

NANOMETRICS INC
Form 10-Q
August 10, 2011

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended July 2, 2011

OR

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 0-13470

NANOMETRICS INCORPORATED
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 94-2276314
(State or other jurisdiction of (I. R. S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)
1550 Buckeye Drive, Milpitas, CA 95035
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (408) 545-6000

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer S
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company £

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

As of August 3, 2011 there were 22,860,628 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value, issued and outstanding.

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FOR QUARTER ENDED JULY 2, 2011

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NANOMETRICS INCORPORATED
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	As of July 2, 2011	As of January 1, 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$91,685	\$66,460
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$162 and \$63, respectively	43,546	44,523
Inventories	45,708	43,168
Inventories - delivered systems	2,435	1,466
Prepaid expenses and other	6,367	2,986
Deferred income tax assets	9,912	9,644
Total current assets	199,653	168,247
Property, plant and equipment, net	37,349	35,186
Intangible assets, net	5,165	5,972
Deferred income tax assets, non-current	7,662	9,256
Other assets	1,139	1,235
Total assets	\$250,968	\$219,896
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$14,542	\$11,486
Accrued payroll and related expenses	7,680	8,813
Deferred revenue	4,767	4,063
Other current liabilities	7,529	7,293
Income taxes payable	—	250
Current portion of debt obligations	603	572
Total current liabilities	35,121	32,477
Deferred revenue, non-current	5,097	3,191
Other non-current liabilities	5,248	3,912
Debt obligations, net of current portion	9,151	9,467
Total liabilities	54,617	49,047
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value; 3,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 47,000 shares authorized; 22,701 and 22,315, respectively, issued and outstanding	23	22
Additional paid-in capital	228,286	225,755
Accumulated deficit	(35,403	) (57,000
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3,445	2,072
Total stockholders' equity	196,351	170,849
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$250,968	\$219,896
See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements		

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NANOMETRICS INCORPORATED
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010
Net revenues:				
Products	\$54,227	\$43,404	\$108,210	\$71,952
Service	10,145	7,431	18,305	16,048
Total net revenues	64,372	50,835	126,515	88,000
Costs of net revenues:				
Cost of products	23,334	18,408	45,981	30,884
Cost of service	4,934	4,421	9,275	8,563
Total costs of net revenues	28,268	22,829	55,256	39,447
Gross profit	36,104	28,006	71,259	48,553
Operating expenses:				
Research and development	5,779	4,931	11,267	9,501
Selling	6,997	5,372	13,696	10,089
General and administrative	5,442	4,357	10,941	8,938
Amortization of intangible assets	401	410	807	799
Asset impairment	—	44	—	388
Total operating expenses	18,619	15,114	36,711	29,715
Income from operations	17,485	12,892	34,548	18,838
Other income (expense)				
Interest income	65	27	105	48
Interest expense	(341)	(384)	(678)	(837)
Other, net	(470)	222	(983)	758
Total other income (expense), net	(746)	(135)	(1,556)	(31)
Income before income taxes	16,739	12,757	32,992	18,807
Provision for income taxes	5,652	1,190	11,395	1,314
Net income	\$11,087	\$11,567	\$21,597	\$17,493
Net income per share:				
Basic	\$0.49	\$0.53	\$0.95	\$0.81
Diluted	\$0.47	\$0.51	\$0.92	\$0.77
Shares used in per share calculation:				
Basic	22,709	21,672	22,637	21,605
Diluted	23,442	22,847	23,422	22,751

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

NANOMETRICS INCORPORATED
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$21,597	\$17,493

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Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:

Depreciation and amortization	2,910	3,006	
Asset impairment	—	388	
Stock-based compensation	1,777	2,131	
Excess tax benefit from equity awards	(1,519)) —	
Loss (gain) on disposal of fixed assets	3	(206))
Inventory write down	728	804	
Deferred income taxes	1,425	96	
Unrealized foreign exchange transaction (gain) loss	—	(523))
Changes in fair value of contingent payments to Zygo Corporation	391	443	
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	1,092	(11,857))
Inventories	(5,502)	) (3,796))
Inventories-delivered systems	(969)	) 1,167	
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(3,200)	) 106	
Accounts payable, accrued and other liabilities	2,010	5,490	
Deferred revenue	2,607	(2,306))
Income taxes payable	2,315	949	
Net cash provided by operations	25,665	13,385	
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Payments to Zygo Corporation related to acquisition	(191)	) (3,446))
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(1,746)	) (691))
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	—	492	
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,937)	) (3,645))
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Repayments of debt obligations	(282)	) (200))
Proceeds from sale of shares under employee stock plans	3,539	1,834	
Stock offering costs	—	(28))
Excess tax benefit from equity awards	1,519	—	
Taxes paid on net issuance of stock awards	(46)	) (166))
Repurchases of common stock	(4,257)) —	
Net cash provided by financing activities	473	1,440	
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,024	197	
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	25,225	11,377	
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	66,460	43,526	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$91,685	\$54,903	
See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements			

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NANOMETRICS INCORPORATED

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 1. Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation

Nature of Business – Nanometrics Incorporated and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (collectively, “Nanometrics” or the “Company”) is a leading provider of advanced, high-performance process control metrology systems used primarily in the fabrication of semiconductors, high-brightness LEDs, data storage devices and solar photovoltaics. Nanometrics' automated and integrated metrology systems measure critical dimensions, device structures, overlay registration, topography and various thin film properties, including film thickness as well as optical, electrical and material properties. The Company's process control solutions are deployed throughout the fabrication process, from front-end-of-line substrate manufacturing, to high-volume production of semiconductors and other devices, to advanced wafer-scale packaging applications. Nanometrics' systems enable device manufacturers to improve yields, increase productivity and lower their manufacturing costs.

Nanometrics was incorporated in California in 1975, and reincorporated in Delaware in 2006. Nanometrics has been publicly traded since 1984 (NASDAQ: NANO). The Company has been a pioneer and innovator in the field of optical metrology. Nanometrics has an extensive installed base of over 6,500 systems in over 150 production factories worldwide. The Company's major customers and original equipment manufacturer (“OEM”) partners include Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd., Intel Corporation, Hynix Semiconductor, Inc., Applied Materials, Inc., IM Flash Technologies, Toshiba Corporation, Western Digital Corporation, Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company Limited, and Inotera Memories, Inc.

Basis of Presentation - The accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements (“financial statements”) of the Company have been prepared on a consistent basis with the consolidated financial statements as of January 1, 2011 and include all adjustments, necessary to fairly present the information set forth therein (which include only normal recurring adjustments). All significant inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) for interim periods in accordance with S-X Article 10, and, therefore, omit certain information and footnote disclosure necessary to present the statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The operating results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that may be expected for the entire year. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended January 1, 2011, which were included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 14, 2011.

Fiscal Period – Nanometrics uses a 52/53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday nearest to December 31. All references to the quarter refer to Nanometrics' fiscal quarter. The fiscal quarters presented herein include 13 weeks.

Reclassification – Certain 2010 amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

Use of Estimates – The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. Estimates are used for, but not limited to, the provision for doubtful accounts, the provision for excess, obsolete, or slow moving inventories, valuation of intangible assets and long-lived assets, useful lives, warranty reserves, income taxes, valuation of stock-based compensation, and contingencies.

Revenue Recognition - The Company derives revenue from the sale of process control metrology systems (“product revenue”) as well as spare part sales, billable service, service contracts, and upgrades (together “service revenue”). Upgrades are a group of parts and/or software that change the existing configuration of a product and are included in service revenue. They are distinguished from product revenue, which consists of complete, automated process control metrology systems (the “system(s)”). Nanometrics' systems consist of hardware and software components that function together to deliver the essential functionality of the system. Arrangements for sales of systems often include defined

customer-specified acceptance criteria.

In summary, the Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, the seller's price is fixed or determinable, and collectability is reasonably assured.

For product sales to existing customers, revenue recognition occurs at the time title and risk of loss transfer to the customer, which usually occurs upon shipment from the Company's manufacturing location if it can be reliably demonstrated that the product has successfully met the defined customer specified acceptance criteria and all other recognition criteria has been met. For initial sales where the Company has not previously met the defined customer specified acceptance criteria, product revenues are recognized upon the earlier of receipt of written customer acceptance or expiration of the contractual acceptance period. In Japan, where contractual terms with the customer specify risk of loss and title transfers upon customer acceptance, revenue is recognized upon receipt of written customer acceptance, provided that all other recognition criteria have been met.

The Company warrants its products against defects in manufacturing. Upon recognition of product revenue, a liability is recorded for anticipated warranty costs. On occasion, customers request a warranty period longer than the Company's standard warranty. In those instances where extended warranty services are separately quoted to the customer, the associated revenue is deferred and recognized as service revenue ratably over the term of the contract. The portion of service contracts and extended warranty services agreements that are uncompleted at the end of any reporting period are included in deferred revenue.

As part of its customer services, the Company sells software that is considered to be an upgrade to a customer's existing systems. These standalone software upgrades are not essential to the tangible product's functionality and are accounted for under software revenue recognition rules which require vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE") of fair value to allocate revenue in a multiple element arrangement. Revenue from upgrades is recognized when the upgrades are delivered to the customer, provided that all other recognition criteria have been met.

Revenue related to spare parts is recognized upon shipment. Revenue related to billable services is recognized as the services are performed. Service contracts may be purchased by the customer during or after the warranty period and revenue is recognized ratably over the service contract period.

Frequently, the Company delivers products and various services in a single transaction. The Company's deliverables consist of tools, installation, upgrades, billable services, spare parts, and service contracts. The Company's typical multi-element arrangements include a sale of one or multiple tools that include installation and standard warranty. Other arrangements consist of a sale of tools bundled with service elements or it includes delivery of different types of services. The Company's tools, upgrades, and spare parts are delivered to customers within a period of up to 6 months from order date. Installation is usually performed right after delivery of the tool. Billable services are billed on a time and materials basis and performed as requested by customers. Under service contract arrangements, services are provided as needed over the fixed arrangement term, such terms can be up to 12 months. The Company does not grant its customers a general right of return or any refund terms and imposes a penalty on orders canceled prior to the scheduled shipment date.

On January 2, 2011, the Company adopted the new accounting guidance for arrangements with software elements and/or multiple deliverables. The amended guidance for multiple deliverable arrangements did not change the units of accounting for the Company's revenue transactions, and most products and services qualify as separate units of accounting. The new guidance established a hierarchy of evidence to determine the standalone selling price of a deliverable based on vendor specific objective evidence ("VSOE"), third party evidence ("TPE"), or best estimated selling price.

The Company regularly evaluates its revenue arrangements to identify deliverables and to determine whether these deliverables are separable into multiple units of accounting. In accordance with the new guidance, the Company allocates the arrangement consideration among the deliverables based on relative selling price. The company has established VSOE for some of its products and services when a substantial majority of selling prices falls within a narrow range when sold separately. For deliverables with no established VSOE, the company uses best estimated selling price to determine standalone selling price for such deliverable. The Company does not use TPE to determine standalone selling price since this information is not widely available in the market as our products contain a significant element of proprietary technology and the solutions offered differ substantially from our competitors. The Company has established a process for developing estimated selling prices, which incorporates historical selling prices, the effect of market conditions, gross margin objectives, pricing practices, as well as entity-specific factors. The Company monitors and evaluates estimated selling price on a regular basis to ensure that changes in circumstances are accounted for in a timely manner. The adoption of the new accounting standards did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

When certain elements in multiple-element arrangements are not delivered or accepted at the end of a reporting period, the relative selling prices of undelivered elements are deferred until these elements are delivered and/or accepted. If deliverables cannot be accounted for as separate units of accounting, the entire arrangement is accounted for as a single unit of accounting and revenue is deferred until all elements are delivered and all revenue recognition requirements are met.

Foreign Currency Translation – The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated from their respective local functional currencies at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and income and expense accounts are translated at average exchange rates during the reporting period. Resulting translation adjustments are reflected in “accumulated other comprehensive income” as a component of stockholders’ equity. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are reflected in “Other Income” in the condensed consolidated statements of operations in the quarter incurred and consist of a \$0.4 million loss and \$0.1 million loss for the three month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010, respectively, and a \$0.8 million loss and \$0.5 million gain for the six month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010, respectively.

Note 2. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2011-05, Comprehensive Income: Presentation of Comprehensive Income (ASU 2011-05), which provides amendments to FASB Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 220, Comprehensive Income. The objective of ASU 2011-05 is to require an entity to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. ASU 2011-05 eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity. ASU 2011-05 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and should be applied retrospectively. Adoption of the standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 820) - Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs (ASU 2011-04), which is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2011. This guidance amends certain accounting and disclosure requirements related to fair value measurements. The Company is currently evaluating ASU 2011-04 and has not yet determined the impact the adoption will have on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-29, Business Combinations (ASC Topic 805): Disclosure of Supplementary Pro Forma Information for Business Combinations - a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force, (ASU 2010-29), which clarifies existing disclosure requirements for public entities with business combinations that occur in the current reporting period. The ASU stipulates that if an entity is presenting comparative financial statements, revenue and earnings of the combined entity should be disclosed as though the business combinations that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparative prior annual reporting period. The ASU also expands the supplemental pro forma disclosures required by ASC Topic 805 to include a description of

the nature and amount of material, nonrecurring pro forma adjustments directly attributable to the business combination included in the reported pro forma revenue and earnings. This guidance is effective prospectively for business combinations with acquisition dates on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2010. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of the standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements, which amends ASC 820 to add two new disclosures: (1) transfers in and out of Level 1 and 2 measurements and reasons for the transfers, and (2) a gross presentation of activity within the Level 3 roll forward. The ASU also includes clarifications to existing disclosure requirements on the level of disaggregation and disclosures regarding inputs and valuation techniques. The ASU is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009, except for the separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements in the roll forward of activity in Level 3 fair value measurements. Those disclosures are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2010, and for interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of the disclosure requirements included in this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

In September 2009, the FASB ratified ASU 2009-13, previously Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 08-1, Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables (ASC 605-25) which provides principles and application guidance on whether multiple deliverables exist, how the arrangement should be separated, and how the consideration should be allocated. It also requires an entity to allocate revenue in an arrangement using estimated selling prices of deliverables if a vendor does not have vendor-specific objective evidence or third-party evidence of the selling price. The guidance eliminates the use of the residual method, requires entities to allocate revenue using relative pricing and significantly expands the disclosure requirements for multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements.

The new standard is currently effective, refer to Note 1 for a summary of the accounting impact.

Also in September 2009, the FASB ratified ASU 2009-14 (previously EITF Issue No. 09-3, Certain Revenue Arrangement That Include Software Elements). ASU 2009-14 modifies the scope of software revenue recognition to remove tangible products from the scope of the software revenue guidance if the products contain both software and non-software components that function together to deliver a product's essential functionality, and provides guidance on determining whether software deliverables in an arrangement that includes a tangible product are within the scope of the software revenue guidance.

The adoption of the amended guidance included in this pronouncement did not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Note 3. Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The standard assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability occurs in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability and establishes that the fair value of an asset or liability shall be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The Company determines the fair values of its financial instruments based on the fair value hierarchy established in ASC 820, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The classification of a financial asset or liability within the hierarchy is based upon the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The fair value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Inputs other than Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly through market corroboration, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 — Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities. Such unobservable inputs include an estimated discount rate used in our discounted present value analysis of future cash flows, which reflects our estimate of debt with similar terms in the current credit markets. As there is currently minimal activity in such markets, the actual rate could be materially different.

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The following table presents the Company's fair value measurements that are measured at the estimated fair value, on a recurring basis, categorized in accordance with the fair value hierarchy (in thousands):

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
As of July 2, 2011				
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	\$11,884	\$—	\$—	\$11,884
Money market account	79,801	—	—	79,801
Total cash and cash equivalents	91,685	—	—	91,685
Total financial assets	\$91,685	\$—	\$—	\$91,685
Fair value of contingent payments to Zygo Corporation	\$—	\$—	\$2,852	\$2,852
Total financial liabilities	\$—	\$—	\$2,852	\$2,852
As of January 1, 2011				
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	\$14,750	\$—	\$—	\$14,750
Money market account	51,710	—	—	51,710
Total cash and cash equivalents	66,460	—	—	66,460
Total financial assets	\$66,460	\$—	\$—	\$66,460
Fair value of contingent payments to Zygo Corporation	\$—	\$—	\$2,652	\$2,652
Total financial liabilities	\$—	\$—	\$2,652	\$2,652

Changes in the Company's Level 3 liabilities were as follows (in thousands):

Fair value of Level 3 liability at January 2, 2010	Level 3	
Payments made to Zygo Corporation	\$5,688	
Change in fair value included in earnings	(3,503))
Fair value of Level 3 liability at January 1, 2011	467	
Payments made to Zygo Corporation	2,652	
Changes in fair value included in earnings	(191))
Fair value of Level 3 liability at July 2, 2011	391	
	\$2,852	

Note 4. Accounts Receivable

The Company maintains arrangements under which eligible accounts receivable in Japan are sold without recourse to unrelated third-party financial institutions. These receivables were not included in the consolidated balance sheet as the criteria for sale treatment had been met. After a transfer of financial assets, an entity stops recognizing the financial assets when control has been surrendered. The agreement met the criteria of a true sale of these assets since

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the acquiring party retained the title to these receivables and had assumed the risk that the receivables will be collectible. The Company pays administrative fees as well as interest ranging from 1.323% to 1.475% based on the anticipated length of time between the date the sale is consummated and the expected collection date of the receivables sold. The Company sold \$4.7 million and \$1.3 million of receivables, respectively, during the three month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010, and sold \$7.9 million and \$2.0 million of receivables, respectively, during the six month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010. There were no material gains or losses on the sale of such receivables. There were no amounts due from such third party financial institutions at July 2, 2011 and January 1, 2011.

Note 5. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of standard cost (which approximates actual cost on a first-in, first-out basis), or market. Inventories consist of the following (in thousands):

	July 2, 2011	January 1, 2011
Raw materials and sub-assemblies	\$20,450	\$22,352
Work in process	13,153	10,295
Finished goods	12,105	10,521
Total inventories	\$45,708	\$43,168

Total amortization expense for demonstration tools for the three month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010 was \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, and for the six month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010 was \$0.8 million and \$0.6 million, respectively.

The Company reflects the cost of systems that were invoiced upon shipment but deferred for revenue recognition purposes separate from its inventory held for sale as "Inventories—delivered systems" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Note 6. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	July 2, 2011	January 1, 2011
Land	\$15,573	\$15,570
Building and improvements	19,057	18,829
Machinery and equipment	13,689	11,432
Furniture and fixtures	2,220	2,161
Capital in progress	3,653	2,669
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	54,192	50,661
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(16,843)	(15,475)
Total property, plant and equipment, net	\$37,349	\$35,186

Total depreciation and amortization expense for the three month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010 was \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, and for the six month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010 was \$1.3 million and \$1.6 million, respectively.

Note 7. Intangible Assets

Finite-lived intangible assets are recorded at cost, less accumulated amortization. Finite-lived intangible assets as of July 2, 2011 and January 1, 2011 consist of the following (in thousands):

Adjusted cost as of	Accumulated amortization as of	Net carrying amount as of
July 2, 2011	July 2, 2011	July 2, 2011

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Developed technology	\$8,681	\$(5,226)) \$3,455
Customer relationships	8,521	(7,735)) 786
Brand names	1,927	(1,448)	) 479
Patented technology	2,252	(1,823)	) 429
Trademark	80	(64)	) 16
Total	\$21,461	\$(16,296)	) \$5,165

	Adjusted cost as of	Accumulated amortization as of	Net carrying amount as of
	January 1, 2011	January 1, 2011	January 1, 2011
Developed technology	\$8,681	\$(4,794)	) \$3,887
Customer relationships	8,521	(7,469)	) 1,052
Brand names	1,927	(1,376)	) 551
Patented technology	2,252	(1,790)	) 462
Trademark	80	(60)	) 20
Total	\$21,461	\$(15,489)	) \$5,972

The amortization of finite-lived intangibles is computed using the straight-line method except for customer relationships which are computed using an accelerated method. Estimated lives of finite-lived intangibles range from two to ten years. Total amortization expense for both the three month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010 was \$0.4 million, and for both the six month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010 was \$0.8 million.

The estimated future amortization expense as of July 2, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal Years	
2011 (remaining six months)	\$620
2012	1,249
2013	1,091
2014	732
2015	660
2016	387
Thereafter	426
Total amortization	\$5,165

Note 8. Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	July 2, 2011	January 1, 2011
Accrued warranty (Note 13)	\$4,242	\$3,129
Accrued professional services	904	722
Customer deposits	—	397
Fair value of contingent payments to Zygo Corporation related to acquisition (Note 3)	678	750
Other	1,705	2,295
Total other current liabilities	\$7,529	\$7,293

Note 9. Line of Credit and Debt Obligations

Debt obligations consist of the following (in thousands):

	July 2, 2011	January 1, 2011
Debt Obligations		

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Milpitas building mortgage	\$9,754	\$10,039
Current portion of debt obligations	(603) (572
Long-term debt obligations	\$9,151	\$9,467

In February 2007, the Company entered into a two-year agreement for a revolving line of credit facility with a maximum principal amount of \$15.0 million. On April 30, 2009, the Company re-negotiated this credit facility to extend the maturity date of the facility by an additional two years, to April 30, 2011. On June 15, 2009, the Company amended the financial covenants governing the credit facility to reduce the net tangible net worth requirements, effective as of June 27, 2009. On April 13, 2010, the Company amended the credit facility to (i) increase the maximum principal amount available thereunder from \$15.0 million to \$20.0 million, (ii) extend the maturity date of such facility by one year to April 30, 2012, and (iii) decrease the unused revolving line commitment fee from 0.25% per annum to 0.1875% per annum.

The instrument governing the facility includes certain financial covenants regarding tangible net worth. The revolving line of credit agreement includes a provision for the issuance of commercial or standby letters of credit by the bank on behalf of the Company. The value of all letters of credit outstanding reduces the total line of credit available. The revolving line of credit is collateralized by a blanket lien on all of the Company's domestic assets excluding intellectual property and real estate. The minimum borrowing interest rate is 5.75% per annum. Borrowing is limited to the lesser of (a) \$7.5 million plus the borrowing base, or (b) \$20.0 million. The borrowing base available as of July 2, 2011 was \$19.1 million, the lesser of \$7.5 million plus the borrowing base or \$20.0 million. As of July 2, 2011, the Company was not in breach of any restrictive covenants in connection with this line of credit. There are no outstanding amounts drawn on this facility as of July 2, 2011. Although management has no current plans to request advances under this credit facility, the Company may use the proceeds of any future borrowing for general corporate purposes, future acquisitions or expansion of the Company's business.

In July 2008, the Company entered into a mortgage agreement with General Electric Commercial Finance ("GE") pursuant to which it borrowed \$13.5 million. The mortgage initially bears interest at the rate of 7.18% per annum, which rate will be reset after five years to 3.03% over the then weekly average yield of five-year U.S. Dollar Interest Rate Swaps as published by the Federal Reserve. Monthly principal and interest payments are based on a twenty year amortization for the first sixty months and fifteen year amortization thereafter. The remaining principal balance of the mortgage and any accrued but unpaid interest will be due on August 1, 2018. The mortgage is secured, in part, by a lien on and security interest in the building and land comprising the Company's principal offices in Milpitas, California. GE subsequently sold the mortgage on March 31, 2011 to Sterling Savings Bank, however, no changes were made to the terms of the original loan agreement with GE as a result of the sale.

According to the terms of the loan agreement, the Company can make annual pre-payments of up to 20% of the outstanding principal balance without incurring any penalty. On July 26, 2011, the Company prepaid \$1,950,000, representing 20% of the outstanding balance.

At July 2, 2011, future annual maturities of all debt obligations were as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal years	
2011 (remaining six months)	\$535
2012	1,283
2013	1,126
2014	811
2015	811
Thereafter	8,497
Total obligations	13,063
(less) Interest	(3,309
Total loan amount	\$9,754

Based on the interest rates for similar debt instruments issued by other entities with credit ratings comparable to the Company's, the estimated fair value of the debt as of July 2, 2011 and January 1, 2011 was \$10.0 million and \$9.9 million, respectively.

Note 10. Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted average common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share gives effect to all potentially dilutive common shares outstanding during the period, including contingently issuable shares and certain stock options, calculated using the treasury stock method. A reconciliation of the share denominator of the basic and diluted net income per share computations is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010
Weighted average common shares outstanding used in basic net income per share calculation	22,709	21,672	22,637	21,605
Potential dilutive common stock equivalents, using treasury stock method	733	1,175	785	1,146
Shares used in diluted net income per share computation	23,442	22,847	23,422	22,751

For the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010, the Company had securities outstanding which could potentially dilute basic earnings per share in the future, which were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share in the periods presented as their impact would have been anti-dilutive. Weighted average common share equivalents, consisting of stock options excluded from the calculation of diluted net loss per share were 0.7 million and 0.5 million, respectively, for the three and six month period ended July 2, 2011, respectively, and 0.7 million and 0.8 million in the three and six month period ended July 3, 2010, respectively.

Note 11. Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to the Company's employees and directors pursuant to the employee stock option and employee stock purchase plans by function were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010
Cost of products	\$28	\$34	\$66	\$59
Cost of service	43	58	95	105
Research and development	221	147	368	252
Selling	311	154	526	247
General and administrative	352	809	722	1,468
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$955	\$1,202	\$1,777	\$2,131

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model and the assumptions noted in the following table. The expected term of options granted was calculated using the simplified method. The risk-free rate is based on the U.S. Treasury rates in effect during the corresponding period of grant. The expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of Nanometrics' stock price. The dividend yield reflects that the Company has not paid any cash dividends since inception and does not intend to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. The assumptions in the following table do not include the assumptions used in the Option Exchange Program as disclosed in Note 5 of the Company's 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on March 14, 2011.

Stock Options	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010

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Expected life	4.5 years		4.5 years		4.5 years		4.5 years	
Volatility	77.49	%	73.10	%	76.97	%	73.30	%
Risk free interest rate	1.84	%	2.38	%	2.00	%	2.36	%
Dividends	—		—		—		—	
Employee Stock Purchase Plan								
Expected life	0.5 years		0.5 years		0.5 years		0.5 years	
Volatility	68.27	%	67.43	%	76.20	%	80.34	%
Risk free interest rate	0.21	%	0.22	%	0.20	%	0.20	%
Dividends	—		—		—		—	

The weighted average fair value per share of the stock options awarded in the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011 was \$9.42 and \$9.98, respectively, based on the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the grant dates. The weighted average fair value per share of the stock options awarded in the three and six month periods ended July 3, 2010 was \$6.06 for both periods, based on the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the grant dates.

A summary of activity under the Company's stock option plans during the quarter ended July 2, 2011 is as follows:

	Number of Shares Outstanding (Options)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in Thousands)
Options				
Outstanding at January 1, 2011	2,763,686	\$7.43	5.20	\$15,308
Exercised	(607,119)	6.35		
Granted	562,447			
Cancelled	(125,321)			
Outstanding at July 2, 2011	2,593,693	\$9.60	5.21	\$27,012
Exercisable at July 2, 2011	1,191,186	\$7.24	4.37	\$15,200

During the six month period ended July 2, 2011, the Company granted 24,292 Restricted Stock Units ("RSUs"), which vest between one and four years after the vesting commencement date identified in the applicable grant document. As of July 2, 2011, there were 66,621 RSUs outstanding.

The aggregate intrinsic value in the preceding table represents the total pretax intrinsic value, based on the Company's closing stock price of \$20.01 as of July 1, 2011, which would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011 was \$3.9 million and \$8.3 million, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the three and six month periods ended July 3, 2010 was \$1.1 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

Note 12. Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company's comprehensive income (loss) was as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010
Net income	\$11,087	\$11,567	\$21,597	\$17,493
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	1,039	58	1,373	(565)
Total comprehensive income	\$12,126	\$11,625	\$22,970	\$16,928

All of the accumulated other comprehensive income reflected as a separate component of stockholders' equity consists of accumulated foreign currency translation adjustments for all periods presented.

Note 13. Warranties

Product Warranty – The Company sells the majority of its products with a 12-month repair or replacement warranty from the date of acceptance. The Company provides an accrual for estimated future warranty costs based upon the historical relationship of warranty costs to the cost of products sold. The estimated future warranty obligations related to product sales are recorded in the period in which the related revenue is recognized. The estimated future warranty obligations are affected by the warranty periods, sales volumes, product failure rates, material usage, and labor and replacement costs incurred in correcting a product failure. If actual product failure rates, material usage, labor or replacement costs differ from the Company's estimates, revisions to the estimated warranty obligations would be required. The warranty accrual represents the best estimate of the amount necessary to settle future and existing claims on products sold as of the balance sheet date. The Company periodically assesses the adequacy of its reported warranty reserve and adjusts such amounts in accordance with changes in these factors. Components of the warranty accrual, which were included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets with other current liabilities, were as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010
Balance as of beginning of period	\$3,725	\$1,707	\$3,129	\$1,200
Actual warranty costs incurred	(1,562)	(638)	(3,250)	(1,098)
Accruals for warranties issued during the period	1,291	1,455	2,537	2,435
Aggregate changes in liability relating to pre-existing warranties	788	(31)	1,826	(44)
Balance as of end of period	\$4,242	\$2,493	\$4,242	\$2,493

Note 14. Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under the provisions of ASC 740, Accounting for Income Taxes. The Company's effective tax rate for the three month period ended July 2, 2011 of approximately 34% is based on the Company's estimated annual effective tax rate of approximately 34% adjusted for discrete items of \$0.1 million in the period. The Company's income tax provision for the three month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010 was \$5.7 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. The Company's income tax provision for the six month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010 was \$11.4 million and \$1.3 million, respectively.

The effective income tax rate for the six month period ended July 2, 2011 was substantially similar to the statutory United States federal income tax rate of 35% primarily due to state income taxes and subpart F income, which were offset by the domestic manufacturing deduction and federal income tax rates in excess of foreign tax rates. The effective tax rate for the six month period ended July 3, 2010 was different from the statutory United States federal income tax rate of 35% primarily due to foreign non-deductible share-based compensation expense, state income taxes, foreign tax withholding, and subpart F income which were offset by change in valuation allowance, recording a benefit for the alternative minimum tax and net operating loss carrybacks, and federal income tax rates in excess of foreign tax rate.

As of July 2, 2011, the Company continued to have a valuation allowance against certain non-US net deferred tax assets as a result of uncertainties regarding the realization of the asset balance due to cumulative losses and uncertainty of future taxable income in those jurisdictions. In the event that the Company determines that the deferred tax assets are realizable, an adjustment to the valuation allowance may adjust the effective tax rate in the period such determination is made.

The Company is subject to taxation in the United States and various states including California, and foreign jurisdictions including South Korea, Japan and the United Kingdom. Due to tax attribute carry-forwards, the Company is subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for all tax years, beginning from the 2004 tax year.

The Company is also subject to examination in various states and foreign jurisdictions for all tax years beginning from the 2004 tax year. The Company accrues interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in its provision for income taxes. The total amount of accrued penalties and interest is not material for the six months ended July 2, 2011. The Company believes it may recognize up to \$0.5 million of its existing unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months as a result of the lapse of the applicable statutes of limitations.

Note 15. Commitments and Contingencies

In August 2005, KLA-Tencor Corporation (“KLA”) filed a complaint against the Company in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint alleges that certain of the Company's products infringe two of KLA's patents. On January 30, 2006, KLA added a third patent to its complaint. The complaint seeks a preliminary and permanent injunction against the sale of these products as well as the recovery of monetary damages and attorneys' fees. As part of its defense, the Company has filed requests for re-examination of the allegedly infringed KLA patents with the United States Patent & Trademark Office (“PTO”). That is, the Company has requested that the PTO review the KLA patents to determine whether or not the patents should remain enforceable as written.

In March 2006, the Court stayed the patent litigation case until the re-examinations are completed. On November 4, 2008, the PTO issued an Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate (indicating completion of the reexamination process) on one of the three patents-in-suit. On December 8, 2009, the PTO issued an Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate for another of the KLA patents-in-suit. On September 21, 2009, while the reexamination of the third patent-in-suit was still pending, the Company filed

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NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

a second request for re-examination relating to the third patent. On March 30, 2010, the PTO issued an Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate as to the first reexamination of the third patent. The second reexamination of the third patent remains pending. On July 22, 2011, the PTO issued a Notice of Intent to issue Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate in the second reexamination of the third patent. The litigation remains stayed. In all four of the reexamination proceedings, the PTO has issued Office Actions rejecting numerous claims of KLA's patents and KLA has amended the claims in response. The Company believes that it has meritorious defenses to the claims, and plans to vigorously defend itself in these lawsuits. However, since the outcome of these lawsuits cannot be reasonably predicted, the range of contingent losses, if any, cannot be estimated, and accordingly, no amounts have been accrued.

On August 3, 2011, the Company filed a complaint against KLA in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. The complaint alleges that several of KLA's overlay metrology products infringe two of the Company's patents. The complaint seeks injunctive relief against KLA's sale of these products as well as a recovery of monetary damages and attorney's fees from KLA.

Intellectual Property Indemnification Obligations – The Company will, from time to time, in the normal course of business, agree to indemnify certain customers against third party claims that Nanometrics' products, when used for their intended purpose(s), infringe the intellectual property rights of such third parties or other claims made against the customer with whom it enters into contractual relationships. It is not possible to determine the maximum potential amount of liability under these indemnification obligations due to the limited history of prior indemnification claims and the unique facts and circumstances that are likely to be involved in each particular claim. Historically, the Company has not made payments under these obligations and believes that the estimated fair value of these agreements is immaterial. Accordingly, no liabilities have been recorded for these obligations in the accompanying unaudited consolidated balance sheets as of July 2, 2011 and January 1, 2011.

Note 16. Geographic and Significant Customer Information

The Company has one operating segment, which is the sale, design, manufacture, marketing and support of thin film, optical critical dimension and overlay dimension metrology systems. The following table summarizes total net revenues (based on the deployments and service location of the systems) and long-lived assets (excluding intangible assets) attributed to significant countries (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010
Total net revenues:				
South Korea	\$22,474	\$11,165	\$47,617	\$27,310
United States	8,673	21,472	17,441	34,404
Europe	9,162	1,111	23,727	1,867
Japan	8,371	6,838	16,261	9,778
China	7,566	4,938	9,409	6,934
Taiwan	4,976	4,928	6,781	6,515
Singapore	3,076	333	3,975	690
All other	74	50	1,304	502
Total net revenues	\$64,372	\$50,835	\$126,515	\$88,000

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NANOMETRICS INCORPORATED

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

(Unaudited)

	July 2, 2011	January 1, 2011
Long lived assets		
United States	\$35,542	\$33,377
South Korea	1,066	1,229
Europe	861	915
Japan	479	518
Taiwan	54	60
China	42	28
Singapore	306	161
All Other	138	133
Total long lived assets	\$38,488	\$36,421

The following customers accounted for 10% or more of total accounts receivable:

	July 2, 2011	January 1, 2011	
Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd.	16.4	% 19.2	%
Hynix Semiconductor, Inc.	26.9	% ***	

*** The customer accounted for less than 10% of accounts receivable on that date.

The following customers accounted for 10% or more of total revenue:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended		
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	
Intel Corporation	12.8	% 22.5	% 20.6	% 22.7	%
Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd.	25.6	% 16.8	% 26.5	% 25.9	%
Hynix Semiconductor, Inc.	18.1	% 19.8	% 15.0	% 15.4	%

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. The statements contained in this document that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, including, without limitation, statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions or strategies regarding our business in future periods. We may identify these statements by the use of words such as "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "might," "plan," "potential," "predict," "project," "should," "will," "would" and other similar expressions. All forward-looking statements included in this document are based on information available to us on the date hereof, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements, except as may otherwise be required by law.

Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain risk factors, including those referenced in Part II Item 1A "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this document. In evaluating our business, investors should carefully consider these factors in addition to the other information set forth in this document. The occurrence of the events described in the risk factors and elsewhere in this report as well as other risks and uncertainties could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. While management believes that the discussion and analysis in this report is adequate for a fair presentation of the information presented, we recommend that you read this discussion and analysis in conjunction with the (i) audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2011 which were included in our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on March 14, 2011, and (ii) our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The semiconductor industry is cyclical in nature and historically has experienced periodic downturns and upturns. Today's leading indicators of changes in customer investment patterns may not be any more reliable than in prior years. Demand for our equipment can vary significantly from period to period as a result of various factors, requirements, and our ability to develop, acquire, and market competitive products. For these and other reasons, our current results of operations may not necessarily be indicative of future operating results.

Overview

Nanometrics is a leading provider of high-performance process control metrology systems used primarily in the fabrication of semiconductors, high-brightness LEDs ("HB-LED"), data storage devices and solar photovoltaics ("PV"). Nanometrics' automated and integrated metrology systems measure critical dimensions, device structures, overlay registration, topography and various thin film properties, including film thickness as well as optical, electrical and material properties. Our process control solutions are deployed throughout the fabrication process; from front-end-of-line substrate manufacturing, to high-volume production of semiconductors and other devices, to advanced wafer-scale packaging applications. Nanometrics' systems enable device manufacturers to improve yields, increase productivity and lower their manufacturing costs. Our systems are categorized as:

Automated Metrology. Our automated metrology systems are made up of manual, semi-automated and fully automated metrology systems which are employed in high-volume and low-volume production environments. The 1) automated metrology systems incorporate automated material handling interface options for a variety of fabrication automation environments and implement multiple measurement technologies including film measurement, overlay, topography and optical critical dimension (OCD) for a broad range of substrate sizes and applications.

Integrated Systems. Our integrated metrology systems are installed inside wafer processing equipment to provide 2) near real-time measurements for improving process control and increasing throughput. Our integrated metrology systems are sold directly to customers and through our OEM channels.

Materials Characterization. Our materials characterization products include systems that are used to monitor the physical, optical, electrical and material characteristics of HB-LED, compound semiconductor, including 3) composition, crystal structure, layer thickness, dopant concentration, contamination and electron mobility. Tabletop systems are used to manually or semi-automatically measure thin films in engineering and low-volume production environments.

Our Business

We are continually working to strengthen our competitive position by developing new technologies and products in our market segment. We have expanded our product offerings to address growing applications within the semiconductor manufacturing industry. We have:

- Introduced new products in every core product line and primary market served;
- Restructured our business and practices for operational and earnings leverage;

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Diversified our product line and served markets through acquisitions, such as the 2006 acquisition of Accent Optical Technologies, Inc.; the 2008 acquisition of Tevet Process Control Technologies (“Tevet”), an integrated metrology supplier serving both semiconductor and solar PV industries; and the acquisition of the Unifire™ product line from Zygo Corporation in June 2009;

Continued development of new integrated measurement technologies for advanced fabrication processes; and Researched innovative applications of existing technology to new market opportunities within the solar PV, HB-LED, and data storage industries.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of our financial statements conforms to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, which requires management to make estimates and judgments in applying our accounting policies that have an important impact on our reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and related disclosures at the date of our financial statements. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates including those related to bad debts, inventory valuations, warranty obligations and income taxes. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be 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 management’s estimates. There have been no significant changes to our critical accounting policies discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2011.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 of the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of recent accounting pronouncements, including the respective dates of adoption and effects on results of operations and financial condition.

Results of Operations

Three and Six month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010

Total net revenues - Our net revenues were comprised of the following categories (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended					
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	Changes In Amount	%	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	Changes In Amount	%		
Automated Metrology	\$38,322	\$32,055	\$6,267	19.6	%	\$78,112	\$55,833	\$22,279	39.9	%
Integrated Systems	6,882	4,566	2,316	50.7	%	12,744	4,903	7,841	159.9	%
Material Characterization	9,023	6,783	2,240	33.0	%	17,354	11,216	6,138	54.7	%
Total Product Revenue	54,227	43,404	10,823	24.9	%	108,210	71,952	36,258	50.4	%
Service revenue	10,145	7,431	2,714	36.5	%	18,305	16,048	2,257	14.1	%
Total Net Revenues	\$64,372	\$50,835	\$13,537	26.6	%	\$126,515	\$88,000	\$38,515	43.8	%

For the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011, product revenue increased by \$10.8 million and \$36.3 million, respectively, reflecting continuing sales increases across all of our product categories. Net revenues from automated metrology increased by \$6.3 million and \$22.3 million, respectively, from the comparable periods in 2010. These increases were primarily driven by increased sales of tools due to increased demand from our customers, associated with the expansion of their semiconductor fabrication plants. Net revenues from our integrated systems increased by \$2.3 million and \$7.8 million, respectively, from the comparable periods in 2010, primarily due to increased sales of our IMPULSE® 9010 series, in support of our customers' expansion of capacity. Net revenues from our materials characterization products increased by \$2.2 million and \$6.1 million, respectively, from the comparable periods in 2010, due mainly to increased market demand within the semiconductor and solar industries. Sales of our integrated systems and many of our materials characterization systems are highly dependent on, and driven by, manufacturing companies expanding their production capacity.

Service revenue increased by \$2.7 million in the three month period ended July 2, 2011 from the comparable period in 2010, primarily due to \$2.8 million increase in sales of billable upgrades, billable services and service contracts which was partially offset by \$0.3 million decrease in revenue from sales of parts and training. During the six month period ended July 2, 2011, service revenue increased by \$2.3 million from the comparable six month period in 2010, primarily due to \$3.2 million increase in billable upgrades, billable services and service contracts which was partially offset by \$1.2 million decrease in

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revenue from sales of parts and training.

Gross margins. Our gross margin breakdown was as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010
Products	57.0	% 57.6	% 57.5	% 57.0
Services	51.4	% 40.5	% 49.3	% 46.6

The product gross margin for the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011 of 57.0% and 57.5%, respectively, decreased 0.6 points and increased 0.5 points, respectively, from the comparable periods in 2010. The decrease for the three month comparative period was driven primarily by higher direct costs. The increase for the six month comparative period was driven by improved absorption variances and decreases in other manufacturing costs.

The gross margin for our services business increased to 51.4% and 49.3%, respectively, for the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011 as compared to gross margins of 40.5% and 46.6%, respectively, for the comparable periods in 2010 primarily due to increased sales of in-field upgrades and service contract revenue, which have higher margins. These increases were partially offset by increased labor charges for installation and warranty work.

Operating expenses. Our operating expenses were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended			
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	Changes in Amount	%	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	Changes in Amount	%
Research and development	\$5,779	\$4,931	\$848	17.2	% \$11,267	\$9,501	\$1,766	18.6
Selling	6,997	5,372	1,625	30.2	% 13,696	10,089	3,607	35.8
General and administrative	5,442	4,357	1,085	24.9	% 10,941	8,938	2,003	22.4
Amortization of intangible assets	401	410	(9)	(2.2)	% 807	799	8	1.0
Asset impairment	—	44	(44)	(100.0)	% —	388	(388)	(100.0)
Total operating expenses	\$18,619	\$15,114	\$3,505	23.2	% \$36,711	\$29,715	\$6,996	23.5

Research and development. Research and development expenses increased by \$0.8 million for the three month period ended July 2, 2011 over the comparable period in 2010 primarily due to \$0.6 million of increased labor costs including merit salary increases, and increases in bonus and health benefit costs, and \$0.3 million increased materials costs, partially offset by a \$0.1 million decrease in depreciation.

Research and development expenses increased by \$1.8 million for the six month period ended July 2, 2011 over the comparable period in 2010 primarily due to \$1.3 million of increased labor costs including merit salary increases, and increases in bonus and health benefit costs, \$0.6 million of increased materials costs and increasing investment in research and development projects, and \$0.3 million of increased supplier retooling and other cost, partially offset by a \$0.4 million decrease in depreciation.

Selling. Selling expenses increased by \$1.6 million for the three month period ended July 2, 2011 as compared to the corresponding period in 2010, primarily due to \$0.4 million increase of merit salary increases and health benefit costs, \$0.4 million increase of commissions, \$0.3 million increase of travel cost, \$0.2 million of increased stock-based compensation, and \$0.3 million increase of other cost.

Selling expenses increased by \$3.6 million for the six month period ended July 2, 2011 as compared to the corresponding period in 2010 primarily due to \$1.5 million of increased labor cost including merit salary increases, and increases in health benefit costs, bonus and head count, \$0.5 million of increased travel cost, \$0.4 million of increased commissions, \$0.3 million of increased depreciation and amortization of evaluation tools, \$0.3 million of increased stock-based compensation, \$0.3 million of increased marketing incentives, \$0.2 million of increased

facilities cost, and \$0.1 million increase of other costs.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses increased by \$1.1 million for the three month period

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ended July 2, 2011 compared to the corresponding period in 2010, primarily due to \$0.6 million increased labor costs including merit salary increases, and increases in bonus and health benefit costs, \$0.3 million increase in professional tax services fees, and \$0.2 million increase in the provision for bad debt expense.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$2.0 million for the six month period ended July 2, 2011 compared to the corresponding period in 2010, primarily due to \$1.2 million increased labor cost including merit salary increases, and increases in bonus and health benefit costs, \$0.7 million increase in professional tax services, and \$0.1 million increase in facilities cost.

Amortization of intangible assets. Amortization of intangible assets was relatively flat for the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011 when compared to the same periods in 2010.

Asset impairment. During the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011, no assets were considered impaired, and accordingly no such charges were recorded. During the six month period ended July 3, 2010, we recognized an impairment charge of \$0.4 million, representing the write-off of two internal use software projects which were not implemented.

Other Income (expense), net. Our net other income (expense) consisted of the following categories (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended				Six Months Ended				
	July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	Changes in Amount %		July 2, 2011	July 3, 2010	Changes in Amount %		
Interest income	\$65	\$27	\$38	140.7	% \$105	\$48	\$57	118.8	%
Interest expense	(341)	(384)	43	(11.2)	% (678)	(837)	159	(19.0)	%
Other, net	(470)	222	(692)	(311.7)	% (983)	758	(1,741)	(229.7)	%
Total other income (expense), net	\$(746)	\$(135)	\$(611)	452.6	% \$(1,556)	\$(31)	\$(1,525)	4,919.4	%

For the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011, compared to the same periods of 2010, our interest income increased due to increases in cash and equivalents. Interest expense for the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011 was lower than the interest expense in the comparable prior year periods primarily because we made a \$2.6 million pre-payment on the mortgage on our headquarters during the third quarter of 2010, which reduced the principal amount under the loan. Other net expenses represented principally foreign exchange gains or losses resulting from translation of our inter-company balances between legal entities, and consisted of losses of \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million for the three month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010, respectively, and a loss of \$0.8 million and gain of \$0.5 million for the six month periods ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010, respectively. Additionally, for the three month period ended July 3, 2010, other net expenses was also comprised of a gain of \$0.2 million from the sale of assets in our South Korea operations.

Provision for income taxes. We account for income taxes under the provisions of ASC 740, Accounting for Income Taxes. Our effective tax rates for the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011 of approximately 34% and 35%, respectively, are based on our estimated annual effective tax rate of approximately 34%, adjusted for discrete items of \$0.1 million, in the period. Our income tax provision for the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011 was \$5.7 million and \$11.4 million, respectively, and \$1.2 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, for the three and six month periods ended July 3, 2010.

The effective income tax rate for the three and six month periods ended July 2, 2011 was substantially similar to the statutory United States federal income tax rate of 35% primarily as state income taxes and subpart F income, were offset by the domestic manufacturing deduction and federal income tax rates in excess of the foreign tax rates. The effective tax rate for the three and six month periods ended July 3, 2010 was different from the statutory United States federal income tax rate of 35% primarily due to foreign tax expense, alternate minimum tax ("AMT"), state income taxes, and foreign tax withholding, which were offset by the AMT tax refund.

As of July 2, 2011, we continue to have a valuation allowance against certain non-United States net deferred tax assets as a result of uncertainties regarding the realization of the asset balance due to cumulative losses and uncertainty of

future taxable income in those jurisdictions. In the event we determine that the deferred tax assets are realizable, an adjustment to the valuation allowance will be made to adjust the effective tax rate in the period in which such determination is made.

We are subject to taxation in the United States and various states including California, and foreign jurisdictions including South Korea, Japan and the United Kingdom. Due to tax attribute carry-forwards, we are subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for all tax years, beginning from the 2004 tax year. We are also subject to examination in various

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states and foreign jurisdictions for all tax years beginning from the 2004 tax year. We accrue interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in our provision for income taxes. The total amount of accrued penalties and interest is not material for the three months ended July 2, 2011. We believe we may recognize up to \$0.5 million of our existing unrecognized tax benefits within the next twelve months as a result of the lapse of the applicable statutes of limitations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At July 2, 2011, our cash and cash equivalents totaled \$91.7 million and working capital was \$164.5 million, compared to \$66.5 million of cash and equivalents and \$135.8 million of working capital as of January 1, 2011.

Operations -

Cash provided by operating activities for the six month period ended July 2, 2011 was \$25.7 million, which was a result of net income of \$21.6 million, and the net effect of non-cash transactions and changes in working capital, including an increase of \$5.5 million for purchases of additional inventory driven by increased sales to customers. Non-cash transactions of \$5.7 million included i) depreciation and amortization of \$2.9 million, ii) deferred income tax of \$1.4 million, iii) stock based compensation of \$1.8 million and iv) excess tax benefit from employee stock option exercises of \$1.5 million.

Operating activities provided cash of \$13.4 million for the six month period ended July 3, 2010. This amount was derived from our net profit for the six month period of \$17.5 million, increased by adjustments for certain non-cash charges including depreciation and amortization of \$3.0 million, \$0.4 million of asset impairment, stock-based compensation expense of \$2.1 million, inventory write down of \$0.8 million, change in the fair value of contingent payment to Zygo of \$0.4 million, deferred taxes of \$0.1 million which amounts were offset by decreases related to gain on disposal of assets of \$0.2 million, unrealized gain on foreign exchange of \$0.5 million and increase in working capital by \$10.2 million.

Investing -

For the six month period ended July 2, 2011, \$1.9 million cash was used primarily for capital asset purchases. Investing activities for the six month period ended July 3, 2010 required a cash outlay of \$3.6 million. This amount was comprised of \$0.7 million for capital equipment and \$3.4 million for payments to Zygo Corporation, which amounts were offset by net cash received on the sale of fixed assets equal to \$0.5 million.

Financing -

For the six month period ended July 2, 2011, \$0.5 million was provided by financing activities, primarily due to \$3.5 million from the issuance of common stock for stock options exercised and stock purchased under the employee stock purchase program, and \$1.5 million of excess tax benefit from employee stock option exercises, partially offset by \$4.3 million used to repurchase our common stock and \$0.3 million for repayment of debt obligations.

For the six month period ended July 3, 2010, financing activities provided cash of \$1.8 million from sale of shares of our common stock, which amounts were offset by the offering costs related to stock offering in 2009 and taxes paid, in the aggregate amount of \$0.2 million as well as \$0.2 million from repayments of debt obligations.

In February 2007, we entered into a two-year agreement for a revolving line of credit facility with a maximum principal amount of \$15.0 million. On April 30, 2009, we re-negotiated to extend the maturity date of the credit facility by an additional two years, to April 30, 2011. On June 15, 2009, we amended the financial covenants governing the credit facility to reduce the tangible net worth requirements, effective as of June 27, 2009. On April 13, 2010, we amended the credit facility to (i) increase the maximum borrowing amount available there under from \$15.0 million to \$20.0 million, (ii) extend the maturity date of such facility by one year to April 30, 2012, and (iii) decrease the unused revolving line commitment fee from 0.25% per annum to 0.1875% per annum.

The instrument governing the facility includes certain financial covenants regarding net tangible net worth. The revolving line of credit agreement includes a provision for the issuance of commercial or standby letters of credit by the bank on our behalf. The value of all letters of credit outstanding reduces the total line of credit available. The revolving line of credit is collateralized by a blanket lien on all of our domestic assets excluding intellectual property and real estate. The minimum borrowing interest rate is 5.75% per annum. Borrowing is limited to the lesser of (a) \$7.5 million plus the borrowing base or (b) \$20.0 million. The borrowing base available as of July 2, 2011 was \$19.1

million, the lesser of \$7.5 million plus the borrowing base or \$20.0 million. As of July 2, 2011, we were not in breach of any restrictive covenants in connection with this line of credit. There are no outstanding amounts drawn on this facility as of July 2, 2011. Although we have no current plans to request advances under this credit facility, we plan to renew the credit facility which is set to expire on April 30, 2012, and may use the proceeds of any future borrowing for general corporate purposes, future acquisitions or expansion of our business.

In July 2008, we entered into a loan agreement with General Electric Commercial Finance ("GE") pursuant to which we

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borrowed \$13.5 million. This loan is secured, in part, by a lien on and security interest in the building and land comprising our principal offices in Milpitas, California. The loan initially bears interest at the rate of 7.18% per annum, which rate will be reset in August 2013 to 3.03% over the weekly average yield of five-year U.S Dollar Interest Rate Swaps as published by the Federal Reserve. Monthly principal and interest payments are based on a twenty year amortization for the first sixty months and fifteen- year amortization thereafter. The remaining principal balance of the loan and any accrued but unpaid interest will be due on August 1, 2018.

According to the terms of the loan agreement, we can make annual pre-payments of up to 20% of the outstanding principal balance without incurring any penalty. GE subsequently sold the mortgage on March 31, 2011 to Sterling Saving Bank, however, no changes were made to the terms of the original loan agreement with GE as a result of the sale. On July 26, 2011, we prepaid \$1,950,000 of the loan from Sterling Savings Bank, representing 20% of the outstanding balance.

We have evaluated and will continue to evaluate the acquisitions of products, technologies or business that are complementary to our business. These activities may result in product and business investments, which may affect our cash position and working capital balances. Some of these activities may require significant cash outlays. We believe our cash, cash equivalents and borrowing availability will be sufficient to meet our liquidity needs through at least the next twelve months. We currently have no other transactions, arrangements, commitments, or other relationships that are reasonably likely to materially impact liquidity or our requirements for capital resources.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our exposure to market risk does not differ materially from that discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2011 filed with the SEC on March 14, 2011. However, we cannot give any assurance as to the effect that future changes in interest rates or foreign currency rates will have on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management evaluated, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer, Timothy J. Stultz, and our Chief Financial Officer, Ronald W. Kisling, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. As of July 2, 2011, our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information that we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 were recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the three month period ended July 2, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In August 2005, KLA-Tencor Corporation (“KLA”) filed a complaint against the Company in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California. The complaint alleges that certain of the Company’s products infringe two of KLA’s patents. On January 30, 2006, KLA added a third patent to its complaint. The complaint seeks a preliminary and permanent injunction against the sale of these products as well as the recovery of monetary damages and attorneys’ fees. As part of its defense, the Company has filed requests for re-examinations of the allegedly infringed KLA patents with the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office (“PTO”). That is, the Company has requested that the PTO review the KLA patents to determine whether or not the patents should remain enforceable as written.

In March 2006, the Court stayed the patent litigation case until the re-examinations are completed. On November 4, 2008, the PTO issued an Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate (indicating completion of the reexamination process) on one of the three patents-in-suit. On December 8, 2009, the PTO issued an Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate for another of the KLA patents-in-suit. On September 21, 2009, while the reexamination of the third patent-in-suit was still pending, the Company filed a second request for re-examination relating to the third patent. On March 30, 2010, the PTO issued an Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate as to the first reexamination of the third patent. The second reexamination of the third patent remains pending. On July 22, 2011, the PTO issued a Notice of Intent to Issue Ex Parte Reexamination Certificate in the second reexamination of the third patent. The litigation remains stayed. In all four of the reexamination proceedings, the PTO has issued Office Actions

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rejecting numerous claims of KLA's patents and KLA has amended the claims in response. We believe that we have meritorious defenses to the claims, and plan to vigorously defend these lawsuits.

On August 3, 2011, the Company filed a complaint against KLA in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. The complaint alleges that several of KLA's overlay metrology products infringe two of the Company's patents. The complaint seeks injunctive relief against KLA's sale of these products as well as a recovery of monetary damages and attorney's fees from KLA.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. In assessing these risks, you should carefully consider the information included in or incorporated by reference into this report, including our financial statements and the related notes thereto. You should carefully review and consider all of the risk factors set forth in Part I, "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2011, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 14, 2011. The risks described in our Annual Report on Form 10-K are not the only ones we face. Additional risks and uncertainties that are not presently known to us or that we currently believe are immaterial may also impair our business operations. Our business, operating results and financial conditions could be materially harmed by any of these risks. The trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these risks and investors may lose all or part of their investment. There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

On July 26, 2007, our Board of Directors approved the repurchase of shares of our common stock up to \$4.0 million. During the fiscal year 2010, we repurchased and retired 96,492 shares of our common stock under this program for an aggregate consideration of \$1.3 million. As of January 1, 2011, the entire \$4.0 million approved by the Board for the repurchase of our shares of common stock had been used for the purpose.

On November 29, 2010, the Board of Directors approved another program to repurchase up to \$10.0 million of our common stock. Share repurchases under this program may be made through open market and privately negotiated transactions, at times and in such amounts as management deems appropriate. The timing and actual number of shares repurchased is dependent on a variety of factors including price, corporate and regulatory requirements and other market conditions. During the fiscal year 2010, we repurchased and retired 65,000 shares of our common stock under this program at a weighted average price of \$11.91 per share for total aggregate consideration of \$0.8 million. During the six months ended July 2, 2011, we repurchased and retired a total of 265,040 shares of our common stock under this program at a weighted average price of \$16.00 per share for total aggregate consideration of \$4.3 million. As of July 3, 2011 there remained \$5.0 million available for the future repurchase of shares of our common stock.

Pursuant to repurchase programs approved by the Board of Directors, the Company repurchased its common stock as follows (in thousands, except shares and per share data):

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average price paid per share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publically Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Program
April 3, 2011 - April 30, 2011	—	\$—	—	\$9,223
May 1, 2011 - May 28, 2011	30,800	\$15.52	30,800	\$8,743
May 29, 2011 - July 2, 2011	234,240	\$16.07	234,240	\$4,966

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Total	265,040	\$ 16.00	265,040	\$ 4,966
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We have not granted any equity awards outside of our approved stock plans, and we have no unregistered sales of equity securities in the periods reported.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed or incorporated by reference with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q:

Exhibit No.	Description
3(i)	Certificate of Incorporation
3.1(1)	Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant
3(ii)	Bylaws
3.2(1)	Bylaws of the Registrant
31	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certifications
31.1(2)	Certification of Timothy J. Stultz, principal executive officer of the Registrant, pursuant to rule 13a-14(a) or rule 15a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2(2)	Certification of Ronald W. Kisling, principal financial officer of the Registrant, pursuant to rule 13a-14(a) or rule 15a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32	Section 1350 Certifications
32.1(3)	Certification of Timothy J. Stultz, principal executive officer of the Registrant, and Ronald W. Kisling, principal financial officer of the Registrant, pursuant to rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and U.S.C. Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101(3)	The following financial statements, formatted in XBRL: (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of July 2, 2011 and January 1, 2011, (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three and six months ended July 2, 2011 and the three and six months ended July 3, 2010 (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended July 2, 2011 and July 3, 2010 and (v) Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text. The information in Exhibit 101 is “furnished” and not “filed”, as provided in Rule 402 of Regulation S-T.

(1) Incorporated by reference to exhibits filed with the Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 5, 2006.

(2) Filed herewith.

(3) Furnished herewith.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

NANOMETRICS INCORPORATED
(Registrant)

By: /S/ RONALD W. KISLING
Ronald W. Kisling
Chief Financial Officer

Dated: August 10, 2011

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