

CHROMCRAFT REVINGTON INC

Form 10-K

April 17, 2009

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

or

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-13970

CHROMCRAFT REVINGTON, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

35-1848094

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

1330 Win Henschel Blvd., Suite 250, West Lafayette, IN 47906

(Address, including zip code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

(765) 807-2640

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
---------------------	--

Common Stock, \$.01 par value	NYSE Amex
-------------------------------	-----------

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained
herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information
statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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 <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>
--	--	--	---

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 March 31, 2009 there were 6,126,209 shares of the registrant's common stock (\$.01 par value) outstanding. The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 28, 2008, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$15.0 million (based upon the closing price of the registrant's common stock, as reported by the NYSE Amex (formerly the American Stock Exchange)).

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the annual meeting of stockholders to be held May 21, 2009 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

INDEX

	Page Number
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Item 1. Business</u>	1
<u>Item 2. Properties</u>	7
<u>Item 3. Legal Proceedings</u>	7
<u>Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	7
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	8
<u>Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	9
<u>Item 8. Financial Statements</u>	17
<u>Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	17
<u>Item 9A (T). Controls and Procedures</u>	17
<u>Item 9B. Other Information</u>	18
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	19
<u>Item 11. Executive Compensation</u>	19
<u>Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	19
<u>Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	19
<u>Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	19
<u>PART IV</u>	
<u>Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	20
<u>Signatures</u>	23

Exhibit 10.22

Exhibit 10.98

Exhibit 18.1

Exhibit 21.1

Exhibit 23.1

Exhibit 31.1

Exhibit 31.2

Exhibit 32.1

Table of Contents

PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Chromcraft Revington, Inc., incorporated in 1992, is engaged in the design, import, manufacture and marketing of residential and commercial furniture (Chromcraft Revington or the Company). Chromcraft Revington is headquartered in West Lafayette, IN with furniture manufacturing, warehousing and distribution operations in Senatobia, MS and warehouse and distribution operations in Delphi, IN and Lincolnton, NC.

The furniture industry has rapidly shifted to a global supply chain and foreign manufacturers have used substantially lower labor costs and somewhat lower material costs to achieve a competitive advantage over U.S. based manufacturers. The Company s residential furniture business is being negatively impacted by low-cost competition overseas, a weak retail furniture market reflecting the effects of the current economic recession, and restructuring activities. The Company s commercial furniture business has recently been impacted by the industry-wide reduced spending on contract and institutional projects as a result of the economic recession.

Beginning in 2006, the Company, in response to competitive business conditions in the residential furniture market, began reducing its furniture manufacturing operations and shifting the products manufactured at these domestic facilities to overseas suppliers, primarily located in China. As a result, the Company has incurred asset impairment and restructuring charges for plant shutdowns and consolidation, exit and disposal activities, termination benefits and inventory write-downs since 2006. At the same time, the Company centralized sales, marketing, product development, and supply chain management and added new senior management and supporting salaried personnel and overhead expenses.

In 2008, the Company incurred asset impairment and restructuring charges of \$8,977,000 in connection with the shutdown of two furniture manufacturing operations, the consolidation of warehousing and distribution operations, and a management reorganization. The Company reorganized its management in 2008 by replacing its CEO and senior managers in sales, marketing, product development, operations and supply chain, and eliminated various salaried positions. Severance related costs in connection with the management reorganization are included in restructuring expenses as one-time termination benefits.

The Company expects to incur total asset impairment and restructuring expenses of \$9,534,000 for the restructuring activities implemented in 2008, of which \$557,000 is expected in 2009. A portion of these charges and expenses, resulting in total expected cash expenditures of approximately \$2,615,000, do not include cash proceeds of \$4,121,000 of cash received in 2008 from asset sales arising from the restructuring and approximately \$484,000 of cash that was received in the first quarter of 2009.

Additional transition costs, reduced revenue, restructuring charges and asset impairments may occur as the Company continues its transition. Continued outsourcing of domestically made products and development of an optimized distribution and logistics capability will result in additional transition costs in 2009 and beyond. The Company is also subject to market, competitive and other risks as more fully described in this Item 1 under the caption Certain Risks . The Company believes that the shift in its business model will provide a more competitive business model of import and U.S. customization capabilities. In addition, the new business model is expected to have a more variable cost structure, which the Company anticipates will provide greater flexibility in competing in the furniture industry.

Table of Contents

After completing the 2008 restructuring activities, the Company will be manufacturing and distributing dining room and commercial furniture from its Senatobia, Mississippi facility; warehousing and distributing occasional furniture from its Delphi, Indiana facility; operating a product quality and sourcing office in Dongguan, China; and performing administrative and finance functions at its corporate headquarters office in West Lafayette, Indiana.

Certain Risks

There are various risks that are currently affecting the Company's business and its ability to return to profitability, including, among others, the following:

The current recessionary business conditions and their impact on the retail environment resulting in a continued decrease in the Company's sales volume and/or operating margins;

Competition from a number of foreign and domestic manufacturers that are larger and have greater resources than the Company;

The Company's ability to adapt to the continuing shift in the U.S. furniture industry from domestic based manufacturing to foreign sourced products as well as the realignment of distribution channels and customer buying patterns from primarily traditional furniture stores to include specialty/lifestyle stores and internet sales;

Uncertainties associated with the Company's increased reliance on foreign sourced products, such as the ability to purchase goods that meet our manufacturing and quality specifications at acceptable prices and delivery schedules, the political stability in the countries where the Company sources products and the value of the U.S. dollar against other foreign currencies;

The Company's ability to maintain adequate liquidity from available cash and bank financing in the near term;

The Company will need to generate cash flow from operations in future periods in order to meet its long term liquidity needs. In the absence of adequate cash flow from operations in the future, the Company may need to further restrict expenditures, sell assets or seek additional business funding;

The Company's ability to be in compliance with the provisions of the loan agreement relating to its revolving bank credit facility. While the Company expects to comply with the loan agreement, in the event that the Company is in default under the loan agreement, the bank could declare all obligations then outstanding to be immediately due, terminate the credit facility extended to the Company and take certain other actions as a secured party, which could adversely affect our liquidity and our business.

Among the provisions that the bank may consider in determining if the Company is in default under the loan agreement is whether any change in the Company's condition could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the business, operations, condition (financial or otherwise) or prospects of the Company or the value of any material collateral, or whether any event or circumstance impairs the ability of the Company to repay any obligations owed under its credit facility. In addition, certain covenants and restrictions, including a fixed charge coverage ratio as defined in the loan agreement, will become effective if availability under the credit facility is less than \$5,000,000. The Company did not comply with the fixed charge coverage ratio at December 31, 2008; however, the Company's availability under its credit facility exceeded \$5,000,000 at December 31, 2008 and, accordingly, the covenant regarding this ratio did not apply at year-end;

Table of Contents

The successful implementation of the Company's transformed business model and the realization of the intended benefits from the new model;

The impact of additional asset impairments and inventory write-downs as the Company transitions to its new business model;

The Company's ability to increase sales by adding new customers, or increase market share, and to sell the right mix of products;

The Company's ability to develop new products with high customer acceptance levels;

The loss of customers, whether due to customers purchasing products of one of the Company's competitors or customers going out of business; and

The ability of the Company's customers to source products directly from foreign manufacturers instead of buying these products from us.

Products

The Company markets its residential furniture products under the Chromcraft™, Peters-Revington™ and Cochrane™ brand names. The Chromcraft™ brand is also used in the commercial furniture markets. Brands are primarily used to focus on specific market niches.

Occasional Furniture

The Company's Peters-Revington™ brand supplies occasional furniture from entry to mid price points primarily to independent and regional furniture retailers. Occasional furniture includes coffee tables, end tables and sofa tables. Occasional furniture collections may also include coordinating furniture items such as entertainment storage cabinets, library and modular wall units and other accent pieces. Occasional furniture is constructed using a wide assortment of materials including solid hardwoods, veneers, printed fiberboard, metals, glass, natural stone, leathers and other materials.

The Peters-Revington™ brand is uniquely focused on the occasional furniture category and offers a broad assortment of furniture. The brand has various collections with extensive item selection incorporating common designs and styling elements. Occasional furniture is sourced globally to provide a variety of products. The brand provides products based on a wide range of consumer lifestyle-based needs from traditional American and European styles to more contemporary urban fusion designs. Imported occasional tables generally require some assembly by a retailer or consumer. Also, certain imported furniture is sold to retailers by direct container delivered to the retailer from an overseas supplier.

Dining Room Furniture

The Company manufactures, sources and markets dining furniture for use in dining rooms, great rooms, kitchens and hearth rooms. Dining furniture includes a broad line of tables, armed and side chairs, buffets and china cabinets in a wide range of designs.

Table of Contents

The Chromcraft brand offers metal, wood and mixed media casual dining furniture. The product line consists primarily of dining tables and stationary or tilt-swivel chairs. Certain casual dining sets have matching barstools and china cabinets. Chairs are upholstered in a variety of fabrics and vinyls, while tables are manufactured from metal, wood, glass, faux marble and other materials and come in a variety of shapes. Most casual dining furniture is custom-ordered by the retailer or end consumer. Chromcraft's casual dining furniture is offered in a wide range of designs from contemporary to traditional styling and is sold at mid price points.

The Company also provides custom-design wood casual dining room furniture under the Cochrane brand name. Under this program, consumers can personalize their dining tables, chairs and china cabinets by selecting from a kiosk unit various wood finishes and styling, chair fabrics, hardware, accent finishes and table sizes and shapes. Custom-design dining room furniture is sold at mid-to-higher price points.

Other Residential Furniture

The Company expects to supplement its existing product lines with additional furniture categories using its global sourcing model.

Commercial Furniture

Commercial furniture products are sold under the Chromcraft brand and include office chairs, conference, meeting room and training tables, and lounge-area seating furniture for airports and other public waiting areas. Office chairs are offered in various grades and colors of fabric or leather and include executive, ergonomic and computer task models. Also, a limited number of commercial chairs are imported to broaden product offerings. Chromcraft commercial brand furniture mainly sells at mid-market price points and is marketed primarily through commercial dealers.

Sales and Distribution

The Company uses independent representatives to sell its residential and commercial offerings to its customers.

There are many channels of furniture distribution including independent furniture stores, national and regional chains, office furniture stores, rental/rent-to-own stores, specialty/lifestyle stores, department stores, catalogs, wholesale clubs and manufacturer dedicated stores. The Company markets and sells its residential furniture primarily to independent furniture retailers and regional furniture chains. Chromcraft's commercial furniture is sold primarily to office furniture dealers, wholesalers, distributors, furniture rental stores and contract customers.

The Company has more than 2,500 active customer accounts. Major customers include Nebraska Furniture Mart, Jordan's, American, Rooms To Go, and Aaron's. No material amount of Chromcraft Revington's sales is dependent upon a single customer. Sales outside the U.S. represent less than one percent of total sales.

Table of Contents

Competition

The furniture industry is highly fragmented. The Company encounters intense domestic and foreign import competition in the sale of all its products. The Company encounters competition from a number of foreign and domestic manufacturers that are larger than the Company and have greater resources than the Company. In recent years, manufacturers in China and other Asian countries, which benefit from lower labor costs, have significantly increased shipments into the U.S. Many of the Company's competitors produce a number of products which are not competitive with the Company's products. In many cases, such companies do not disclose the portion of their sales attributable to products similar to those manufactured by the Company. It is, therefore, impractical to state with any certainty the Company's relative position in a particular product line. Competition in the Company's products is in the form of the quality of its products, service and selling prices.

Manufacturing and Global Sourcing

The Company has a metal and wood furniture manufacturing facility that fabricates, machines, finishes and assembles commercial and casual dining furniture. With the closure of the Lincolnton distribution facility in the second quarter of 2009, the Company will have two facilities distributing furniture in the U.S.

The Company uses agents and Company personnel to purchase furniture from suppliers primarily located in China. Suppliers are selected by their ability to provide high quality products on a timely basis and at competitive prices. Agents and Company personnel perform quality control inspections at supplier locations. The Company maintains a purchasing and quality control inspection office in China.

The Company believes that there are an adequate number of suppliers to source furniture overseas. Imported furniture is purchased in U.S. dollars and, as a result, Chromcraft Revington is not subject to foreign currency exchange risk.

Raw Materials

The major raw materials used in manufacturing are steel, plastics, wood, glass, chair mechanisms, fiberboard, finishing materials, hardware, cartons and fabric and foam for upholstered furniture. Chromcraft Revington believes that supplies of raw materials are available in sufficient quantities from an adequate number of suppliers. No significant shortages of raw materials were experienced during 2008.

Inventory and Seasonal Requirements

The Company maintains finished goods inventories for occasional and dining room furniture in order to respond quickly to customer delivery needs. Most custom-designed casual dining room and commercial furniture is made to customer specifications and, therefore, is not carried in stock. A limited number of commercial furniture items are maintained for quick delivery programs.

Over the last several years, the Company has increased its overseas purchases of furniture parts and finished furniture. As a result, the Company has increased its finished goods inventory levels for certain product lines in order to accommodate the longer delivery times and, in some cases, to obtain quantity price discounts.

Sales have historically not been subject to material seasonal fluctuations.

Table of Contents

Change in Accounting Method

In 2008, the Company changed its method of accounting for inventory from the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method to the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Prior to the change in accounting method, the percentage of inventory accounted for under the LIFO method represented approximately 60% of total inventories at December 31, 2007.

The Company's management believes the new method of accounting for inventory is preferable because the FIFO method better reflects the current value of inventories on the Consolidated Balance Sheet; provides better matching of revenue and expense under the Company's business model; and provides uniformity across the Company's operations with respect to the method of inventory accounting for both financial reporting and income tax purposes.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, all prior periods presented have been retrospectively adjusted to apply the new method of accounting. The cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle on periods prior to those presented has been reflected as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2007.

For a summary of the effect of the retrospective adjustments resulting from the change in accounting principle for inventory costs for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, see Note 1. Change in Accounting Method to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8.

Environment

Chromcraft Revington believes it is in compliance in all material respects with all federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations which impose limitations on the discharge of pollutants into the environment and establish standards for the treatment of hazardous wastes.

Patents

The Company has several commercial chair design patents, none of which are considered material to the business.

Associates

The Company employs a total of approximately 320 people. None of the associates are represented by a collective bargaining agreement.

Table of Contents**Additional Information**

Chromcraft Revington files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Stockholders may inspect and copy these materials at the Public Reference Room maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the operation of the Public Reference Room. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The address of the site is <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of the Company's annual, quarterly and current reports are available to stockholders without charge upon written request to: Corporate Secretary, Chromcraft Revington, Inc., 1330 Win Hentschel Blvd., Suite 250, West Lafayette, IN 47906.

Item 2. Properties

The following table summarizes the Company's principal facilities as of December 31, 2008:

Location	Square Feet	Operations	Product	Own/Lease
West Lafayette, IN	7,000	Headquarters		Lease
Delphi, IN	519,000	Warehousing/Distribution	Occasional	Own
Lincolnton, NC (1)	527,000	Warehousing/Distribution	Dining room	Lease
Senatobia, MS	560,000	Manufacturing/Distribution	Dining room/ commercial	Own
High Point, NC, Las Vegas, NV and Chicago, IL	53,000	Showrooms		Lease
Dongguan, China	2,000	Product quality/sourcing		Lease

(1) The Company expects to close the Lincolnton facility in the second quarter of 2009.

Chromcraft Revington also leases trucks, trailers and other transportation equipment. Management believes its properties and equipment are maintained in good operating condition and are adequate to support present operations. The Company is not utilizing all of its productive capacity.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Chromcraft Revington's common stock is traded on the NYSE Amex (formerly the American Stock Exchange) under the ticker symbol CRC. The following table sets forth the high and low prices of the common stock, as reported by the NYSE Amex, for the periods indicated:

	2008		2007	
	High	Low	High	Low
First quarter	\$ 5.54	\$ 4.38	\$ 9.95	\$ 8.03
Second quarter	4.65	3.15	9.64	7.35
Third quarter	3.74	1.71	7.60	4.67
Fourth quarter	1.70	0.32	5.43	4.25

As of March 31, 2009, there were approximately 247 security holders of record of Chromcraft Revington's common stock. The Company has never paid any cash dividends on its outstanding common stock. In addition, Chromcraft Revington's bank credit agreement restricts the payment of cash dividends, and the Company does not intend to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. On March 31, 2009, the closing price of Chromcraft Revington's common stock was \$0.32 as reported by the NYSE Amex.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table provides certain information as of December 31, 2008 with respect to the Company's equity compensation plans under which equity securities of the Company are authorized for issuance.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining (1)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders (2)	390,800	\$ 11.67	680,392
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders (3)			
Total	390,800	\$ 11.67	680,392

(1) Available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in the first column).

(2) Includes the Chromcraft Revington, Inc. 2007 Executive

Incentive Plan
and the
Directors' Stock
Plan of
Chromcraft
Revington, Inc.

- (3) The Company has no equity compensation plan that has not been authorized by its stockholders.

Table of Contents**Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer**

The following table represents information with respect to shares of Chromcraft Revington common stock repurchased by the Company during the three months ended December 31, 2008.

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number (or approximate dollar value) of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs (1)
September 28, 2008 to October 25, 2008				660,098
October 26, 2008 to November 22, 2008				660,098
November 23, 2008 to December 31, 2008				660,098
		\$		

(1) The Company has maintained a share repurchase program since 1997.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

The furniture industry has rapidly shifted to a global supply chain and foreign manufacturers have used substantially lower labor costs and somewhat lower material costs to achieve a competitive advantage over U.S. based manufacturers. The Company's residential furniture business is being negatively impacted by low-cost competition overseas, a weak retail furniture market reflecting the effects of the current economic recession, and restructuring activities. The Company's commercial furniture business has recently been impacted by the industry-wide reduced spending on contract and institutional projects as a result of the economic recession.

Beginning in 2006, the Company, in response to competitive business conditions in the residential furniture market, began reducing its furniture manufacturing operations and shifting the products manufactured at these domestic facilities to overseas suppliers, primarily located in China. As a result, the Company has incurred asset impairment and restructuring charges for plant shutdowns and consolidation, exit and disposal activities, termination benefits and inventory write-downs since 2006. At the same time, the Company centralized sales, marketing, product development, and supply chain management and added new senior management and supporting salaried personnel and overhead expenses.

In 2008, the Company incurred asset impairment and restructuring charges of \$8,977,000 in connection with the shutdown of two furniture manufacturing operations, the consolidation of warehousing and distribution operations and a management reorganization. The Company reorganized its management in 2008 by replacing its CEO and senior managers in sales, marketing, product development, operations and supply chain, and eliminated various salaried positions. Severance related costs in connection with the management reorganization are included in restructuring

expenses as one-time termination benefits.

Table of Contents

The Company expects to incur total asset impairment and restructuring expenses of \$9,534,000 for the restructuring activities implemented in 2008, of which \$557,000 is expected in 2009. A portion of these charges and expenses, resulting in total expected cash expenditures of approximately \$2,615,000, do not include cash proceeds of \$4,121,000 received in 2008 from asset sales arising from the restructuring and approximately \$484,000 of cash that was received in the first quarter of 2009.

Additional transition costs, reduced revenue, restructuring charges and asset impairments may occur as the Company continues its transition. Continued outsourcing of domestically made products and development of an optimized distribution and logistics capability will result in additional transition costs in 2009 and beyond. The Company is also subject to market, competitive and other risks as more fully described in Part I, Item 1 under the caption Certain Risks, which is incorporated herein by reference. The Company believes that the shift in its business model will provide a more competitive business model of import and U.S. customization capabilities. Also, the new business model is expected to have a more variable cost structure, which the Company anticipates will provide greater flexibility in competing in the furniture industry.

After completing the 2008 restructuring activities, the Company will be manufacturing and distributing dining room and commercial furniture from its Senatobia, Mississippi facility; warehousing and distributing occasional furniture from its Delphi, Indiana facility; operating a product quality and sourcing office in Dongguan, China; and performing administrative and finance functions at its corporate headquarters office in West Lafayette, Indiana.

Due to competitive market conditions, the transition of its business model, unsuccessful product introductions, a weak retail environment reflecting the effects of the current economic recession, and other factors, the Company has reported operating losses and lower sales for the last several years. For 2008, the Company used cash of \$7,906,000 for operating, investing and financing activities as compared to \$367,000 of cash generated in 2007. Net cash used in 2008 has a number of one-time cash items including asset sales, tax refunds, severance and other restructuring costs and may not be representative of future cash flow.

The Company has several sources of cash to complete its business model transition and fund its short term operating activities.

At December 31, 2008 the Company had cash of \$879,000.

Under a revolving bank credit facility, the Company had no borrowings and unused borrowing capacity of approximately \$15,000,000 at December 31, 2008.

The Company has implemented spending controls and overhead expense reductions in personnel.

The Company plans to reduce excess inventory levels to generate cash in 2009.

Future capital spending for information technology upgrades will be delayed to 2010.

Table of Contents

The Company believes that these cash resources will be adequate to meet its short term liquidity requirements. The Company will need to generate cash flow from operations in future periods in order to meet its long term liquidity needs. In the absence of adequate cash flow from operations in the future, the Company may need to further restrict expenditures, sell assets, or seek additional business funding.

Additional information about the Company's revolving bank credit facility is set forth below under the caption Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Looking forward, at the end of the first quarter of 2009 the Company had no borrowings under its revolving bank credit facility and its cash position improved to approximately \$5,000,000. Cash flow was generated primarily from a reduction in working capital assets due, in part, to the disposition of slow moving and unprofitable products.

Results of Operations

The table below sets forth the results of operations of Chromcraft Revington for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 expressed as a percentage of sales:

	2008	Adjusted(1) 2007
Sales	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	99.5	87.9
Gross margin	0.5	12.1
Selling, general and administrative expense	26.6	24.5
Operating loss	(26.1)	(12.4)
Interest expense, net	(0.4)	
Loss before income tax benefit (expense)	(26.5)	(12.4)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(0.2)	1.6
Net loss	(26.7)%	(10.8)%

- (1) Certain prior year amounts have been adjusted to reflect the change in method of accounting for inventory from last-in, first-out (LIFO) to first-in, first-out (FIFO).

2008 Compared to 2007

Consolidated sales in 2008 were \$99,014,000, a 19.7% decrease from sales of \$123,373,000 in 2007. Sales in 2008 were lower than the prior year primarily due to a decrease in residential furniture shipments. Sales of residential furniture in 2008 were lower in all product categories primarily due to a weak retail environment reflecting the effects of the economic recession, competitive pressures from imports, unsuccessful product introductions, the transition of

the Company's business model and the impact of restructuring activities. In addition, the Company realigned its sales force in 2007 which caused a decrease in sales due to customer disruptions. Commercial furniture shipments were slightly lower in 2008 as compared to the prior year primarily due to lower shipments of public area seating products. Consolidated shipments of imported finished furniture represented 38% and 26% of consolidated sales for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The consolidated sales decrease for 2008 was primarily due to lower unit volume.

Table of Contents

Gross margin in 2008 was \$547,000 as compared to \$14,919,000 in 2007. Asset impairment and restructuring charges reduced gross margin by \$7,004,000 in 2008 as compared to \$1,403,000 in 2007. The Company recorded non-cash pretax inventory write-downs, in addition to those classified as restructuring expenses in 2008, of \$5,383,000 in 2008 as compared to \$5,369,000 in 2007. Inventory write-downs were recorded to reflect anticipated net realizable value on disposition. The inventory write-downs were primarily due to the disposition of slow moving and unprofitable items and excess inventory levels. In addition to the higher asset impairment and restructuring charge, gross margin was lower in 2008 as compared to 2007 due to the lower sales volume, competitive pressures from the globalization of the residential furniture market, and manufacturing inefficiencies and unabsorbed fixed overhead during plant shutdowns. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$26,399,000 or 26.6% as a percentage of sales as compared to \$30,255,000 or 24.5% of sales in 2007. The higher cost percentage in 2008 was primarily due to fixed selling and administrative costs spread over a lower sales volume. The decrease of \$3,856,000 in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to lower compensation and selling related expenses.

Net interest expense for 2008 was \$401,000 as compared to \$48,000 in 2007. Net interest expense for 2008 was higher than the prior year primarily due to borrowings under the Company's bank revolving loan facility, which began in the third quarter of 2008.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company established a full valuation allowance against the entire net deferred income tax balance after considering relevant factors, including recent operating results, the likelihood of the utilization of net operating loss tax carryforwards, and the ability to generate future taxable income.

In 2008, the Company filed its 2007 federal income tax return and determined that the refundable portion of its 2007 tax loss should be reduced by \$202,000 and characterized as an NOL carryforward. As a result, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$202,000 in 2008 to increase its valuation allowance on deferred income taxes.

The income tax benefit of \$1,999,000 for 2007 includes a benefit of \$1,369,000 to reflect the tax effect of the Company's change in its method of accounting for inventory from LIFO to FIFO, as described in Note 1. Change in Accounting Method to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Operating activities of the Company used \$10,392,000 of cash in 2008 as compared to \$3,049,000 of cash used in 2007. The decrease in cash flow from operating activities in 2008 was primarily due to the higher cash operating loss and an increase in net working capital assets, partially offset by the collection of refundable income taxes. Inventories increased \$1,608,000 in 2008 as compared to an increase of \$1,275,000 in 2007 primarily due to an increase in imported furniture. Accounts payable decreased at the end of 2008 primarily due to reduced inventory purchases at the end of 2008. The Company expects to generate operating cash in 2009 by reducing its excess inventory level at December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

Investing activities generated cash of \$2,664,000 for 2008 as compared to \$3,456,000 of cash generated in 2007. Investing activities include cash received from the sale of assets from restructuring activities of \$4,121,000 during 2008 as compared to \$4,493,000 in 2007. The proceeds from the sales of assets in 2008 included the sale of two buildings and idled machinery and equipment. The Company used cash of \$1,457,000 for capital expenditures during 2008, as compared to \$1,037,000 spent in the prior year. In 2009, the Company expects to spend approximately \$400,000 for capital expenditures.

Financing activities used \$178,000 of cash in 2008, primarily to purchase Company common stock from the former Chairman and CEO. At December 31, 2008, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$879,000 and approximately \$15,000,000 in availability under a revolving credit facility with a bank (Bank Facility). Interest rates under the Bank Facility are determined at the time of borrowing based, at the Company's option, on either the bank's prime rate or the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). The Bank Facility contains one restrictive financial covenant, which is applicable when availability under the Bank Facility is below \$5,000,000. The Bank Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of Chromcraft Revington. The Bank Facility expires in 2012 and there were no borrowings outstanding at December 31, 2008.

The Company's ability to borrow under the Bank Facility is dependent upon a borrowing base calculation consisting of our eligible accounts receivable and inventory, as well as our compliance with the terms of the loan agreement. While the Company expects to comply with the loan agreement, in the event that the Company is in default under the loan agreement, the bank could declare all obligations then outstanding to be immediately due, terminate the Bank Facility extended to the Company and take certain other actions as a secured party, which could adversely affect our liquidity and our business. Among the provisions of the loan agreement that the bank may consider in determining if the Company is in default under the loan agreement is whether any change in the Company's condition could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the business, operations, condition (financial or otherwise) or prospects of the Company or the value of any material collateral, or whether any event or circumstance impairs the ability of the Company to repay any obligations owed under the Bank Facility. If a default occurs, the Company could attempt to obtain a waiver from the bank, but there is no assurance that the bank would grant such a waiver.

In addition, certain covenants and restrictions, including a fixed charge coverage ratio as defined in the loan agreement, will become effective if availability under the Bank Facility is less than \$5,000,000. The Company did not comply with the fixed charge coverage ratio at December 31, 2008; however, the Company's availability under the Bank Facility exceeded \$5,000,000 at December 31, 2008 and, accordingly, the covenant regarding this ratio did not apply at year-end. The Company expects to have availability under the Bank Facility in excess of \$5,000,000 during 2009.

For 2008, the Company used cash of \$7,906,000 for operating, investing and financing activities as compared to \$367,000 of cash generated in 2007. Net cash used in 2008 has a number of one-time cash items including asset sales, tax refunds, severance and other restructuring costs and may not be representative of future cash flow.

The Company has several sources of cash to complete its business model transition and fund its short term operating activities.

At December 31, 2008 the Company had cash of \$879,000.

Under a Bank Facility, the Company had no borrowings and unused borrowing capacity of approximately \$15,000,000 at December 31, 2008.

The Company has implemented spending controls and overhead expense reductions in personnel.

The Company plans to reduce excess inventory levels to generate cash in 2009.

Future capital spending for information technology upgrades will be delayed to 2010.

Table of Contents

The Company believes that these cash resources will be adequate to meet its short term liquidity requirements. The Company will need to generate cash flow from operations in future periods in order to meet its long term liquidity needs. In the absence of adequate cash flow from operations in the future, the Company may need to further restrict expenditures, sell assets, or seek additional business funding.

Looking forward, at the end of the first quarter of 2009 the Company had no borrowings under its Bank Facility and its cash position improved to approximately \$5,000,000. Cash flow was generated primarily from a reduction in working capital assets due, in part, to the disposition of slow moving and unprofitable products.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of consolidated financial statements of the Company requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the related footnotes. Chromcraft Revington considers the following accounting policies to be most significantly impacted by the estimates and judgments used in the preparation of its consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when products are shipped and the customer takes ownership and assumes risk of loss, collection of the related receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, and the sales price is fixed or determinable.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company provides for an allowance for doubtful accounts based on expected collectability of trade receivables. The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based on the Company's analysis of customer credit-worthiness, historical loss experience and general economic conditions and trends.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. The Company evaluates its inventories for excess or slow moving items based on sales order activity and expected market changes. If circumstances indicate the cost of inventories exceeds their recoverable value, inventories are reduced to net realizable value.

The Company changed its method of accounting from the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method to the FIFO method in 2008. The Company's management believes the new method of accounting for inventory is preferable because the FIFO method better reflects the current value of inventories on the Consolidated Balance Sheet; provides better matching of revenue and expense under the Company's business model; and provides uniformity across our operations with respect to the method of inventory accounting for both financial reporting and income tax purposes.

Table of Contents

The change in accounting method from LIFO to FIFO was completed in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*. The Company applied this change in accounting principle by retrospectively restating the financial statements of all prior periods presented. The change is further described in Note 1. Change in Accounting Method to the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8.

As a result of the accounting change discussed above, the discussions included in Item 7. reflect the Company's results adjusted for the accounting change.

Employee Related Benefits

Accounting for self-insured health care and workers' compensation liabilities involves assumptions of expected claims based on past experience and a review of individual claims. The Company establishes a liability based on claim information supplied by insurance and third party administrators. Actual claim expense could differ from the estimates made by the Company.

Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in facts and circumstances indicate the possibility that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Factors that may trigger an impairment evaluation include under-performance relative to historical or projected future operating results and significant negative industry or economic trends. If the forecast of undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, an impairment charge would be recognized to reduce the carrying value of the assets to fair value.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and include net operating loss tax carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The Company reviews relevant factors, including recent operating results, the likelihood of the utilization of net operating loss tax carryforwards and the ability to generate future taxable income to determine if deferred income taxes are recoverable and if a valuation reserve is required.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*, which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value, and FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157), which provides a single authoritative definition of fair value, a framework for measuring fair value, and requires additional disclosure about fair value measurements. Neither of these statements had an impact on results for the year ended December 31, 2008. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which delayed the effective date of FAS 157 for all non-financial assets and liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis, until January 1, 2009. We have not yet determined the impact that the implementation of FAS 157 will have on our non-financial assets and liabilities, which are not recognized on a recurring basis; however, we do not anticipate it will significantly impact our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

In December 2007, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (Revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (FAS 141R), which applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. FAS 141R requires an acquiring entity to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. Although the Company has not completed its analysis of FAS 141R, any impact will be limited to business combinations occurring on or after January 1, 2009.

In December 2007, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - An Amendment of ARB No. 51* (FAS 160), which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. FAS 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Although the Company has not completed its analysis of FAS 160, it is not expected to have a material impact.

In May 2008, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (FAS 162), which is effective 60 days following the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC's) approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) Auditing amendment to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. FAS 162 is intended to improve financial reporting by identifying a consistent framework, or hierarchy, for selecting accounting principles to be used in preparing financial statements that are presented in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for nongovernmental entities. Prior to the issuance of FAS 162, the GAAP hierarchy was defined in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 69, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. Although the Company has not completed its analysis of FAS 162, it is not expected to have a material impact.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information and statements contained in this report, including, without limitation, in the section captioned Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements can be generally identified as such because they include future tense or dates, or are not historical or current facts, or include words such as believes, may, expects, intends, plans, anticipates, or words of similar import. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of performance or outcomes and are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those reported, expected, or anticipated as of the date of this report.

Table of Contents

Among such risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those reported, expected or anticipated are general economic conditions, including the weak retail environment; current difficult general economic conditions; import and domestic competition in the furniture industry; ability of the Company to execute its business strategies, implement its new business model and successfully complete its business transition; supply disruptions with products manufactured in China; market interest rates; consumer confidence levels; cyclical nature of the furniture industry; consumer and business spending; changes in relationships with customers; customer acceptance of existing and new products; new and existing home sales; financial viability of the Company's customers and their ability to continue or increase product orders; loss of key management employees; other factors that generally affect business; and the risks identified in Item 1. of this Form 10-K under the caption "Certain Risks." The Company does not undertake any obligation to update or revise publicly any forward-looking statements to reflect information, events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances.

Item 8. Financial Statements

The financial statements are listed in Part IV, Items 15(a) 1. and 2. and are filed as part of this report.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A (T). Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Chromcraft Revington's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded, based on their evaluation, that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), were ineffective as of the end of the period covered by this report on Form 10-K due to the material weakness identified in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting below.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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.

Table of Contents

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008. In making this evaluation, management used the criteria set forth in *Internal Control over Financial Reporting Guidance for Smaller Public Companies* drafted by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

Based on this evaluation, management concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, the Company did not maintain effective internal control over financial reporting. Management identified a material weakness in the Company's internal control over financial reporting as it did not properly design a control to ensure that the costing and valuation of the inventories at one location were materially correct. The Company designed a control relating to the costing process and subsequently revalued this location's inventories prior to the issuance of the Company's 2008 financial statements.

A material weakness is a control deficiency, or a combination of control deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected.

Attestation Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

This annual report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Other than the control changes discussed above, there have been no significant changes in Chromcraft Revington's internal control over financial reporting which occurred during the fourth quarter of 2008 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, Chromcraft Revington's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Table of Contents

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a code of ethics that applies to all of its directors, officers (including its chief executive officer, principal financial and accounting officer and any person performing similar functions) and employees. A copy of the Code of Ethics is available without charge upon written request to: Corporate Secretary, Chromcraft Revington, Inc., 1330 Win Hentschel Blvd., Suite 250, West Lafayette, IN 47906.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Company's board of directors has determined that each member of its Audit Committee is an audit committee financial expert, as defined under Item 407(d) of Regulation S-K of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The members of the Company's Audit Committee are John R. Hesse, Theodore L. Mullett, and John D. Swift, and each is independent under the requirements of the NYSE Amex (successor to the American Stock Exchange).

In accordance with the provisions of General Instruction G to Form 10-K, the information required for the remainder of the required disclosures under Item 10 is not set forth herein because Chromcraft Revington intends to file with the SEC a definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days following the end of its 2008 fiscal year, which Proxy Statement will contain such information. The information required by Item 10, not presented above, is incorporated herein by reference to such Proxy Statement.

Items 11 through 14.

In accordance with the provisions of General Instruction G to Form 10-K, the information required by Item 11 (Executive Compensation), Item 12 (Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters), Item 13 (Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence), and Item 14 (Principal Accounting Fees and Services) is not set forth herein because Chromcraft Revington intends to file with the SEC a definitive Proxy Statement pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days following the end of its 2008 fiscal year, which Proxy Statement will contain such information. The above information required by Items 11, 12, 13, and 14 is incorporated herein by reference to such Proxy Statement.

Table of Contents**Part IV****Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules**

(a) 1. and 2. List of Financial Statements:

The following Consolidated Financial Statements of Chromcraft Revington are included in this report on Form 10-K:

	Page Reference
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 (Adjusted)	F-1
Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2008 and 2007 (Adjusted)	F-2
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 (Adjusted)	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 (Adjusted)	F-4
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-5
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-23
(a) 3. Listing of Exhibits	
(3.1) Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, as amended, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Form S-1, registration number 33-45902, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference.	
(3.2) By-laws of the Registrant, as amended, filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 7, 2009, is incorporated herein by reference.	
(10.19) Term Loan and Security Agreement, dated March 15, 2002, by and between the Registrant and First Bankers Trust Services, Inc. (as successor trustee), not in its individual or corporate capacity, but solely as trustee of the Chromcraft Revington Employee Stock Ownership Trust, filed as Exhibit 10.19 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2002 (Commission File No. 0-19894), is incorporated herein by reference.	
(10.2) Third Amendment to the Chromcraft Revington Employee Stock Ownership Trust, effective December 31, 2005, by and between the Registrant and First Bankers Trust Services, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.	
(10.21) Loan and Security Agreement, dated June 22, 2007, between the Registrant and Bank of America, N.A., filed as Exhibit 10.21 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.	

Table of Contents

- (10.22) First Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated January 15, 2009, between the Registrant and Bank of America, N.A. (filed herewith).
- (10.3) Chromcraft Revington Employee Stock Ownership Trust, effective January 1, 2002, by and between the Registrant and First Bankers Trust Services, Inc. (as successor trustee), filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 (Commission File No. 0-19894), is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.31) First Amendment to the Chromcraft Revington Employee Stock Ownership Trust, effective January 1, 2002, by and between the Registrant and First Bankers Trust Services, Inc. (as successor trustee), filed as Exhibit 10.31 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001(Commission File No. 0-19894), is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.32) Amendment No. 2 to the Term Loan and Security Agreement, dated December 21, 2005, by and between the Registrant and First Bankers Trust Services, Inc. (as successor trustee), not in its individual or corporate capacity, but solely as trustee of the Chromcraft Revington Employee Stock Ownership Trust, filed as Exhibit 10.32 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.

Executive Compensation Plans and Arrangements

- (10.4) Chromcraft Revington, Inc. 1992 Stock Option Plan, as amended and restated effective March 15, 2002, filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 (Commission File No. 0-19894), is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.46) Directors Stock Plan of Chromcraft Revington, Inc., as amended and restated effective December 1, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.46 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 1, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.57) Chromcraft Revington, Inc. 2007 Executive Incentive Plan, effective January 1, 2007, filed as Appendix A to the Registrant's Proxy Statement dated April 11, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.9) Employment Agreement, dated March 15, 2002, between the Registrant and Frank T. Kane (retired January 15, 2009), filed as Exhibit 10.9 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 (Commission File No. 0-19894), is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.91) Employment Agreement, dated June 22, 2005, between the Registrant and Benjamin M. Anderson-Ray (former employee), filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 28, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.92) Mutual Separation and Release Agreement, dated June 12, 2008, between the Registrant and Benjamin M. Anderson-Ray, filed as Exhibit 10.93 to Form 10-Q, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 12, 2008, is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents

- (10.93) Employment Agreement, dated July 1, 2008, between the Registrant and Ronald H. Butler, filed as Exhibit 10.94 to Form 10-Q, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 12, 2008, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.94) Employment Agreement, dated November 15, 2006, between the Registrant and Dennis C. Valkanoff (former employee), filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 20, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.95) Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement for non-employee directors under the Directors Stock Plan of the Company, filed as Exhibit 10.96 to Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.96) Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement for key employees, filed as Exhibit 10.97 to Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.97) Employment Agreement, dated March 22, 2007, between the Registrant and Richard J. Garrity (former employee), filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.98) Retirement and Consulting Agreement, dated December 31, 2008, between the Registrant and Frank T. Kane (filed herewith).
- (14.0) Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of Chromcraft Revington, Inc., as amended and restated effective November 7, 2008, filed as Exhibit 14 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2008, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (18.1) Letter regarding change in accounting principle from independent registered public accounting firm (filed herewith).
- (21.1) Subsidiaries of the Registrant (filed herewith).
- (23.1) Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (filed herewith).
- (31.1) Certification of Chief Executive Officer required pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
- (31.2) Certification of Vice President Finance and Principal Financial Officer required pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
- (32.1) Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Vice President Finance and Principal Financial Officer required pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).

(b) Exhibits

The response to this portion of Item 15 is submitted as a separate section of this report.

Table of Contents**SIGNATURES**

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Chromcraft Revington, Inc. has duly caused this annual report on Form 10-K to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Chromcraft Revington, Inc.
(Registrant)

Date: April 17, 2009

By: /s/ Ronald H. Butler
Ronald H. Butler,
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of Chromcraft Revington, Inc. and in the capacities and on the date indicated.

Signatures	Title	Date
/s/ Ronald H. Butler Ronald H. Butler	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director (principal executive officer)	April 17, 2009
/s/ Myron D. Hamas Myron D. Hamas	Vice President Finance (principal accounting and financial officer)	April 17, 2009
/s/ John R. Hesse John R. Hesse	Director	April 17, 2009
/s/ David L. Kolb David L. Kolb	Director	April 17, 2009
/s/ Larry P. Kunz Larry P. Kunz	Director	April 17, 2009
/s/ Theodore L. Mullett Theodore L. Mullett	Director	April 17, 2009
/s/ Craig R. Stokely Craig R. Stokely	Director	April 17, 2009
/s/ John D. Swift John D. Swift	Director	April 17, 2009

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Operations**

Chromcraft Revington, Inc.

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2008	Adjusted (1) 2007
Sales	\$ 99,014	\$ 123,373
Cost of sales	98,467	108,454
Gross margin	547	14,919
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26,399	30,255
Operating loss	(25,852)	(15,336)
Interest expense, net	(401)	(48)
Loss before income tax benefit (expense)	(26,253)	(15,384)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(208)	1,999
Net loss	\$ (26,461)	\$ (13,385)
Basic and diluted loss per share of common stock	\$ (5.79)	\$ (2.97)
Shares used in computing loss per share	4,570	4,502

(1) Certain prior year amounts have been adjusted to reflect the change in method of accounting for inventory from last-in, first-out (LIFO) to first-in, first-out (FIFO). See Note 1 to the

consolidated
financial
statements.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-1

Table of Contents

Consolidated Balance Sheets
 Chromcraft Revington, Inc.
 (In thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2008	Adjusted (1) 2007
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 879	\$ 8,785
Accounts receivable, less allowance of \$825 in 2008 and \$625 in 2007	11,655	12,959
Refundable income taxes	8	4,325
Inventories	21,726	27,996
Assets held for sale	490	455
Prepaid expenses and other	992	1,266
Current assets	35,750	55,786
Property, plant and equipment, net	9,549	17,456
Other assets	688	805
Total assets	\$ 45,987	\$ 74,047
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,684	\$ 5,137
Accrued liabilities	6,410	6,819
Current liabilities	10,094	11,956
Deferred compensation	795	1,289
Other long-term liabilities	1,667	997
Total liabilities	12,556	14,242
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value, 100,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 7,945,363 shares issued in 2008 and 7,949,763 shares issued in 2007	80	80
Capital in excess of par value	17,688	18,121
Unearned ESOP shares	(15,356)	(16,032)
Retained earnings	52,179	78,640
	54,591	80,809
	(21,160)	(21,004)

Less cost of common stock in treasury, 1,819,154 shares in 2008 and
1,777,154 shares in 2007

Total stockholders' equity	33,431	59,805
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 45,987	\$ 74,047

(1) Certain prior year amounts have been adjusted to reflect the change in method of accounting for inventory from last-in, first-out (LIFO) to first-in, first-out (FIFO). See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Chromcraft Revington, Inc.
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2008	Adjusted (1) 2007
Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (26,461)	\$ (13,385)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,489	1,916
Deferred income taxes	202	2,450
(Gain) loss on disposal of assets	14	(345)
Non-cash ESOP compensation expense	466	509
Non-cash stock compensation expense	33	309
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,054	1,160
Non-cash inventory write-downs	7,878	5,369
Non-cash asset impairment charges	4,185	1,342
Other	23	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	250	4,953
Refundable income taxes	4,115	(4,325)
Inventories	(1,608)	(1,275)
Prepaid expenses and other	274	(66)
Accounts payable	(1,453)	(7)
Accrued liabilities	(644)	(715)
Long-term deferred compensation	(494)	(629)
Other long-term liabilities and assets	285	(310)
Cash used in operating activities	(10,392)	(3,049)
Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures	(1,457)	(1,037)
Proceeds on disposal of assets	4,121	4,493
Cash provided by investing activities	2,664	3,456
Financing Activities		
Borrowings under revolving bank credit facility	14,722	
Repayments under revolving bank credit facility	(14,722)	
Stock repurchase from related party	(156)	(4)
Purchase of common stock by ESOP trust	(22)	(36)

Cash used in financing activities	(178)	(40)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(7,906)	367
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	8,785	8,418
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 879	\$ 8,785

(1) Certain prior year amounts have been adjusted to reflect the change in method of accounting for inventory from last-in, first-out (LIFO) to first-in, first-out (FIFO). See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity**

Chromcraft Revington, Inc.
(In thousands, except share data)

	Common Stock		Capital in Excess of Par Value	Unearned ESOP Shares	Retained Earnings(1)	Treasury Stock		Total Stockholders Equity(1)
	Shares	Amount				Shares	Amount	
Balance at January 1, 2007, as previously reported	7,944,163	\$ 80	\$ 18,075	\$ (16,708)	\$ 89,971	(1,776,287)	\$ (21,000)	\$ 70,418
Impact of change in accounting method, net of taxes of \$1,369					2,054			2,054
Balance at January 1, 2007, as adjusted (1)	7,944,163	\$ 80	\$ 18,075	\$ (16,708)	\$ 92,025	(1,776,287)	\$ (21,000)	\$ 72,472
Purchase of treasury stock						(867)	(4)	(4)
ESOP compensation expense			(203)	712				509
Purchase of common stock by ESOP Trust				(36)				(36)
Issuance of restricted stock awards	13,100							
Cancellation of restricted stock awards	(7,500)							
Amortization of unearned compensation of restricted stock awards			228					228
Stock option compensation expense			21					21
Net loss, as adjusted (1)					(13,385)			(13,385)
Balance at December 31, 2007, as adjusted (1)	7,949,763	\$ 80	\$ 18,121	\$ (16,032)	\$ 78,640	(1,777,154)	\$ (21,004)	\$ 59,805
Purchase of treasury stock						(42,000)	(156)	(156)

ESOP compensation expense		(466)		698					232
Purchase of common stock by ESOP Trust					(22)				(22)
Issuance of restricted stock awards	5,600								
Cancellation of restricted stock awards	(10,000)								
Amortization of unearned compensation of restricted stock awards				33					33
Net loss						(26,461)			(26,461)
Balance at December 31, 2008	7,945,363	\$ 80	\$ 17,688	\$ (15,356)	\$ 52,179	(1,819,154)	\$ (21,160)	\$	33,431

(1) Certain prior year amounts have been adjusted to reflect the change in method of accounting for inventory from last-in, first-out (LIFO) to first-in, first-out (FIFO). See Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Chromcraft Revington, Inc.

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Chromcraft Revington, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiary (together, the Company). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Chromcraft Revington manufactures, distributes and sells residential and commercial furniture. Products are sold primarily through furniture dealers throughout the U.S. and Canada. Chromcraft Revington has several operating segments which are aggregated into one reportable segment in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 131, *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when products are shipped and the customer takes ownership and assumes risk of loss, collection of the related receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, and the sales price is fixed or determinable.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

At December 31, 2008, one or more of the financial institutions holding the Company's cash accounts are participating in the FDIC's Transaction Account Guarantee Program. Under the program, through December 31, 2009, all noninterest-bearing transaction accounts at these institutions are fully guaranteed by the FDIC for the entire amount in the account.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The Company provides for an allowance for doubtful accounts based on expected collectability of trade receivables. The allowance for doubtful accounts is determined based on the Company's analysis of customer credit-worthiness, historical loss experience and general economic conditions and trends. The Company reviews past due balances and its allowance for doubtful accounts periodically. Any accounts receivable balances that are determined to be uncollectible are included in the overall allowance for doubtful accounts. After all attempts to collect a receivable have been exhausted, the receivable is written off against the allowance. The Company does not have any off-balance-sheet credit exposure related to its customers.

Reclassifications

The Company has made certain reclassifications to the 2007 Consolidated Financial Statements in order to conform to the 2008 presentation.

Table of Contents

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated on the basis of cost. Depreciation is computed principally by the straight-line method for financial reporting purposes and by accelerated methods for tax purposes. The following estimated useful lives are used for financial reporting purposes: buildings and improvements, 15 to 45 years; machinery and equipment, 3 to 12 years; and leasehold improvements, 3 to 5 years.

Pursuant to FASB Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143* (FIN 47), the Company recorded in 2008 a non-cash asset addition and corresponding liability for the present value of the estimated asset retirement obligation associated with certain equipment. The asset is depreciated over the estimated remaining useful life while the liability accretes to the amount of the estimated retirement obligation.

Change in Accounting Method

In 2008, the Company changed its method of accounting for inventory from the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method to the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method. Prior to the change in accounting method, the percentage of inventory accounted for under the LIFO method represented approximately 60% of total inventories at December 31, 2007.

The Company's management believes the new method of accounting for inventory is preferable because the FIFO method better reflects the current value of inventories on the Consolidated Balance Sheet; provides better matching of revenue and expense under the Company's business model; and provides uniformity across the Company's operations with respect to the method of inventory accounting for both financial reporting and income tax purposes.

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*, all prior periods presented have been retrospectively adjusted to apply the new method of accounting. The cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle on periods prior to those presented has been reflected as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings as of January 1, 2007. Accordingly, retained earnings as of January 1, 2007 was increased by \$2,054,000, which is net of the related income tax expense of \$1,369,000.

Table of Contents

Certain components of the Company's financial statements affected by the change in costing methodology as originally reported under the LIFO method and as adjusted for the change in inventory costing methodology from the LIFO method to the FIFO method are as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Year Ended December 31, 2008			Year Ended December 31, 2007		
	Computed under LIFO	Effect of Change	Reported under FIFO	Originally Reported	Effect of Change	As Adjusted
Consolidated Statements of Operations						
Cost of sales	\$ 98,094	\$ 373	\$ 98,467	\$ 108,572	\$ (118)	\$ 108,454
Operating earnings (loss)	(25,479)	(373)	(25,852)	(15,454)	118	(15,336)
Earnings (loss) before income tax benefit (expense)	(25,880)	(373)	(26,253)	(15,502)	118	(15,384)
Income tax benefit (expense)	(208)		(208)	630	1,369	1,999
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (26,088)	\$ (373)	\$ (26,461)	\$ (14,872)	\$ 1,487	\$ (13,385)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (5.71)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (5.79)	\$ (3.30)	\$ 0.33	\$ (2.97)

	December 31, 2008			December 31, 2007		
	Computed under LIFO	Effect of Change	Reported under FIFO	Originally Reported	Effect of Change	As Adjusted
Consolidated Balance Sheets						
Inventories	\$ 22,099	\$ (373)	\$ 21,726	\$ 24,455	\$ 3,541	\$ 27,996
Retained earnings	52,552	(373)	52,179	75,099	3,541	78,640

	Year Ended December 31, 2008			Year Ended December 31, 2007		
	Computed under LIFO	Effect of Change	Reported under FIFO	Originally Reported	Effect of Change	As Adjusted
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows						
Operating activities						
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (26,088)	\$ (373)	\$ (26,461)	\$ (14,872)	\$ 1,487	\$ (13,385)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities						
Deferred income taxes	202		202	3,819	(1,369)	2,450
Inventories	(1,981)	373	(1,608)	(1,157)	(118)	(1,275)
Cash used in operating activities	(10,392)		(10,392)	(3,049)		(3,049)

Table of Contents

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

When changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of certain long-lived assets may not be recoverable, the assets will be evaluated for impairment. If the forecast of undiscounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, an impairment charge would be recognized to reduce the carrying value of the assets to fair value.

Restructuring Expenses

Restructuring expenses include inventory write-downs to reflect anticipated net realizable value, costs to shut down, vacate and prepare facilities for sale and one-time termination benefits. Costs to shut down, vacate and prepare facilities for sale are recorded when incurred. One-time termination benefits are amortized over the related service period. These costs are included in either cost of sales or selling, general and administrative expenses consistent with the classification of the costs before the restructuring.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is established based on relevant factors including recent operating results, the likelihood of the utilization of net operating loss tax carryforwards and the ability to generate future taxable income.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts reported in the balance sheets for accounts receivable, accounts payable and deferred compensation approximate their fair values. Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade accounts receivable is limited due to the large number of entities comprising Chromcraft Revington's customer base and no single customer accounting for more than 10% of trade accounts receivable.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Table of Contents

Note 2. Management Reorganization

Effective July 1, 2008, the Board of Directors of the Company appointed Mr. Ronald H. Butler as the new Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, replacing Mr. Benjamin M. Anderson-Ray. Mr. Butler has been a director of the Company since 2004. He resigned his position as President and Chief Executive Officer of Pet Resorts, Inc., a privately held company, in order to accept the CEO position with the Company. Mr. Butler previously served as an executive of other public companies, including Executive Vice President of Merchandising and Marketing of PetSMART, Inc.

On June 12, 2008, the Company and Mr. Anderson-Ray entered into an agreement with respect to, among other matters, his separation from employment and resignation as a director effective June 30, 2008 (the June 2008 Agreement). In connection with the June 2008 Agreement, the Company recorded a pre-tax charge of \$863,000 in the quarter ended June 30, 2008 for severance and certain other benefit related expenses.

Effective September 2, 2008, Mr. Anderson-Ray informed the Company that he had accepted employment with another company. Under the resulting offset provisions of the June 2008 Agreement and Mr. Anderson-Ray's employment agreement with the Company, the Company's severance obligations to Mr. Anderson-Ray were reduced to a total amount equal to \$322,000. In addition, other severance related benefits were reduced under these offset provisions. As a result, the Company recorded a pre-tax reduction to expense of approximately \$489,000 in the quarter ended September 27, 2008.

On August 8, 2008, the Company provided notice to Dennis C. Valkanoff that his employment was terminated. Mr. Valkanoff had served as Senior Vice President of the Company in charge of residential furniture sales since December, 2006. On September 29, 2008, the Company provided notice to Richard J. Garrity that his employment was terminated. Mr. Garrity had served as Senior Vice President of supply chain and manufacturing operations since April, 2007. On September 29, 2008, Brenda J. Dillon's employment was terminated by the Company. Ms. Dillon had served as Vice President of marketing and product development at the Company. Ms. Dillon joined the Company in May, 2007. As part of the senior management reorganization, various salaried positions were eliminated.

In connection with the terminations of employment of Messrs. Valkanoff and Garrity, the Company recorded a pre-tax charge of \$649,000 in the three months ended September 27, 2008.

Ms. Dillon received severance equal to her regular monthly base salary and other related benefits for a period of six months following her last day of employment. The Company recorded a pre-tax charge for severance and related expenses of approximately \$102,000 in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Note 3. Asset Impairment and Restructuring Charges

Beginning in 2006, the Company, in response to competitive business conditions in the residential furniture market, began reducing its furniture manufacturing operations and shifting the products manufactured at these domestic facilities to overseas suppliers, primarily located in China. As a result, the Company has incurred asset impairment and restructuring charges for plant shutdowns and consolidation, exit and disposal activities, termination benefits and inventory write-downs since 2006. At the same time, the Company centralized sales, marketing, product development, and supply chain management and added new senior management and supporting salaried personnel and overhead expenses.

In 2008, the Company reorganized its management by replacing its CEO and senior managers in sales, marketing, product development, operations and supply chain, and eliminated various salaried positions. Severance related costs in connection with the management reorganization are included in restructuring expenses as one-time termination benefits.

Table of Contents

The Company closed its Delphi, Indiana furniture manufacturing operations on May 30, 2008 and converted this site to a warehouse and distribution facility. Restructuring activities and related charges for the Delphi site were completed in 2008. The Company also closed its Lincolnton, North Carolina furniture manufacturing operation on November 29, 2008 and will exit the Lincolnton warehousing and distribution operations in the second quarter of 2009. The Company sold its buildings in Lincolnton in December 2008 and sold the related equipment in the first quarter of 2009. Warehousing and distribution operations at Lincolnton will be consolidated into existing distribution centers. Occasional and dining room furniture previously manufactured at the Delphi and Lincolnton facilities are being outsourced.

Restructuring charges include write-downs of raw materials and in-process inventories related to plant closures to net realizable value, one-time termination benefits and costs for exit and disposal activities. Asset impairment charges were recorded to reduce the carrying value of building, machinery and equipment to fair value, which was determined based on actual sales transactions.

Restructuring charges recorded for the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
	Years Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007
Restructuring charges:		
Exit and disposal activities	\$ 246	\$ 353
One-time termination benefits	2,051	78
Inventory write-downs	2,495	
Total restructuring costs	4,792	431
Asset impairment charges	4,185	1,210
	\$ 8,977	\$ 1,641
Statements of Operations classification:		
Gross margin	\$ 7,004	\$ 1,403
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,973	238
	\$ 8,977	\$ 1,641

Table of Contents

The Company expects to incur total restructuring costs of approximately \$5,349,000 in connection with the 2008 restructuring activities as follows:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Estimate 2009	Total
Exit and disposal activities	\$ 246	\$ 368	\$ 614
One-time termination benefits	2,051	189	2,240
Inventory write-downs	2,495		2,495
	\$ 4,792	\$ 557	\$ 5,349

Charges to expense, cash payments or asset write-downs for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the restructuring (assets) liabilities at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
	Year Ended December 31, 2008				
	Balance	Charges	Asset	Balance	
	January 1, 2008	to Expense	Cash Payments	Write-downs, Net	December 31, 2008
Exit and disposal activities	\$	\$ 246	\$ (134)	\$ (239)	\$ (127)
One-time termination benefits		2,051	(1,022)		1,029
Inventory write-downs		2,495		(2,495)	
Asset impairment charges		4,185		(4,185)	
	\$	\$ 8,977	\$ (1,156)	\$ (6,919)	\$ 902

In connection with the Lincolnton, North Carolina building sale in 2008, the Company is permitted to operate in the warehousing and office spaces rent-free through various exit dates in 2009. As a result of this leaseback transaction, a non-cash gain of approximately \$239,000 was recognized as a reduction to the asset impairment and is being amortized as rent expense over the various terms of the lease. Approximately \$77,000 was recognized as rent expense for the year ended December 31, 2008. At December 31, 2008, the remaining deferred rent expense of approximately \$162,000 is shown as Prepaid expenses and other in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet, and is netted in the exit and disposal activities balance in the table above.

	<i>(In thousands)</i>				
	Year Ended December 31, 2007				
	Balance	Charges	Asset	Balance	
	January 1, 2007	to Expense	Cash Payments	Write-downs, Net	December 31, 2007
Exit and disposal activities	\$ 29	\$ 353	\$ (382)	\$	\$
One-time termination benefits	260	78	(338)		
Asset impairment charges		1,210		(1,210)	
	\$ 289	\$ 1,641	\$ (720)	\$ (1,210)	\$

Table of Contents**Note 4. Inventories**

Inventories at December 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
	2008	Adjusted 2007
Raw materials	\$ 3,827	\$ 6,880
Work-in-process	1,471	2,987
Finished goods	16,428	18,129
	\$ 21,726	\$ 27,996

Note 5. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
	2008	2007
Land	\$ 324	\$ 925
Buildings and improvements	18,431	26,097
Machinery and equipment	23,309	38,982
Leasehold improvements	696	656
Construction in progress	960	496
	43,720	67,156
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(34,171)	(49,700)
	\$ 9,549	\$ 17,456

At December 31, 2008 construction in progress primarily consists of capitalized information technology expenditures that have not been completed. The Company has delayed further expenditures on this project to 2010 to conserve cash during the economic recession.

Note 6. Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sale at December 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
	2008	2007
Land and buildings	\$ 490	\$ 445
Machinery and equipment	490	10
	\$ 490	\$ 455

Table of Contents**Note 7. Accrued Liabilities**

Accrued liabilities at December 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
	2008	2007
Employee-related benefits	\$ 835	\$ 1,283
Compensation related	139	1,276
Deferred compensation and severance	1,740	710
Property tax	520	471
Other accrued liabilities	3,176	3,079
	\$ 6,410	\$ 6,819

Note 8. Income Taxes

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of net deferred tax assets (liabilities) at December 31, 2008 and 2007 are summarized below:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
	2008	Adjusted 2007
Deferred tax assets attributable to:		
Inventories	1,432	
Accounts receivable	328	528
Assets held for sale	102	193
Employee benefit plans	780	918
ESOP compensation expense	854	745
Deferred compensation	1,463	2,064
Stock compensation expense	289	290
Goodwill	405	555
Net operating loss carryforwards	8,454	1,939
Other	610	513
Total deferred tax assets	14,717	7,745
Deferred tax liabilities attributable to:		
Property, plant and equipment	(693)	(2,958)
Inventories		(942)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(693)	(3,900)
Net deferred tax asset before valuation allowance	14,024	3,845
Valuation allowance	(14,024)	(3,845)
Net deferred tax balance after valuation allowance	\$	\$

Table of Contents

Components of income tax (benefit), expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
	2008	Adjusted 2007
Current:		
Federal	\$	\$ (4,049)
State		(460)
		(4,509)
Deferred:		
Federal	(8,764)	(904)
State	(1,207)	(369)
Change in valuation allowance	10,179	3,783
	208	2,510
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$ 208	\$ (1,999)

A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate to the effective income tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	2008	Adjusted 2007
Statutory federal income tax rate	(34.0)%	(34.0)%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(3.1)	(3.5)
Employee stock ownership plan	(0.3)	(0.4)
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance	38.7	24.4
Other, net	(0.5)	0.6
Effective income tax rate	0.8%	(12.9)%

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company has deferred tax assets for federal and state net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of \$8,454,000 and \$1,939,000, respectively, with expiration dates ranging from 2009 through 2028. After consideration of relevant factors, including recent operating results, the likelihood of the utilization of net operating loss tax carryforwards and the ability to generate future taxable income, the Company maintained a full valuation allowance against the entire net deferred tax asset balances at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

In 2008, the Company filed its 2007 federal income tax return and determined that the refundable portion of its 2007 tax loss should be reduced by \$202,000 and characterized as an NOL tax carryforward. As a result, the Company recorded income tax expense of \$202,000 during the year ended December 31, 2008 to increase its valuation allowance on deferred income tax assets.

Tax expense relating to share-based plans of \$10,000 and \$60,000, in 2008 and 2007, respectively, has been recorded under Capital in Excess of Par Value in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity.

Table of Contents

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN 48), on January 1, 2007. The implementation of FIN 48 did not result in recognition of previously unrecognized tax benefits. At December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company had \$292,000 and \$285,000 of unrecognized tax benefits, respectively, all of which would affect the effective tax rate if recognized. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Unrecognized tax benefits balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 285
Gross increases for tax positions of prior years	7
Gross decreases for tax positions of prior years	
Settlements	
Lapse of statute of limitations	
Unrecognized tax benefits balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 292

The Company files federal and various state income tax returns. The Internal Revenue Service has completed an examination of the Company's U.S. income tax returns through 2002. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2005.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of income tax expense in the consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, the Company had approximately \$65,000 and \$58,000 of accrued interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, respectively.

Note 9. Bank Debt

The Company has a revolving loan facility with a bank (Bank Facility) that allows it to borrow up to \$30,000,000 based on eligible accounts receivable and inventories. Effective September 1, 2008, the Company reduced its line of credit under the Bank Facility from \$35,000,000 to \$30,000,000 to reflect its possible future utilization. The interest rate under the Bank Facility is determined at the time of borrowing based, at the Company's option, on either the bank's prime rate or the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR). A commitment fee of .25% per annum is payable on the unused portion of the line for each calendar month during which the average amount of the principal balance of the revolver loans plus letter of credit obligations equals or exceeds \$10,000,000 and .30% for any other calendar month. The Bank Facility contains one restrictive financial covenant, which is applicable when availability under the Bank Facility is below \$5,000,000. At December 31, 2008, the Company had approximately \$15,000,000 in unused availability under the Bank Facility, which reflects a \$1,300,000 reduction for a letter of credit outstanding in connection with a self-insured workers' compensation program.

The Company's ability to borrow under the Bank Facility is dependent upon a borrowing base calculation consisting of our eligible accounts receivable and inventory, as well as our compliance with the terms of the loan agreement. While the Company expects to comply with the loan agreement, in the event that the Company is in default under the loan agreement, the bank could declare all obligations then outstanding to be immediately due, terminate the Bank Facility extended to the Company and take certain other actions as a secured party, which could adversely affect our liquidity and our business. Among the provisions of the loan agreement that the bank may consider in determining if the Company is in default under the loan agreement is whether any change in the Company's condition could reasonably be expected to have a material adverse effect on the business, operations, condition (financial or otherwise) or prospects of the Company or the value of any material collateral, or impairs the ability of the Company to repay any obligations owed under the Bank Facility. If a default occurs, the Company could attempt to obtain a waiver from the bank, but there is no assurance that the bank would grant such a waiver.

Table of Contents

The Bank Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of Chromcraft Revington and expires in 2012. There were no borrowings outstanding under the Bank Facility at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Note 10. Loss Per Share of Common Stock

Due to the net loss in both 2008 and 2007, loss per share, basic and diluted, are the same, as the effect of potential common shares would be anti-dilutive.

Note 11. Asset Retirement Obligation

Pursuant to FASB Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143 (FIN 47)*, the Company recorded in 2008 a non-cash asset addition and corresponding liability for the present value of the estimated asset retirement obligation associated with certain equipment. The asset is depreciated over the estimated remaining useful life while the liability accretes to the amount of the estimated retirement obligation.

The following is a summary of the change in the carrying amount of the asset retirement obligation during 2008, the net book value of the asset related to the retirement obligation at December 31, 2008 and the related depreciation expense recorded in 2008.

(In thousands)	2008
Asset retirement obligation balance at beginning of year	\$
Liabilities (non-current) incurred	717
Liabilities settled	
Accretion expense - cost of goods sold	23
Asset retirement obligation balance at end of year	\$ 740
Net book value of asset retirement obligation asset at end of year	\$ 663
Depreciation expense	\$ 54

Note 12. Other Long-Term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities include \$740,000 at December 31, 2008 for an asset retirement obligation recorded in 2008 on certain equipment. Other long-term liabilities also include \$551,000 and \$558,000 at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, for estimated environmental remediation costs for land that was acquired as part of a previous acquisition by the Company.

Table of Contents**Note 13. Employee Stock Ownership Plan**

Chromcraft Revington sponsors a leveraged employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) that covers substantially all employees who have completed six months of service. Chromcraft Revington loaned \$20,000,000 to the ESOP Trust to finance the ESOP stock transaction. The loan to the ESOP Trust provides for repayment to Chromcraft Revington over a 30-year term at a fixed rate of interest of 5.48% per annum. Chromcraft Revington makes annual contributions to the ESOP Trust equal to the ESOP Trust's repayment obligation under the loan to the ESOP from the Company. The shares of common stock owned by the ESOP Trust are pledged to the Company as collateral for the Company's loan to the ESOP Trust. As the ESOP loan is repaid, shares are released from collateral and allocated to ESOP accounts of active employees based on the proportion of total debt service paid in the year. Chromcraft Revington accounts for its ESOP in accordance with AICPA Statement of Position 93-6, *Employers' Accounting for Employee Stock Ownership Plans*. Accordingly, unearned ESOP shares are reported as a reduction of stockholders' equity as reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity of the Company. As shares are committed to be released, Chromcraft Revington reports compensation expense equal to the current market price of the shares, and the shares become outstanding for earnings per share computations. ESOP compensation expense, a non-cash charge, was \$466,000 in 2008 and \$509,000 in 2007. ESOP compensation expense for 2008 includes an accrual of \$235,000 for the Company's matching contribution with respect to participants' pre-tax contributions to the 401(k) plan that is expected to be satisfied in 2009 with the issuance of treasury stock.

ESOP shares at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, consisted of the following:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>	
	2008	2007
Allocated shares	255	268
Unearned ESOP shares	1,536	1,603
Total ESOP shares	1,791	1,871
Unearned ESOP shares, at cost	\$ 15,356	\$ 16,032
Fair value of unearned ESOP shares	\$ 599	\$ 7,695

At December 31, 2008, the ESOP Trust owned approximately 29.2% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company's common stock.

Note 14. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has the following stock-based compensation plans:

2007 Executive Incentive Plan

On May 9, 2007, the Company's stockholders approved the 2007 Executive Incentive Plan effective as of January 1, 2007 (Executive Incentive Plan). The Executive Incentive Plan superseded and replaced the 1992 Stock Option Plan, as amended (1992 Plan), the Short Term Executive Incentive Plan and the Long Term Executive Incentive Plan, provided that options outstanding prior to 2007 continue to be subject to the 1992 Plan. The Executive Incentive Plan allows the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors to make new stock-based awards of nonqualified stock options (non-ISOs), stock appreciation rights, restricted shares and performance shares. Incentive stock options (ISOs) outstanding under the 1992 Plan are exercisable over a 10-year period and were granted at an exercise price no less than the fair market value of Chromcraft Revington's common shares as of the date of grant. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors determines the vesting period and exercise prices of non-ISOs. All outstanding options were vested and exercisable at December 31, 2008. At December 31, 2008 and 2007 common shares available for future awards under the Executive Incentive Plan were 637,192 and 478,016, respectively.

Table of Contents

The purposes of the Executive Incentive Plan are to provide the Company the flexibility to grant various types of stock-based compensation awards, rather than only stock options, and cash awards to our executive officers and other key employees and to attract, retain and motivate executive officers and other key employees, to provide them with an incentive for making contributions to the financial success, as well as to achieve short-term and long-term objectives, of the Company and to further align their interests with the interests of the Company's stockholders.

Directors' Stock Plan

The Company's Amended and Restated Directors' Stock Plan (Directors' Plan) provides for the granting of restricted stock or non-ISOs to members of the board of directors who are not employees of the Company. Under the Directors' Plan, eligible directors of the Company receive an award of either 800 shares of restricted common stock or an option to purchase 2,500 shares of common stock on the day following their re-election to the Board at each annual meeting of stockholders. Any new director who is elected or appointed for the first time to the board of directors receives an award of either 3,000 shares of restricted common stock or an option to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock. The Compensation Committee of the board of directors determines whether awards under the Directors' Plan are made in restricted stock or stock options. The total number of shares of common stock subject to the Directors' Plan is 150,000 shares. No restricted common stock or options will be granted under the Directors' Plan after December 1, 2015. Shares of restricted common stock granted to directors under the Directors' Plan will vest on the day immediately preceding the next annual meeting of stockholders following the award date. Non-ISOs granted under the Directors' Plan are 100% vested on the date of the grant and are granted at an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the Company's common shares as of the date of the grant. The options are exercisable for a period of ten years. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, there were 43,200 and 48,800 shares, respectively, available for future awards.

The Directors' Plan is designed to promote the interests of the Company and its stockholders through the granting of restricted common stock and options to the non-employee members of the Company's board of directors, thereby encouraging their focus on enhancing long-term stockholder value of the Company.

Restricted Stock Awards

The Company has granted to certain key employees and outside directors restricted shares of the Company's common stock in connection with their employment agreements and the Directors' Plan, respectively. These shares are valued at fair market value on the date of grant and reflected as part of stockholders' equity. Compensation expense is recognized ratably over the vesting period.

Table of Contents

The Company granted no shares in 2008 and 7,500 shares in 2007 of restricted common stock to employees in connection with their employment agreements with the Company. In 2008 and 2007, the Company cancelled 10,000 shares and 7,500 shares, respectively, of restricted stock awarded to employees in 2006 and 2007 in connection with their employment termination. There were no outstanding restricted stock awards to employees as of December 31, 2008.

The Company granted 5,600 shares of restricted common stock in 2008 and 2007, respectively, to its non-employee Directors under the Directors Plan. The shares will vest on the day immediately preceding the annual meeting of stockholders that next follows the award date.

For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the Company granted 5,600 and 13,100 shares, respectively, of restricted common stock with aggregate fair market values, on the dates of grant, of \$23,000 and \$121,000, respectively. The shares generally vest over periods ranging from one to three years.

As of December 31, 2008, there was a total unearned compensation balance attributable to restricted stock awards of \$8,000. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 0.4 years. Compensation expense recognized for restricted stock awards during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$33,000 and \$289,000, respectively. The related tax benefit for the compensation expense was \$0 and \$12,000 for the same periods, respectively.

A summary of all non-vested restricted stock activity for the year ended December 31, 2008 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Restricted Stock Outstanding at January 1, 2008	15,600	\$ 8.90
Granted	5,600	\$ 4.18
Forfeited	(10,000)	\$ 8.80
Vested	(5,600)	\$ 9.10
Restricted Stock Outstanding at December 31, 2008	5,600	\$ 4.18

Table of Contents**Stock Options**

A summary of all stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2008 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Options Outstanding at January 1, 2008	549,976	\$ 11.82	4.7	
Granted				
Exercised				
Forfeited	(145,176)	11.45		
Expired	(14,000)	19.78		
Options Outstanding and Exercisable at December 31, 2008	390,800	\$ 11.67	4.1	\$

At December 31, 2008, the market price was less than the exercise price of all outstanding options and, therefore, no intrinsic value is reflected in the above table.

There were no stock options granted in 2008 and 2007. The fair value of stock options on the date of grant is estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing valuation model. The fair value of each option is amortized into compensation expense on a straight line basis between the grant date of the option and each vesting date.

There were no stock options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2008 or 2007, respectively. New shares are issued by the Company upon the exercise of options.

The intrinsic value of options that vested during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$0 and \$124,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2008, there were no unvested options.

Compensation expense recognized for stock options for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$0 and \$21,000, respectively. The related tax benefit for the compensation expense was \$0 and \$1,000 for the same periods, respectively.

Note 15. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Interest expense, net of interest income, paid during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$323,000 and \$67,000, respectively. Income taxes paid during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 were \$0 and \$43,000, respectively. In 2008, the Company recorded a non-cash asset addition and corresponding liability of \$717,000 for the present value of the estimated asset retirement obligation associated with certain equipment.

Note 16. Rental Commitments

Chromcraft Revington leases office space, showroom facilities and transportation and other equipment under non-cancelable operating leases. The future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable leases for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are \$1,884,000, \$1,074,000, \$831,000, \$574,000, and \$0, respectively. The Company may not renew certain leases based on its current reduced business activity level.

Rental expense was \$2,206,000 and \$2,150,000 for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Table of Contents

Note 17. Related Party Transactions and Subsequent Event

Ronald H. Butler, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, under his employment agreement, is eligible to receive a stock based compensation award opportunity of 240,000 shares of restricted stock under the Company's 2007 Executive Incentive Plan for the three-year performance period ending December 31, 2010. The performance measures, goals or targets for the award have not yet been established by the Board of Directors or a committee thereof and no shares have been granted.

Under a separation agreement with Benjamin M. Anderson-Ray, former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, the Company purchased from Mr. Anderson-Ray 42,000 shares of his common stock for \$156,000 on July 1, 2008. The purchase price was determined based on the average of the high and low selling prices of the Company's common stock for twenty business days during the month of June.

On January 15, 2009, Frank T. Kane retired as the Company's Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and Treasurer. The Company entered into a retirement and consulting agreement (the Agreement) with Mr. Kane on December 31, 2008. The Agreement provides for a lump sum payment of \$140,000 to Mr. Kane at the end of the six month period ending July 15, 2009. During the six month period beginning on July 16, 2009 and ending on January 12, 2010, Mr. Kane will serve as a consultant to the Company at a fee of \$1,500 per day, with a minimum of four days of consulting services per month. The Company recorded deferred compensation expense related to this Agreement in 2008.

On January 2, 2009, Mr. Kane received a lump sum distribution of \$206,000 under a Company supplemental retirement plan representing his actuarially equivalent retirement benefit determined as of March 15, 2008.

Note 18. Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*, which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value, and FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157), which provides a single authoritative definition of fair value, a framework for measuring fair value, and requires additional disclosure about fair value measurements. Neither of these statements had an impact on results for the year ended December 31, 2008. In February 2008, the FASB issued FASB Staff Position FAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157*, which delayed the effective date of FAS 157 for all non-financial assets and liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis, until January 1, 2009. We have not yet determined the impact that the implementation of FAS 157 will have on our non-financial assets and liabilities, which are not recognized on a recurring basis; however, we do not anticipate it will significantly impact our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

In December 2007, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141 (Revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (FAS 141R), which applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. FAS 141R requires an acquiring entity to recognize all the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a transaction at the acquisition-date fair value with limited exceptions. Although the Company has not completed its analysis of FAS 141R, any impact will be limited to business combinations occurring on or after January 1, 2009.

In December 2007, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements - An Amendment of ARB No. 51* (FAS 160), which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. FAS 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. Although the Company has not completed its analysis of FAS 160, it is not expected to have a material impact.

In May 2008, FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles* (FAS 162), which is effective 60 days following the Securities and Exchange Commission's (SEC) approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (PCAOB) Auditing amendment to AU Section 411, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. FAS 162 is intended to improve financial reporting by identifying a consistent framework, or hierarchy, for selecting accounting principles to be used in preparing financial statements that are presented in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) for nongovernmental entities. Prior to the issuance of FAS 162, the GAAP hierarchy was defined in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) Statement on Auditing Standards (SAS) No. 69, *The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity With Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. Although the Company has not completed its analysis of FAS 162, it is not expected to have a material impact.

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Chromcraft Revington, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Chromcraft Revington, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Chromcraft Revington, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 8 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2007 the Company adopted FASB interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, in 2008 the Company changed its method of accounting for inventory from the last-in, first-out (LIFO) method to the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method for certain businesses, and applied this change retrospectively in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections*.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

April 17, 2009

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

- (3.1) Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, as amended, filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Form S-1, registration number 33-45902, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 21, 1992, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (3.2) By-laws of the Registrant, as amended, filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 7, 2009, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.19) Term Loan and Security Agreement, dated March 15, 2002, by and between the Registrant and First Bankers Trust Services, Inc. (as successor trustee), not in its individual or corporate capacity, but solely as trustee of the Chromcraft Revington Employee Stock Ownership Trust, filed as Exhibit 10.19 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 20, 2002 (Commission File No. 0-19894), is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.2) Third Amendment to the Chromcraft Revington Employee Stock Ownership Trust, effective December 31, 2005, by and between the Registrant and First Bankers Trust Services, Inc., filed as Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.21) Loan and Security Agreement, dated June 22, 2007, between the Registrant and Bank of America, N.A., filed as Exhibit 10.21 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.22) First Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated January 15, 2009, between the Registrant and Bank of America, N.A. (filed herewith).
 - (10.3) Chromcraft Revington Employee Stock Ownership Trust, effective January 1, 2002, by and between the Registrant and First Bankers Trust Services, Inc. (as successor trustee), filed as Exhibit 10.3 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001(Commission File No. 0-19894), is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.31) First Amendment to the Chromcraft Revington Employee Stock Ownership Trust, effective January 1, 2002, by and between the Registrant and First Bankers Trust Services, Inc. (as successor trustee), filed as Exhibit 10.31 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 (Commission File No. 0-19894), is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.32) Amendment No. 2 to the Term Loan and Security Agreement, dated December 21, 2005, by and between the Registrant and First Bankers Trust Services, Inc. (as successor trustee), not in its individual or corporate capacity, but solely as trustee of the Chromcraft Revington Employee Stock Ownership Trust, filed as Exhibit 10.32 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
-

Table of Contents

Executive Compensation Plans and Arrangements

- (10.4) Chromcraft Revington, Inc. 1992 Stock Option Plan, as amended and restated effective March 15, 2002, filed as Exhibit 10.4 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 (Commission File No. 0-19894), is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.46) Directors Stock Plan of Chromcraft Revington, Inc., as amended and restated effective December 1, 2005, filed as Exhibit 10.46 to Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 1, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.57) Chromcraft Revington, Inc. 2007 Executive Incentive Plan, effective January 1, 2007, filed as Appendix A to the Registrant's Proxy Statement dated April 11, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.9) Employment Agreement, dated March 15, 2002, between the Registrant and Frank T. Kane (retired January 15, 2009), filed as Exhibit 10.9 to Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 (Commission File No. 0-19894), is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.91) Employment Agreement, dated June 22, 2005, between the Registrant and Benjamin M. Anderson-Ray (former employee), filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 28, 2005, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.92) Mutual Separation and Release Agreement, dated June 12, 2008, between the Registrant and Benjamin M. Anderson-Ray, filed as Exhibit 10.93 to Form 10-Q, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 12, 2008, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.93) Employment Agreement, dated July 1, 2008, between the Registrant and Ronald H. Butler, filed as Exhibit 10.94 to Form 10-Q, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 12, 2008, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.94) Employment Agreement, dated November 15, 2006, between the Registrant and Dennis C. Valkanoff (former employee), filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 20, 2006, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.95) Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement for non-employee directors under the Directors Stock Plan of the Company, filed as Exhibit 10.96 to Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.
 - (10.96) Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement for key employees, filed as Exhibit 10.97 to Form 10-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 26, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.
-

Table of Contents

- (10.97) Employment Agreement, dated March 22, 2007, between the Registrant and Richard J. Garrity (former employee), filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 28, 2007, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (10.98) Retirement and Consulting Agreement, dated December 31, 2008, between the Registrant and Frank T. Kane (filed herewith).
- (14.0) Code of Business Conduct and Ethics of Chromcraft Revington, Inc., as amended and restated effective November 7, 2008, filed as Exhibit 14 to Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 13, 2008, is incorporated herein by reference.
- (18.1) Letter regarding change in accounting principle from independent registered public accounting firm (filed herewith).
- (21.1) Subsidiaries of the Registrant (filed herewith).
- (23.1) Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (filed herewith).
- (31.1) Certification of Chief Executive Officer required pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
- (31.2) Certification of Vice President Finance and Principal Financial Officer required pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
- (32.1) Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Vice President Finance and Principal Financial Officer required pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).