
**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 September 30, 2012

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: 001-35435

Proto Labs, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

5540 Pioneer Creek Drive
Maple Plain, Minnesota
(Address of principal executive offices)

41-1939628
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

55359
(Zip Code)

(763) 479-3680
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable
(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date: 24,325,937 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share, were outstanding at October 25, 2012.

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Proto Labs, Inc.
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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements**

Proto Labs, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	September 30, 2012 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,290	\$ 8,135
Short-term marketable securities	21,704	250
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$158 and \$97 as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	15,304	11,533
Inventory	4,343	3,797
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	3,997	3,430
Deferred tax assets	930	932
Income taxes receivable	245	—
Total current assets	82,813	28,077
Property and equipment, net	44,457	34,249
Long-term marketable securities	29,651	—
Total assets	<u>\$ 156,921</u>	<u>\$ 62,326</u>
Liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock, redeemable common stock and shareholders' equity (deficit)		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,159	\$ 4,431
Accrued compensation	5,516	4,767
Accrued liabilities and other	725	318
Income taxes payable	—	33
Current portion of long-term debt obligations	335	390
Total current liabilities	10,735	9,939
Deferred tax liability	4,252	4,252
Long-term debt obligations	401	613
Other	800	871
Redeemable convertible stock		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, authorized, issued and outstanding 0 and 427,985 shares as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	—	66,075
Redeemable common stock, \$0.001 par value, issued and outstanding 0 and 3,189,648 shares as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	—	819
Shareholders' equity (deficit)		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, authorized 10,000,000 and 0 shares; issued and outstanding 0 shares as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	—	—
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, authorized 150,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 24,302,437 and 9,706,270 shares as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	24	10
Additional paid in capital	138,075	8,229
Accumulated equity (deficit)	3,175	(27,744)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(541)	(738)
Total shareholders' equity (deficit)	140,733	(20,243)
Total liabilities, redeemable convertible preferred stock, redeemable common stock and shareholders' equity (deficit)	<u>\$ 156,921</u>	<u>\$ 62,326</u>

Proto Labs, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(In thousands, except share and per share amounts)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Statements of Operations:				
Revenue	\$ 32,454	\$ 26,915	\$ 92,375	\$ 73,302
Cost of revenue	12,760	10,305	37,242	28,251
Gross profit	19,694	16,610	55,133	45,051
Operating expenses				
Marketing and sales	4,442	4,000	13,440	11,139
Research and development	2,561	1,304	6,622	3,639
General and administrative	3,118	3,038	10,394	8,297
Total operating expenses	10,121	8,342	30,456	23,075
Income from operations	9,573	8,268	24,677	21,976
Other income (expense), net	314	21	(90)	18
Income before income taxes	9,887	8,289	24,587	21,994
Provision for income taxes	3,185	2,801	7,957	7,252
Net income	6,702	5,488	16,630	14,742
Less: dividends on redeemable preferred stock	—	(1,053)	—	(3,126)
Less: undistributed earnings allocated to preferred shareholders	—	(1,415)	—	(3,834)
Net income attributable to common shareholders	<u>\$ 6,702</u>	<u>\$ 3,020</u>	<u>\$ 16,630</u>	<u>\$ 7,782</u>
Net income per share:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>	<u>\$ 0.72</u>	<u>\$ 0.64</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.26</u>	<u>\$ 0.22</u>	<u>\$ 0.68</u>	<u>\$ 0.58</u>
Shares used to compute net income per share:				
Basic	24,052,409	12,895,918	22,975,950	12,162,808
Diluted	25,312,643	13,560,400	24,356,785	13,496,238
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 6,756</u>	<u>\$ 5,182</u>	<u>\$ 16,827</u>	<u>\$ 14,462</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Proto Labs, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Operating activities		
Net income	\$ 16,630	\$ 14,742
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,380	3,009
Stock-based compensation expense	2,362	742
Deferred taxes	—	1,463
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	(2,635)	—
Loss (gain) on disposal of property and equipment	—	(11)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(3,777)	(4,423)
Inventories	(513)	(1,252)
Prepaid expenses and other	(256)	(93)
Income taxes	2,350	524
Accounts payable	(312)	941
Accrued liabilities and other	1,032	3,693
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>19,261</u>	<u>19,335</u>
Investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	(14,435)	(10,083)
Purchases of marketable securities	(61,395)	—
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	10,290	500
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(65,540)</u>	<u>(9,583)</u>
Financing activities		
Proceeds from initial public offering, net of offering costs	71,530	—
Payments on debt	(289)	(3,955)
Proceeds from exercises of warrants and stock options	728	547
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	2,635	—
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>74,604</u>	<u>(3,408)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(170)	(92)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	28,155	6,252
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	8,135	6,101
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 36,290</u>	<u>\$ 12,353</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Proto Labs, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1 – Basis of Presentation

The unaudited interim Consolidated Financial Statements of Proto Labs, Inc. (Proto Labs, the Company, we, us or our) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. These statements are unaudited but, in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's statement of financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented. Except as otherwise disclosed herein, these adjustments consist of normal, recurring items. Operating results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the fiscal year as a whole.

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and the related disclosures at the date of the financial statements and during the reporting period. Actual results could materially differ from these estimates. For further information, refer to the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's prospectus filed on February 27, 2012 with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4) of the Securities Act of 1933.

The accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2011 was derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements but does not include all disclosures required by U.S. GAAP for a full set of financial statements. This Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes included in the prospectus filed on February 27, 2012 as referenced above.

On February 21, 2012, the Company executed a 14-for-1 forward stock split of the Company's common stock. The consolidated financial statements for all periods and dates presented give retroactive effect to the stock split.

Note 2 – Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-04, *Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS* (ASU 2011-04). This accounting update generally aligns the principles for fair value measurements and the related disclosure requirements under U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). From a U.S. GAAP perspective, the amendments are largely clarifications, but some could have a significant effect on certain companies. A number of new disclosures also are required. Except for certain disclosures, the guidance applies to public and nonpublic companies and is to be applied prospectively. For public and nonpublic companies, the amendments are effective during interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted this accounting guidance effective January 1, 2012. The adoption of ASU 2011-04 did not result in a material impact to the Company's financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, *Presentation of Comprehensive Income* (ASU 2011-05). This accounting update requires entities to present items of net income and other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement, or in separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other comprehensive income. The new requirements do not change which components of comprehensive income are recognized in net income or other comprehensive income, or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. However, the current option under existing standards to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in equity is eliminated. In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, *Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05* (ASU 2011-12). The updated guidance defers the requirement in ASU 2011-05 to present on the face of the financial statements the effects of reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income on the components of net income and other comprehensive income. The amendments apply to public and nonpublic companies and are to be applied retrospectively. For public entities, the amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company adopted this accounting guidance effective January 1, 2012 and has presented the items of net income and other comprehensive income in a single continuous statement in this report. The adoption of ASU 2011-05 and ASU 2011-12 did not result in a material impact to the Company's financial statements.

Proto Labs, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 3 – Net Income per Common Share

Basic net income per share is computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted net income per share is computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, increased by the number of additional shares that would have been outstanding had the potentially dilutive common shares been issued and reduced by the number of shares the Company could have repurchased from the proceeds from issuance of the potentially dilutive shares. Potentially dilutive shares of common stock include stock options and other stock-based awards granted under stock-based compensation plans and shares committed to be purchased under the employee stock purchase plan.

The table below sets forth the computation of basic and diluted net income per share:

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net Income	\$ 6,702	\$ 5,488	\$ 16,630	\$ 14,742
Less: dividends on redeemable convertible preferred stock	—	(1,053)	—	(3,126)
Less: undistributed earnings allocated to preferred shareholders	—	(1,415)	—	(3,834)
Net income attributable to common shareholders	<u>\$ 6,702</u>	<u>\$ 3,020</u>	<u>\$ 16,630</u>	<u>\$ 7,782</u>
Basic—weighted-average shares outstanding:	24,052,409	12,895,918	22,975,950	12,162,808
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Employee stock options, warrants and other	1,260,234	664,482	1,380,835	1,333,430
Diluted—weighted-average shares outstanding:	<u>25,312,643</u>	<u>13,560,400</u>	<u>24,356,785</u>	<u>13,496,238</u>
Net income per share attributable to common shareholders:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>	<u>\$ 0.72</u>	<u>\$ 0.64</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.26</u>	<u>\$ 0.22</u>	<u>\$ 0.68</u>	<u>\$ 0.58</u>

Weighted-average diluted shares for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2011 excludes redeemable convertible preferred stock as it was anti-dilutive for the periods.

Proto Labs, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

The following table sets forth the calculation of unaudited pro forma net income per basic and diluted share which gives effect to the conversion of all outstanding shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock as if the conversion had occurred on January 1, 2011:

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Net income attributable to common shareholders, as reported	\$ 6,702	\$ 3,020	\$ 16,630	\$ 7,782
Dividends on redeemable convertible preferred stock	—	1,053	—	3,126
Undistributed earnings allocated to preferred shareholders	—	1,415	—	3,834
Pro forma net income	<u>\$ 6,702</u>	<u>\$ 5,488</u>	<u>\$ 16,630</u>	<u>\$ 14,742</u>
Basic—weighted-average shares outstanding, as reported	24,052,409	12,895,918	22,975,950	12,162,808
Add: common shares from conversion of redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	5,991,790	—	5,991,790
Pro forma basic weighted average shares outstanding	<u>24,052,409</u>	<u>18,887,708</u>	<u>22,975,950</u>	<u>18,154,598</u>
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Employee stock options and warrants	1,260,234	664,482	1,380,835	1,333,430
Pro forma diluted—weighted-average shares outstanding:	<u>25,312,643</u>	<u>19,552,190</u>	<u>24,356,785</u>	<u>19,488,028</u>
Pro forma net income per share attributable to common shareholders:				
Basic	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.29</u>	<u>\$ 0.72</u>	<u>\$ 0.81</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.26</u>	<u>\$ 0.28</u>	<u>\$ 0.68</u>	<u>\$ 0.76</u>

Note 4 – Inventory

Inventory consists primarily of raw materials, which are recorded at the lower of cost or market using the average-cost method, which approximates first-in, first-out (FIFO) cost. The Company periodically reviews its inventory for slow-moving, damaged and discontinued items and provides allowances to reduce such items identified to their recoverable amounts.

The Company's inventory consists of the following:

(in thousands)	September 30,	December 31,
	2012	2011
Raw materials	\$ 4,080	\$ 3,463
Work in process	347	418
Total Inventory	<u>4,427</u>	<u>3,881</u>
Allowance for obsolescence	(84)	(84)
Inventory, net of allowance	<u>\$ 4,343</u>	<u>\$ 3,797</u>

Proto Labs, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 5 – Marketable Securities

The Company invests in short-term and long-term agency, municipal, corporate, commercial paper and other debt securities. The securities are categorized as held-to-maturity and are recorded at amortized cost. Categorization as held-to-maturity is based on the Company's ability and intent to hold these securities to maturity. Information regarding the Company's short-term and long-term marketable securities as of September 30, 2012 is as follows:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2012			
	Amortized Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
U.S. government agency securities	\$ 20,011	\$ 2	\$ (1)	\$20,012
Corporate debt securities	12,487	22	(8)	12,501
Commercial paper	2,499	—	(5)	2,494
U.S. municipal securities	11,662	3	(5)	11,660
Certificates of deposit/time deposits	4,696	—	(4)	4,692
Total marketable securities	<u>\$ 51,355</u>	<u>\$ 27</u>	<u>\$ (23)</u>	<u>\$51,359</u>

Fair values for the U.S. municipal and corporate debt securities are primarily determined based on quoted market prices (Level 1). Fair values for the U.S. government agency securities, certificates of deposit and commercial paper are primarily determined using dealer quotes or quoted market prices for similar securities (Level 2).

The Company tests for other than temporary losses on a quarterly basis and has considered the unrealized losses indicated above to be temporary in nature. The Company intends to hold the investments to maturity and recover the full principal.

Classification of marketable securities as current or non-current is based upon the security's maturity date as of the date of these financial statements.

The September 30, 2012 balance of held-to-maturity debt securities by contractual maturity is shown in the following table at amortized cost. Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because the issuers of the securities may have the right to prepay obligations without prepayment penalties.

(in thousands)	September 30, 2012
Due in one year or less	\$ 21,704
Due after one year through three years	29,651
Total marketable securities	<u>\$ 51,355</u>

Note 6 – Fair Value Measurements

Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, *Fair Value Measurement* (ASC 820), defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires classification based on observable and unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. There are three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

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

Proto Labs, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Level 2—Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity and that are significant to the fair value of the assets or liabilities.

The Company's cash consists of bank deposits. The Company's cash equivalents measured at fair value as of September 30, 2012 consist of money market mutual funds and marketable securities with a maturity date of less than 90 days at the time of purchase. The Company's short-term marketable securities measured at fair value as of December 31, 2011 consisted of domestic certificates of deposits at various banks and treasury notes. The Company determines the fair value of these investments using Level 1 inputs.

A summary of financial assets as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 measured at fair value on a recurring basis follows:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2012			December 31, 2011		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents						
Money market mutual fund	\$14,756	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. municipal securities	3,670	—	—	—	—	—
Short-term marketable securities						
Certificates of deposit and treasury notes	—	—	—	250	—	—
Total	\$18,426	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 250	\$ —	\$ —

Note 7 – Shareholders' Equity

Initial Public Offering

In February 2012, the Company issued 4.9 million shares of common stock (including the exercise of the underwriters' over-allotment shares) in conjunction with its initial public offering (IPO). The public offering price of the shares sold in the offering was \$16.00 per share. The total gross proceeds from the IPO to the Company were \$79.1 million. After deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses payable by the Company, the aggregate net proceeds received by the Company totaled approximately \$71.5 million.

Immediately prior to the consummation of the IPO, all outstanding shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock and redeemable common stock were converted into shares of common stock. Shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock were converted into 5,991,790 shares of common stock. All previously accrued dividends on the preferred stock were released back into retained earnings. Shares of redeemable common stock were converted into 3,189,648 shares of common stock. Refer to the tables below for additional information regarding the conversion.

Proto Labs, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

The following table presents equity transactions during the nine months ended September 30, 2012 (in thousands, except share data):

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Earnings (Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at December 31, 2011	9,706,270	\$ 10	\$ 8,229	\$ (27,744)	\$ (738)	\$ (20,243)
Common shares issued upon initial public offering	4,945,000	5	71,525	—	—	71,530
Common shares issued upon conversion of redeemable convertible preferred stock	5,991,790	6	66,069	—	—	66,075
Common shares issued upon conversion of redeemable common stock	3,189,648	3	816	—	—	819
Common shares issued on exercise of options and other	469,729	—	728	—	—	728
Excess tax benefit from stock option exercises	—	—	2,635	—	—	2,635
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	(14,289)	14,289	—	—
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	2,362	—	—	2,362
Net income	—	—	—	16,630	—	16,630
<i>Other comprehensive income</i>						
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	197	197
Total Comprehensive income						16,827
Balance at September 30, 2012	<u>24,302,437</u>	<u>\$ 24</u>	<u>\$ 138,075</u>	<u>\$ 3,175</u>	<u>\$ (541)</u>	<u>\$ 140,733</u>

Equity Incentive Plans

The Company has two equity incentive plans: the 2000 Stock Option Plan (2000 Plan) and the 2012 Long-Term Incentive Plan (2012 Plan). Upon the adoption of the 2012 Plan, all shares that were reserved under the 2000 Plan but not issued were assumed by the 2012 Plan. No additional shares will be issued under the 2000 Plan. Under the 2012 Plan, the Company has the ability to grant stock options, stock appreciation rights (SARs), restricted stock, stock units, other stock-based awards and cash incentive awards. Awards under the 2012 Plan will have a maximum term of ten years from the date of grant. The compensation committee may provide that the vesting or payment of any award will be subject to the attainment of specified performance measures in addition to the satisfaction of any continued service requirements and the compensation committee will determine whether such measures have been achieved. The per share exercise price of stock options and SARs granted under the 2012 Plan generally may not be less than the fair market value of a share of our common stock on the date of the grant.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The Company's 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) became effective on February 23, 2012. The ESPP allows eligible employees to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at a discount through payroll deductions of up to 15 percent of their eligible compensation, subject to plan limitations. The ESPP generally provides for six-month offering periods and at the end of each offering period, employees are able to purchase shares at 85 percent of the lower of the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the first trading day of the offering period or on the last trading day of the offering period. Due to the timing of the IPO, the initial offering period under the ESPP will run approximately eight-and-a-half months from the offering date of February 23, 2012 to November 15, 2012.

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

Stock-based compensation expense was \$0.7 million and \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, and \$2.4 million and \$0.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Proto Labs, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Stock Options

A summary of stock option activity for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 is as follows:

	<u>Stock Options</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price</u>
Options outstanding at December 31, 2011	2,099,300	\$ 6.18
Granted	239,800	28.03
Exercised	(336,459)	1.60
Cancelled	(500)	30.58
Options outstanding at September 30, 2012	<u>2,002,141</u>	<u>\$ 9.56</u>
Exercisable at September 30, 2012	<u>1,014,774</u>	<u>\$ 4.81</u>

The outstanding options generally have a term of ten years. For employees, options granted become exercisable ratably over the vesting period, which is generally a 5-year period, beginning on the first anniversary of the grant date, subject to the employee's continuing service to the Company. For directors, options generally become exercisable in full on the first anniversary of the grant date.

The weighted-average grant date fair value of options that were granted for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was \$14.44.

The following table provides the assumptions used in the Black-Scholes pricing model valuation of options:

	<u>Nine months ended September 30,</u>	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Risk-free interest rate	0.95 - 1.16%	3.68%
Expected life (years)	5.5 - 6.5	5.0
Expected volatility	53.00 - 53.14%	47.32%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%

As of September 30, 2012 there was \$5.8 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.0 years.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

The following table presents the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the ESPP during the nine months ended September 30, 2012:

	<u>Nine months ended September 30, 2012</u>
Risk-free interest rate	0.16%
Expected life (months)	8.5
Expected volatility	53.00%
Expected dividend yield	0%

Proto Labs, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 8 – Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income tax in multiple jurisdictions and the use of estimates is required to determine the provision for income taxes. For the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 the Company recorded an income tax provision of \$3.2 million and \$2.8 million, respectively. For the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 the Company recorded an income tax provision of \$8.0 million and \$7.3 million, respectively. The income tax provision is based on the estimated annual effective tax rate for the year applied to pre-tax income. The effective income tax rate for the three months ended September 30, 2012 was 32.2 percent compared with 33.8 percent in the same period of the prior year. The effective income tax rate for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 was 32.4 percent compared with 33.0 percent in the same period of the prior year.

The effective income tax rate for the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2012 differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate of 35 percent primarily due to the components of income.

The Company has liabilities related to unrecognized tax benefits totaling \$0.4 million at September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 that if recognized would result in a reduction of the Company's effective tax rate. There were no material adjustments to the unrecorded tax benefits during the three or nine month periods ended September 30, 2012, and the Company does not anticipate that total unrecognized tax benefits will materially change in the next twelve months. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to income tax matters in income tax expense, and reports the liability in current or long-term income taxes payable as appropriate.

Note 9 – Segment and Geographic Information

The Company's operations are comprised of three geographically-based operating segments in the United States, Europe and Japan included in the reportable segments of United States, Europe and Other. Each operating segment generates revenue by providing low-volume custom parts to product developers worldwide. Operations included in the category "Other" are not considered significant.

Certain operating expenses and total assets managed by the Company on a global basis are included in the United States segment. As a result, reportable segment income from operations is not representative of the income from operations of the geographies in the reportable segments.

Proto Labs, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Revenue, income from operations, depreciation and amortization, provision for income taxes, capital expenditures and total assets by segment are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenue:				
United States	\$25,582	\$20,287	\$72,652	\$57,510
Europe	5,771	5,790	16,305	13,941
Other	1,101	838	3,418	1,851
Consolidated	\$32,454	\$26,915	\$92,375	\$73,302
Income from operations:				
United States	\$ 8,362	\$ 6,701	\$22,396	\$20,089
Europe	1,995	2,104	4,706	3,672
Other	(784)	(537)	(2,425)	(1,785)
Consolidated	\$ 9,573	\$ 8,268	\$24,677	\$21,976
Depreciation and amortization:				
United States	\$ 1,261	\$ 807	\$ 3,360	\$ 2,126
Europe	250	273	722	747
Other	101	47	298	136
Consolidated	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,127	\$ 4,380	\$ 3,009
Provision for income taxes:				
United States	\$ 2,990	\$ 2,435	\$ 7,420	\$ 6,612
Europe	195	366	537	640
Other	—	—	—	—
Consolidated	\$ 3,185	\$ 2,801	\$ 7,957	\$ 7,252
Capital expenditures:				
United States	\$ 1,371	\$ 3,301	\$11,196	\$ 8,302
Europe	377	450	1,706	1,425
Other	23	(18)	1,533	356
Consolidated	\$ 1,771	\$ 3,733	\$14,435	\$10,083
(in thousands)				
Total assets:				
United States	September 30, 2012		December 31, 2011	
United States	\$ 139,438		\$ 47,710	
Europe	12,089		10,719	
Other	5,394		3,897	
Consolidated	\$ 156,921		\$ 62,326	

Proto Labs, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

The Company's revenue is derived from its Protomold injection molding and Firstcut computer numerical control (CNC) machining product lines. Total revenue by product line is as follows:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenue:				
Protomold	\$23,458	\$19,951	\$66,697	\$55,087
First Cut	8,996	6,964	25,678	18,215
Total revenue	<u>\$32,454</u>	<u>\$26,915</u>	<u>\$92,375</u>	<u>\$73,302</u>

Revenue to external customers based on the billing location of the end user customer and long-lived assets by geographic region are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Revenue:				
United States	\$24,807	\$19,434	\$69,887	\$54,723
International				
Europe	5,771	5,790	16,305	13,941
Other	1,876	1,691	6,183	4,638
Total international	<u>7,647</u>	<u>7,481</u>	<u>22,488</u>	<u>18,579</u>
Total revenue	<u>\$32,454</u>	<u>\$26,915</u>	<u>\$92,375</u>	<u>\$73,302</u>

(in thousands)	September 30, 2012	December 31, 2011
Long-lived assets:		
United States	\$ 36,667	\$ 28,831
International		
Europe	4,532	3,377
Other	3,258	2,041
Total international	<u>7,790</u>	<u>5,418</u>
Total long-lived assets	<u>\$ 44,457</u>	<u>\$ 34,249</u>

Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Forward-Looking Statements

Statements contained in this report regarding matters that are not historical or current facts are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the following words: “may,” “will,” “could,” “would,” “should,” “expect,” “intend,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “predict,” “project,” “potential,” “continue,” “ongoing” or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our results to be materially different than those expressed or implied in such statements. Certain of these risk factors and others are described in the “Risk Factors” section of the final prospectus relating to our IPO dated February 23, 2012, as filed with the SEC, as well as in our subsequent reports filed with the SEC. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could have material adverse effects on our future results. We cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Accordingly, you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Finally, we expressly disclaim any intent or obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

Overview

We are a leading online and technology-enabled manufacturer of quick-turn CNC machined and injection-molded custom parts for prototyping and short-run production. We provide “Real Parts, Really Fast” to product developers worldwide, who are under increasing pressure to bring their finished products to market faster than their competition. We believe low-volume manufacturing has historically been an underserved market due to the inefficiencies inherent in the quotation, equipment set-up and non-recurring engineering processes required to produce custom parts. Our proprietary technology eliminates most of the time-consuming and expensive skilled labor conventionally required to quote and manufacture parts in low volumes, and our customers conduct nearly all of their business with us over the Internet. We target our services to the millions of product developers who use three-dimensional computer-aided design (3D CAD) software to design products across a diverse range of end-markets. Our primary manufacturing services currently include Firstcut, which is our CNC machining service, and Protomold, which is our plastic injection molding service.

Key Financial Measures and Trends

Revenue

The Company’s operations are comprised of three geographically-based operating segments in the United States, Europe and Japan included in the reportable segments of United States, Europe, and Other. Revenue within these segments is derived from our Firstcut and Protomold services. Firstcut revenue consists of sales of CNC machined custom parts. Protomold revenue consists of sales of custom injection molds and injection-molded parts. Our historical and current efforts to increase revenue have been directed at gaining new customers and selling to our existing customer base by increasing marketing and selling activities, offering additional services such as the introduction of our Firstcut service in 2007, expanding internationally such as the opening of our Japanese plant in 2009, improving the usability of our services such as our web-centric applications, and expanding the breadth and scope of our products such as by adding more sizes and materials to our offerings. During the nine months ended September 30, 2012, we sold our services to approximately 4,400 customer companies from our existing customer base, an increase of 34% over the comparable period in 2011, and to approximately 2,250 new customer companies gained during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, an increase of 15% over the comparable period in 2011.

Cost of Revenue, Gross Profit and Gross Margin

Cost of revenue consists primarily of raw materials, employee salaries, bonuses, benefits, stock-based compensation, equipment depreciation and overhead allocations associated with the manufacturing process for molds and custom parts. We expect cost of revenue to increase in absolute dollars, but remain relatively constant as a percentage of total revenue.

We define gross profit as our revenue less our cost of revenue, and we define gross margin as gross profit expressed as a percentage of revenue. Our gross profit and gross margin are affected by many factors, including our pricing, our sales volume, our manufacturing costs, the costs associated with increasing production capacity, the mix between domestic and foreign revenue sources and foreign exchange rates. Our gross margins vary between geographic markets due primarily to the costs associated with starting new factories and our operating maturity in these markets. We believe that over time and with growth and maturity of our international business, gross margins will be generally consistent through all our markets.

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Operating Expenses

Operating expenses consist of marketing and sales, research and development and general and administrative. Personnel-related costs are the most significant component of the marketing and sales, research and development and general and administrative expense categories.

Our recent growth in operating expenses is mainly due to higher headcounts to support our growth and expansion, and we expect that trend to continue. Our business strategy is to continue to be a leading online and technology-enabled manufacturer of quick-turn CNC machined and injection-molded custom parts for prototyping and short-run production. For us to achieve our goals, we anticipate continued substantial investments in technology and personnel, resulting in increased operating expenses.

Marketing and sales. Marketing and sales expense consists primarily of employee salaries, commissions, bonuses, benefits, stock-based compensation, marketing programs such as print and pay-per-click advertising, trade shows, direct mail and other related overhead. We expect sales and marketing expense to increase in the future as we increase the number of marketing and sales professionals and marketing programs targeted to increase our customer base.

Research and development. Research and development expense consists primarily of employee salaries, bonuses, benefits, stock-based compensation, depreciation on equipment, outside services and other related overhead. All of our research and development costs have been expensed as incurred. We expect research and development expense to increase in the future as we seek to enhance and expand our service offerings.

General and administrative. General and administrative expense consists primarily of employee salaries, bonuses, benefits, stock-based compensation, professional service fees related to accounting, tax and legal, and other related overhead. We expect general and administrative expense to increase on an absolute basis and as a percentage of revenue as we continue to grow and expand our operations and develop the infrastructure necessary to operate as a public company. These expenses will include increased audit and legal fees, costs of compliance with securities and other regulations, implementation costs for compliance with the provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, investor relations expense and higher insurance premiums.

Other Income (Expense), net

Other income (expense), net primarily consists of foreign currency-related gains and losses, interest income on cash balances and investments, and interest expense on borrowings. Our foreign currency-related gains and losses will vary depending upon movements in underlying exchange rates. Our interest income will vary each reporting period depending on our average cash balances during the period, composition of our marketable security portfolio and the current level of interest rates. Our interest expense will vary based on borrowings and interest rates.

Provision for Income Taxes

Provision for income taxes is comprised of federal, state, local and foreign taxes based on pre-tax income. We expect income taxes to increase as our taxable income increases and our effective tax rate to remain relatively constant.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth a summary of our results of operations and the related changes for the periods indicated. The results below are not necessarily indicative of the results for future periods.

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(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Change		Nine Months Ended September 30,				Change	
	2012		2011		\$	%	2012		2011		\$	%
Revenue	\$32,454	100.0%	\$26,915	100.0%	\$5,539	20.6%	\$92,375	100.0%	\$73,302	100.0%	\$19,073	26.0%
Cost of revenue	12,760	39.3	10,305	38.3	2,455	23.8	37,242	40.3	28,251	38.5	8,991	31.8
Gross profit	19,694	60.7	16,610	61.7	3,084	18.6	55,133	59.7	45,051	61.5	10,082	22.4
Operating expenses:												
Marketing and sales	4,442	13.7	4,000	14.9	442	11.1	13,440	14.5	11,139	15.2	2,301	20.7
Research and development	2,561	7.9	1,304	4.8	1,257	96.4	6,622	7.2	3,639	5.0	2,983	82.0
General and administrative	3,118	9.6	3,038	11.3	80	2.6	10,394	11.3	8,297	11.3	2,097	25.3
Total operating expenses	10,121	31.2	8,342	31.0	1,779	21.3	30,456	33.0	23,075	31.5	7,381	32.0
Income from operations	9,573	29.5	8,268	30.7	1,305	15.8	24,677	26.7	21,976	30.0	2,701	12.3
Other income (expense), net	314	1.0	21	0.1	293	*	(90)	(0.1)	18	0.0	(108)	*
Income before income taxes	9,887	30.5	8,289	30.8	1,598	19.3	24,587	26.6	21,994	30.0	2,593	11.8
Provision for income taxes	3,185	9.8	2,801	10.4	384	13.7	7,957	8.6	7,252	9.9	705	9.7
Net income	\$ 6,702	20.7%	\$ 5,488	20.4%	\$1,214	22.1%	\$16,630	18.0%	\$14,742	20.1%	\$ 1,888	12.8%

* Not meaningful

Stock-based compensation expense included in the statements of operations data above is as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2012	2011	2012	2011
Stock options and grants	\$ 584	\$ 331	\$ 1,993	\$ 742
Employee stock purchase plan	158	—	369	—
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 742	\$ 331	\$ 2,362	\$ 742
Cost of revenue	\$ 103	\$ 19	\$ 248	\$ 58
Operating expenses:				
Marketing and sales	117	60	300	154
Research and development	142	69	346	206
General and administrative	380	183	1,468	324
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 742	\$ 331	\$ 2,362	\$ 742

Comparison of Three Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011

Revenue

Revenue by product line and the related changes for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Change	
	2012		2011		\$	%
	\$	% of Total Revenue	\$	% of Total Revenue		
Revenue						
Protomold	\$23,458	72.3%	\$19,951	74.1%	\$3,507	17.6%
First Cut	8,996	27.7	6,964	25.9	2,032	29.2
Total revenue	\$32,454	100.0%	\$26,915	100.0%	\$5,539	20.6%

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Revenue by geographic region, based on the billing location of the end customer, is summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Change	
	2012		2011		\$	%
	\$	% of Total Revenue	\$	% of Total Revenue		
Revenue						
United States	\$24,807	76.4%	\$19,434	72.2%	\$5,373	27.6%
International	7,647	23.6	7,481	27.8	166	2.2
Total revenue	<u>\$32,454</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$26,915</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$5,539</u>	<u>20.6%</u>

Our revenue increased \$5.5 million, or 20.6%, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Our revenue growth was driven by a 27.6% increase in U.S. revenue, a 2.2% increase in international revenue, a 17.6% increase in Protomold revenue and a 29.2% increase in Firstcut revenue, in each case for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Our revenue increases were primarily driven by greater spending on marketing and increases in sales personnel. The effect of pricing changes on revenue was immaterial for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.

Revenue by reportable segment is summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,				Change	
	2012		2011		\$	%
	\$	% of Total Revenue	\$	% of Total Revenue		
Revenue						
United States	\$25,582	78.8%	\$20,287	75.4%	\$5,295	26.1%
Europe	5,771	17.8	5,790	21.5	(19)	(0.3)
Other	1,101	3.4	838	3.1	263	31.4
Total revenue	<u>\$32,454</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$26,915</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$5,539</u>	<u>20.6%</u>

For our United States segment, revenue increased \$5.3 million, or 26.1%, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Our United States revenue increase was primarily driven by greater spending on marketing and increases in sales personnel.

Revenue for our Europe segment was relatively flat for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Our recent revenue growth in Europe has been tempered by economic uncertainty in the region.

Cost of Revenue, Gross Profit and Gross Margin

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue increased \$2.5 million, or 23.8%, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to raw material and production cost increases of \$0.8 million to support increased sales volumes, equipment and facility-related cost increases of \$0.4 million and an increase in direct labor headcount resulting in personnel and related cost increases of \$1.3 million.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin. Gross profit increased due to increases in revenue offset by the cost of revenue as discussed above. Gross margin decreased primarily as a result of increases in direct labor personnel and a slight decline in equipment utilization, which resulted from the increase in capacity related to capital equipment acquisition.

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Operating Expenses, Other Income (Expense), net and Provision for Income Taxes

Marketing and Sales. Marketing and sales expense increased \$0.4 million, or 11.1%, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due primarily to an increase in headcount resulting in personnel and related costs.

Research and Development. Our research and development expense increased \$1.3 million, or 96.4%, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to an increase in headcount resulting in personnel and related cost increases of \$0.3 million, operating cost increases of \$0.3 million and professional services of \$0.7 million for outside consulting services.

General and Administrative. Our general and administrative expense increased \$0.1 million, or 2.6%, for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due primarily to stock-based compensation increases of \$0.2 million offset by a reduction of personnel related costs of \$0.1 million.

Other Income (Expense), net. Other income, net increased \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to changes in foreign currency rates.

Provision for Income Taxes. Our income tax provision increased \$0.4 million to \$3.2 million while our effective tax rate decreased to 32.2% for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to our income tax provision of \$2.8 million and effective tax rate of 33.8% for the three months ended September 30, 2011. The decrease in effective tax rate is primarily attributable to an increase in the deduction for domestic manufacturing activities we are eligible to take in the current year.

Segment Income from Operations

Income from operations by segment and the related changes for the three months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended September 30,				Change	
	2012		2011		\$	%
	\$	% of Segment Revenue	\$	% of Segment Revenue		
(dollars in thousands)						
Income from operations:						
United States	\$8,362	32.7%	\$6,701	33.0%	\$1,661	24.8%
Europe	1,995	34.6	2,104	36.3	(109)	(5.2)
Other	(784)	(71.2)	(537)	(64.1)	(247)	(46.0)
Total income from operations	<u>\$9,573</u>	<u>29.5%</u>	<u>\$8,268</u>	<u>30.7%</u>	<u>\$1,305</u>	<u>15.8%</u>

Income from operations for the United States segment increased \$1.7 million, or 24.8%, and as a percentage of segment revenue decreased to 32.7% from 33.0%, in each case for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Income from operations for the United States segment increased due to a 26.1% increase in revenue offset by increased costs as previously discussed.

Income from operations for the Europe segment decreased \$0.1 million, or 5.2%, and as a percentage of segment revenue decreased to 34.6% from 36.3%, in each case for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Income from operations for the Europe segment decreased due to a consistent level of revenue impacted by increased operating costs for the three months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.

[Table of Contents](#)**Comparison of Nine Months Ended September 30, 2012 and 2011****Revenue**

Revenue by product line and the related changes for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,				Change	
	2012		2011			
	\$	% of Total Revenue	\$	% of Total Revenue	\$	%
Revenue						
Protomold	\$66,697	72.2%	\$55,087	75.2%	\$11,610	21.1%
First Cut	25,678	27.8	18,215	24.8	7,463	41.0
Total revenue	<u>\$92,375</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$73,302</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$19,073</u>	<u>26.0%</u>

Revenue by geographic region, based on the billing location of the end customer, is summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,				Change	
	2012		2011			
	\$	% of Total Revenue	\$	% of Total Revenue	\$	%
Revenue						
United States	\$69,887	75.7%	\$54,723	74.7%	\$15,164	27.7%
International	22,488	24.3	18,579	25.3	3,909	21.0
Total revenue	<u>\$92,375</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$73,302</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$19,073</u>	<u>26.0%</u>

Our revenue increased \$19.1 million, or 26.0%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Of this growth, approximately \$5.5 million was attributable to sales to approximately 4,400 existing customer companies, and approximately \$13.6 million was attributable to sales to approximately 2,250 new customer companies gained during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Our overall revenue growth was driven by a 27.7% increase in U.S. revenue, a 21.0% increase in international revenue, a 21.1% increase in Protomold revenue and a 41.0% increase in Firstcut revenue, in each case for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Our revenue increases were primarily driven by greater spending on marketing and increases in selling personnel. The effect of pricing changes on revenue was immaterial for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011.

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Revenue by reportable segment is summarized as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,				Change	
	2012		2011		\$	%
	\$	% of Total Revenue	\$	% of Total Revenue		
Revenue						
United States	\$72,652	78.6%	\$57,510	78.5%	\$15,142	26.3%
Europe	16,305	17.7	13,941	19.0	2,364	17.0
Other	3,418	3.7	1,851	2.5	1,567	84.7
Total revenue	<u>\$92,375</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$73,302</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$19,073</u>	<u>26.0%</u>

For our United States segment, revenue increased \$15.1 million, or 26.3%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Of this growth, approximately \$6.9 million was attributable to sales to approximately 3,350 existing customer companies, and approximately \$8.2 million was attributable to sales to approximately 1,375 new customer companies gained during the nine months ended September 30, 2012. Our United States revenue increase was primarily driven by greater spending on marketing and increases in sales personnel.

For our Europe segment, revenue increased \$2.4 million, or 17.0%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. This growth was attributable to approximately \$4.1 million in sales to approximately 625 new customer companies gained during the nine months ended September 30, 2012, partially offset by a period-over-period decline of approximately \$1.7 million in sales attributable to approximately 825 existing customer companies. Our Europe revenue increase was primarily driven by greater spending on marketing and increases in sales personnel.

Cost of Revenue, Gross Profit and Gross Margin

Cost of Revenue. Cost of revenue increased \$9.0 million, or 31.8%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to raw material and production cost increases of \$3.1 million to support increased sales volumes, equipment and facility-related cost increases of \$1.4 million and an increase in direct labor headcount resulting in personnel and related cost increases of \$4.5 million.

Gross Profit and Gross Margin. Gross profit increased due to increases in revenue offset by the cost of revenue as discussed above. Gross margin decreased primarily as a result of increases in direct labor personnel and a slight decline in equipment utilization, which resulted from the increase in capacity related to capital equipment acquisition.

Operating Expenses, Other Income (Expense), net and Provision for Income Taxes

Marketing and Sales. Marketing and sales expense increased \$2.3 million, or 20.7%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to a \$0.6 million increase in marketing program costs and an increase in headcount resulting in personnel and related cost increases of \$1.7 million.

Research and Development. Our research and development expense increased \$3.0 million, or 82.0%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to an increase in headcount resulting in personnel and related cost increases of \$0.9 million, operating cost increases of \$0.6 million and professional services of \$1.5 million for outside consulting services.

General and Administrative. Our general and administrative expense increased \$2.1 million, or 25.3%, for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to stock-based compensation increases of \$1.2 million, an increase in headcount resulting in personnel and related cost increases of \$0.4 million and professional services of \$0.5 million for outside legal and accounting services.

Other Income (Expense), net. Other income (expense), net decreased \$0.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 due to changes in foreign currency rates.

Provision for Income Taxes. Our income tax provision increased \$0.7 million to \$8.0 million while our effective tax rate decreased to 32.4% for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to our income tax provision of \$7.3 million and effective tax rate of 33.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The decrease in effective tax rate is primarily attributable to an increase in the deduction for domestic manufacturing activities we are eligible to take in the current year.

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Segment Income from Operations

Income from operations by segment and the related changes for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 were as follows:

(dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,				Change	
	2012		2011		\$	%
	\$	% of Segment Revenue	\$	% of Segment Revenue		
Income from operations:						
United States	\$22,396	30.8%	\$20,089	34.9%	\$2,307	11.5%
Europe	4,706	28.9	3,672	26.3	1,034	28.2
Other	(2,425)	(70.9)	(1,785)	(96.4)	(640)	(35.9)
Total income from operations	\$24,677	26.7%	\$21,976	30.0%	\$2,701	12.3%

Income from operations for the United States segment increased \$2.3 million, or 11.5%, and as a percentage of segment revenue decreased to 30.8% from 34.9%, in each case for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Income from operations for the United States segment increased due to a 26.3% increase in revenue offset by increased costs as previously discussed.

Income from operations for the Europe segment increased \$1.0 million, or 28.2%, and as a percentage of segment revenue increased to 28.9% from 26.3%, in each case for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Income from operations for the Europe segment increased due to a 17.0% increase in revenue, higher factory utilization and operating expenses growing at a slower rate than revenue.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2011:

(dollars in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2012	2011
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 19,261	\$ 19,335
Net cash used in investing activities	(65,540)	(9,583)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	74,604	(3,408)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(170)	(92)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ 28,155</u>	<u>\$ 6,252</u>

Sources of Liquidity

Historically we have financed our operations and capital expenditures through operations, lease financing and the use of bank loans. In February 2012, we completed the IPO of our common stock, which provided us with \$71.5 million of cash, net of underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses payable by us. We had cash and cash equivalents of \$36.3 million as of September 30, 2012, an increase of \$28.2 million from December 31, 2011. The increase in our cash was due primarily to cash received from the IPO of our common stock and generated through operations, partially reduced by investment activity described in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

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Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities was \$19.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012. We had net income of \$16.6 million, which included non-cash charges consisting of \$4.4 million in depreciation and \$2.4 million in stock-based compensation, offset by \$2.6 million of excess tax benefit on stock-based compensation. Other uses of cash in operating activities totaled \$1.5 million, which included an increase in accounts receivable of \$3.8 million, increase in inventory of \$0.5 million, increase in prepaid and other expenses of \$0.3 million and a decrease in accounts payable of \$0.3 million, which were partially offset by an increase in income taxes payable of \$2.4 million and increase in accrued and other liabilities of \$1.0 million. The increase in accounts receivable reflects increases in revenue.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$19.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. We had net income of \$14.7 million, which included non-cash charges consisting of \$3.0 million in depreciation, \$0.7 million in stock-based compensation expense and \$1.5 million in deferred taxes. Other uses of cash in operating activities totaled \$0.6 million, which included an increase in accounts receivable of \$4.4 million, an increase in inventory of \$1.2 million and an increase in prepaid expenses of \$0.1 million, which were partially offset by an increase in accounts payable of \$0.9 million, increase in accrued liabilities of \$3.7 million and increase in income taxes of \$0.5 million. The increase in accounts receivable reflects increases in revenue.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities was \$65.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, consisting of \$14.4 million for the purchase of property and equipment and \$61.4 million for the purchase of marketable securities, which were partially offset by \$10.3 million in proceeds from the sale and call redemption of marketable securities.

Cash used in investing activities was \$9.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011, consisting of \$10.1 million for the purchase of property and equipment, which was partially offset by a net reduction of short-term investments of \$0.5 million.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities was \$74.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012, consisting of \$71.5 million from the IPO of our common stock, excess tax benefit on stock-based compensation of \$2.6 million and \$0.8 million in proceeds from exercises of stock options and warrants, partially offset by \$0.3 million for payments of debt.

Cash used in financing activities was \$3.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011. The primary use of funds was for net payments on debt of \$3.9 million, which was partially offset by proceeds from stock option and warrant exercises of \$0.5 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Since our inception, we have not engaged in any off-balance sheet arrangements, including the use of structured finance, special purpose entities or variable interest entities.

Critical Accounting Policies and Use of Estimates

We have adopted various accounting policies to prepare the consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). Our most significant accounting policies are discussed herein.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements, in conformity with U.S. GAAP, requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying Notes. Our estimates and assumptions, including those related to revenue recognition, the allowance for doubtful accounts, inventory valuation, stock-based compensation and income taxes, are updated as appropriate, which in most cases is quarterly.

We base our estimates of the carrying value of certain assets and liabilities on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. In many cases, we could reasonably have used different accounting policies and estimates. In some cases, changes in the accounting estimates are reasonably likely to occur from period to period. Management has discussed the development, selection and disclosure of these estimates with the audit committee of our board of directors. Our actual results may differ significantly from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

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We believe the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition* (ASC 605), which states that revenue is realized or realizable and earned when all of the following criteria are met: (1) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, (2) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered, (3) the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and (4) collectability is reasonably assured.

Revenue is generally recognized upon transfer of title and risk of loss, which for us is upon shipment of parts.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We carry our accounts receivable at their face amount less an allowance for doubtful accounts. On a periodic basis, we evaluate our accounts receivable and establish an allowance for doubtful accounts based on a combination of specific customer circumstances and credit conditions taking into account the history of write-offs and collections. A receivable is considered past due if payment has not been received within the period agreed upon in the invoice. Accounts receivable are written off after all collection efforts have been exhausted. To date, we have not incurred any write-offs of accounts receivable significantly different than the amounts reserved. We believe appropriate reserves have been established, but they may not be indicative of future write-offs. Our allowance for doubtful accounts as of September 30, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively. Our allowance for doubtful accounts has decreased as a percentage of accounts receivable due to improvements in account aging driven by stronger credit policies.

We also record a provision for estimated product returns and allowances in the period in which the related revenue is recorded. This provision against current gross revenue is based principally on historical rates of sales returns.

Inventory Valuation and Inventory Reserves

Inventory consists primarily of raw materials, which are recorded at the lower of cost or market, using the average-cost method, which approximates first-in, first-out, or FIFO, cost. We periodically review our inventory for slow-moving, damaged and discontinued items and provide reserves to reduce such items identified to their recoverable amounts. Our inventory allowance for obsolescence is not material as of September 30, 2012 or December 31, 2011.

Stock-Based Compensation

We determine our stock-based compensation in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation* (ASC 718), which requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense for all share-based payment awards made to employees and non-employee directors based on the grant date fair value of the award.

Determining the appropriate fair value model and calculating the fair value of stock option grants requires the input of highly subjective assumptions. We use the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value our stock option awards. Stock-based compensation expense is significant to our consolidated financial statements and is calculated using our best estimates, which involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management's judgment. Significant estimates include our expected term, stock price volatility and forfeiture rates. If different estimates and assumptions had been used, our common stock valuations could be significantly different and related stock-based compensation expense may be materially impacted.

The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires inputs such as the risk-free interest rate, expected term, expected volatility and expected dividend yield. We base the risk-free interest rate that we use in the Black-Scholes option pricing model on zero coupon U.S. Treasury instruments with maturities similar to the expected term of the award being valued. The expected term represents the weighted-average period that our stock options are expected to be outstanding. The expected term is based on the observed and expected time to post-vesting exercise of options by employees and non-employee directors and considers the impact of post-vesting award forfeitures. As we have been operating as a private company with a limited market for our stock since inception to the completion of our IPO in February 2012, we estimate the volatility of our common stock based on volatility of a peer group of comparable publicly traded companies for which historical information is available. We have never paid and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future and, therefore, we use an expected dividend yield of zero in the option pricing model. In order to properly attribute compensation expense, we are required to estimate pre-vesting forfeitures at the time of grant and revise those estimates in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. We use historical data to estimate pre-vesting forfeitures and record stock-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest. If our actual forfeiture rate is materially different from our estimate, stock-based compensation expense could be significantly different from what has been recorded.

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We allocate stock-based compensation expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (ASC 740). Under this method, the Company determines tax assets and liabilities based upon the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. The tax consequences of most events recognized in the current year's financial statements are included in determining income taxes currently payable. However, because tax laws and financial accounting standards differ in their recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities and equity, revenues, expenses, gains and losses, differences arise between the amount of taxable income and pretax financial income for a year and between the tax basis of assets or liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements. Because we assume that the reported amounts of assets and liabilities will be recovered and settled, respectively, a difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its reported amount in the balance sheet will result in a taxable or a deductible amount in some future years when the related liabilities are settled or the reported amounts of the assets are recovered, giving rise to a deferred tax asset or liability.

ASC 740 also clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements by defining a criterion that an individual tax position must meet for any part of the benefit of that position to be recognized in an enterprise's financial statements. Additionally, ASC 740 provides guidance on measurement, de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For information on recent accounting pronouncements, see Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Part I, Item 1 in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Foreign Currency Risk

As a result of our foreign operations, we have revenue and expenses, assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies. A number of our employees are located in Europe and Japan. Therefore, a portion of our payrolls and operating expenses are paid and incurred in the British Pound, Euro and Yen. Our operating results and cash flows are adversely impacted when the U.S. dollar depreciates relative to other foreign currencies. We have not used any forward contracts or currency borrowings to hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. Foreign currency risk can be quantified by estimating the change in cash flows resulting from a hypothetical 10% adverse change in foreign exchange rates. We believe such a change would not have a material impact on our results of operations.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective and provided reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported accurately and within the time frames specified in the SEC's rules and forms and accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the period covered by this report 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

From time to time, we are subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of our business activities. Although the results of litigation and claims cannot be predicted with certainty, as of the date of these financial statements, we do not believe we are party to any litigation the outcome of which, if determined adversely to us, would individually or in the aggregate be reasonably expected to have a material adverse effect on our business.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The risk factor discussed below updates the risk factors we previously disclosed under the heading “Risk Factors” in our final prospectus for our IPO dated February 23, 2012 and filed with the SEC on February 27, 2012.

Compliance with new regulations and customer demands regarding “conflict minerals” could significantly increase costs and affect the products that we manufacture.

Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 required the SEC to establish new disclosure and reporting requirements regarding specified minerals originating in the Democratic Republic of the Congo or an adjoining country that are necessary to the functionality or production of products manufactured by companies required to file reports with the SEC. The final rules implementing these requirements, as released recently by the SEC, could affect sourcing at competitive prices and availability in sufficient quantities of minerals used in the products that we manufacture. In addition, these rules could result in us incurring additional costs to perform and document supplier due diligence. Moreover, we may encounter challenges to satisfy those customers who require that all of the components of the products that we manufacture for them be certified as conflict free.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**(a) Use of Proceeds from Public Offering of Common Stock**

On February 23, 2012, our registration statement on Form S-1 (No. 333-175745) was declared effective for our IPO, and on February 29, 2012 we consummated the IPO consisting of 4,945,000 shares of our common stock for \$16.00 per share, including the underwriters' exercise of their IPO over-allotment option for an additional 645,000 shares issued and sold by us for \$16.00 per share. The underwriters of the offering were Jefferies & Company, Inc., Piper Jaffray & Co., William Blair & Company, L.L.C. and Craig-Hallum Capital Group, LLC. Following the sale of the shares in connection with the closing of the IPO, the offering terminated. As a result of the IPO, including the underwriters' over-allotment option, we received total net proceeds of approximately \$71.5 million, after deducting total expenses of \$7.6 million, consisting of underwriting discounts and commissions of \$5.5 million and offering-related expenses of approximately \$2.1 million. No payments for such expenses were made directly or indirectly to (i) any of our officers or directors or their associates, (ii) any persons owning 10% or more of any class of our equity securities, or (iii) any of our affiliates. We have used and intend to use the net proceeds from our IPO for working capital and other general corporate purposes and we have invested the funds in marketable securities as previously discussed in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements appearing in Part I, Item 1 in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. We may also use a portion of the net proceeds to license, acquire or invest in complementary businesses, technologies, products or assets, as well as add incremental capacity. There has been no material change in the planned use of proceeds from our IPO from that described in the final Prospectus filed with the SEC pursuant to Rule 424(b)(4) on February 27, 2012.

Item 6. Exhibits

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
3.1 ⁽¹⁾	Third Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of Proto Labs, Inc.
3.2 ⁽²⁾	Amended and Restated By-Laws of Proto Labs, Inc.
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
32.1*	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act
101.INS**	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE**	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

⁽¹⁾ Previously filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (File No. 333-175745), filed with the Commission on February 13, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein.

⁽²⁾ Previously filed as Exhibit 3.4 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1/A (File No. 333-175745), filed with the Commission on February 13, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein.

* The certifications furnished in Exhibit 32.1 hereto are deemed to accompany this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and will not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Such certifications will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.

** Users of this data are advised that, pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933 or Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability under these sections.

SIGNATURE

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.

Proto Labs, Inc.

Date: October 30, 2012

/s/ Bradley A. Cleveland

Bradley A. Cleveland
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: October 30, 2012

/s/ John R. Judd

John R. Judd
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) OR 15d-14(a) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Bradley A. Cleveland, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Proto Labs, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

- a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
- b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
- d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

- a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
- b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 30, 2012

By: /s/ Bradley A. Cleveland
Bradley A. Cleveland
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-14(a) OR 15d-14(a) OF
THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, John R. Judd, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Proto Labs, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

- a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
- b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
- c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
- d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

- a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
- b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: October 30, 2012

By: /s/ John R. Judd
John R. Judd
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

**CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Bradley A. Cleveland, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Quarterly Report of Proto Labs, Inc. on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2012 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Proto Labs, Inc.

Date: October 30, 2012

By: /s/ Bradley A. Cleveland
Name: Bradley A. Cleveland
Title: President and Chief Executive Officer

I, John R. Judd, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that the Quarterly Report of Proto Labs, Inc. on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended September 30, 2012 fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in such Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q fairly presents in all material respects the financial condition and results of operations of Proto Labs, Inc.

Date: October 30, 2012

By: /s/ John R. Judd
Name: John R. Judd
Title: Chief Financial Officer