for the allowance for doubtful accounts related to trade receivables is based on two methods. The amounts calculated from each of these methods are combined to determine the total amount reserved. Firstly, the Company evaluates specific accounts where it has information that the customer may have an inability to meet its financial obligations (for example, bankruptcy). In these cases, the Company uses its judgment, based on the available facts and circumstances, and records a specific reserve for that customer against amounts due to reduce the outstanding receivable balance to the amount that is expected to be collected. These specific reserves are re-evaluated and adjusted as additional information is received that would impact the amount reserved. Secondly, an additional reserve is established for all customers based on a percentage of the Company's write-off experience. If circumstances change (for example, the Company experiences higher-than-expected defaults or an unexpected adverse change in a customer's financial condition), estimates of the recoverability of amounts due to the Company could be reduced.

(e)

Leases

At the inception of a lease, the gross lease receivable, the reserve for potential losses, the estimated residual value of the leased equipment and the unearned lease income are recorded. The unearned lease income represents the excess of the gross lease receivable plus the estimated residual value over the cost of the equipment leased and is recorded as deferred revenue.

(f)

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable market value, cost being determined using the first-in, first-out method. Reserves for slow-moving and obsolete inventories are provided based on historical experience and current product demand. The Company evaluates the adequacy of these reserves quarterly.

(g)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, generally three to thirty years. Leasehold

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improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, or the lives of the leases, whichever is shorter. Realized gains and losses are recognized upon disposal or retirement of the related assets and are reflected in results of operations. Repair and maintenance charges are expensed as incurred.

(h)

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The Company applied Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, "Business Combinations," in its allocation of the purchase prices of DTM Corporation (DTM), RPC Ltd. (RPC) and OptoForm Sarl. The annual impairment testing required by SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," requires the Company to use its judgment, and could require the Company to write down the carrying value of its goodwill and other intangible assets in future periods. SFAS No. 142 requires companies to allocate their goodwill to identifiable reporting units, which are then tested for impairment using a two-step process detailed in the statement. The first step requires comparing the fair value of each reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If that fair value exceeds the carrying amount, the second step of the process is not necessary and there are no impairment issues. If that fair value does not exceed that carrying amount, companies must perform the second step that requires an allocation of the fair value of the reporting unit to all assets and liabilities of that unit as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a purchase business combination as of the date of evaluation, and the fair value of the reporting unit was the purchase price. The goodwill resulting from that purchase price allocation is then compared to its carrying amount with any excess recorded as an impairment charge.

Pursuant to the requirements of SFAS No. 142, the Company is required to perform a valuation of its reporting units annually, or upon significant changes in the Company's business environment. The Company performed an evaluation of its reporting units upon implementation of SFAS No. 142 in January 2002, and for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, and concluded that the fair values of the Company's reporting units exceeded their carrying values. Accordingly, no goodwill impairment adjustments were recorded for 2002 or 2003 for goodwill recorded as part of the acquisition of DTM and RPC.

However, the Company determined that an impairment of the acquired technology and other intangibles arising from the acquisition of OptoForm Sarl had occurred as it had become unlikely that the technology would be commercialized, and consequently, future cash flows from OptoForm Sarl are expected to be negligible. Accordingly, the Company recorded the estimated impairment amount of \$0.8 million at December 31, 2003 as a reduction of its European long-lived assets. This impairment consisted of a \$0.6 million impairment of acquired technology and a \$0.2 million impairment of other intangibles. See Note 9 Acquired Technology.

(i)

Licenses, Patent Costs and Other Long-Lived Assets

Licenses, patent costs and other long-lived assets include costs incurred for internally developed products or procedures, costs incurred to perfect license or patent rights under applicable domestic and foreign laws, the amount incurred to acquire existing licenses and

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patents and, prior to 2003, the legal costs incurred to defend patent and license rights against infringement. See Note 2 Changes in Accounting Principles. Licenses and patent costs are being amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, which are approximately seven to seventeen years. Prior to 2003, one license for multi-jet modeling technology was amortized on a unit-of-production basis over the term of the license agreement. The Company changed to the straight-line method of amortization for this patent license in 2003. See Note 2 Changes in Accounting Principles. Amortization expense is included in cost of sales, research and development expenses and selling, general and administrative

expenses, dependent upon the nature and use of the technology.

The Company evaluates long-lived assets other than goodwill for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. If the estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) from the use of the asset are less than its carrying value, a write-down would be recorded to reduce the related asset to its estimated fair value.

(j)

Capitalized Software Costs

Certain software development and production costs are capitalized when the related product reaches technological feasibility. Costs capitalized in 2003, 2002 and 2001 were \$0.5 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. Amortization of software development costs begins when the related products are available for use in related systems. Amortization expense, included in cost of sales, amounted to \$0.4 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million for 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively, based on the straight-line method using an estimated useful life of one year. During 2003, the Company revised its estimated useful life for amortizing software development costs from two years to one year after evaluating the cycle of software development and replacement. Net capitalized software costs aggregated \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively, and are included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

(k)

Contingencies

The Company follows the provisions of SFAS No. 5, "Accounting for Contingencies." SFAS No. 5 requires that an estimated loss from a loss contingency be accrued by a charge to income if it is both probable that an asset has been impaired or that a liability has been incurred and that the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated.

(l)

Foreign Currency Translation

The Company operates in locations outside the U.S. that are not considered highly inflationary. Accordingly, the balance sheets are translated at the end-of-period exchange rates with translation adjustments accumulated in stockholders' equity. Statements of operations are translated at the average exchange rates during the applicable period.

The effect of the unrealized exchange rate fluctuations upon translating foreign currency assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars is accumulated as a separate component of stockholders'

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equity. Gains and losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included in current operations.

(m)

Financial Instruments

The Company has limited involvement with derivative instruments. These instruments may include cross currency swaps, collars and foreign exchange forward contracts and options. Such financial instruments are used from time to time to manage the Company's exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchanges rates.

The Company does not purchase, hold or sell derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Effective January 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by SFAS No. 137 and SFAS No. 138 ("SFAS No. 133"), which require that all derivative instruments be reported on the balance sheet at fair value and establish criteria for designation and effectiveness of transactions entered into for hedging purposes. The Company did not have any outstanding derivative instruments at December 31, 2003 or 2002.

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The Company is exposed to credit risk if the counterparties of such transactions are unable to perform their obligations. However, the Company seeks to minimize such risk by entering into transactions with counterparties that are major financial institutions.

(n)

Research and Development Costs

All research and development costs are expensed as incurred.

(o)

Earnings Per Share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding plus the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if all potentially dilutive common shares had been issued. Common shares related to convertible subordinated debentures, preferred stock, stock options and stock warrants are excluded from the computation when their effect is anti-dilutive, that is, when their inclusion would reduce the Company's net loss per share.

(p)

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses were approximately \$1.6 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

(q)

Stock Option Plans

The Company has employee stock benefit plans, which are described more fully in "Note 18: Stockholders' Equity and Stockholders' Rights Plan." As permitted by SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," the Company's stock option plans are accounted

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for under the intrinsic value recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations.

The following pro forma net loss and loss per share information is presented as if the Company accounted for stock-based compensation awarded under the stock incentive plans using the fair value method. Under the fair value method, the estimated fair value of stock-based incentive awards is charged against income on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

	2003	2002	2001
Net loss available to common shareholders, as reported	\$ (26.9)	\$ (14.9)	\$ (2.4)
Deduct: Stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value method for all awards, net of related tax effects	2.2	5.8	3.9
Pro forma net loss	\$ (29.1)	\$ (20.7)	\$ (6.3)
Basic and diluted net loss available to shareholders per common share:			
As reported	\$ (2.10)	\$ (1.16)	\$ (0.19)
Pro forma	\$ (2.28)	\$ (1.61)	\$ (0.49)

2003	2002	2001
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

(r)

Income Taxes

The Company and its domestic subsidiaries file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. The Company's non-U.S. subsidiaries file income tax returns in their respective local jurisdictions. The Company provides for income taxes on those portions of its foreign subsidiaries' accumulated earnings that it believes are not reinvested indefinitely in their businesses.

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax benefit carry-forwards. Deferred tax liabilities and assets at the end of each period are determined using applicable tax rates.

The Company records deferred tax assets arising from temporary timing differences between recorded income and taxable income when and if the Company believes that future earnings will be sufficient to realize the tax benefit. For those jurisdictions where the expiration date of tax benefit carry-forwards or the projected taxable earnings indicate that realization is not likely, a valuation allowance is provided.

In assessing the need for a valuation allowance, the Company estimates future taxable earnings, with consideration for the feasibility of tax planning strategies and the realizability of tax benefit carry-forwards, to determine which deferred assets are more likely than not to be

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realized in the future. Valuation allowances related to deferred tax assets can be impacted by changes to tax laws, changes to statutory tax rates and future taxable earnings. In the event that actual results differ from these estimates in future periods, the Company may need to adjust the valuation allowance, which could materially impact the Company's consolidated financial statements. If, in future periods, the Company determines that it is more likely than not that it will be able to utilize the deferred tax assets, the Company will, at that time, reverse all or a portion of the valuation allowance.

(s)

Reclassification

Certain amounts in the 2002 consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2003 presentation.

(t)

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2002, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." SFAS No. 146 replaces Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) Issue 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity." This standard requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. This statement became effective for exit or disposal activities initiated after December 31, 2002. The adoption of SFAS 146 did not have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or financial condition.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure," which amended SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." The new standard provides alternative methods of transition for a voluntary change to the fair market value based method for accounting for stock-based employee compensation. Additionally, the statement amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. In compliance with SFAS No. 148, the Company has

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ected to continue to follow the intrinsic value method in accounting for its stock-based employee compensation plan as defined by Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity." SFAS No. 150 establishes standards on the classification and measurement of financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. SFAS No. 150 is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective for the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003. The Company does not have any financial instruments that are required to be accounted for under SFAS 150.

In December 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 132(R), "Employers' Disclosures About Pensions and Other Post Retirement Benefits, (Revised 2003)" SFAS No. 132, as revised,

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incorporates all of the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 132, "Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Post Retirement Benefits." SFAS 132(R) also requires interim-period disclosure of certain components of and material changes in amounts of defined benefit pension plans. SFAS No. 132(R) is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2003. The Company does not have a defined benefit pension plan which would require disclosure under SFAS No. 132(R). These financial statements include the required disclosures with respect to the Company's defined contribution benefit plans.

In November 2002, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 45 (FIN 45), "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others." FIN 45 requires a guarantor to recognize, at the inception of a guarantee, a liability for the fair value of the obligation it has undertaken in issuing the guarantee. The initial recognition and initial measurement provisions of FIN 45 are applicable on a prospective basis to guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002, irrespective of the guarantor's fiscal year-end. The disclosure requirements in this Interpretation became effective for financial statements for interim or annual periods ending after December 15, 2002. The Company does not have any guarantees initiated after December 31, 2002, and has included the required disclosures for guarantees initiated prior to January 1, 2003 in these financial statements.

In January 2003, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities." FIN 46, as amended by FIN 46(R), issued in December 2003, requires an investor with a majority of the variable interests in a variable interest entity to consolidate the entity and also requires majority and significant variable interest investors to provide certain disclosures. A variable interest entity is an entity in which the equity investors do not have a controlling financial interest or the equity investment at risk is insufficient to finance the entity's activities without receiving additional subordinated financial support from other parties. The provisions of FIN 46(R) are applicable for fiscal years ending after December 31, 2003, and must be adopted no later than March 15, 2004. The Company does not have any variable interest entities that must be consolidated.

In May 2003, the EITF issued EITF Issue No. 00-21 "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables" (Issue 00-21). Issue 00-21 addresses certain aspects of the accounting by a vendor for arrangements under which it will perform multiple revenue-generating activities and how to determine whether an arrangement involving multiple deliverables contains more than one unit of accounting. Issue 00-21 became effective for revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal periods after June 15, 2003. The adoption of Issue 00-21 did not have a material effect on the Company's results of operations or financial condition since the Company's historical accounting for multiple deliverables was consistent with Issue 00-21.

Note 4 Deposits

At December 31, 2003, the Company had approximately \$0.6 million of cash on deposit under restriction, of which \$0.1 million was held by banks pursuant to an arrangement with a utility supplier, and \$0.5 million was held by third parties as required by certain customers as security for the Company's future performance of certain warranty contracts.

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Note 5 Leases

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Prior to December 31, 2002, the Company provided lease financing for qualified customers. In 2001, lease receivables totaling \$3.3 million were sold to a third party. No gain or loss was recognized on the transaction. The terms of the sale required the Company to guarantee to the purchaser certain cash payments in the event of default on those receivables. At December 31, 2003, the Company had fully reserved the maximum amount of payments under the guarantee of approximately \$0.3 million. The leases are accounted for as sales-type leases where the present value of minimum lease payments, net of costs, are recorded as sales. The components of lease receivables at December 31, 2003 and 2002 are as follows:

	2003	2002
Total minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.7
Estimated non-guaranteed residual value	0.4	0.6
Allowance for uncollectible leases	(0.3)	(0.4)
	0.4	0.9
Gross investment in leases (net of allowance)		
Unearned income	(0.1)	(0.2)
	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.7
Total investment in leases		
Short-term interest in leases	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.3
Long-term interest in leases	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.4

Future minimum lease payments of approximately \$0.1 million per year are due through 2006 in connection with these leases.

Note 6 Inventories

Components of inventories at December 31, 2003 and 2002 are as follows:

	2003	2002
Raw materials	\$ 3.1	\$ 2.6
Work in process	1.1	0.2
Finished goods	5.5	9.8
	\$ 9.7	\$ 12.6

The reserve for slow-moving and obsolete inventory was \$2.9 million and \$1.9 million at December 31, 2003 and 2002, respectively. There was no inventory consigned to a sales agent at December 31, 2003, while \$0.2 million of inventory was consigned to a sales agent at December 31, 2002.

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Note 7 Property and Equipment

Property and equipment at December 31, 2003 and 2002 are summarized as follows:

	2003	2002	Useful Life (in years)
Land	\$ 0.4	\$ 0.4	
Building	4.2	4.2	30
Machinery and equipment	25.4	27.0	3-5
Office furniture and equipment	3.8	3.6	5
Leasehold improvements	4.3	4.1	Life of Lease
Rental equipment	1.1	1.2	5
Construction in progress	0.1	0.2	N/A

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	2003	2002	Useful Life (in years)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	39.3	40.7	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(27.8)	(25.4)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	\$ 11.5	\$ 15.3	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

Depreciation expense for 2003, 2002 and 2001 was \$4.4 million, \$5.8 million and \$4.8 million, respectively.

Note 8 Licenses and Patent Costs

Licenses and patent costs at December 31, 2003 and 2002 are summarized as follows:

	2003	2002	Weighted average useful life (in years)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Licenses, at cost	\$ 2.3	\$ 2.3	fully amortized
Patent costs	17.5	23.0	8.9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	19.8	25.3	
Less: Accumulated amortization	(12.6)	(10.3)	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	
	\$ 7.2	\$ 15.0	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	

As of December 31, 2003, the Company changed its method of accounting to expense legal fees incurred in defense of its patent and license rights as incurred resulting in a write-down in previously capitalized patent litigation costs of approximately \$6.0 million. See Note 2 Changes in Accounting Principles. Prior to this change, the Company had capitalized \$4.1 million and \$2.3 million in 2002 and 2001, respectively, of costs related to the defense of its patents worldwide. Additionally, the Company amortized \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million of these costs in 2002 and 2001, respectively.

As of December 31, 2003, the Company changed its method of amortizing certain patent license costs from the unit-of-production method to the straight-line method. See Note 2 Changes in Accounting Principles. After giving effect to this change, all patents and license costs are now amortized on the straight-line method. The change in amortization method increased the balance of accumulated amortization for patents and licenses by the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle through December 31, 2002 of \$1.1 million and increased amortization expense by

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\$0.3 million for 2003, thereby increasing the balance at December 31, 2003 by \$1.4 million. Had the Company applied the straight-line method of amortization expense retroactively, amortization expense would have increased approximately \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

During 2003 and 2002 the Company capitalized \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, of costs to acquire, develop and extend patents in the United States, Japan, Europe and certain other countries. The Company amortized previously capitalized patent costs of \$1.6 million, \$1.6 million and \$1.1 million for 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. In addition, in 2001, the Company acquired, through various acquisitions, patents of \$2.9 million.

The estimated annual amortization expense of licenses, patents, acquired technology and other intangible assets for each of the five years ending after December 31, 2003 is as follows (in millions):

Year ending December 31,	<u>Amount</u>
-----------------------------	---------------

2004	\$	3.1
2005		2.6
2006		2.6
2007		1.9
2008		0.9

Note 9 Acquired Technology

Acquired technology at December 31, 2003 and 2002 is summarized as follows:

	2003	2002
Acquired technology	\$ 10.2	\$ 10.0
Less: Accumulated amortization	(4.7)	(2.4)
	<u>\$ 5.5</u>	<u>\$ 7.6</u>

Acquired technology has a useful life of six years. In 2003, 2002 and 2001, the Company amortized \$1.7 million, \$1.7 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, of acquired technology.

In accordance with SFAS Statement No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," the Company annually evaluates its long-lived assets such as patent and license costs and acquired technology for impairment of their carrying values by estimating future cash flows and benefit to be derived from these assets. At December 31, 2003, the Company determined that there was an impairment of the carrying value of acquired technology arising from the acquisition of OptoForm Sarl, in that the Company believes it is unlikely that it will pursue a marketable system platform based on the OptoForm Sarl technology. As a result of this conclusion, the Company amortized the remaining balance of \$0.6 million of the acquired technology from the OptoForm Sarl acquisition, and recorded that amount as part of amortization expense for the year. Additionally, the Company also recorded an impairment of \$0.2 million of other intangibles arising from this purchase.

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Note 10 Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by geographic area are as follows:

	U.S.	Europe	Asia	Total
Balance at January 1, 2002	\$ 18.6	\$ 18.7	\$ 6.9	\$ 44.2
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates		0.2		0.2
Adjustments related to DTM acquisition, net	0.1			0.1
	<u>18.7</u>	<u>18.9</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>44.5</u>
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates		0.4		0.4
	<u>\$ 18.7</u>	<u>\$ 19.3</u>	<u>\$ 6.9</u>	<u>\$ 44.9</u>

The adjustments related to the DTM acquisition represent adjustments to the purchase price for sales and use tax payable partially offset by income tax refunds received.

Note 11 Acquisitions

In February 2001, the Company acquired the stock and intellectual property of OptoForm Sarl, a start-up company that had developed certain composite materials. The aggregate purchase price was \$2.6 million, of which \$1.4 million was paid in cash at the time of closing and \$1.2 million was paid in February 2002. This acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting, and was not material to

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the financial statements.

In August 2001, the Company acquired the assets and intellectual property of DTM Corporation (DTM). During 2001, the Company accrued \$2.1 million as part of the purchase price for DTM for severance costs and costs related to the closure of duplicate facilities. The Company terminated 42 DTM employees subsequent to the acquisition. At December 31, 2003, acquisition-related liabilities for severance and duplicate facility costs totaled \$0.3 million, of which \$0.1 million was recorded in accrued liabilities and \$0.2 million was recorded in other liabilities. These severance and facilities payments extend through 2006.

The estimated fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the date of DTM's acquisition are as follows (in millions):

Fair value of tangible assets acquired	\$ 14.6
Fair value of goodwill and other identifiable intangible assets	49.4
Purchase price	(49.6)
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Liabilities assumed	\$ 14.4
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>

In September 2001, the Company acquired RPC Ltd., a Swiss company, for \$5.5 million of which \$2.2 million was paid in cash at the time of the closing and \$2.0 million was paid during 2002. The remaining deferred portion of the purchase price, denominated in Swiss Francs, of CHF 2.2 million (approximately \$1.3 million at the purchase date), was payable on September 19, 2003. On November 14, 2003, the Company entered into an agreement with the former shareholders of RPC to pay CHF 2.2 million (equivalent to \$1.6 million at November 14, 2003) in installments over a two-year

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period ending September 19, 2005, with interest on the unpaid amount at the rate of 8% per annum. During 2003, the Company paid \$0.4 million pursuant to this agreement.

Note 12 Accrued Liabilities

Accrued liabilities at December 31, 2003 and 2002 are as follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Taxes payable	\$ 2.6	\$ 3.2
Payroll and related taxes	3.2	3.0
Bonuses and commissions	1.5	1.9
Amounts due to RPC	0.9	1.6
Royalties payable	1.9	1.1
Accrued liquidated damages	0.5	
Severance	0.1	0.8
Accrued health costs	1.3	1.7
Professional services	1.9	0.4
Accrued settlement costs Regent Pacific	0.6	
Other	2.0	1.8
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
	\$ 16.5	\$ 15.5

At December 31, 2003, the Company maintained a self-insured medical and dental plan covering all domestic employees except for employees based in Colorado. The plan had a stop-loss feature whereby any claims over \$50,000 per individual are covered by an insurance policy. This plan was terminated on February 1, 2004. See Note 28 Subsequent Events.

Under the terms of a 1990 agreement with UVP, Inc., the Company is obligated to make royalty payments to UVP based upon sales of SLA® machines, including any royalties received by the Company from licenses relating to the SLA® technology up to a maximum of \$8.2 million. As of December 31, 2003, the Company had paid \$6.8 million of royalties to UVP. The Company's remaining royalty obligation to UVP at December 31, 2003 was \$1.4 million, including the \$0.5 million of royalty expense accrued during 2003, and such obligation is included as an accrued liability in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The Company's royalty obligation to UVP at December 31, 2002 was \$1.8 million, of which \$0.9 million was included in accrued liabilities and the remaining \$0.9 million was included in other long-term

liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. See Note 13 Other Long-Term Liabilities. UVP has retained a security interest in the purchased technology until the purchase price is fully paid. In 2003, 2002 and 2001, royalty expenses were \$0.5 million, \$1.2 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, and are included in cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

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Note 13 Other Long-Term Liabilities

Other liabilities at December 31, 2003 and 2002 are as follows:

	2003	2002
Royalties payable	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.9
Net present value of lease obligation	0.4	0.7
Long-term payments to RPC shareholders	0.5	
Employee termination costs		0.2
Accrued pension costs	0.2	0.9
Reserve for sales/use tax	0.6	0.6
Other	0.9	0.1
	<u>\$ 2.6</u>	<u>\$ 3.4</u>

Note 14 Severance and Other Restructuring Costs

In April and August 2003, the Company eliminated approximately 27 and 16 positions, respectively, from its workforce. In accordance with SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated With Exit or Disposal Activities," the Company recorded severance expense of \$0.4 million in 2003 in connection with these reductions.

On July 24, 2002, the Company substantially completed a reduction in workforce, which eliminated 109 positions out of its total workforce of 523, or approximately 20% of the total workforce. In addition, on April 9, 2002, the Company closed its office in Austin, Texas, which it acquired as part of its acquisition of DTM, as well as its sales office in Farmington Hills, Michigan, resulting in the elimination of an additional 63 positions, approximately 10% of its total workforce. All costs incurred in connection with these restructuring activities are included as severance and other restructuring costs in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations. Severance and other restructuring costs for 2002 are as follows (in millions except number of employees):

	Second- Quarter Provision April 2002	Third- Quarter Provision July 2002	Utilized 2002	Balance 12/31/02	Utilized 2003	Balance 12/31/03
Severance costs (one-time benefits)	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.9	\$ 3.3	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2	\$
Contract termination costs		0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1
Other associated costs		0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Total severance and other restructuring costs	<u>\$ 1.6</u>	<u>\$ 2.7</u>	<u>\$ 3.5</u>	<u>\$ 0.8</u>	<u>\$ 0.7</u>	<u>\$ 0.1</u>
Positions eliminated	<u>63</u>	<u>109</u>				

Contract termination costs for building leases are amortized over the remaining terms of the respective leases, which extend through 2006.

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Note 15 Financial Instruments

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The Company is required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America to disclose its estimate of the fair value of material financial instruments, including those recorded as assets or liabilities in its consolidated financial statements. The carrying amounts of current assets and liabilities approximate fair value due to their short-term maturities. The fair value of the Company's 7% convertible subordinated debentures, 6% convertible subordinated debentures and Series B convertible preferred stock were derived by evaluating the nature and terms of each instrument and considering prevailing economic and market conditions. Such estimates are subjective and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the Company's estimates.

All financial instruments inherently expose the holders to market risk, including changes in currency and interest rates. The Company manages its exposure to these market risks through its regular operating and financing activities and, when it considers appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The carrying amounts and estimated fair values of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2003 and 2002 were as follows:

	2003		2002	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial liabilities:				
Industrial development bonds:	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.1	\$ 4.3	\$ 4.3
7% convertible subordinated debentures	\$ 10.0	\$ 13.4	\$ 10.0	\$ 8.6
6% convertible subordinated debentures	\$ 22.7	\$ 37.9	\$	\$
Total debt:	\$ 32.7	\$ 51.3	\$ 10.0	\$ 8.6
Series B convertible preferred stock	\$ 15.2	\$ 27.4	\$	\$

The fair values of the fixed-rate instruments in the table above differ from the amounts reflected on the balance sheet due to changes in interest rates based on market conditions and the estimated value of the option to convert the instruments to common stock as determined using the Black-Scholes Model as of December 31, 2003 and 2002. Generally, the fair value of a fixed-rate instrument will increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. The increase in estimated fair value of fixed-rate instruments during 2003 is predominantly the result of issuance of new instruments during the year, a decrease from 20% to 10% in the interest rate used to discount the contractual payments associated with the instruments and, with respect to the value of the conversion options, an increase in the year-end market price of the Company's common stock into which certain of the instruments are convertible to \$10.15 per share at December 31, 2003 from \$7.80 per share at December 31, 2002. The carrying value of the Series B convertible preferred stock in the table above is reflected in the consolidated balance sheets at its mandatory redemption value of \$6.00 per share, net of issuance costs. See Note 16 Borrowings; and Note 17 Redeemable Preferred Stock.

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Note 16 Borrowings

Total outstanding borrowings as of December 31, 2003 and 2002 were as follows:

	2003	2002
Line of credit	\$	\$ 2.5
Current portion of long-term debt:		
Industrial development bonds	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.2
Term loan		10.3

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	2003	2002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Current portion of total long-term debt:	\$ 0.2	\$ 10.5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Senior debt:		
Long-term debt, less current portion-		
Industrial development bonds	\$ 3.9	\$ 4.1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Subordinated debt:		
7% convertible debentures	\$ 10.0	\$ 10.0
6% convertible debentures	22.7	
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total subordinated debt	\$ 32.7	\$ 10.0
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Annual maturities of debt as of December 31, 2003 are as follows:

2004	\$ 0.2
2005	0.2
2006	10.2
2007	0.2
2008	0.2
Later years	25.8
	<u> </u>
Total	36.8
Less current portion	0.2
	<u> </u>
Long-term debt	\$ 36.6
	<u> </u>

Senior debt

The Company's Colorado facility is subject to a \$4.9 million industrial development bond financing. Interest on the bonds is payable monthly at a variable interest rate. The interest rate at December 31, 2003 was 1.2% per annum. Principal payments are payable in semi-annual installments through August 2016. The bonds are collateralized by, among other things, a first mortgage on the facility, a security interest in certain equipment, and a standby letter of credit in the original principal amount of \$4.9 million in favor of Wells Fargo Bank, N. A. ("Wells Fargo"), as bond trustee ("trustee"), and is further collateralized by restricted cash held by Wells Fargo as letter of credit issuer in the amount of \$1.2 million. At December 31, 2003, a total of \$4.1 million was outstanding under the bonds.

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During 2003, the Company operated under waivers of default under certain financial covenants contained in the reimbursement agreement. Such financial covenants require, among other things, that the Company maintain a minimum tangible net worth (as defined) of \$23.0 million plus 50% net income from July 1, 2001 forward and a fixed charge coverage ratio (as defined) of no less than 1.25. In light of the Company's default under these covenants, Wells Fargo also drew down a \$1.2 million standby letter of credit issued by U.S. Bank and placed the cash in a restricted account. The Company repaid the amount owing to U.S. Bank as a result of this drawing.

On January 12, 2004, the Company entered into another waiver to the reimbursement agreement pursuant to which Wells Fargo waived compliance with the fixed charge coverage ratio and minimum tangible net worth covenant contained in the reimbursement agreement, as amended, through April 30, 2004, provided that the Company remains in compliance with all other provisions of the reimbursement agreement and that the Company provides evidence of a proposal from another bank by March 31, 2004 to replace the letter of credit issued by Wells Fargo. Such waiver provided that, should a replacement letter of credit not be obtained on or before April 30, 2004, the Company will agree to retire \$1.2 million of the bonds utilizing the \$1.2 million of restricted cash held by Wells Fargo.

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As of December 31, 2003, the Company was in compliance with the fixed-charge coverage ratio and the minimum tangible net worth covenants under this reimbursement agreement, and the Company expects to continue to remain in compliance. On March 4, 2004, the Company and Wells Fargo entered into a further amendment to the reimbursement agreement which states that the Company is no longer in default of the financial covenants referred to above and that therefore Wells Fargo will no longer require the Company to replace the Wells Fargo letter of credit or to retire \$1.2 million of the industrial development bonds. Such amendment also amended certain of the criteria used to measure compliance with such financial covenants. It also added a provision that provides that the Company acknowledges that, upon the occurrence of any future event of default under the reimbursement agreement, Wells Fargo will not consider waiving such event of default unless and until the Company complies with all requirements imposed by Wells Fargo, which shall include but not be limited to the immediate retirement of \$1.2 million of the industrial development bonds. The amendment provides that funds for such repayment shall come first from the funds of the Company then held by Wells Fargo, if any, and the balance from additional funds to be provided to the trustee of such bonds by the Company promptly upon notice from Wells Fargo to the Company. In addition, any event of default would result in an increase to the letter of credit fee from 1% of the stated amount of the letter of credit to 1.5% of the stated amount of the letter of credit prorated from the occurrence of such event of default until the next August 1, when the fee is due, and continuing for the life of the letter of credit.

On August 17, 2001, the Company entered into a \$41.5 million loan agreement with U.S. Bank, National Association to finance the acquisition of DTM Corporation. This loan agreement provided for a \$26.5 million three-year revolving credit facility and a \$15.0 million 66-month term loan. The Company repaid the outstanding balance of \$9.6 million of the term loan on May 5, 2003 and repaid the outstanding balance of \$8.6 million under the revolving credit facility on November 24, 2003. This credit facility was then terminated.

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Subordinated Debt

In December 2001 and January 2002, the Company privately placed \$10.0 million of 7% convertible subordinated debentures with institutional and accredited investors. The debentures bear interest at the rate of 7% per annum, payable quarterly. The debentures are convertible into 833,333 shares of the Company's common stock, subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments, at the option of the holders, and the Company has the right to redeem them, in whole or in part, any time after December 31, 2004, at its discretion, at a price equal to 107% of their outstanding principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest. The aggregate principal amount of these debentures that remain outstanding mature on December 31, 2006.

In the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company privately placed \$22.7 million of 6% convertible subordinated debentures with institutional and accredited investors. Interest accrues at the rate of 6% per annum and is payable semi-annually on the outstanding principal amount of these debentures in May and November. The net proceeds from the issuance of these debentures, after deducting capitalized issuance costs of \$0.6 million, amounted to \$22.1 million. The capitalized issuance costs will be accreted to interest expense over the projected life of the debentures. These debentures are convertible, at the option of the holders, at any time into 2,230,255 shares of the Company's Common Stock at a conversion price of \$10.18 per share, subject to customary anti-dilution adjustments. These debentures are redeemable, in whole or in part, at the option of the Company at 100% of their outstanding principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, at any time after November 30, 2006. The aggregate principal amount of these debentures that remain outstanding mature on November 30, 2013.

Note 17 Redeemable Preferred Stock

On May 5, 2003, the Company privately placed 2,634,016 shares of Series B Convertible Preferred Stock at a price of \$6.00 per share with institutional and accredited investors. Net proceeds from such placement were \$15.2 million after deducting \$0.6 million of offering expenses that were recorded as a reduction to the face value of the redeemable preferred stock and are being accreted as dividends over ten years. The preferred stock accrues dividends on a cumulative basis at 8% or \$0.48 per share per annum (which, subject to certain conditions, can increase to 10% or \$0.60 per share per annum after May 5, 2004). Such dividends are payable semi-annually, when, as and if declared by the Board of Directors, in May and November of each year. The preferred stock votes equally with the Company's common stock and is convertible at any time at the option of the holders on a 1:1 basis into 2,634,016 shares of common stock subject to customary anti-dilutive adjustments. The preferred stock is redeemable in whole or in part at the Company's option after May 5, 2006 and is mandatorily redeemable at May 5, 2013. The redemption price is \$6.00 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends. The Company agreed to register the resale by the holders of the shares of common stock into which the shares of Series B Preferred Stock convert. During 2003, the Company accrued approximately \$0.8 million for dividends on the preferred stock. During the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company paid approximately \$0.6 million of dividends.

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Note 18 Stockholders' Equity and Stockholders' Rights Plan

In May 2002, the Company privately placed 1,125,000 shares (125,000 shares were repurchased from Vantico, Inc. and subsequently resold in this private placement) of its \$.001 par value common stock with institutional accredited investors for aggregate net proceeds of \$12.5 million.

On May 23, 1996, the Company's stockholders approved the 1996 Stock Incentive Plan (the "1996 Plan") and the 1996 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors (the "Director Plan"). The maximum number of shares of common stock that may be issued pursuant to options granted under the 1996 Plan and the Director Plan is 3,600,000 and 300,000, respectively. Both the 1996 Plan and the Director Plan expire on March 21, 2006, and no further options may be granted pursuant to these plans after that date.

The 1996 Plan also provides for "reload options," which are options to purchase additional shares if a grantee uses already owned shares to pay for an option exercise. Through December 31, 2003, the "reload option" provision had not been utilized. The Company also had a 1989 Employee and Director Incentive Plan (the "1989 Plan") in which options for substantially all common shares authorized under the 1989 Plan had been previously issued. On February 28, 2001, the Board of Directors of the Company adopted the 2001 Stock Option Plan (the "2001 Plan"). Under the 2001 Plan, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors is authorized to grant non-qualified stock options to purchase shares of common stock of the Company. The number of options granted to an individual is based upon a number of factors, including his or her position, salary and performance, and the overall performance and stock price of the Company. Officers of the Company, including members of the Board of Directors who are officers, are not eligible for stock option grants under the 2001 Plan. Subject to adjustment for stock splits, stock dividends and other similar events, the total number of shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2001 Plan is 500,000 shares. The option exercise price per share under all plans is equal to the fair market value on the date of grant. The vesting and exercise periods for all plans, except the Director Plan, are determined at the discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The majority of options issued under the 2001 Plan, the 1996 Plan and the 1989 Plan vest 25% annually, commencing one year from the date of grant and expiring between six and ten years from the date of grant. Under the Director Plan, each non-employee director ("outside director") of the Company will automatically be granted annual non-qualified stock options to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock. Each option issued under the Director Plan vests in equal annual installments over a three-year period beginning on the first anniversary of the grant, and expires ten years from the date of grant.

During 2003, the Board of Directors awarded stock options for 369,599 shares of the Company's common stock that are not covered by the Company's existing stock option plans as compensation to an employee and as payment for services rendered by a consultant. The shares have a weighted average strike price of \$7.13. The options vest in accordance with the terms of the option agreements and expire ten years after the date of issuance.

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The status of the Company's stock options is summarized below:

	2003		2002		2001	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	(shares in thousands)					
Outstanding at beginning of year	2,618	\$ 11.25	3,153	\$ 11.43	2,160	\$ 9.68
Granted	1,039	7.47	744	8.84	1,344	13.28
Exercised	(42)	6.31	(117)	7.28	(294)	7.56
Lapsed or canceled	(351)	13.16	(1,162)	10.84	(57)	8.63
Outstanding at end of year	3,264	\$ 9.76	2,618	\$ 11.25	3,153	\$ 11.43
Options exercisable at end of year	2,066		1,585		1,019	
Options available for future grants	1,006		1,192		793	
Weighted average fair value of options granted during the year:	\$ 4.00		\$ 4.78		\$ 3.66	

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The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2003:

Range:	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number Outstanding (in thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	(shares in thousands)				
\$3.00 to \$4.99	75	5.71	\$ 4.87	75	\$ 4.88
\$5.00 to \$9.99	1,987	7.16	\$ 6.94	1,055	\$ 6.38
\$10.00 to \$14.99	565	7.07	\$ 11.75	400	\$ 11.44
\$15.00 to \$19.99	587	3.95	\$ 16.77	486	\$ 17.01
\$20.00 to \$24.50	50	2.12	\$ 24.20	50	\$ 24.20
	3,264	6.46	\$ 9.76	2,066	\$ 10.24

(a) As of December 31, 2003, options for 397,800, 526,500 and 82,100 shares of common stock were available for future grants under the 2001 Plan, the 1996 Plan and the 1996 Director Plan, respectively (1,006,400 shares in the aggregate). The 1996 Plan also provides for the issuance of Stock Appreciation Rights (SARs) and Limited Stock Appreciation Rights (LSARs). As of December 31, 2003, no SARs or LSARs had been issued.

(b) In December 1995, the Company's Board of Directors adopted a Shareholders Rights Plan (the "Rights Plan"). Under the provisions of the Rights Plan, the Company distributed to its stockholders, rights entitling the holders to purchase one-hundredth of a share of Series A preferred stock for each share of common stock then held at an exercise price of \$75. Upon

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the occurrence of certain "triggering events," each right entitles its holder to purchase, at the rights' then-current exercise price, a number of shares of common stock of the Company having a market value equal to twice the exercise price. A triggering event occurs ten days following the date a person or group (other than an "Exempt Person"), without the consent of the Company's Board of Directors, acquires 15% or more of the Company's common stock or upon the announcement of a tender offer or an exchange offer, the consummation of which would result in the ownership by a person or group of 15.1% or more of the Company's common stock. The rights were scheduled to expire on December 3, 2005. Pursuant to an amendment to the Rights Plan adopted by the Board of Directors on March 2, 2004, the Rights Plan expired on March 3, 2004. See Note 28 Subsequent Events.

(c) In 2002, the Company retired 1,550,000 shares of common stock acquired in the settlement with Vantico, Inc. See Note 26 Arbitration Settlement.

(d) On May 6, 1997, the Company announced that its Board of Directors had authorized the Company to buy up to 1.5 million shares of its common stock in the open market and through private transactions. During 1997 and 1998 the Company purchased 25,000 and 200,000 of its own shares of common stock for approximately \$0.2 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. In the fourth quarter of 2002, these shares were retired. Currently, it is not anticipated that the Company will acquire any additional shares under this program.

(e) In the second quarter of 1998, the Company established the 1998 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) to provide eligible employees the opportunity to acquire limited quantities of the Company's common stock. The purchase price of each share is

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the lesser of (i) 85% of the fair market value of the shares on the date the option is granted and (ii) 85% of the fair market value of the shares on the last day of the period during which the option is outstanding. An aggregate of 600,000 shares of common stock has been reserved for issuance under the ESPP.

Shares purchased under the Company's ESPP were 22,604, 26,163 and 23,090, at weighted average prices of \$4.27, \$7.73 and \$10.50 in 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. The weighted average fair values of ESPP shares issued in 2003, 2002 and 2001 were \$2.17, \$2.65 and \$2.76, respectively.

(f)

The Company applies the intrinsic-value-based method of accounting prescribed by APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations to account for stock options issued under its plan. These interpretations include FASB Interpretation No. 44, "Accounting for Certain Transactions Involving Stock Compensation, an interpretation of APB Opinion No. 25," issued in March 2000. Under this method, compensation expense is generally recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeded the exercise price. The Company has adopted the "disclosure only" provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," and SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation Transition and Disclosure," which was released in December 2002 as an amendment to SFAS No. 123. These statements establish accounting and disclosure requirements using a fair-value-based method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation plans. As allowed by SFAS No. 123 and

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SFAS No. 148, the Company has elected to continue to apply the intrinsic-value-based method of accounting described above.

(g)

During 2003, the Company issued 120,000 shares of stock as compensation to certain members of senior management. The stock grants were recorded at the fair market value of the stock on the date of the grant, at prices ranging from \$7.25 to \$9.80. The Company recorded \$1.0 million as compensation expense, included in general and administrative expenses, for the year ended December 31, 2003 in connection with these stock grants. In addition, the Company accrued \$0.3 million compensation expense for 30,000 shares of stock granted to an employee in 2003 at a price of \$9.06 upon ratification by the Board of Directors to be issued in 2004.

The Company accounts for option grants to non-employees using the guidance of SFAS No. 123, as amended by SFAS No. 148, and Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) No. 96-18, whereby the fair value of such options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model at the earlier of the date at which the non-employee's performance is complete or a performance commitment is reached.

SFAS No. 123 requires the use of option pricing models that were not developed for use in valuing employee stock options. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of short-lived exchange-traded options that have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the option's expected life and the price volatility of the underlying stock. Because the Company's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in the opinion of management, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of employee stock options. The fair values of options granted in 2003, 2002 and 2001 were estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2003	2002	2001
Expected life (in years)	2.5	2.7	2.9
Risk-free interest rate	2.36%	1.97%	4.80%
Volatility	0.68	0.83	0.63
Dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Note 19 Warranty Maintenance Contracts

The Company provides extended warranty contracts up to one year in duration as part of the initial sales transaction in the U.S. for certain products. The warranty contract provides the purchaser with maintenance on the machine during the warranty period at reduced rates for labor

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and replacement parts. In connection with this activity, the Company incurred warranty costs of \$4.1 million, \$4.6 million and \$4.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

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Note 20 Computation of Loss Per Share

The following is a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic and diluted loss per share computations for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Numerator:			
Net loss available to common shareholders numerator for basic and diluted net loss per share	\$ (26.9)	\$ (14.9)	\$ (2.4)
Denominator:			
Denominator for basic net loss per share-weighted average shares (in thousands)	12,782	12,837	12,579
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options, warrants, preferred stocks and convertible debt			
Denominator for diluted net loss per share-weighted average shares (in thousands)	12,782	12,837	12,579

Potential common shares related to convertible preferred stock, convertible debt, stock options and stock warrants were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share because their effects were anti-dilutive, that is, they would have reduced loss per share. The weighted average for common shares excluded from the computation was approximately 5,758,000, 3,641,000 and 2,791,000 for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively.

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Note 21 Supplementary Cash Flow Information

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Interest payments	\$ 2.2	\$ 1.9	\$ 0.8
Income tax payments	\$ 1.6	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.9
Non-cash items:			
Deferred purchase payments in conjunction with the acquisition of:			
OptoForm Sarl	\$	\$	\$ 1.2
RPC, Ltd.	\$	\$	\$ 3.3
Option granted to Vantico, Inc. to transfer 1,550,000 shares of the Company's stock to the Company in lieu of cash settlement	\$	\$ 1.7	\$
Accrued dividends on preferred stock	\$ 0.2	\$	\$

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	2003	2002	2001
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Accrued liquidated damages	\$ 0.5	\$	\$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Transfer of equipment from inventory to fixed assets(a)	\$ 1.7	\$ 4.8	\$ 4.7
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Transfer of equipment to inventory from fixed assets(b)	\$ 2.2	\$ 5.9	\$ 1.6
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

- (a) Inventory is transferred from inventory to fixed assets at cost when the Company requires additional machines for training, demonstration and short-term rentals.
- (b) In general, an asset is transferred from fixed assets into inventory at its net book value when the Company has identified a potential sale for a used machine. The machine is removed from inventory upon recognition of the sale.

Note 22 Related-Party Transactions (in whole dollars)

- (a) In July 2003, the Company retired, on the terms provided therein, a note due from one of its executive officers with a balance of approximately \$45,000, including accrued interest, in exchange for 6,031 shares of the Company's common stock, with a then-current value equivalent to the outstanding principal amount of such note, which was recorded as treasury stock on the balance sheet at fair market value.
- (b) On December 31, 2001, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and related parties purchased \$1.0 million of the Company's \$10.0 million private placement of 7% convertible subordinated debentures. See Note 16 Borrowings.
- (c) From October 15, 2002 until his resignation as an officer and director of the Company on August 8, 2003, Mr. Service was employed by the Company as Chief Executive Officer and President and served as a director of the Company. Prior to September 2002, Mr. Service was compensated for his services by Regent Pacific Management Corporation, which the Company had retained to provide management services to the Company, including the services of the Chief Executive Officer.

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From September 10, 2002 through October 15, 2002, the Company engaged Mr. Service on an interim consulting basis for which he was paid \$79,999. Subsequently, on October 15, 2002, he entered into an employment agreement with the Company under which he was entitled to be paid an annual base salary of \$463,000 and was awarded fully vested options, with a term of five years, to purchase 350,000 shares of Common Stock at a price of \$5.78 per share, which was the closing price of the Common Stock on October 15, 2002.

On November 18, 2002, the Company and Brian K. Service, Inc. ("BKS"), a corporation in which Mr. Service was a stockholder, officer and director, entered into a consulting agreement pursuant to which the Company agreed to pay to BKS over an initial 11-month term a monthly fee \$15,000 plus additional consultant-based fees at the rate of \$15,000 per week per consultant furnished by BKS during such week to perform consulting services to the Company. The agreement provided that the amount to be paid to BKS for such consultant-based fees was to be subject to a maximum of \$130,000 in excess of the costs incurred by BKS for such consultants.

On August 8, 2003, the Company and Mr. Service entered into a letter agreement pursuant to which he resigned from his offices with the Company and from the Board of Directors, his employment and consulting agreements with the Company were amended to provide for him to receive a total of \$300,211 for the remainder of 2003, and those agreements were terminated except for an indemnification obligation of the Company set forth in his consulting agreement. The August 8,

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2003 agreement also provided that Mr. Service would remain an employee of the Company for a period extending up to August 8, 2005 at a base salary of \$94,000 per year.

From September 10, 2002 through December 31, 2003, the Company paid Mr. Service \$87,264 in salary in 2002 and \$511,692 in salary in 2003 and paid to Mr. Service and BKS \$130,587 in consulting fees in 2002 and \$362,450 in consulting fees in 2003.

(d)

In connection with the Company's private placement of its Series B Convertible Preferred Stock in May 2003, Messrs. Loewenbaum, Service and Hull, respectively the Chairman of the Board of Directors, then Chief Executive Officer and Chief Technology Officer, purchased an aggregate of \$1.5 million of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock out of the total \$15.8 million issue of such securities. Additionally, Clark Partners I, L.P., a New York limited partnership, purchased \$5.0 million of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. Kevin S. Moore, a member of the Board of Directors, is the president of the general partner of Clark Partners I, L.P. In connection with the offering, Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin rendered its opinion that the terms of the offering were fair to the Company from a financial point of view. A special committee of the Board of Directors, composed entirely of disinterested independent directors, approved the offer and sale of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock and recommended the transaction to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also approved the transaction, with interested Board members not participating in the vote. See Note 17 Redeemable Preferred Stock.

(e)

In connection with the Company's private placement of its 6% convertible subordinated notes in November and December 2003, the Chairman of the Board of Directors and certain other

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directors and executive officers of the Company purchased \$2.6 million of that \$22.7 million issue. See Note 16 Borrowings. Such purchasers included the Company's Chief Executive Officer; the Chairman of the Board of Directors; a member of the Board of Directors; the Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary; and a Senior Vice President. Additionally, Clark Partners I, L.P., a New York limited partnership, purchased \$3.0 million of the 6% convertible subordinated debentures. In connection with the offering, Houlihan Lokey Howard & Zukin rendered its opinion that the terms of the offering were fair to the Company from a financial point of view. A special committee of the Board of Directors, composed entirely of disinterested independent directors, approved the offer and sale of the 6% convertible subordinated debentures and recommended the transaction to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also approved the transaction.

(f)

In connection with the acquisition in 1990 of patents for stereolithography technology from UVP, Inc., the Company makes royalty payments to UVP, Inc. for the use of this technology. See Note 12 Accrued Liabilities. Pursuant to a 1987 contract between UVP and Charles W. Hull, an Executive Vice President, Chief Technology Officer and a director of the Company, Mr. Hull is entitled to receive from UVP, with respect to his prior relationship with UVP, an amount equal to 10% of all royalties or other amounts received by UVP with respect to the patents, but only after recoupment of certain expenses by UVP. We have been advised that as of December 31, 2003, Mr. Hull had received \$704,000 from UVP under that contract.

Note 23 Income Taxes

The components of the Company's pretax loss are as follows:

	2003	2002	2001
Domestic:			
Loss from Operation	\$ (20.0)	\$ (7.5)	\$ (3.8)
Cumulative effect on prior years of change in accounting principle	(7.0)		
	\$ (27.0)	\$ (7.5)	\$ (3.8)
Foreign	2.1	1.5	0.5
	\$ (24.9)	\$ (6.0)	\$ (3.3)
Total	\$ (24.9)	\$ (6.0)	\$ (3.3)

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2003	2002	2001
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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The components of income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 are as follows:

	2003	2002	2001
Current:			
U.S. Federal	\$	\$	\$ 1.2
State			(0.3)
Foreign	1.1	1.6	0.5
Total	\$ 1.1	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.4
Deferred:			
U.S. Federal	\$	\$ 5.6	\$ (2.7)
State		1.7	0.3
Foreign			
Total		7.3	(2.4)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 1.1	\$ 8.9	\$ (1.0)

The overall effective tax rate differs from the statutory federal tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 as follows:

	% of Pretax Income (Loss)		
	2003	2002	2001
Tax provision based on the federal statutory rate	(35.0)%	(35.0)%	(34.0)%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(4.8)%	18.2 %	(1.4)%
Increase in excess of book basis over tax basis in foreign subsidiaries		(36.9)%	
Deemed dividend related to foreign operations		11.6 %	
Research tax credits	(0.1)%	(8.3)%	(8.4)%
Foreign taxes		18.1 %	11.2 %
Change in valuation reserve	44.9 %	181.6 %	%
Other	(0.5)%	0.4 %	3.0 %
	4.5 %	149.7 %	(29.6)%

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The components of the Company's net deferred tax assets at December 31 are as follows:

	2003	2002
Deferred tax assets:		
Tax credits	\$ 6.4	\$ 6.1
Net operating loss carry-forwards	19.7	14.3
Reserve and allowances	2.0	1.8

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	2003	2002
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Accrued liabilities	2.1	1.9
Property and equipment (excess tax basis over book basis)	0.3	0.3
Capitalized patent protection costs	4.8	
Deferred revenue	0.4	0.5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total deferred tax assets	35.7	24.9
Valuation allowance	(29.8)	(18.7)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 5.9	\$ 6.2
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Intangibles	\$ 3.4	\$ 3.9
Deferred lease revenue	0.8	0.8
Capitalized software development costs		0.2
Patents and licenses		0.4
State taxes	1.7	0.9
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total deferred tax liabilities	5.9	6.2
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Net deferred tax assets	\$	\$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

As of December 31, 2003, the Company had deferred tax assets from net operating loss carry-forwards of \$19.7 million, consisting of the tax benefits from loss carry-forwards for United States federal, state and foreign income tax purposes of approximately \$44.8 million, \$32.2 million and \$8.4 million, respectively. Approximately \$6.5 million of the federal net operating losses as of December 31, 2003 were acquired as part of the DTM acquisition in 2001 and are subject to the annual limitation of loss deduction pursuant to IRC Section 382. The federal operating losses will begin to expire in 2011. Ultimate utilization of these loss carry-forwards depends on future taxable earnings of the Company.

As of December 31, 2003, the Company had research and experimentation tax credit carry-forwards for United States federal and state income tax purposes of \$3.6 million and \$2.1 million, respectively. The federal credits will begin to expire in 2012. The state credits do not expire.

The Company has alternative minimum tax credit carry-forwards of \$0.5 million for United States federal income tax purposes which do not expire.

As of December 31, 2003, the Company has provided a valuation allowance in the total amount of \$29.8 million against its entire net deferred tax assets and intends to maintain such allowance until sufficient evidence exists to support its reversal or reduction. If in future periods the Company

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determines that it is more likely than not that it will be able to recognize its deferred tax assets, the Company will, at that time, reverse or reduce the valuation allowance.

The Company has not provided for any taxes on approximately \$8.0 million of unremitted earnings of its foreign subsidiaries, as the Company intends to permanently reinvest all such earnings outside the United States.

Note 24 Segment Information

The Company develops, manufactures and markets worldwide solid imaging systems designed to reduce the time it takes to produce three-dimensional objects. The Company manages its resources globally as one segment, and conducts its business through administrative, sales, service, manufacturing and customer-support operations in the United States and sales and service offices in the European Community (France,

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Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy and Switzerland) and in Asia (Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore). The management of the Company is evaluating its internal measures of these geographic areas and may change the determination of the information disclosed as segment information for the geographic regions in the future. However, the Company has historically disclosed summarized financial information for the geographic areas of operations as if they were segments in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131 "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information".

Such summarized financial information concerning the Company's geographical operations is shown in the following tables:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Revenue from unaffiliated customers:			
North America	\$ 51.8	\$ 57.4	\$ 61.0
Europe	42.0	44.5	44.3
Asia	16.2	14.1	13.4
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$ 110.0	\$ 116.0	\$ 118.7
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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All revenue between geographic areas is recorded at amounts consistent with prices charged to distributors, which are above cost.

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Revenue from or transfers between geographic areas:			
North America	\$ 12.5	\$ 12.0	\$ 20.8
Europe	12.3	17.6	7.5
Asia			
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$ 24.8	\$ 29.6	\$ 28.3
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
(Loss) income from operations:			
North America	\$ (24.4)	\$ (29.7)	\$ (9.3)
Europe	3.2	3.1	(0.7)
Asia	5.1	5.6	(6.4)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Subtotal	(16.1)	(21.0)	(2.2)
Intersegment Elimination	1.1	(0.5)	(0.1)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Total	\$ (15.0)	\$ (21.5)	\$ (2.3)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Assets:		
North America	\$ 72.9	\$ 92.8
Europe	55.4	58.8

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	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Asia	13.3	13.8
Subtotal	141.6	165.4
Inter-company elimination	(10.1)	(33.2)
Total	\$ 131.5	\$ 132.2

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Depreciation and amortization:			
North America	\$ 6.1	\$ 7.0	\$ 6.0
Europe	2.2	2.8	1.7
Asia	0.1	0.1	
Total	\$ 8.4	\$ 9.9	\$ 7.7

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>
Long-lived assets:		
North America	\$ 39.4	\$ 49.4
Europe	24.3	28.7
Asia	7.4	7.3
Total	\$ 71.1	\$ 85.4

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	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Capital expenditures:			
North America	\$ 0.5	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.8
Europe	0.4	1.3	1.5
Asia		0.4	
Total	\$ 0.9	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.3

The Company's revenues from unaffiliated customers by type are as follows:

	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Systems	\$ 41.1	\$ 49.5	\$ 53.9
Materials	32.0	31.6	30.6
Services	36.9	34.9	34.2
Total sales	\$ 110.0	\$ 116.0	\$ 118.7

2003	2002	2001
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Note 25 Commitments and Contingencies

(a)

The Company leases its facilities and certain equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. The leases are generally on a net-rent basis, whereby the Company pays taxes, maintenance and insurance. Leases that expire are expected to be renewed or replaced by leases on other properties. Rental expense for the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001 aggregated \$2.6 million, \$2.8 million and \$2.0 million, respectively.

Minimum annual rental commitments under the leases at December 31, 2003 are as follows:

Year ending December 31:	
(in millions)	
2004	\$ 2.0
2005	1.6
2006	1.4
2007	0.9
Later years	_____
	\$ 5.9

(b)

The Company sponsors a Section 401(k) plan (the "Plan") covering substantially all of its U.S. employees. The Plan entitles eligible employees to make contributions to the Plan after meeting certain eligibility requirements. Contributions are limited to the maximum contribution allowances under the Internal Revenue Code. The Company matches 50% of the employee contributions up to a maximum as set forth in the Plan. The Company may also make discretionary contributions to the Plan, which are allocable to participants in accordance with the Plan. For the years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001, the Company expensed \$0.3 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million, respectively for contributions to the Plan.

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(c)

3D Systems, Inc. vs. Aaroflex, et al. On January 13, 1997, the Company filed a complaint in U.S. District Court, Central District of California, against Aarotech Laboratories, Inc., Aaroflex, Inc. and Albert C. Young. Aaroflex is the parent corporation of Aarotech. Young is the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of both Aarotech and Aaroflex. The original complaint alleged that stereolithography equipment manufactured by Aaroflex infringes six of the Company's patents. In August 2000, two additional patents were added to the complaint. The Company seeks damages and injunctive relief from the defendants, who have threatened to sue the Company for trade libel. To date, the defendants had not filed such a suit.

Following decisions by the District Court and the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals on jurisdictional issues, Aarotech and Mr. Young were dismissed from the suit, and an action against Aaroflex is proceeding in the District Court. Motions for summary judgment by Aaroflex on multiple counts contained in the Company's complaint and on Aaroflex's counterclaims have been dismissed and fact discovery in the case has been completed. The Company's motions for summary judgment for patent infringement and validity and Aaroflex's motion for patent invalidity were heard on May 10, 2001. In February 2002, the court denied Aaroflex's invalidity motions. On April 24, 2002, the court denied the Company's motions for summary judgment on infringement, reserving the right to revisit on its own initiative the decisions following the determination of

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claim construction. The court also granted in part the Company's motion on validity. On July 25, 2003, the court notified the Company that rulings on all patents in issue would be decided prior to September 30, 2003 and trial on any remaining unresolved issues following the rulings in this matter was rescheduled to November 12, 2003. The court has informed the Company that the trial date has been postponed to March 2004. The court has not issued any new rulings concerning any of the patents or the other trial issues.

(d)

Hitachi Zosen vs. 3D Systems, Inc. On November 25, 2002, the Company was served with a complaint through the Japanese Consulate General from Hitachi Zosen, a distributor of products produced by EOS GmbH ("EOS") seeking damages in the amount of 535,293,436 yen (approximately \$5.0 million at December 31, 2003), alleging lost sales during the period in which DTM Corporation had an injunction in Japan prohibiting the sale of EOS's EOSint P350 laser sintering systems. The Company filed an answer on March 11, 2003. A hearing in this matter was held on August 19, 2003. Following questions from the court, Hitachi Zosen was ordered to produce additional evidence and other materials and a further hearing was scheduled for October 9, 2003. The sixth preliminary hearing was conducted on October 9, 2003, and subsequent hearings were held on December 8, 2003 and February 13, 2004. The Company intends to defend its position in this litigation vigorously.

(e)

SEC Investigation. On October 20, 2003, the Company received a subpoena for documents from the SEC, stating that the agency is conducting a formal investigation of the Company pertaining to the Company's historical revenue recognition practices. The Company is cooperating fully with the SEC and is complying with the subpoena.

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(f)

U.S. Department of Justice. On May 6, 2003, the Company received a subpoena from the U.S. Department of Justice to provide certain documents to a grand jury investigating antitrust and related issues within the Company's industry. The Company has been advised that it currently is not a target of the grand jury investigation, and the Company is complying with the subpoena.

(g)

Pursuant to the agreement for the private placement of the Company's stock in 2001, the Company has an obligation at December 31, 2003 to compensate certain stockholders who acquired shares of its common stock in such private placement transactions for the Company's failure to maintain an effective registration statement that would permit such holders to sell such shares. The obligation accrues at a rate of approximately \$0.1 million per month until such time as the registration statement is declared effective. The Company accrued approximately \$0.5 million for this obligation at December 31, 2003 as a reduction to additional-paid-in-capital. In addition, the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock accrues dividends, on a cumulative basis, at 8% or \$0.48 per share each year. If the registration statement is not declared effective by the Securities and Exchange Commission before the close of business on May 5, 2004, the dividend rate on the Company's Series B Convertible Preferred Stock increases from 8% or \$0.48 per share to 10% or \$0.60 per share per year.

At this time, the Company cannot reasonably estimate its contingencies, and accordingly, under the guidance of SFAS No. 5, except for an accrual of \$0.6 million that it made in accrued liabilities as of December 31, 2003 with respect to the settlement of its litigation with Regent Pacific Management Corporation, no contingency has been recorded. See Note 12 Accrued Liabilities.

The Company also is involved in various other legal actions incidental to its business. The Company's management believes, after consulting with counsel, that the disposition of these other legal matters will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated results of operations or consolidated financial position.

Note 26 Gain on Arbitration Settlement

On March 19, 2002 the Company reached a settlement agreement with Vantico, Inc. relating to the termination of the Distribution and Research and Development Agreements between the two companies which required Vantico, Inc. to pay to the Company \$22.0 million. Under the terms of the settlement, Vantico, Inc. could satisfy its obligation through payment in cash or delivery of 1,550,000 shares of the Company's common stock. On April 22, 2002, Vantico, Inc. delivered 1,550,000 shares of the Company's common stock to the Company. Of the \$22.0 million settlement, the Company recorded other income of \$18.5 million, reimbursement for legal and professional fees of \$1.8 million and additional-paid-in-capital of \$1.7 million relating to the value of Vantico, Inc.'s option to settle its obligation through the return of shares to the Company.

Note 27 Selected Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

For the years ended December 31, 2003 and 2002, the Company reported its financial information on a 13-week basis ending the last Friday of each quarter, and reported its annual financial information

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on a calendar-year basis. Beginning January 1, 2004 and thereafter, the Company intends to report its interim financial information on a calendar-quarter basis.

Summarized quarterly financial data follow:

	Quarter ended			
	December 31, 2003	September 26, 2003	June 27, 2003	March 28, 2003
Revenue	\$ 35.2	\$ 24.9	\$ 26.9	\$ 23.0
Gross profit	15.0	9.8	10.8	7.5
Total operating expenses	19.0	13.3	12.5	13.3
Loss from operations	(3.9)	(3.5)	(1.8)	(5.8)
Income tax expense		0.1	0.8	0.2
Net loss	(11.6)	(4.0)	(3.6)	(6.9)
Net loss available to common shareholders	(12.0)	(4.3)	(3.8)	(6.9)
Basic net loss available to common shareholders per share	(0.93)	(0.34)	(0.30)	(0.54)
Diluted net loss available to common shareholders per share	(0.93)	(0.34)	(0.30)	(0.54)

	Quarter Ended			
	December 31, 2002	September 27, 2002	June 28, 2002	March 29, 2002
Revenue	\$ 32.0	\$ 27.9	\$ 28.5	\$ 27.5
Gross profit	13.6	11.9	10.8	10.3
Total operating expenses	16.3	17.6	19.3	14.9
Loss from operations	(2.7)	(5.7)	(8.5)	(4.6)
Income tax expense (benefit)	12.0	(4.1)	(3.5)	4.5
Net (loss) income	(15.7)	(2.2)	(5.6)	8.7
Basic (loss) income per share	(1.24)	(0.17)	(0.44)	0.66
Diluted (loss) income per share	(1.24)	(0.17)	(0.44)	0.59

The net loss for the quarter ended December 31, 2003 includes the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle relating to the expensing of patent litigation fees of \$6.0 million and the expensing of \$4.7 million of 2003 fees capitalized in previous months. If the Company had applied the change in accounting principle to each quarter of 2003, the effect would have been to increase total operating expenses, increase loss from operations and increase net loss by \$0.9 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million and to increase basic and diluted net loss available to common shareholders by \$0.07, \$0.11 and \$0.13 per share in the quarters ended March 28, June 27 and September 26, 2003, respectively. Applying these amounts retroactively would have removed their effects from the fourth quarter of 2003, and would have decreased the total operating expenses, loss from operations and net loss by \$3.4 million or \$0.27 per share for the quarter ended December 31, 2003.

The net loss for the quarter ended December 31, 2003 also includes the cumulative effect of the accounting principle change of \$1.4 million from the unit-of-product amortization method to the

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straight-line method for a certain intangible asset. The effect of this change, if applied retroactively, would have been to increase cost of sales and decrease gross profit, and increase loss from operations and net loss for each of the quarters ended March 28, June 27 and September 26, 2003 by approximately \$0.1 million or \$0.01 per share, respectively. Applying these amounts retroactively would have removed their effect from the fourth quarter of 2003, resulting in a corresponding decrease in cost of sales and an increase in gross profit, and a decrease in loss from operations and net loss of \$0.3 million or \$0.02 per share for the quarter ended December 31, 2003.

During the fourth quarter of 2003, the Company impaired \$0.8 million of intangible assets arising from the acquisition of OptoForm Sarl in 2001.

Income tax expense for the fourth quarter of 2002 includes an increase in the valuation allowance of deferred tax assets in the amount of \$12.9 million.

In the first quarter of 2002, the Company recorded a \$20.3 million gain associated with the Vantico, Inc. arbitration.

The sum of per share amounts for each of the quarterly periods presented does not necessarily equal the total presented for the year because each amount is independently calculated.

Note 28 Subsequent Events

As of February 1, 2004, the Company terminated the self-insured benefit plans for employees and implemented a fully insured plan with an outside provider.

The Company entered into an agreement with EOS GmbH on February 4, 2004 that settled all worldwide disputes and litigation with EOS without liability to the Company. Under the terms of this settlement agreement, the Company and EOS waived all claims for damages with respect to their pending disputes and litigation and licensed various patents to each other. As part of this settlement, EOS is to pay the Company certain royalties for its patent license, and the Company expects to begin selling under its own brand certain laser sintering equipment and related products produced by EOS under an OEM supply arrangement.

On February 20, 2004 the Company entered a settlement with Regent Pacific Management Corporation that settled all litigation between them. The Company paid \$0.5 million to Regent Pacific in connection with this settlement. The Company accrued these costs as of December 31, 2003. See Note 12 Accrued Liabilities.

During 2003, the Company recorded as a prepaid royalty asset \$2.0 million of patent litigation costs incurred in 2003 for which the Company was entitled to receive a credit against future royalty payments otherwise due to a licensor based on the Company's sales of certain laser-sintering powder materials. Royalty obligations of \$0.5 million were charged against this account in 2003, and the Company estimates that an additional \$0.3 million will be charged against the account in 2004. In January 2004, the Company and the licensor agreed to amend that license agreement such that the Company's right to offset royalty obligations against an amount equal to such prepaid asset was changed to curtail such offsets as of December 31, 2004. As a result of this change, which effectively reduced the amount of the expected offset, the Company estimates that approximately \$1.2 million of

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the prepaid asset will not be recoverable. Accordingly, the Company recorded \$1.2 million of associated legal expense as of December 31, 2003 in accordance with its change in accounting principle for patent litigation costs.

On March 2, 2004, the Company's Board of Directors amended the Shareholder Rights Plan adopted in 1995 by accelerating the final expiration date of the purchase rights issued under the plan. Under the terms of the amendment, the purchase rights expired at the close of business on March 3, 2004 rather than on December 3, 2005, as initially provided under the Rights Plan. The plan terminated upon expiration of the purchase rights. See Note 18 Stockholders' Equity and Stockholders' Rights Plan.

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Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
3D Systems Corporation
Valencia, California

The audit referred to in our report dated February 20, 2004, except for footnotes 16 and 28, which are as of March 4, 2004, relating to the consolidated financial statements of 3D Systems Corporation for the year ended December 31, 2003, which is contained in the Prospectus constituting a part of this Registration Statement included the audit of the financial statement schedule for the year ended December 31, 2003 listed in the accompanying index. This financial statement schedule is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statement schedule based upon our audit.

In our opinion the financial statement schedule presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ BDO SEIDMAN, LLP

BDO Seidman, LLP

Los Angeles, California
February 20, 2004

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of
3D Systems Corporation
Valencia, California

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of 3D Systems Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2002 and for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2002, and have issued our report thereon dated June 20, 2003 (March 11, 2004 as to pro forma amounts after giving effect to changes in accounting principles) which report expresses an unqualified opinion and includes an explanatory paragraph relating to a going concern uncertainty with respect to the Company's financial statements as of December 31, 2002, and is included elsewhere in this Prospectus. Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedule of the Company listed in the index to consolidated financial statements and consolidated financial statement schedule. This financial statement schedule is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion based on our audits. In our opinion, such consolidated financial statement schedule when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE, LLP

Deloitte & Touche, LLP

Los Angeles, California
June 20, 2003 (March 11, 2004 as to pro forma
amounts after giving effect to changes in
accounting principles)

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SCHEDULE II

3D Systems Corporation
Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
Years ended December 31, 2003, 2002 and 2001

Year Ended	Item	Balance at beginning of	Additions due to	Additions charged to	Deductions	Balance at end of
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		year	acquisition	expense		Year
2003	Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 3,068	\$	\$ 468	\$ (1,880)	\$ 1,656
2002	Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 1,755	\$	\$ 2,942	\$ (1,629)	\$ 3,068
2001	Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 1,599	\$ 793	\$ 290	\$ (927)	\$ 1,755
2003	Inventory obsolescence reserve	\$ 1,876	\$	\$ 1,755	\$ (707)	\$ 2,924
2002	Inventory obsolescence reserve	\$ 1,618	\$	\$ 585	\$ (327)	\$ 1,876
2001	Inventory obsolescence reserve	\$ 753	\$ 1,104	\$ 336	\$ (575)	\$ 1,618

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You should rely only on the information contained in this document or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information contained in this document is current only as of its date.

5,162,757 Shares

3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION

Common Stock

PROSPECTUS

, 2004

Until , all dealers that effect transactions in these securities, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

**PART II
INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS**

Item 13. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.

The following table itemizes the fees and expenses incurred by us in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered. All the amounts shown are estimates, except the SEC registration fee.

SEC registration fee	\$ 7,646.68
Accounting fees and expenses	250,000.00
Legal fees and expenses	350,000.00
Transfer agent and registrar fees and expenses	300.00
Miscellaneous expenses	750.00
Total	\$ 608,696.68

Item 14. Indemnification of Directors and Officers.

Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law authorizes a court to award, or a corporation's board of directors to grant, indemnity to directors and officers in terms sufficiently broad to permit such indemnification under certain circumstances for liabilities (including reimbursement for expenses incurred) arising under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, to which we refer to as the Securities Act.

As permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, our Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, includes a provision that eliminates the personal liability of our directors for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability:

for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders;

for acts or omissions not in good faith or that involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;

under section 174 of the Delaware General Corporation law regarding unlawful dividends and stock purchases; or

for any transaction for which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

As permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law, our Amended and Restated By-Laws provide that:

with respect to any action or proceeding not brought by us, we have the power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any action or proceeding if that person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of our company, and with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe that his or her conduct was unlawful;

with respect to any action or proceeding brought by us, we have the power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any action or proceeding if that person acted in good faith and in a manner he or she reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of our company; provided, however, no indemnification shall be made in respect of any claim, issue or matter as to which that person is adjudged to be liable to us, unless, and only to the extent that the court determines that the person is fairly and reasonably entitled to indemnity;

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to the extent that a director, officer, employee or agent of our company has been successful on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action or proceeding, he or she shall be indemnified against expenses incurred by him or her;

expenses incurred in defending a civil or criminal action or proceeding shall be paid by us in advance of the final disposition of the action or proceeding upon receipt of an undertaking by or on behalf of the director, officer, employee or agent to repay that amount if it is ultimately determined that he or she is not entitled to indemnification; and

the rights conferred in the Amended and Restated By-Laws are not exclusive.

We have entered into indemnification agreements with certain of our directors and officers to give these directors and officers additional contractual assurances regarding the scope of the indemnification set forth in our amended Certificate of Incorporation and to provide additional procedural protections. At present, there is no pending litigation or proceeding involving any of our directors, officers or employees regarding which indemnification is sought, nor are we aware of any threatened litigation that may result in claims for indemnification.

The indemnification provisions in our amended Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated By-Laws and the indemnification agreements entered into between us and each of our directors and officers may be sufficiently broad to permit indemnification of our directors

and officers for liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

Item 15. Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

In September 2001, we sold 617,000 shares of our common stock at \$13.00 per share to accredited investors in a private placement transaction. These shares were issued in reliance upon the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act or Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC thereunder. The issuance was made without general solicitation or advertising. The purchasers were a limited number of knowledgeable, sophisticated investors with access to all relevant information necessary to evaluate the investment, and who represented to us that the shares were being acquired for investment for their own account. Net proceeds to us from these sales were \$8.0 million.

In the fourth quarter of 2001, we sold \$10.0 million principal amount of 7% convertible subordinated debentures to accredited investors in a private placement transaction. These debentures were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act or Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC thereunder. The issuance was made without general solicitation or advertising. The purchasers were a limited number of knowledgeable, sophisticated investors with access to all relevant information necessary to evaluate the investment, and who represented to us that the shares were being acquired for their own account. The debentures are redeemable by us on or after the third anniversary of the closing date at a price equal to 107% of the then -outstanding principal amount of debentures together with all accrued and unpaid interest. If there is a change in control with respect to our company, the holders can require us to redeem the debentures at 107% of the then -outstanding principal amount. The debentures are convertible into an aggregate of 833,333 shares of our common stock at the option of the holders at any time prior to maturity at December 31, 2006. The debentures bear interest at the rate of 7% payable quarterly. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, holders holding at least a majority of the then -outstanding principal amount of debentures may by written notice to us declare all debentures due and payable. Net proceeds to us from these sales were approximately \$10.0 million.

On May 7, 2002, we sold 1,125,000 shares of our common stock through a placement agent, Goldsmith & Harris Incorporated, to accredited investors in a private placement transaction. These shares were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act or Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC thereunder. The issuance was made without

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general solicitation or advertising. The purchasers were a limited number of knowledgeable, sophisticated investors with access to all relevant information necessary to evaluate the investment, and who represented to us that the shares were being acquired for investment for their own account. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, if we failed to file a registration statement covering the shares prior to 30 days after the closing date or if the registration statement had not been declared effective 120 days after the closing date or if the registration statement ceased to be effective prior to two years from the effective date of the registration statement, we would have to pay the purchasers liquidated damages in the amount of approximately \$100,000 per month. Net proceeds to us from these sales were \$12.5 million.

In connection with the acquisition of RPC in September 2001, we issued warrants to the former RPC shareholders to purchase an aggregate of 264,900 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$15.27. The warrants were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act. The issuance was made without general solicitation or advertising. The warrants were exercisable prior to September 19, 2003. If the fair market value of our common stock was less than \$25.27 on September 19, 2003, then each warrant holder had the right to receive, in exchange for the warrants, an amount equal to 8.25 Swiss Francs, which was equivalent to \$5.95 on September 19, 2003, multiplied by the total number of shares of common stock then underlying the warrants. On September 19, 2003, these warrants expired pursuant to their terms. On November 14, 2003, we entered into an agreement with the former warrant holders to pay them 2,185,426 Swiss Francs (equivalent to US\$1.6 million at November 14, 2003) in installments over a period ending September 19, 2005, with interest on the unpaid amount at the rate of 8% per annum.

On May 5, 2003, we sold 2,634,016 shares of our Series B Convertible Preferred Stock to accredited investors in a private placement transaction. These shares were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act or Regulation D promulgated by the SEC thereunder. The issuance was made without general solicitation or advertising. The purchasers were a limited number of knowledgeable, sophisticated investors with access to all relevant information necessary to evaluate the investment, and who represented to us that the shares were being acquired for investment. The preferred stock accrues dividends at 8% per share (subject to increase to 10%), which, along with rights upon liquidation, shall be paid in preference to any stock that ranks junior to the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock. Dividends are payable semi-annually, on the six-month and the twelve-month anniversary of the date of issuance. The dividends are cumulative to the extent not declared and paid by our Board of Directors. In addition, the preferred stock votes equally with our common stock and is convertible at any time at the option of the shareholders on a 1:1 basis into approximately 2,634,016 shares of common stock. The stock is redeemable at our option after the third anniversary date. We must redeem any shares of preferred stock outstanding on the tenth anniversary date. The redemption price is \$6.00 per share plus accrued and unpaid dividends. We covenanted to register the resale by the shareholders of the shares of common stock into which the shares of Series B Preferred Stock convert. If the registration statement is not

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declared effective by the SEC before the close of business on May 5, 2004, the dividend rate increases to 10% per share. Net proceeds to us from these sales were \$15.2 million.

In connection with his retention as our Chief Executive Officer and President and as a director of our company, on September 19, 2003, we granted Abraham N. Reichental 100,000 shares of our common stock outside of our existing stock incentive plans. These shares were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

In connection with his retention as our Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, on November 3, 2003, we granted Robert M. Grace, Jr. 10,000 shares of our common stock outside of our existing stock incentive plans. These shares were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

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In connection with his retention as our Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, on December 26, 2003, we granted Fred R. Jones 10,000 shares of our common stock outside of our existing stock incentive plans. These shares were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

From November 24, 2003 to December 11, 2003, we sold \$22.7 million principal amount of 6% convertible subordinated debentures to accredited investors in a private placement transaction. These debentures were issued in reliance on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act or Regulation D as promulgated by the SEC thereunder. The issuance was made without general solicitation or advertising. The purchasers were a limited number of knowledgeable, sophisticated investors with access to all relevant information necessary to evaluate the investment, and who represented to us that the shares were being acquired for their own account. The debentures are redeemable by us on or after the third anniversary of the closing date at a price equal to 100% of the then -outstanding principal amount of debentures together with all accrued and unpaid interest. If there is a change in control with respect to our company, the holders can require us to redeem the debentures at 100% of the then -outstanding principal amount. The debentures are convertible into an aggregate of 2,230,258 shares of our common stock at the option of the holders at any time prior to maturity at November 30, 2013. The debentures bear interest at the rate of 6% payable semiannually. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, holders holding at least a majority of the then -outstanding principal amount of debentures may by written notice to us declare all debentures due and payable. Net proceeds to us from these sales were approximately \$22.1 million.

Item 16. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following exhibits are filed herewith:

Number	Exhibit Title
The following exhibits are included as part of this filing and incorporated herein by this reference:	
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-B filed on August 16, 1993, and the amendment thereto, filed on Form 8-B/A on February 4, 1994.
3.2	Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation filed on May 23, 1995. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-2/A, filed on May 25, 1995.
3.3	Certificate of Designation of Rights, Preferences and Privileges of Preferred Stock. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on January 8, 1996.
3.4	Certificate of Designations of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on May 2, 2003. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 7, 2003.
3.5	Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 15, 2004.

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Number	Exhibit Title
3.6	Certificate of Elimination of Series A Preferred Stock filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on March 4, 2004. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.6 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 15, 2004.
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4.1*	1989 Employee and Director Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-B filed on August 16, 1993, and the amendment thereto, filed on Form 8-B/A on February 4, 1994.
4.2*	Form of Director Option Contract pursuant to the 1989 Employee and Director Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to Form 8-B filed on August 16, 1993, and the amendment thereto, filed on Form 8-B/A on February 4, 1994.
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- 10.2 Amendment No. 1 to Lease Agreement between 3D Systems, Inc. and Katell Valencia Associates, a California limited partnership, dated May 28, 1993. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Form 8-B filed on August 16, 1993.
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- 10.15 Debenture Purchase Agreement dated as of December 19, 2001, by and among Registrant and the purchasers listed on Schedule I thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002, filed on June 30, 2003.
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quarterly period ended September 27, 2002, filed on November 12, 2002.

- 10.19 Seventh Amendment to Reimbursement Agreement dated March 4, 2004, between Registrant and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 10, 2004.
- 10.20 Form of Securities Purchase Agreement. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 7, 2003.
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- 16.1 Letter, dated April 23, 2003, from Deloitte & Touche LLP to the Securities and Exchange Commission. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 16.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on April 23, 2003.
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Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

(b)

The following financial statement schedule is filed herewith:

Other financial statement schedules are omitted because the information called for is not required or is shown either in our consolidated financial statements or the notes thereto.

Item 17. Undertakings.

(a) The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes:

(1) To file, during any period in which offers or sale are being made, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement; to include any prospectus required by Section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933; to reflect in the prospectus any facts or events arising after the effective date of the registration statement (or the most recent post-effective amendment thereof) which, individually or in the aggregate, represent a fundamental change in the information in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in the amount of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in amount and price represent no more than a 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement; and to include any material information with respect to the plan of distribution not previously disclosed in the registration statement or any material change to such information in the registration statement;

(2) That, for the purpose of determining any liability under the Securities Act of 1933, each such post-effective amendment shall be deemed to be a new registration statement relating to the securities offered therein, and the offering of such securities at that time shall be deemed to be the initial *bona fide* offering thereof; and

(3) To remove from registration by means of a post-effective amendment any of the securities being registered which remain unsold at the termination of the offering.

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(b) Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the provisions described in Item 14 above, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this amendment to registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Valencia, State of California, on this 6th day of April, 2004.

3D SYSTEMS CORPORATION

*

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Abraham N. Reichental
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this amendment to registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Name	Title	Date
*		
Abraham N. Reichental	President and Director, Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	April 6, 2004
*		
Fred R. Jones	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	April 6, 2004
*		
G. Peter V. White	Vice President, Finance (Principal Accounting Officer)	April 6, 2004
*		
G. Walter Loewenbaum II	Chairman of the Board of Directors	April 6, 2004
*		
Miriam V. Gold	Director	April 6, 2004
*		
Charles W. Hull	Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Technology Officer	April 6, 2004
*		
Jim D. Kever	Director	April 6, 2004
*		
Kevin S. Moore	Director	April 6, 2004
*		
Richard C. Spalding	Director	April 6, 2004

*By: /s/ ROBERT M. GRACE. JR.

Robert M. Grace, Jr., Attorney-in-Fact

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Number	Exhibit Title
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The following exhibits are included as part of this filing and incorporated herein by this reference:

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Number	Exhibit Title
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-B filed on August 16, 1993, and the amendment thereto, filed on Form 8-B/A on February 4, 1994.
3.2	Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation filed on May 23, 1995. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-2/A, filed on May 25, 1995.
3.3	Certificate of Designation of Rights, Preferences and Privileges of Preferred Stock. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed on January 8, 1996.
3.4	Certificate of Designations of the Series B Convertible Preferred Stock, filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on May 2, 2003. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on May 7, 2003.
3.5	Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Registrant. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.5 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 15, 2004.
3.6	Certificate of Elimination of Series A Preferred Stock filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on March 4, 2004. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.6 of Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003, filed on March 15, 2004.
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Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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