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

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended: September 30, 2007

OR

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

For the transition period from ____________ to ____________

Commission file number: 0-16214

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	14-0462060
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)
1373 Broadway, Albany, New York	12204
(Address of principal executive offices)	(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code 518-445-2200

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 [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer.
Large accelerated filer [X] Accelerated filer [ ] Non-accelerated filer [ ]

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

The registrant had 26,289,318 shares of Class A Common Stock and 3,236,098 shares of Class B Common Stock outstanding as of September 30, 2007.

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.

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ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(in thousands except per share data)
(unaudited)

Three Months Ended September 30, 2007	Three Months Ended September 30, 2006		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006
$276,252	$242,838	Net sales	$801,259	$755,691
182,463	149,537	Cost of goods sold	512,476	454,405
93,789	93,301	Gross profit	288,783	301,286
78,067	69,521	Selling, technical, general and research expenses	235,379	219,147
13,512	4,096	Restructuring and other	28,233	4,096
2,210	19,684	Operating income	25,171	78,043
3,861	1,738	Interest expense, net	10,873	6,329
1,840	2,169	Other expense, net	2,861	2,941
(3,491)	15,777	(Loss)/income before income taxes	11,437	68,773
185	1,253	Income tax expense	1,168	16,990
(3,676)	14,524	(Loss)/income before associated companies	10,269	51,783
(195)	(196)	Equity in (losses)/earnings of associated companies	(430)	47
($3,871)	$14,328	Net (loss)/income	$ 9,839	$ 51,830
		(Losses)/earnings per share:		
($0.13)	$0.49	Basic	$ 0.33	$ 1.73
($0.13)	$0.48	Diluted	$ 0.33	$ 1.70
		Shares used in computing (losses)/earnings per share:		
29,492	29,103	Basic	29,380	30,017
29,492	29,594	Diluted	29,790	30,539
$0.11	$0.10	Dividends per share	$ 0.32	$ 0.29

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)

	(unaudited) September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 46,767	$ 68,237
Accounts receivable, net	232,551	202,611
Inventories	252,134	224,210
Income taxes receivable and deferred	44,322	23,586
Prepaid expenses	16,009	10,552
Total current assets	591,783	529,196
Property, plant and equipment, net	459,888	397,521
Investments in associated companies	5,973	6,634
Intangibles	11,754	9,343
Goodwill	189,559	172,890
Deferred taxes	106,712	112,280
Cash surrender value of life insurance policies	42,861	41,197
Other assets	53,187	37,486
Total assets	$1,461,717	$1,306,547
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Notes and loans payable	$ 21,673	$ 12,510

Accounts payable	55,198	50,214
Accrued liabilities	140,882	101,995
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,225	11,167
Income taxes payable and deferred	6,662	20,099
Total current liabilities	225,640	195,985
Long-term debt	411,560	354,587
Other noncurrent liabilities	219,641	219,774
Deferred taxes and other credits	53,964	37,076
Total liabilities	910,805	807,422
Commitments and Contingencies	—	—
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Preferred stock, par value $5.00 per share; authorized 2,000,000 shares; none issued	—	—
Class A Common Stock, par value $.001 per share; authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued 34,819,384 in 2007 and 34,518,870 in 2006.	35	35
Class B Common Stock, par value $.001 per share; authorized 25,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding 3,236,098 in 2007 and 2006	3	3
Additional paid in capital	325,976	316,164
Retained earnings	539,539	541,602
Accumulated items of other comprehensive income:		
Translation adjustments	26,944	(18,348)
Pension liability adjustment	(82,562)	(81,071)
	809,935	758,385
Less treasury stock (Class A), at cost (8,530,066 shares in 2007 and 8,540,882 in 2006)	259,023	259,260
Total shareholders' equity	550,912	499,125
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$1,461,717	$1,306,547

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income	$ 9,839	$ 51,830
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Equity in losses/(earnings) of associated companies	430	(47)
Depreciation	43,020	40,348
Amortization	3,605	3,096
Provision for deferred income taxes, other credits and long-term liabilities	(2,925)	(17,067)
Provision for write-off of equipment	3,452	506
Increase in cash surrender value of life insurance	(2,146)	(2,562)
Unrealized currency transaction gains and losses	(273)	2,112
Shares contributed to ESOP	4,065	5,209
Stock option expense	602	1,154
Excess tax benefit of options exercised	(1,088)	(697)
Issuance of shares under long-term incentive plan	937	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of business acquisition:		
Accounts receivable	(16,895)	(61,728)
Note receivable	—	17,827
Inventories	(18,804)	(24,093)
Income taxes prepaid and receivable	(16,076)	—
Prepaid expenses	(4,570)	(2,139)
Accounts payable	922	(2,632)
Accrued liabilities	33,449	15,333
Income taxes payable	1,667	(1,155)
Other, net	61	(4,200)
Net cash provided by operating activities	39,272	21,095

INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchases of property, plant and equipment	(90,684)	(54,334)
Purchased software	(11,687)	(306)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(9,592)	(7,918)
Cash received from life insurance policy terminations	1,470	—
Premiums paid for life insurance policies	(988)	—
Net cash (used in) investing activities	(111,481)	(62,558)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from borrowings	83,697	209,530
Principal payments on debt	(28,104)	(16,488)
Purchase of treasury shares	—	(131,499)
Purchase of call options on common stock	—	(47,688)
Sale of common stock warrants	—	32,961
Proceeds from options exercised	2,958	2,428
Excess tax benefit of options exercised	1,088	697
Debt issuance costs	—	(5,434)
Dividends paid	(9,088)	(8,533)
Net cash provided by financing activities	50,551	35,974
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash flows	188	3,503
(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(21,470)	(1,986)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	68,237	72,771
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	$ 46,767	$ 70,785

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation

In the opinion of management, the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of only normal, recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of results for such periods. The results for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year. The preparation of financial statements for interim periods does not require all of the disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Accordingly, certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been omitted. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted FASB Interpretation Number 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB statement No. 109”. As permitted by the Interpretation, 2006 financial statements were not restated.

2. Inventories

Inventories consist of the following:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Finished goods	$123,315	$120,158
Work in process	69,561	59,738
Raw material and supplies	59,258	44,314
Total inventories	$252,134	$224,210

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market and are valued at average cost, net of reserves. The Company records a provision for obsolete inventory based on the age and category of the inventories.

3. Goodwill and other Intangible Assets

The Company accounts for goodwill and other intangible assets under the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142 (FAS No. 142), “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”. FAS No. 142 requires that goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite useful lives no longer be amortized, but instead tested for impairment at least annually.

The Company performs the test for goodwill impairment during the second quarter of each year. As a result of the test performed in the second quarter of 2007, no impairment provision was required. Goodwill and other long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events, such as significant changes in the business climate, plant closures, changes in product offerings, or other circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The Company is continuing to amortize certain trade names, patents, customer contracts, and technology that have finite lives.

The changes in intangible assets and goodwill from December 31, 2006 to September 30, 2007, were as follows:

(in thousands)	Balance at December 31, 2006	Amortization	Currency translation	Other Changes	Balance at September 30, 2007
Amortized intangible assets:					
Trade names	$ 2,339	($377)	$ 16	$ 230	$ 2,208
Patents	2,450	(276)	17	—	2,191
Customer contracts	4,202	(555)	—	3,310	6,957
Technology	352	(24)	—	70	398
Total amortized intangible assets	$ 9,343	($1,232)	$ 33	$3,610	$ 11,754
Unamortized intangible assets:					
Goodwill	$ 172,890	—	$11,988	$4,681	$ 189,559

The $3,610,000 other change in amortized intangible assets is related to the acquisition of R-Bac Industries, LLC (R-Bac). The other change in goodwill is comprised of a $138,000 decreaseadjus made to deferred tax liabilities in connection with the acquisition of Texas Composite Inc. (TCI) and a $4,819,000 goodwill addition related to the R-Bac acquisition. The R-Bac acquisition has been integrated into the Albany Doors Systems segment of the Company.

In June 2007, the Company acquired the assets and business of R-Bac Industries for $9,592,000 in cash plus the assumption of certain liabilities. The purchase price was allocated, as follows: $1,653,000 to accounts receivable, $158,000 to inventories, $131,000 to property, plant, and equipment, $4,819,000 to goodwill, $3,610,000 to amortized intangibles, $457,000 to other assets, and $1,236,000 to current liabilities. The

Company has not completed its purchase price allocation for deferred taxes that relate to the R-Bac acquisition.

As of September 30, 2007, goodwill included $125,247,000 in the Paper Machine Clothing segment, $24,065,000 in the Applied Technologies segment, and $40,247,000 in the Albany Door Systems segment.

Estimated amortization expense of intangibles for the years ending December 31, 2007 through 2011, is as follows:

Year	Annual amortization (in thousands)
2007	$2,200
2008	2,500
2009	2,300
2010	1,900
2011	900
	$9,800

4. Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net consists of the following:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006
Currency transactions	$ 104	$ 344	($589)	($1,939)
Debt costs	537	552	1,436	1,480
Securitization program	—	573	—	2,254
Other miscellaneous expense	1,199	700	2,014	1,146
Total	$1,840	$2,169	$2,861	$ 2,941

5. (Losses)/Earnings Per Share

(Losses)/earnings per share are computed using the weighted average number of shares of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock outstanding during the period. Diluted (losses)/earnings per share include the effect of all potentially dilutive securities.

The amounts used in computing (losses)/earnings per share, including the effect on (losses)/earnings, and the weighted average number of shares of potentially dilutive securities are, as follows:

(in thousands, except market price data)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006
Net (loss)/income available to common shareholders	($3,871)	$14,328	$ 9,839	$51,830
Weighted average number of shares:				
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating basic (losses)/earnings per share	29,492	29,103	29,380	30,017
Effect of dilutive stock-based compensation plans:				
Stock options	—	442	389	473
Long-term incentive plan	—	49	21	49
Weighted average number of shares used in calculating diluted (losses)/earnings per share	29,492	29,594	29,790	30,539
Effect of stock-based compensation plans that were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because to do so would have been antidilutive	398	—	—	—
Average market price of common stock used for calculation of dilutive shares	$ 39.11	$ 35.70	$ 37.16	$ 37.48
(Losses)/earnings per share:				
Basic	($0.13)	$ 0.49	$ 0.33	$ 1.73
Diluted	($0.13)	$ 0.48	$ 0.33	$ 1.70

As of September 30, 2007, there was no dilution resulting from the convertible debt instrument, purchased call option, and warrant that are described in Note 12.

The following table presents the number of shares issued and outstanding:

	Class A Shares	Class B Shares	Less: Class A Treasury shares	Net shares Outstanding
December 31, 2006	34,518,870	3,236,098	(8,540,882)	29,214,086
March 31, 2007	34,633,542	3,236,098	(8,540,882)	29,328,758
June 30, 2007	34,750,275	3,236,098	(8,530,066)	29,456,307
September 30, 2007	34,819,384	3,236,098	(8,530,066)	29,525,416

6. Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of the following:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006
Net (loss)/income	($3,871)	$14,328	$ 9,839	$51,830
Other comprehensive income:				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	27,425	7,462	45,292	36,198
Amortization of pension liability adjustment, after tax	(497)	—	(1,491)	—
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	26,928	7,462	43,801	36,198
Comprehensive income	$ 23,057	$21,790	$53,640	$88,028

7. Changes in Stockholders' Equity

The following table summarizes changes in Stockholders' Equity:

(in thousands)	Class A Common Stock	Class B Common Stock	Additional paid in capital	Retained earnings	Accumulated items of other comprehensive income	Treasury stock	Total Shareholders' Equity
December 31, 2006	$35	$ 3	$316,164	$541,602	($99,419)	($259,260)	$499,125
Net income				9,839			9,839
Shares contributed to ESOP			4,065				4,065
Proceeds from options exercised			2,958				2,958
Dividends declared				(9,413)			(9,413)
Stock option expense			602				602
Tax benefit of options exercised			1,088				1,088
Issuance of shares under long-term incentive plan			937				937
Cumulative change in liability for unrecognized tax benefits				(2,491)			(2,491)
Amortization of pension liability adjustment					(1,491)		(1,491)
Cumulative translation adjustment/other			162	2	45,292	237	45,693
September 30, 2007	$35	$ 3	$325,976	$539,539	($55,618)	($259,023)	$550,912

8. Reportable Segment Data

The following table shows data by reportable segment, reconciled to consolidated totals included in the financial statements:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007	2006
Net Sales				
Paper Machine Clothing	$193,377	$178,209	$564,348	$556,568
Applied Technologies	45,512	35,240	131,729	110,847
Albany Door Systems	37,363	29,389	105,182	88,276
Consolidated total	$276,252	$242,838	$801,259	$755,691
Operating Income				

Paper Machine Clothing	$ 17,324	$ 29,030	$ 68,134	$106,532
Applied Technologies	3,702	3,648	12,640	13,903
Albany Door Systems	(99)	1,054	(556)	3,518
Research expense	(5,896)	(4,841)	(16,610)	(16,405)
Unallocated expenses	(12,821)	(9,207)	(38,437)	(29,505)
Operating income before reconciling items	2,210	19,684	25,171	78,043
Reconciling items:				
Interest expense, net	(3,861)	(1,738)	(10,873)	(6,329)
Other (expense), net	(1,840)	(2,169)	(2,861)	(2,941)
Consolidated (loss)/income before income taxes	($3,491)	$ 15,777	$ 11,437	$ 68,773

Segment operating income in 2007 includes restructuring and other, and costs associated with performance improvement initiatives, as illustrated below:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2007				Three Months Ended September 30, 2006
		Operating income effect of:			
(in thousands)	Restructuring and other	Idle capacity costs at plants closing	Performance improvement initiatives	Total	Restructuring and other
Paper Machine Clothing	($13,204)	($2,331)	($3,190)	($18,725)	($3,022)
Applied Technologies	—	—	(452)	(452)	—
Albany Door Systems	—	—	(1,085)	(1,085)	—
Research	(308)	—	—	(308)	—
Unallocated	—	—	(1,798)	(1,798)	(1,074)
Consolidated total	($13,512)	($2,331)	($6,525)	($22,368)	($4,096)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007				Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006
		Operating income effect of:			
(in thousands)	Restructuring and other	Idle capacity costs at plants closing	Performance improvement initiatives	Total	Restructuring and other
Paper Machine Clothing	($23,091)	($2,331)	($5,768)	($31,190)	($3,022)
Applied Technologies	—	—	(452)	(452)	—
Albany Door Systems	(2,224)	—	(1,085)	(3,309)	—
Research	(308)	—	—	(308)	—
Unallocated	(2,610)	—	(5,894)	(8,504)	(1,074)
Consolidated total	($28,233)	($2,331)	($13,199)	($43,763)	($4,096)

In the third quarter of 2006, the Company announced the initial steps in its restructuring plan, resulting in total restructuring charges of $4,096,000, including $3,022,000 in the Paper Machine Clothing segment, and $1,074,000 that was not allocated to the operating segments. In prior financial reports, these amounts were included in Selling, Technical, General and Research expenses.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2007, segment operating income includes expenses associated with product engineering activities, which is consistent with a change in the Company's internal reporting structure. These expenses were previously included in Research expense. The following table illustrates the impact on the 2006 segment operating income that resulted from this change:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2006			Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006		
(in thousands)	As orginally Reported	Reclassification	As Adjusted	As orginally Reported	Reclassification	As Adjusted
Operating income						
Paper Machine Clothing	$30,139	($1,109)	$29,030	$110,927	($4,395)	$106,532
Applied Technologies	4,178	(530)	3,648	15,433	(1,530)	13,903
Albany Door Systems	1,549	(495)	1,054	5,048	(1,530)	3,518

Research expense	(7,333)	2,492	(4,841)	(23,869)	7,464	(16,405)
Unallocated expenses	(8,849)	(358)	(9,207)	(29,496)	(9)	(29,505)
Consolidated total	$19,684	$ —	$19,684	$ 78,043	$ —	$ 78,043

9. Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the third quarter of 2007 was $185,000. The tax expense includes favorable discrete adjustments of $885,000 related to changes in estimated tax liabilities, resolution of income tax contingencies and unfavorable discrete adjustments of $1,944,000 related to enacted tax legislation in Germany and the United Kingdom. Income tax expense for the third quarter of 2006 was $1,300,000 which included favorable discrete adjustments of $4,200,000 million related to changes in estimated tax liabilities and the resolution of income tax contingencies.

The effective tax rate before discrete items was 25.0% for the first nine months of 2007, as compared to 31.0% for the same period of 2006. The reduction in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a reduction in the amount of profit before tax compared to 2006 and a change in the distribution of income or loss amongst countries. The company currently expects that the consolidated effective tax rate for 2007 will remain at approximately 25.0%, before discrete items. However, there can be no assurance that this will not change in future periods.

The Company adopted the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes” (FIN 48), on January 1, 2007. The cumulative effect of adopting FIN 48 was an increase in tax reserves and a decrease in the beginning of the year retained earnings of $2,491,000. Upon adoption, the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, including applicable interest and penalties, was $16,918,000 of which $13,780,000, if recognized, would favorably impact the effective tax rate. Consistent with the provisions of FIN 48, the company has classified $1,002,000 of the liability as current and $15,916,000 as non-current in the consolidated balance sheet.

During the first nine months of 2007, the Company recognized in the consolidated balance sheet additional tax liabilities related to uncertain tax positions taken in the current and prior years of $2,544,000 and $245,000, respectively. The company, also, decreased the reserves by $1,771,000 due to settlements with tax authorities. Additionally, the company recorded $843,000 in potential interest and penalties on existing tax reserves in the consolidated statements of income. No significant changes in the reserves occurred during the quarter.

As of January 1, 2007, the Company was under audit in U.S. and non-U.S. taxing jurisdictions. It is reasonably possible that a reduction in the unrecognized tax benefits may occur. The possible reduction could range from $600,000 to $1,000,000. As of September 30, 2007, tax reserves decreased by $1,771,000 due to settlement with tax authorities. The aggregate reductions in the reserve were in excess of the anticipated by $771,000. No further reductions related to this activity are anticipated for the remainder of the year.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within its global operations as a component of income tax expense. This accounting policy did not change as a result of the adoption of FIN 48. Accrued interest and penalties recognized in the consolidated balance sheet were $3,545,000 and $4,770,000 as of January 1, 2007 and September 30, 2007, respectively.

The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business the company is subject to examination by taxing authorities throughout the world, including such major jurisdictions as the United Kingdom, Brazil, Finland and Italy. Open tax years in these major jurisdictions range from 2001–2006.

10. Contingencies

Albany International Corp. (“Albany”) is a defendant in suits brought in various courts in the United States by plaintiffs who allege that they have suffered personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos-containing products previously manufactured by Albany. Albany produced asbestos-containing paper machine clothing synthetic dryer fabrics marketed during the period from 1967 to 1976 and used in certain paper mills. Such fabrics generally had a useful life of three to twelve months.

Albany was defending against 18,791 claims as of October 19, 2007. This compares with 18,813 such claims as of July 27, 2007, 19,120 claims as of April 27, 2007, 19,388 claims as of February 16, 2007, 19,416 claims as of December 31, 2006, 19,283 claims as of October 27, 2006, 24,451 claims as of December 31, 2005, 29,411 claims as of December 31, 2004, 28,838 claims as of December 31, 2003, 22,593 claims as of December 31, 2002, 7,347 claims as of December 31, 2001, 1,997 claims as of December 31, 2000, and 2,276 claims as of December 31, 1999. These suits allege a variety of lung and other diseases based on alleged exposure to products previously manufactured by Albany.

Albany anticipates that additional claims will be filed against it and related companies in the future, but is unable to predict the number and timing of such future claims. These suits typically involve claims against from twenty to more than two hundred defendants, and the complaints usually fail to identify the plaintiffs’ work history or the nature of the plaintiffs’ alleged exposure to Albany’s products. Pleadings and discovery responses in those cases in which work histories have been provided indicate claimants with paper mill exposure in less than 10% of total claims reported, and only a portion of those claimants have alleged time spent in a paper mill to which Albany is believed to have supplied asbestos-containing products.

As of October 19, 2007, approximately 12,612 of the claims pending against Albany are pending in Mississippi. Of these, approximately 12,031 are in federal court, at the multidistrict litigation panel (“MDL”), either through removal or original jurisdiction. (In addition to the 12,031 Mississippi claims pending against the Company at the MDL, there are approximately 850 claims pending against the Company at the MDL removed from various United States District Courts in other states.)

The MDL's past practice was to place all nonmalignant claims on an inactive docket until such time as the plaintiff developed a malignant disease. The MDL would also administratively dismiss, without prejudice, the claims of plaintiffs resulting from mass-screenings who had not otherwise demonstrated that they suffered from an asbestos-related disease. Because the court continued to exercise jurisdiction over these claims, it would allow the claims to be reinstated following the diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease. Any such administratively dismissed claims are included in the total number of pending claims reported.

On May 31, 2007 the MDL issued a new order that requires each plaintiff to provide detailed information regarding, among other things, alleged asbestos-related medical diagnoses. The order does not require exposure information with this initial filing. The first set of plaintiffs were required to submit their filings with the Court by August 1, 2007, with deadlines for additional sets of plaintiffs monthly thereafter until December 1, 2007, by which time all plaintiffs were initially required to be compliant, although a number of extensions have been requested. The order states that the Court may dismiss the claims of any plaintiff who fails to comply.

Because the order of the MDL does not require the submission of alleged exposure information, the Company cannot predict if any dismissals will result from these initial filings. The MDL will at some point begin conducting settlement conferences, at which time the plaintiffs will be required to submit short position statements setting forth exposure information. The Company does not expect the MDL to begin the process of scheduling the settlement conference for several months. Consequently, the Company believes that the effects of the new order will not be fully known or realized for some time.

Based on past experience, communications from certain plaintiffs' counsel, and the advice of the Company's Mississippi counsel, the Company expects the percentage of Mississippi claimants able to demonstrate time spent in a paper mill to which Albany supplied asbestos-containing products during a period in which Albany's asbestos-containing products were in use to be considerably lower than the total number of pending claims. However, due to the large number of inactive claims pending in the MDL and the lack of alleged exposure information, the Company does not believe a meaningful estimate can be made regarding the range of possible loss with respect to these remaining claims.

It is the position of Albany and the other paper machine clothing defendants that there was insufficient exposure to asbestos from any paper machine clothing products to cause asbestos-related injury to any plaintiff. Furthermore, asbestos contained in Albany's synthetic products was encapsulated in a resin-coated yarn woven into the interior of the fabric, further reducing the likelihood of fiber release. While the Company believes it has meritorious defenses to these claims, it has settled certain of these cases for amounts it considers reasonable given the facts and circumstances of each case. The Company's insurer, Liberty Mutual, has defended each case and funded settlements under a standard reservation of rights. As of October 19, 2007, the Company had resolved, by means of settlement or dismissal, 21,613 claims. The total cost of resolving all claims was $6,706,000. Of this amount, $6,671,000, or 99%, was paid by the Company's insurance carrier. The Company has approximately $130 million in confirmed insurance coverage that should be available with respect to current and future asbestos claims, as well as additional insurance coverage that it should be able to access.

Brandon Drying Fabrics, Inc.

Brandon Drying Fabrics, Inc. ("Brandon"), a subsidiary of Geschmay Corp., which is a subsidiary of the Company, is also a separate defendant in many of the asbestos cases in which Albany is named as a defendant. Brandon was defending against 8,741 claims as of October 19, 2007. This compares with 9,023 such claims as of July 27, 2007, 9,089 claims as of April 27, 2007, 9,189 claims as of February 16, 2007, 9,114 claims as of December 31, 2006, 8,992 claims as of October 27, 2006, 9,566 claims as of December 31, 2005, 9,985 claims as of December 31, 2004, 10,242 claims as of December 31, 2003, 11,802 claims as of December 31, 2002, 8,759 claims as of December 31, 2001, 3,598 claims as of December 31, 2000, and 1,887 claims as of December 31, 1999. The Company acquired Geschmay Corp., formerly known as Wangner Systems Corporation, in 1999. Brandon is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Geschmay Corp. In 1978, Brandon acquired certain assets from Abney Mills ("Abney"), a South Carolina textile manufacturer. Among the assets acquired by Brandon from Abney were assets of Abney's wholly-owned subsidiary, Brandon Sales, Inc. which had sold, among other things, dryer fabrics containing asbestos made by its parent, Abney. It is believed that Abney ceased production of asbestos-containing fabrics prior to the 1978 transaction. Although Brandon manufactured and sold dryer fabrics under its own name subsequent to the asset purchase, none of such fabrics contained asbestos. Under the terms of the Assets Purchase Agreement between Brandon and Abney, Abney agreed to indemnify, defend, and hold Brandon harmless from any actions or claims on account of products manufactured by Abney and its related corporations prior to the date of the sale, whether or not the product was sold subsequent to the date of the sale. It appears that Abney has since been dissolved. Nevertheless, a representative of Abney has been notified of the pendency of these actions and demand has been made that it assume the defense of these actions. Because Brandon did not manufacture asbestos-containing products, and because it does not believe that it was the legal successor to, or otherwise responsible for obligations of Abney with respect to products manufactured by Abney, it believes it has strong defenses to the claims that have been asserted against it. In some instances, plaintiffs have voluntarily dismissed claims against it, while in others it has entered into what it considers to be reasonable settlements. As of October 19, 2007, Brandon has resolved, by means of settlement or dismissal, 8,822 claims for a total of $152,499. Brandon's insurance carriers initially agreed to pay 88.2% of the total indemnification and defense costs related to these proceedings, subject to the standard reservation of rights. The remaining 11.8% of the

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costs had been borne directly by Brandon. During 2004, Brandon's insurance carriers agreed to cover 100% of indemnification and defense costs, subject to policy limits and the standard reservation of rights, and to reimburse Brandon for all indemnity and defense costs paid directly by Brandon related to these proceedings.

Mount Vernon

In some of these asbestos cases, the Company is named both as a direct defendant and as the "successor in interest" to Mount Vernon Mills ("Mount Vernon"). The Company acquired certain assets from Mount Vernon in 1993. Certain plaintiffs allege injury caused by asbestos-containing products alleged to have been sold by Mount Vernon many years prior to this acquisition. Mount Vernon is contractually obligated to indemnify the Company against any liability arising out of such products. The Company denies any liability for products sold by Mount Vernon prior to the acquisition of the Mount Vernon assets. Pursuant to its contractual indemnification obligations, Mount Vernon has assumed the defense of these claims. On this basis, the Company has successfully moved for dismissal in a number of actions.

While the Company does not believe, based on currently available information and for the reasons stated above, that a meaningful estimate of a range of possible loss can be made with respect to such claims, based on its understanding of the insurance policies available, how settlement amounts have been allocated to various policies, its recent settlement experience, the absence of any judgments against the Company or Brandon, the ratio of paper mill claims to total claims filed, and the defenses available, the Company currently does not anticipate any material liability relating to the resolution of the aforementioned pending proceedings in excess of existing insurance limits. Consequently, the Company currently does not anticipate, based on currently available information, that the ultimate resolution of the aforementioned proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company. Although the Company cannot predict the number and timing of future claims, based on the foregoing factors and the trends in claims against it to date, the Company does not anticipate that additional claims likely to be filed against it in the future will have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The Company is aware that litigation is inherently uncertain, especially when the outcome is dependent primarily on determinations of factual matters to be made by juries. The Company is also aware that numerous other defendants in asbestos cases, as well as others who claim to have knowledge and expertise on the subject, have found it difficult to anticipate the outcome of asbestos litigation, the volume of future asbestos claims, and the anticipated settlement values of those claims. For these reasons, there can be no assurance that the foregoing conclusions will not change.

11. Pensions and Other Benefits

The Company sponsors defined benefit pension plans in various countries. The amount of contributions to the plans is based on several factors including the funding rules in each country. The Company contributed $10,000,000 to its United States pension plan in September 2007 and expects to contribute approximately $8,600,000 to its plans outside of the United States by the end of 2007. The Company also provides certain medical, dental and life insurance benefits (“Other Benefits”) for retired United States employees that meet program qualifications. The Company currently funds this plan as claims are paid.

The components of net periodic benefit cost for the three months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 are, as follows:

	Pension Plans		Other Benefits	
(in thousands)	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Service cost	$ 1,773	$ 1,761	$ 641	$ 654
Interest cost	5,334	4,471	1,540	1,459
Expected return on plan assets	(5,513)	(4,405)	—	—
Amortization:				
Transition obligation	8	27	—	—
Prior service cost/(credit)	209	237	(1,052)	(1,138)
Net actuarial loss	1,108	1,361	891	1,092
Net periodic benefit costs	$ 2,919	$ 3,452	$ 2,020	$ 2,067

The components of net periodic benefit cost for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006 are, as follows:

	Pension Plans		Other Benefits	
(in thousands)	**2007**	**2006**	**2007**	**2006**
Service cost	$ 5,569	$ 5,283	$ 1,923	$ 1,962
Interest cost	15,872	13,413	4,620	4,378
Expected return on plan assets	(16,293)	(13,215)	—	—
Amortization:				
Transition obligation	24	81	—	—
Prior service cost/(credit)	661	711	(3,156)	(3,414)
Net actuarial loss	3,838	4,083	2,673	3,275
Net periodic benefit costs	$ 9,671	$ 10,356	$ 6,060	$ 6,201

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS No. 158, “Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans” (FAS No. 158). The initial impact of this Standard, adopted by the Company in the fourth quarter of 2006, was the recognition in the balance sheet of the funded status of each defined

benefit and other postretirement benefit plan. Effective December 31, 2008, FAS No. 158 will require plan assets and benefit obligations to be measured at December 31. The Company currently performs this measurement at September 30 for its retirement plan. In addition, beginning in the fourth quarter of 2007, the Standard will eliminate the use of a three-month lag period when recognizing the impact of curtailments or settlements, and instead, recognize these amounts in the period in which they occur.

12. Long Term Debt

Long term debt consists of the following:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Convertible notes issued in March 2006 with fixed interest rates of 2.25%, due in year 2026.	$180,000	$180,000
Private placement with a fixed interest rate of 5.34%, due in years 2013 through 2017.	150,000	150,000
April 2006 credit agreement with borrowings outstanding at an average interest rate of 6.15% in 2007 and 5.82% in 2006.	81,000	23,000
Various notes and mortgages relative to operations principally outside the United States, at an average rate of 5.59% in 2007 and 5.81% in 2006 due in varying amounts through 2021.	1,127	1,822
Industrial revenue financings at an average interest rate of 1.75% in 2007 and 7.06% in 2006, due in varying amounts through 2009.	658	10,932
Long term debt	412,785	365,754
Less: current portion	(1,225)	(11,167)
Long term debt, net of current portion	$411,560	$354,587

The weighted average rate for all debt was 3.99% as of September 30, 2007 and 3.91% as of December 31, 2006.

On April 14, 2006, the Company entered into a $460,000,000 five-year revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement"), under which $81,000,000 was outstanding as of September 30, 2007. The agreement replaced a similar $460,000,000 revolving credit facility. The applicable interest rate for borrowings under the agreement is LIBOR plus a spread, based on the Company's leverage ratio at the time of borrowing. The agreement includes covenants that could limit the Company's ability to purchase Common Stock, pay dividends, or acquire other companies or dispose of its assets.

In March 2006, the Company issued $180,000,000 principal amount of 2.25% convertible notes. The notes are convertible upon the occurrence of specified events and at any time on or after February 15, 2013, into cash up to the principal amount of notes converted and shares of the Company's Class A common stock with respect to the remainder, if any, of the Company's conversion obligation at a conversion rate of 22.487 shares per $1,000 principal amount of notes (equivalent to a conversion price of $44.47 per share of Class A common stock).

In connection with the offering, the Company entered into convertible note hedge and warrant transactions with respect to its Class A common stock at a net cost of $14,727,000. These transactions are intended to reduce the potential dilution upon conversion of the notes by providing the Company with the option, subject to certain exceptions, to acquire shares which offset the delivery of newly issued shares upon conversion of the notes.

Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 00-19, "Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company's Own Stock", ("EITF 00-19") provides guidance for distinguishing between permanent equity, temporary equity and assets and liabilities. The convertible feature of the notes, the convertible note hedge, and the warrant transactions each meet the requirements of EITF 00-19 to be accounted for as equity instruments. As such, the convertible feature of the notes has not been accounted for as a derivative (which would be marked to market each reporting period) and in the event the debt is converted, no gain or loss would be recognized as the cash payment of principal reduces the recorded liability and the issuance of common shares would be recorded in stockholders' equity.

In addition, the amount paid for the call option and the premium received for the warrant were recorded as additional paid-in capital in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and are not accounted for as derivatives (which would be marked to market each reporting period). Incremental net shares for the convertible note feature and the warrant agreement will be included in future diluted earnings per share calculations for those periods in which the Company's average common stock price exceeds $44.47 per share in the case of the Senior Notes and $52.16 per share in the case of the warrants. The purchased call option is anti-dilutive and is excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation.

In October 2005, the Company entered into a Note Agreement and Guaranty ("the Prudential Agreement") with the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and certain other purchasers, in an aggregate principal amount of $150,000,000. The notes bear interest at a rate of 5.34% and have a maturity date of October 25, 2017, with mandatory prepayments of $50,000,000 on October 25, 2013 and October 25, 2015. At the noteholders' election, certain prepayments may also be required in connection with certain asset dispositions or financings. The notes may not otherwise be prepaid without a premium. The Note Agreement contains customary terms, as well as affirmative covenants, negative covenants and events of default comparable to those in the Company's current principal revolving credit facility.

Reflecting, in each case, the effect of subsequent amendments to each agreement, the Company is required to maintain a leverage ratio of not greater than 3.50 to 1.00 under the Credit Agreement, and a leverage ratio of not greater than 3.00 to 1.00 (or 3.50 to 1.00 for a period of six fiscal quarters following a material acquisition, as defined) under the Prudential Agreement. The Company is also required to maintain minimum interest coverage of 3.00 to 1.00 under each agreement. As of September 30, 2007, the Company's leverage ratio under the agreement was 2.44 to 1.00 and the interest coverage ratio was 9.03 to 1.00. Under the Credit Agreement, the Company may purchase its Common Stock or pay dividends to the extent its leverage ratio remains at or below 3.50 to 1.00; under the Prudential Agreement, such payments or purchases are permitted to the extent that the leverage ratio remains at or below 3.00 to 1.00.

13. Restructuring

The Company has ongoing restructuring activities related to the centralization of administrative functions in its European paper machine clothing (PMC) operations, the discontinuation of press fabric manufacturing in Järvenpää, Finland, and the reduction of manufacturing capacity in North America, which resulted in charges of $23,396,000 for the first nine months of 2007. Included in that amount are charges of $10,100,000 related to the production shutdowns in East Greenbush and Menands, New York that were announced in August 2007. Those charges will be partially offset by a net reduction of $3,100,000 that results from the curtailment effect of these actions on the Company's United States pension and postretirement benefit programs. The Company expects most of the curtailment effect to be recognized in the fourth quarter of 2007, but a portion is likely to be recognized in the first quarter of 2008. The Company expects to record additional restructuring expenses in the next two quarters totalling approximately $700,000 related to site restoration at these locations. Except for these restructuring items to be recognized in future quarters, the Company does not expect any significant additional restructuring charges related to these previously announced restructuring activities.

On May 7, 2007, the Company announced its plan to discontinue operations at its door manufacturing facility in Halmstad, Sweden, as part of a plan to match installed capacity with business demands. Door manufacturing in Europe will be consolidated in the Lippstadt, Germany, facility. The actions taken resulted in restructuring charges of $2,227,000 for the first nine months of 2007.

The Company has also taken actions to reduce its Corporate overhead expenses that has resulted in restructuring charges of $2,610,000 for the first nine months of 2007.

The following table summarizes charges reported in the Statement of Income under "Restructuring and other":

(in thousands)	Total restructuring costs incurred	Termination and other costs	Plant and equipment writedowns
Paper Machine Clothing	$ 23,396	$ 19,827	$ 3,569
Albany Door Systems	2,227	2,227	—
Corporate Headquarters	2,610	2,610	—
Total	$ 28,233	$ 24,664	$ 3,569

All of the actions taken in the PMC segment are in response to the continuing consolidation within the paper industry and the need to balance the Company's paper machine clothing manufacturing capacity in with anticipated paper mill demand, as well as improving administrative efficiency.

The Company expects that substantially all of its accruals for restructuring liabilities will be paid out within one year. The table below presents a year to date summary of changes in restructuring liabilities:

(in thousands)	Restructuring charges accrued	Payments	Currency translation/other	September 30, 2007
Termination costs	$ 21,147	($5,855)	($483)	$ 14,809
Other restructuring costs	3,517	(2,549)	(45)	923
Total	$ 24,664	($8,404)	($528)	$ 15,732

14. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2006, the FASB issued FAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB statements No. 133 and 140" (FAS No. 155). This Standard resolves and clarifies the accounting and reporting for certain financial instruments, including hybrid financial instruments with embedded derivatives, interest-only strips, and securitized financial instruments. FAS No. 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The Company's adoption of this Standard on January 1, 2007 did not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In March 2006, the FASB issued FAS No. 156. "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets, an amendment of FAS No. 140". This Standard amends the accounting treatment with respect to separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities, and is effective for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. The Company's adoption of this Standard on January 1, 2007 did not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of FAS No. 109" (FIN 48). This interpretation clarifies the accounting for income taxes, by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognizing, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company's adoption of this interpretation on January 1, 2007 resulted in an increase in liabilities and a decrease in retained earnings of $2,491,000.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS No.157, "Fair Value Measurements" (FAS No. 157). FAS No. 157 clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. Under the Standard, fair value measurements would be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. FAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of FAS No. 157 to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" (FAS No. 159). FAS No. 159 provides companies with a choice to measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value (the "Fair Value Option"). Election of the Fair Value Option is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable. At the adoption date, unrealized gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities for which the Fair Value Option has been elected would be reported as a cumulative adjustment to beginning retained earnings. The Fair Value Option for certain financial assets and liabilities requires that unrealized gains and losses, due to changes in their fair value, be reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. FAS No. 159 is effective as of January 1, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of FAS No. 159 to have a material effect on its financial statements.

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

For the Three and Nine Month Periods Ended September 30, 2007

Overview

Albany International Corp. (the Registrant, the Company, or we) and its subsidiaries are engaged in three business segments.

The Paper Machine Clothing segment includes fabrics and belts used in the manufacture of paper and paperboard (PMC or paper machine clothing). The Company designs, manufactures, and markets paper machine clothing for each section of the paper machine. It manufactures and sells more paper machine clothing worldwide than any other company. PMC consists of large continuous belts of custom-designed and custom-manufactured engineered fabrics that are installed on paper machines and carry the paper stock through each stage of the paper production process. PMC products are consumable products of technologically sophisticated design that utilize polymeric materials in a complex structure. The design and material composition of PMC can have a considerable effect on the quality of paper products produced and the efficiency of the paper machines on which it is used. Principal products in the PMC segment include forming, pressing and dryer fabrics, and process belts. A forming fabric assists in sheet formation and conveys the very dilute sheet through the section. Press fabrics are designed to carry the sheet through the presses, where water pressed from the sheet is carried through the press nip in the fabric. In the dryer section, dryer fabrics manage air movement and hold the sheet against heated cylinders to enhance drying. Process belts are used in the press section to increase dryness and enhance sheet properties, as well as in other sections of the machine to improve runnability and enhance sheet qualities. The Company's customers in the PMC segment are paper industry companies, some of which operate in multiple regions of the world. The Company's manufacturing processes and distribution channels for PMC are substantially the same in each region of the world in which it operates.

The Applied Technologies segment includes the emerging businesses that apply the Company's core competencies in advanced textiles and materials to other industries including specialty materials and composite structures for aircraft and other applications (Albany Engineered Composites); fabrics, wires, and belting products for the nonwovens and pulp industries, and industrial process belts for tannery, textile, and corrugator applications (Albany Engineered Fabrics); specialty filtration products for wet and dry applications (Albany Filtration Technologies);and insulation for personal outerwear and home furnishings (PrimaLoft®). No class of similar products or services within this segment accounted for 10% or more of the Company's consolidated net sales in any of the past three years.

Albany Door Systems (ADS) designs, manufactures, sells, and services high-speed, high-performance industrial doors worldwide, for a wide range of interior, exterior, and machine protection industrial applications. Already a high performance door leader, ADS further expanded its market position in North America with the second-quarter 2007 acquisition of the assets and business of R-Bac Industries, the fastest growing high performance door company in North America, whose product lines are complementary to Albany's. Albany/R-Bac now becomes the largest North American high performance door supplier, with expertise in both product sales and after market support.

Trends

The Company's primary segment, Paper Machine Clothing, accounted for more than 70% of consolidated revenues during 2006. Paper machine clothing is purchased primarily by manufacturers of paper and paperboard. According to data published by RISI, Inc., world paper and paperboard production volumes have grown at an annual rate of approximately 2.7% over the last ten years. Based on data from Pöyry Forest Industry Consulting, world demand for paper is expected to grow for at least the next decade, driven by expected increases in global population and per capita paper consumption in less developed regions of the world. The paper and paperboard industry has been characterized by an evolving but essentially stable manufacturing technology based on the wet-forming papermaking process. This process, of which paper machine clothing is an integral element, requires a very large capital investment. Consequently, management does not believe that a commercially feasible substitute technology to paper machine clothing is likely to be developed and incorporated into the paper production process by paper manufacturers in the foreseeable future. For this reason, management expects that demand for paper machine clothing will continue into the foreseeable future.

The world paper and paperboard industry tends to be cyclical, with periods of healthy paper prices followed by increases in new capacity, which then leads to increased production and higher inventories of paper and paperboard, followed by a period of price competition and reduced profitability among the Company's customers. Although sales of paper machine clothing do not tend to be as cyclical, the Company may experience somewhat greater demand during periods of increased production and somewhat reduced demand during periods of lesser production.

The world paper and paperboard industry experienced a significant period of consolidation and rationalization from approximately 2000 through 2004. During this period, reduced global consumption of paper machine clothing contributed to a decline in the Company's year-on-year sales of paper machine clothing products in each of 2002, 2003 and 2004, after adjusting for currency translation effects.

While significant consolidation among paper and paperboard suppliers slowed after 2004, machine closures, or announcements of additional machine closures, continued during 2005 and 2006 in North America as well as Europe. During this period, a number of older, less efficient machines in areas (such as North America) where significant established capacity existed were closed or were the subject of planned closure announcements, while at the same time a number of newer, faster and more efficient machines began production or plans for the installation of such newer machines were announced in areas of growing demand for paper and paperboard (such as Asia). Management anticipates that this trend is likely to continue in the near term.

At the same time, technological advances in paper machine clothing, while contributing to the papermaking efficiency of customers, have lengthened the useful life of many of the Company's products and reduced the number of pieces required to produce the same volume of paper. As the Company introduces new value creating products and services, it is often able to charge higher prices or increase market share in certain areas as a result of these improvements. However, increased prices and share have not always been sufficient to offset completely a decrease in the number of fabrics sold.

In July 2006, the Company reported that price competition in Western Europe could have an adverse impact on the Company's operating results in this segment. In the third and fourth quarters of 2006, and in the first two quarters of 2007, sales of paper machine clothing to customers in Western Europe were significantly lower than the same quarter of the previous year, as the Company lost sales on its least differentiated products to lower priced offerings. These declines reduced operating income within this segment, as well as overall operating income, during those quarters. In the third quarter of 2007, compared to the same quarter of 2006,

lower average prices in Western Europe were more than offset by significantly higher volumes and orders year to date were 11.8% higher than the same period in 2006.

Management expects price competition to remain intense in all of its markets. The Company's strategy for dealing with the trends in this segment is to continue to focus on providing solutions for customers through new products and services, and to continue to reduce costs within this segment. During 2006, the Company reorganized its PMC research and product development function and priorities, thereby enhancing its ability to provide more added-value products to market faster. In addition, management continued to pursue cost-saving and process improvement opportunities, and the ongoing investments in new capacity in Asia and Latin America should further improve operating efficiency and further align production capacity to match shifting global demand.

The Applied Technologies segment has experienced significant growth in net sales during the last few years, due both to the introduction of new products as well as growth in demand and application for previously existing products. Sales in this segment increased 14.8% during 2006, excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates, while operating income declined as the Company ramped-up manufacturing and engineering to meet higher order backlog. During 2006, management commented on the significant growth prospects for the businesses within this segment, including Albany Engineered Composites. Since sales in this business are heavily dependent upon the production schedules of a few key customers, it can be more difficult to predict the precise timing of revenue and income streams. Management believes that the principal challenges and opportunities in this segment involve managing the growth opportunity.

The Albany Door Systems segment derives most of its revenue from the sale of high-performance doors, particularly to customers in Europe. The purchase of these doors is normally a capital expenditure item for customers and, as such, market opportunities tend to fluctuate with industrial capital spending. If economic conditions weaken, customers may reduce levels of capital expenditures, which could have a negative effect on sales and earnings in the Albany Door Systems segment. The large amount of revenue derived from sales and manufacturing outside the United States could cause the reported financial results for the Albany Door Systems segment to be more sensitive than the other segments of the Company to changes in currency rates. As a result of the Company's acquisition of R-Bac Industries in the second quarter of 2007, management expects to see accelerated growth in the North American market.

Foreign Currency

Albany International operates in many geographic regions of the world and has more than half of its business in countries outside the United States. A substantial portion of the Company's sales are denominated in euros or other currencies. In some locations, the profitability of transactions is affected by the fact that sales are denominated in a currency different from the currency in which the costs to manufacture and distribute the products are denominated. As a result, changes in the relative values of U.S. dollars, euros and other currencies affect revenues and profits as the results are translated into U.S. dollars in the consolidated financial statements.

From time to time, the Company enters into foreign currency or other derivative contracts in order to enhance cash flows or to mitigate volatility in the financial statements that can be caused by changes in currency exchange rates.

Results of Operations:

Total Company — three months ended September 30, 2007

Net sales were $276.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to $242.8 million for the same period of 2006. The following table presents 2007 and 2006 net sales by segment and the effect of changes in currency translation rates:

(in thousands)	Three months ended September 30, 2007	2006	Percent change	Increase due to changes in currency translation rates	Percent change Excluding currency rate effect
Paper Machine Clothing	$193,377	$178,209	8.5%	$ 6,251	5.0%
Applied Technologies	45,512	35,240	29.1%	1,958	23.6%
Albany Door Systems	37,363	29,389	27.1%	2,384	19.0%
Consolidated total	$276,252	$242,838	13.8%	$ 10,593	9.4%

Costs related to performance-improvement initiatives were $0.17 per share ($6.5 million), including $4.5 million in Selling, Technical, General and Research (STG&R) expenses and $2.0 million in Cost of Goods Sold. The increased STG&R expenses were principally due to non-capitalized SAP project costs, redundant personnel expenses incurred in the transition to a centralized European administration, and costs related to the integration of R-Bac Industries into Albany Door Systems. Cost of Goods Sold during the quarter includes additional costs related to the start-up of the greenfield PMC plant in China, PMC equipment relocation expenses, and the transfer of manufacturing operations of the U.S. Engineered Fabrics business to a greenfield facility in Kaukauna, Wisconsin. Additionally, idle-capacity expense, primarily labor expense, related to the shutdown activity at the East Greenbush and Menands, New York plants increased the cost of goods sold during the quarter by $0.06 ($2.3 million).

Gross profit was 34.0 percent of net sales in the third quarter of 2007, compared to 38.4 percent in the same period of 2006. The decrease is principally due to the increases in Cost of Goods Sold from the above mentioned idle-capacity costs and performance-improvement initiatives and a shift in the sales mix due to the accelerating growth in the emerging businesses.

STG&R expenses as a percent of net sales were 28.3% in the third quarter of 2007 as compared to 28.6% in the third quarter of 2006. STG&R expenses were $78.1 million in the third quarter of 2007, in comparison to $69.5 million in the third quarter of 2006. The third-quarter 2007 increase includes $3.1 million related to the effect of changes in currency translation rates and the $4.5 million of expenses noted above related to performance-improvement initiatives. Third-quarter 2006 STG&R expenses were reduced by approximately $2.2 million as a result of adjusting incentive compensation accruals based on Company and stock price performance.

In the third quarter of 2007, total restructuring charges amounted to $13.5 million. Restructuring charges of $4.1 million were recorded in the third quarter of 2006 and were related to reducing both manufacturing capacity in North America and corporate expenses.

The Company has ongoing restructuring activities related to the centralization of administrative functions in its European paper machine clothing (PMC) operations, the discontinuation of press fabric manufacturing in Järvenpää, Finland, and the reduction of manufacturing capacity in North America, which resulted in charges of $23,396,000 for the first nine months of 2007. Included in that amount are charges of $10,100,000 related to the production shutdowns in East Greenbush and Menands, New York that were announced in August 2007. Those charges will be partially offset by a net reduction of $3,100,000 that results from the curtailment effect of these actions on the Company’s United States pension and postretirement benefit programs. The Company expects most of the curtailment effect to be recognized in the fourth quarter of 2007, but a portion is likely to be recognized in the first quarter of 2008. The Company expects to record additional restructuring expenses in the next two quarters totalling approximately $700,000 related to site restoration in East Greenbush and Menands, New York. Except for these restructuring items to be recognized in future quarters, the Company does not expect any significant additional restructuring charges related to previously announced restructuring activities.

On May 7, 2007, the Company announced its plan to discontinue operations at its door manufacturing facility in Halmstad, Sweden, as part of a plan to match installed capacity with business demands. Door manufacturing in Europe will be consolidated in the Lippstadt, Germany, facility. The actions taken resulted in restructuring charges of $2,227,000 for the first nine months of 2007.

The Company has also taken actions to reduce its Corporate overhead expenses that has resulted in restructuring charges of $2,610,000 for the first nine months of 2007.

The following table summarizes charges reported in the Statement of Income under “Restructuring and other”:

(in thousands)	Total restructuring costs incurred	Termination and other costs	Plant and equipment writedowns
Paper Machine Clothing	$ 23,396	$ 19,827	$ 3,569
Albany Door Systems	2,227	2,227	—
Corporate Headquarters	2,610	2,610	—
Total	$ 28,233	$ 24,664	$ 3,569

All of the actions taken in the PMC segment are in response to the continuing consolidation within the paper industry and the need to balance the Company’s paper machine clothing manufacturing capacity in with anticipated paper mill demand, as well as improving administrative efficiency.

Operating income was $2.2 million in the third quarter of 2007, compared to $19.7 million for the same period of 2006, principally due to costs associated with restructuring and performance-improvement initiatives.

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2007	Three Months Ended September 30, 2006	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006
Operating Income				
Paper Machine Clothing	$ 17,324	$29,030	$ 68,134	$106,532
Applied Technologies	3,702	3,648	12,640	13,903
Albany Door Systems	(99)	1,054	(556)	3,518
Research expense	(5,896)	(4,841)	(16,610)	(16,405)
Unallocated expenses	(12,821)	(9,207)	(38,437)	(29,505)
Operating income before reconciling items	2,210	19,684	25,171	78,043
Reconciling items:				
Interest expense, net	(3,861)	(1,738)	(10,873)	(6,329)
Other (expense)/income, net	(1,840)	(2,169)	(2,861)	(2,941)
Consolidated (loss)/income before income taxes	($3,491)	$15,777	$ 11,437	$ 68,773

Segment operating income in 2007 includes restructuring and other, and costs associated with performance improvement initiatives, as illustrated below:

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2007				Three Months Ended September 30, 2006
		Operating income effect of:			
(in thousands)	Restructuring and other	Idle capacity costs at plants closing	Performance improvement initiatives	Total	Restructuring and other
Paper Machine Clothing	($13,204)	($2,331)	($3,190)	($18,725)	($3,022)
Applied Technologies	—	—	(452)	(452)	—
Albany Door Systems	—	—	(1,085)	(1,085)	—
Research	(308)	—	—	(308)	—
Unallocated	—	—	(1,798)	(1,798)	(1,074)
Consolidated total	($13,512)	($2,331)	($6,525)	($22,368)	($4,096)

	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2007				Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006
		Operating income effect of:			
(in thousands)	Restructuring and other	Idle capacity costs at plants closing	Performance improvement initiatives	Total	Restructuring and other
Paper Machine Clothing	($23,091)	($2,331)	($5,768)	($31,190)	($3,022)
Applied Technologies	—	—	(452)	(452)	—
Albany Door Systems	(2,224)	—	(1,085)	(3,309)	—
Research	(308)	—	—	(308)	—
Unallocated	(2,610)	—	(5,894)	(8,504)	(1,074)
Consolidated total	($28,233)	($2,331)	($13,199)	($43,763)	($4,096)

In addition to costs that will be reported as restructuring expenses, the Company incurred idle capacity costs in plants being closed in the third quarter, and anticipates incurring approximately $2 million in the fourth quarter of 2007, and a lesser amount in the first quarter of 2008. The Company expects idle-capacity costs related to the announced plant closures to continue through the first quarter of 2008. As for performance-improvement initiatives, the Company expects additional expenses for SAP to be approximately $2.5 million per quarter in 2008, expenses of approximately $1 million per quarter (excluding depreciation) for the China start-up, and expects expenses for the other performance-improvement initiatives included in the table below to continue into the first quarter of 2008.

In the third quarter of 2006, the Company announced the initial steps in its restructuring plan, resulting in total restructuring charges of $4,096,000, including $3,022,000 in the Paper Machine Clothing segment, and $1,074,000 that was not allocated to the segments. In prior financial reports, these amounts were included in Selling, Technical, General and Research expenses.

Beginning in the first quarter of 2007, segment operating income includes expenses associated with product engineering activities, which is consistent with a change in the Company's internal reporting structure. These expenses were previously included in Research expense. The following table illustrates the impact on the 2006 segment operating income that resulted from this change:

(in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2006 As orginally Reported	Reclassification	As Adjusted	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006 As orginally Reported	Reclassification	As Adjusted
Operating income						
Paper Machine Clothing	$30,139	($1,109)	$29,030	$110,927	($4,395)	$106,532
Applied Technologies	4,178	(530)	3,648	15,433	(1,530)	13,903
Albany Door Systems	1,549	(495)	1,054	5,048	(1,530)	3,518
Research expense	(7,333)	2,492	(4,841)	(23,869)	7,464	(16,405)
Unallocated expenses	(8,849)	(358)	(9,207)	(29,496)	(9)	(29,505)
Consolidated total	$19,684	$ —	$19,684	$ 78,043	$ —	$ 78,043

Research expense increased $1.1 million as compared to the third quarter of 2006, principally due to restructuring charges of $0.3 million and higher project costs in 2007. Unallocated expenses, which consist primarily of corporate headquarters expenses, increased $3.6 million compared to the third quarter of 2006. Included in the third quarter of 2007 are expenses of $1.8 million related to performance improvement initiatives, while the same quarter of 2006 included restructuring charges of $1.1 million, offset by the reduction to incentive compensation expense of $2.2 million described above.

Interest expense, net, was $3.9 million for the third quarter of 2007, compared to $1.7 million for the same period of 2006. The increase was due principally to higher average borrowings principally resulting from the Company's investments in property, plant and equipment.

Other expense, net, was $1.8 million for the third quarter of 2007, compared to $2.2 million for the same period of 2006. The lower expense in 2007 was principally due to termination of the accounts receivable securitization program in the third quarter of 2006.

The effective third-quarter income tax rate before discrete tax items was 25 percent in 2007 and 31 percent in 2006. Included in third-quarter income tax expense were discrete tax adjustments that decreased net income by $0.04 per share in 2007, and increased net income by $0.12 per share in 2006.

Net income for the third quarter of 2007 was a loss of $0.13, after restructuring charges of $0.34. Net income per share was also reduced by idle-capacity costs related to restructuring of $0.06, costs related to continuing performance-improvement initiatives of $0.17, and discrete income tax adjustments of $0.04. Net income per share was $0.49 in the third quarter of 2006, including a reduction to income of $0.10 for restructuring, and a favorable discrete tax adjustment of $0.12.

Results of Operations:

Total Company — nine months ended September 30, 2007

Net sales were $801.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2007 as compared to $755.7 million for the same period of 2006. The following table presents 2007 and 2006 net sales by segment and the effect of changes in currency translation rates:

(in thousands)	Nine months ended September 30, 2007	2006	Percent change	Increase due to changes in currency translation rates	Percent change Excluding currency rate effect
Paper Machine Clothing	$564,348	$556,568	1.4%	$ 16,598	–1.6%
Applied Technologies	131,729	110,847	18.8%	5,029	14.3%
Albany Door Systems	105,182	88,276	19.2%	6,740	11.5%
Consolidated total	$801,259	$755,691	6.0%	$ 28,367	2.3%

Gross profit was 36.0 percent of net sales for the first nine months of 2007, compared to 39.9 percent for the same period of 2006. The decrease is principally due to the impact of lower PMC prices and volume in Europe, costs related to idle-capacity and performance-improvement initiatives, and a shift in the sales mix due to the accelerating growth in the emerging businesses.

Selling, technical, general, and research (STG&R) expenses were $235.4 million for the first nine months of 2007, in comparison to $219.1 million for the same period of 2006. The increase includes $9.1 million related to the effect of changes in currency translation rates and the $10.0 million of expenses related to performance improvement initiatives.

Operating income was $25.2 million for the first nine months of 2007, compared to $78.0 million for the same period of 2006, principally due to charges for restructuring and performance improvement initiatives.

Research expense increased $0.2 million as compared to the first nine months of 2006 principally due to a restructuring charge and higher project costs in 2007. Unallocated expenses increased $8.9 million compared to the first nine months of 2006, principally due to an increase of $7.4 million in charges related to restructuring and other performance improvement initiatives.

Interest expense, net, was $10.9 million for the first nine months of 2007, compared to $6.3 million for the same period of 2006. The increase was due principally higher average borrowings required by the Company's investments in property, plant and equipment.

The effective income tax rate before discrete tax items was 25 percent in 2007 and 31 percent in 2006. Included in income tax expense for the first nine months of 2007 and 2006 were discrete tax adjustments that increased net income per share by $0.06 and $0.14, respectively.

Net income for the first nine months of 2007 was $0.33 per share, after restructuring charges of $0.74 per share, costs related to performance improvement initiatives of $0.34 per share, idle capacity costs of $0.06 per share, and the favorable income tax adjustment of $0.06 per share. Net income per share was $1.73 for the first nine months of 2006, after restructuring charges of $0.10 per share, and the favorable discrete tax adjustment of $0.14 per share.

Paper Machine Clothing Segment — three months ended September 30, 2007

Third-quarter net sales of PMC increased 8.5 percent compared to the same period last year. Excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates, net sales for the quarter increased 5.0 percent.

Excluding the effect of changes in currency exchange rates, sales grew 4 percent in the Americas, despite a sharp downturn in the market in Canada; 8 percent in Western Europe despite lower prices; and 12.7 percent in Asia. All of the growth was driven by increases in volume. The strong PMC top line is particularly noteworthy given the extensive organizational change taking place in the third quarter of 2007. The Company was able to push ahead in the marketplace, while at the same time avoiding the kinds of disruptions to customer supply chains that so often accompany restructuring activities.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales for the Paper Machine Clothing segment was 37.8 percent for the third quarter of 2007 compared to 41.3 percent for the same period of 2006. The decrease was principally due to production inefficiencies in North America PMC operations and expenses associated with performance improvement activities. Operating income decreased from $29.0 million for the third quarter of 2006, to $17.3 million in the third quarter of 2007. Third-quarter costs for restructuring, idle capacity, and other performance initiatives amounted to $3.0 million in 2006 and $18.7 million in 2007.

Paper Machine Clothing Segment — nine months ended September 30, 2007

Year to date net sales of PMC increased 1.4 percent compared to the same period last year. Excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates, net sales for the first nine months of 2007 decreased 1.6 percent compared to the same period of 2006. The decline in net sales was due principally to lower sales in Europe during the first six months of 2007, compared to the same period of 2006.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales for the Paper Machine Clothing segment was 39.6 percent for the first nine months of 2007 compared to 42.8 percent for the same period of 2006. The decrease was principally due to the impact of lower PMC prices in Europe, and expenses in 2007 associated with idle capacity and performance improvement initiatives. Operating income decreased from $106.5 million for the first nine months

of 2006, to $68.1 million for the same period of 2007, principally due to higher costs in 2007 for restructuring and performance improvement initiatives.

Applied Technologies Segment — three months ended September 30, 2007

Third-quarter 2007 net sales increased 29.1 percent compared to same period of 2006, and 23.6 percent excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates. Compared to the third quarter of 2006, Albany Engineered Composites (AEC) net sales increased 46.6 percent, Albany Filtration Technologies net sales increased 150 percent, and Albany Engineered Fabrics net sales increased 5.6 percent. AEC had an operating loss of $1.3 million ($0.03 per share) for the third quarter, a result of both production inefficiencies from rapid scale-up of manufacturing at the Boerne, Texas, manufacturing facility and from a 25 percent increase in AEC's engineering and project management staff, in response to increasing growth opportunities.

The Applied Technologies segment gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 25.1 percent for the third quarter of 2007 compared to 33.2 percent for the same period of 2006. The decrease was due to a change in the sales mix within the segment. Third-quarter operating income was $3.7 million in 2007 after expenses of $0.5 million related to performance improvement initiatives, compared to $3.6 million in 2006.

Applied Technologies Segment — nine months ended September 30, 2007

Year to date net sales in the Applied Technologies segment increased 18.8 percent compared to the same period of 2006 and increased 14.3 percent excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates. The increases were principally in the Filtration Technologies and Engineered Composites businesses.

The Applied Technologies segment gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 28.3 percent for the first nine months of 2007 compared to 33.2 percent for the same period of 2006. The decrease was principally due to a lower gross profit percentage in the Composites business and a change in the sales mix with the segment. Year to date operating income was $12.6 million in 2007, after expenses of $0.5 million related to performance improvement initiatives, compared to $13.9 million in 2006.

Albany Door Systems Segment — three months ended September 30, 2007

Third-quarter 2007 net sales increased 27.1 percent compared to the same period of 2006, and 19.0 percent excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates. The order backlog for this segment was strong. The integration of R-Bac Industries into North American operations contributed to the sales growth. Manufacturing operations in Europe are being consolidated into Lippstadt, Germany, following the closure of the facility in Halmstad, Sweden.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 31.6 percent for the third quarter of 2007 compared to 34.3 percent for the same period of 2006. The decrease was due to higher costs of materials. Operating income decreased from income of $1.1 million for the third quarter of 2006 to a loss of $0.1 million, which included expenses of $1.1 million related to performance improvement initiatives.

Albany Door Systems Segment — nine months ended September 30, 2007

Year to date net sales in the Door Systems segment increased 19.2 percent compared to the same period of 2006 and increased 11.5 percent excluding the effect of changes in currency translation rates.

Gross profit as a percentage of net sales was 32.1 percent for the first nine months of 2007 compared to 34.5 percent for the same period of 2006. The decrease was principally due to higher costs of materials. Operating income decreased from income of $3.5 million for the first nine months of 2006 to a loss of $0.6 million for the same period of 2007, principally due to expenses of $3.3 million in 2007 for restructuring and other performance improvement initiatives.

Liquidity and Capital Resources:

The Company finances its business activities primarily with cash generated from operations and borrowings, primarily under $180 million of 2.25% convertible bonds issued in March 2006, $150 million of 5.34% long-term indebtedness to Prudential Capital Group issued in October 2005, and its revolving credit agreement as described in Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Company subsidiaries outside of the United States may also maintain working capital lines with local banks, but borrowings under such local facilities tend not to be significant.

Net cash provided by operating activities was $39.3 million for the first nine months of 2007 in comparison with $21.1 million for the same period of 2006. Cash flow for the third quarter of 2006 included a use of $40.8 million related to the termination of the accounts receivable securitization program, and a contribution to the United States pension plan of $20 million, compared to a contribution of $10 million for the third quarter of 2007. Additionally, advance payments of income taxes and taxes receivable reduced net cash provided by operating activities by $16.1 million for the first nine months of 2007, while no comparable item existed for the same period of 2006.

Capital spending for the first nine months of 2007 was $90.7 million, in comparison to $54.3 million for the same period of 2006. Construction of the greenfield PMC plant in China, the expansion of manufacturing capacity in Korea, and the construction of the greenfield Engineered Fabrics plant in Kaukauna, Wisconsin, are progressing on plan. The Company expects capital spending to be consistent with the previously announced plans which call for $160 million of spending in 2007 and approximately $110 million in 2008. Depreciation and amortization were $14.3 million and $1.3 million, respectively, for the third quarter of 2007. As a result of increased capital expenditures during the last two years, depreciation expense is expected to increase from approximately $58 million for the full year 2007, to $66 million in 2008, and $70 million in 2009. Amortization expense is expected to be approximately $5 million in 2007, $7.5 million in 2008, and $10 million in 2009.

On June 29, 2007, the Company acquired the assets and business of R-Bac Industries for $9.6 million in cash, and the assumption of certain liabilities.

The year to date effective income tax rate, before discrete tax items was 25 percent in 2007, compared to 31 percent in 2006. The lower rate in 2007 is attributable to changes in the amount and mix of geographical income.

Under “Trends”, management discussed certain recent trends in its paper machine clothing segment that have had a negative impact on profitability within that segment, as well as its strategy for addressing these trends. Although the Company was able to improve segment sales in 2005 and 2006 despite these trends, there can be no assurance that it will continue to be successful. Management also discussed pricing competition within this segment and the negative effect of such competition on segment sales and earnings. If these trends continue, and if management’s strategy for addressing them should prove inadequate, the Company’s operating cash flow could be adversely affected. In any event, although historical cash flows may not, for all of these reasons, necessarily be indicative of future cash flows, the Company expects to continue to be able to generate substantial cash from sales of its products and services in future periods.

On April 14, 2006, the Company entered into a $460 million five-year revolving credit agreement (the “Credit Agreement”), under which $50 million was outstanding as of September 30, 2007. The agreement replaced a similar $460 million revolving credit facility. The applicable interest rate for borrowings under the agreement is LIBOR plus a spread, based on the Company’s leverage ratio at the time of borrowing. The agreement includes covenants that could limit the Company’s ability to purchase Common Stock, pay dividends, or acquire other companies or dispose of its assets.

In March 2006, the Company issued $180 million principal amount of 2.25% convertible notes. The notes are convertible upon the occurrence of specified events and at any time on or after February 15, 2013, into cash up to the principal amount of notes converted and shares of the Company’s Class A common stock with respect to the remainder, if any, of the Company’s conversion obligation at a conversion rate of 22.487 shares per $1,000 principal amount of notes (equivalent to a conversion price of $44.47 per share of Class A common stock).

In connection with the offering, the Company entered into convertible note hedge and warrant transactions with respect to its Class A common stock at a net cost of $14,727,000. These transactions are intended to reduce the potential dilution upon conversion of the notes by providing the Company with the option, subject to certain exceptions, to acquire shares which offset the delivery of newly issued shares upon conversion of the notes.

Emerging Issues Task Force (“EITF”) Issue No. 00-19, “Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company’s Own Stock”, (“EITF 00-19”) provides guidance for distinguishing between permanent equity, temporary equity and assets and liabilities. The convertible feature of the notes, the convertible note hedge, and the warrant transactions each meet the requirements of EITF 00-19 to be accounted for as equity instruments. As such, the convertible feature of the notes has not been accounted for as a derivative (which would be marked to market each reporting period) and in the event the debt is converted, no gain or loss would be recognized as the cash payment of principal reduces the recorded liability and the issuance of common shares would be recorded in stockholders’ equity.

In addition, the amount paid for the call option and the premium received for the warrant were recorded as additional paid-in capital in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and are not accounted for as derivatives (which would be marked to market each reporting period). Incremental net shares for the convertible note feature and the warrant agreement will be included in future diluted earnings per share calculations for those periods in which the Company’s average common stock price exceeds $44.47 per share in the case of the Senior Notes and $52.16 per share in the case of the warrants. The purchased call option is anti-dilutive and is excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation.

In October 2005, the Company entered into a Note Agreement and Guaranty ("the Prudential Agreement") with the Prudential Insurance Company of America, and certain other purchasers, in an aggregate principal amount of $150,000,000. The notes bear interest at a rate of 5.34% and have a maturity date of October 25, 2017, with mandatory prepayments of $50,000,000 on October 25, 2013 and October 25, 2015. At the noteholders' election, certain prepayments may also be required in connection with certain asset dispositions or financings. The notes may not otherwise be prepaid without a premium. The Note Agreement contains customary terms, as well as affirmative covenants, negative covenants and events of default comparable to those in the Company's current principal revolving credit facility.

Reflecting, in each case, the effect of subsequent amendments to each agreement, the Company is required to maintain a leverage ratio of not greater than 3.50 to 1.00 under the Credit Agreement, and a leverage ratio of not greater than 3.00 to 1.00 (or 3.50 to 1.00 for a period of six fiscal quarters following a material acquisition, as defined) under the Prudential Agreement. The Company is also required to maintain minimum interest coverage of 3.00 to 1.00 under each agreement. As of September 30, 2007, the Company's leverage ratio under the agreement was 2.09 to 1.00 and the interest coverage ratio was 9.78 to 1.00. Under the Credit

Agreement, the Company may purchase its Common Stock or pay dividends to the extent its leverage ratio remains at or below 3.50 to 1.00; under the Prudential Agreement, such payments or purchases are permitted to the extent that the leverage ratio remains at or below 3.00 to 1.00.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2007 and 2006, dividends declared were $0.32 and $0.29 per share, respectively. Dividends have been declared each quarter since the fourth quarter of 2001. Decisions with respect to whether a dividend will be paid, and the amount of the dividend, are made by the Board of Directors each quarter. To the extent the Board declares cash dividends in the future, the Company would expect to pay such dividends out of operating cash flow. Future cash dividends will be dependent on debt covenants and on the Board's assessment of the Company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows.

In August 2006, the Company announced that the Board of Directors authorized Management to purchase up to 2,000,000 additional shares of its Class A Common Stock. The Board's action authorized management to purchase shares from time to time, in the open market or otherwise, whenever it believes such purchase to be advantageous to the Company's shareholders, and it is otherwise legally permitted to do so. There have been no share purchases since the authorization by the Board of Directors.

As of September 30, 2007, the Company has restructuring accruals totaling $15.7 million, substantially all of which is expected to be paid within one year.

Outlook:

For the past several quarters, the Company's reports to investors have focused on its efforts to return to second-quarter 2006 profit levels by the fourth quarter of 2007. Management has described those efforts as comprising three distinct sets of activities: (a) a gradual recovery of PMC revenues, fueled by growth in volume; (b) global restructuring; and (c) accelerating growth of the emerging businesses. In each of management's recent reports to investors, management has emphasized that all three sets of activities are necessary to restore and grow profitability, and that the Company has been making good and sustainable progress in all three. Management has also reminded investors that even with this progress, the underlying risk of further price instability in PMC remains real.

In the third quarter of 2007, the good and sustainable progress continued on all three fronts. The restructuring in particular hit peak levels of scope and intensity this quarter, and reached virtually every corner of the company, from the consolidation of PMC manufacturing capacity in North America and Western Europe, to the expansion of PMC manufacturing capacity in South America and Asia, to the start-up of the shared services center in Europe, start-up of a greenfield manufacturing facility in Engineered Fabrics, consolidation of manufacturing operations in European Doors, integration of an important acquisition in North American Doors, a complete transition of the Company's enterprise resource planning system to SAP, the rollout of an entirely new global procurement system, and the elimination of another layer of management at corporate headquarters.

The net result is that by the end of the third quarter, management had put in place all of the measures necessary to achieve its short-term objective of returning to second-quarter 2006 profit levels by the fourth quarter of 2007. Actual fourth-quarter 2007 results will, of course, depend at least to some extent on short-term market fluctuations, but assuming no disruptions in the PMC market, management is optimistic about hitting its target, and internally, has already moved on to the next phase in the 'cash and grow' strategy, which is all about maximizing free cash flow from PMC, while maximizing profitable growth in the emerging businesses.

The clearest measure of progress this quarter, and of why management is turning its attention now to Phase 2 of cash and grow, is financial performance at the operating unit level; that is, segment net sales and segment operating income before the costs associated with restructuring and performance-improvement initiatives.

In PMC, third-quarter 2007 net sales improved by 8.5 percent compared to Q3 2006 and hit a record high for third-quarter PMC revenues. The Company saw similar improvement in PMC operating income in the third quarter of 2007. When the costs associated with the restructuring and performance-improvement initiatives are excluded, operating income from PMC increased by 12.5 percent in the third quarter of 2007 compared to the same period of 2006. Management expects to see substantial additional improvement in PMC operating income as the savings from the most recently announced plant shutdowns begin to take effect in the second quarter of 2008, and as the Company continues to transform its business into the most efficient, global configuration possible.

Turning to Albany Door Systems, in the last report to investors, management expressed its disappointment in the income performance of this business, but also confidence that it was taking the steps necessary to improve profitability in the third quarter and to deliver good performance in the fourth quarter of 2007. Net sales in the third quarter of 2007 were 27 percent ahead of what was a strong third quarter in 2006. Sales were up sharply in all three geographic regions and in both product and after-market. More importantly, profitability began to improve and was substantially better than the second quarter of 2006. Management expects an acceleration of both top- and bottom-line performance in the fourth quarter of 2007 and into 2008.

In Applied Technologies sales grew by 29 percent compared to the third quarter of 2006, and operating income, excluding the effect of performance-improvement initiatives, increased 13.9 percent. The one disappointment in this segment was the $1.3 million ($0.03 per share) operating loss of Albany Engineered Composites (AEC). Yet even here, there were important signs of progress, particularly as management turns its attention beyond the short-term fourth-quarter 2007 target. Last quarter, when the Company reported that AEC lost $1.8 million, management explained that the loss stemmed from delays in shipment requests from key customers, a not uncommon phenomenon in the aerospace industry. This quarter, exactly the reverse occurred. Customer requests for shipments surged. Sales were 46 percent ahead of the third quarter of 2006, and 34 percent ahead of the second quarter of 2007. This spike in customer requests for shipments is also a rather common phenomenon in aerospace, and especially when it is associated with the introduction of a new product, it leads to a classic pattern: as suppliers rush to meet the surge in customer shipment schedules, the normal production learning curve is compressed, which results in costly temporary inefficiencies. This effect at the Company's Boerne, Texas, facility was compounded by a 25 percent increase in AEC's engineering and project management staff, as the Company continued to add technical talent in order to keep apace of increasing new business development contracts and opportunities.

To keep up with increasing new business from existing and new customers, management intends to continue to invest in both new engineering talent and capacity. During this period of accelerating growth, management expects losses to diminish over the next two quarters and to become increasingly profitable over the balance of 2008 and beyond.

For the past year, management has reported to investors that AEC was expected to be accretive during 2007. It is now clear that it will not be. In the third quarter and again in the fourth quarter, faced with more rapid growth than even management had been anticipating, the Company could have opted to maximize short-term operating income, particularly given all the emphasis on returning to second-quarter 2006 profitability by the fourth quarter of this year. But doing so would have required the Company to delay shipments to its customers, which would have undermined the Company's emerging reputation, and to delay hiring new technical talent, which would have forced the Company to forgo a number of promising new business opportunities. So, management opted to place maximizing intermediate and long-term profit growth ahead of third and fourth quarter earnings. Everything management is learning about this business, everything customers tell the Company about the distinctiveness of its technology, leads management to the conclusion that Albany Engineered Composites is an extraordinary growth opportunity that if managed wisely in the very near term, will generate attractive returns on investment for a long time to come.

So the third quarter of 2007 was an important quarter for Albany International, marked by a combination of an unprecedented intensity and scope of restructuring, continuing progress in each of the three PMC markets, and powerful growth in the Company's most important emerging businesses. Management believes it has taken all the steps necessary to realize its short-term objective of restoring profit levels of the second quarter of 2006 by the fourth quarter of this year, and is now turning its attention to the next chapter in the cash and grow story.

Non-GAAP Measures

This Form 10-Q contains certain items, such as sales excluding currency effects, and the percentage increase in segment operating income excluding the costs associated with restructuring and performance-improvement initiatives, may be considered to be non-GAAP financial measures. Such items are provided because management believes that, when presented together with the GAAP items to which they relate, they can provide additional useful information to investors regarding the registrant's financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows. Presenting Increases or decreases in sales, after currency effects are excluded, and highlighting the impact of specific restructuring and performance-improvement measures on operating income of a business segment, can give management and investors additional insight into fundamental sales and operating income trends.

The effect of changes in currency translation rates is calculated by converting amounts reported in local currencies into U.S. dollars at the exchange rate of a prior period. That amount is then compared to the U.S. dollar amount reported in the current period.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2006, the FASB issued FAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments, an amendment of FASB statements No. 133 and 140" (FAS No. 155). This Standard resolves and clarifies the accounting and reporting for certain financial instruments, including hybrid financial instruments with embedded derivatives, interest-only strips, and securitized financial instruments. FAS No. 155 is effective for all financial instruments acquired or issued after the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006. The Company's adoption of this Standard on January 1, 2007 did not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In March 2006, the FASB issued FAS No. 156. "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets, an amendment of FAS No. 140". This Standard amends the accounting treatment with respect to separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities, and is effective for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006. The Company's adoption of this Standard on January 1, 2007 did not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an Interpretation of FAS No. 109" (FIN 48). This interpretation clarifies the accounting for income taxes, by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognizing, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company's adoption of this interpretation on January 1, 2007 resulted in an increase in liabilities and a decrease in retained earnings of $2,491,000.

In September 2006, the FASB issued FAS No.157, "Fair Value Measurements" (FAS No. 157). FAS No. 157 clarifies the principle that fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing an asset or liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the information used to develop those assumptions. Under the Standard, fair value measurements would be separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. FAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of FAS No. 157 to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In February 2007, the FASB issued FAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities—Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" (FAS No. 159). FAS No. 159 provides companies with a choice to measure certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value (the "Fair Value Option"). Election of the Fair Value Option is made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and is irrevocable. At the adoption date, unrealized gains and losses on financial assets and liabilities for which the Fair Value Option has been elected would be reported as a cumulative adjustment to beginning retained earnings. The Fair Value Option for certain financial assets and liabilities requires that unrealized gains and losses, due to changes in their fair value, be reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. FAS No. 159 is effective as of January 1, 2008. The Company does not expect the adoption of FAS No. 159 to have a material effect on its financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Assumptions

The following should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto.
Critical Accounting Policies and Assumptions

The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based on the Company's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

The Company records sales when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, delivery has occurred, the selling price is fixed, and collectibility is reasonably assured. The timing of revenue recognition is dependent upon the contractual arrangement between the Company and its customers. These arrangements, which may include provisions for transfer of title and guarantees of workmanship, are specific to each customer. Sales contracts in the Albany Door Systems segment may include product and installation services. For these sales, the Company applies the provisions of EITF 00-21, "Revenue Arrangements with Multiple Deliverables". The Company's contracts that include product and installation services generally do not qualify as separate units of accounting and, accordingly, revenue for the entire contract value is recognized upon completion of installation services. The Company limits the concentration of credit risk in receivables by closely monitoring credit and collection policies. The Company records allowances for sales returns as a deduction in the computation of net sales. Such provisions are recorded on the basis of written communication with customers and/or historical experience.

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of the Company's customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

Goodwill and other long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events such as significant changes in the business climate, plant closures, changes in product offerings, or other circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The Company performs a test for goodwill impairment at least annually. The determination of whether these assets are impaired involves significant judgments based on short and long-term projections of future performance. Changes in strategy and/or market conditions may result in adjustments to recorded asset balances.

The Company has investments in other companies that are accounted for under either the cost method or equity method of accounting. Investments accounted for under the equity method are included in Investments in associated companies. The Company performs regular reviews of the financial condition of the investees to determine if its investment is impaired. If the financial condition of the investees were to no longer support their valuations, the Company would record an impairment provision.

The Company has pension and postretirement benefit costs and liabilities that are developed from actuarial valuations. Inherent in these valuations are key assumptions, including discount rates and expected return on plan assets, which are updated on an annual basis. The Company is required to consider current market conditions, including changes in interest rates, in making these assumptions. Changes in the related pension and postretirement benefit costs or credits may occur in the future due to changes in the assumptions. The amount of annual pension plan funding and annual expense is subject to many variables, including the investment return on pension plan assets and interest rates. Assumptions used for determining pension plan liabilities and expenses are evaluated and updated at least annually. The largest benefit plans are the U.S. pension plan and the U.S. postretirement benefits plan, which account for 43% and 23% of the total company benefit obligations. Discount rate assumptions are based on the population of plan participants and a mixture of high-quality fixed income investments for which the average maturity approximates the average remaining service period of plan participants. The largest portion of pension plan assets (48% for the U.S. plan and 72% for non-U.S. plans) was invested in equities. The assumption for expected return on plan assets is based on historical and expected returns on various categories of plan assets. The U.S. plan accounts for 66% of the total consolidated pension plan assets. The actual return on assets in the U.S. pension plan for 2006 was 97% of the total assumed return. For the U.S. pension plan, 2006 pension expense was determined using the 1983 Group Annuity Mortality table. The benefit obligation as of September 30, 2006 was calculated using the RP-2000 Combined Healthy Mortality Table projected to 2015 using Scale AA with phase-out and without collar adjustment. Weakness in investment returns and low interest rates, or deviations in results from other assumptions, could result in the Company making equal or greater pension plan contributions in future years, as compared to 2006. Including anticipated contributions for all pension plans, the Company estimates that contributions will amount to approximately $18.6 million. Actual contributions for 2006 totaled $29.9 million. The Company adopted the provisions of FAS No. 158 in the fourth quarter of 2006. resulting in an increase of $23.7 million in noncurrent deferred tax assets, a decrease of $5.6 million in intangible assets, an increase of $59.6 million in pension liabilities, and an increase of $41.5 million in accumulated other comprehensive losses.

The Company records deferred income tax assets and liabilities for the tax consequences of differences between financial statement and tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. A tax valuation allowance is established, as needed, to reduce net deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized. In the event it becomes more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax asset allowances will not be needed, the valuation allowance will be adjusted.

The Company has contingent liabilities for litigation, claims and assessments that result from the ordinary course of business. These matters are more fully described in Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Forward-looking statements

This quarterly report and the documents incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference in this quarterly report contain statements concerning our future results and performance and other matters that are “forward-looking” statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). The words “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “project,” “may,” “will” and variations of such words or similar expressions are intended, but are not the exclusive means, to identify forward-looking statements. Because forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

There are a number of risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to: changes in conditions in the industry in which the Company’s Paper Machine Clothing segment competes or in the papermaking industry in general could change; failure to remain competitive in the industry in which the Company’s Paper Machine Clothing segment competes; material and petroleum-related costs could increase more or faster than anticipated; failure to receive, or a delay in receiving, the benefits from the Company’s capital expenditures and investments; the strategies described in this report to address certain business or operational matters could fail to be effective, or their effectiveness could be delayed; other risks and uncertainties detailed from time to time in the Company’s filings with the SEC.

Further information concerning important factors that could cause actual events or results to be materially different from the forward-looking statements can be found in “Industry Trends” and “Challenges, Risks and Opportunities” sections of this quarterly report, as well as in the “Risk Factors,” section of the Company’s most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K. Although the Company believes the expectations reflected in the Company’s forward-looking statements are based upon reasonable assumptions, it is not possible to foresee or identify all factors that could have a material and negative impact on future performance. The forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this quarterly report are made on the basis of management’s assumptions and analyses, as of the time the statements are made, in light of their experience and perception of historical conditions, expected future developments and other factors believed to be appropriate under the circumstances.

Except as otherwise required by the federal securities laws, the Company disclaims any obligations or undertaking to publicly release any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained or incorporated by reference in this report to reflect any change in the Company’s expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

For discussion of the Company’s exposure to market risk, refer to “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk” under Item 7A of form 10-K, which is included as an exhibit to this Form 10-Q.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

(a) Disclosure controls and procedures.

The principal executive officers and principal financial officer, based on their evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, have concluded that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures are effective for ensuring that information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures, include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in filed or submitted reports is accumulated and communicated to the Company’s management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

(b) Changes in internal control over financial reporting.

There were no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

PART II — OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Albany International Corp. (“Albany”) is a defendant in suits brought in various courts in the United States by plaintiffs who allege that they have suffered personal injury as a result of exposure to asbestos-containing products previously manufactured by Albany. Albany produced asbestos-containing paper machine clothing synthetic dryer fabrics marketed during the period from 1967 to 1976 and used in certain paper mills. Such fabrics generally had a useful life of three to twelve months.

Albany was defending against 18,791 claims as of October 19, 2007. This compares with 18,813 such claims as of July 27, 2007, 19,120 claims as of April 27, 2007, 19,388 claims as of February 16, 2007, 19,416 claims as of December 31, 2006, 19,283 claims as of October 27, 2006, 24,451 claims as of December 31, 2005, 29,411 claims as of December 31, 2004, 28,838 claims as of December 31, 2003, 22,593 claims as of December 31, 2002, 7,347 claims as of December 31, 2001, 1,997 claims as of December 31, 2000, and 2,276 claims as of December 31, 1999. These suits allege a variety of lung and other diseases based on alleged exposure to products previously manufactured by Albany.

Albany anticipates that additional claims will be filed against it and related companies in the future, but is unable to predict the number and timing of such future claims. These suits typically involve claims against from twenty to more than two hundred defendants, and the complaints usually fail to identify the plaintiffs' work history or the nature of the plaintiffs' alleged exposure to Albany's products. Pleadings and discovery responses in those cases in which work histories have been provided indicate claimants with paper mill exposure in less than 10% of total claims reported, and only a portion of those claimants have alleged time spent in a paper mill to which Albany is believed to have supplied asbestos-containing products.

As of October 19, 2007, approximately 12,612 of the claims pending against Albany are pending in Mississippi. Of these, approximately 12,031 are in federal court, at the multidistrict litigation panel ("MDL"), either through removal or original jurisdiction. (In addition to the 12,031 Mississippi claims pending against the Company at the MDL, there are approximately 850 claims pending against the Company at the MDL removed from various United States District Courts in other states.)

The MDL's past practice was to place all nonmalignant claims on an inactive docket until such time as the plaintiff developed a malignant disease. The MDL would also administratively dismiss, without prejudice, the claims of plaintiffs resulting from mass-screenings who had not otherwise demonstrated that they suffered from an asbestos-related disease. Because the court continued to exercise jurisdiction over these claims, it would allow the claims to be reinstated following the diagnosis of an asbestos-related disease. Any such administratively dismissed claims are included in the total number of pending claims reported.

On May 31, 2007 the MDL issued a new order that requires each plaintiff to provide detailed information regarding, among other things, alleged asbestos-related medical diagnoses. The order does not require exposure information with this initial filing. The first set of plaintiffs were required to submit their filings with the Court by August 1, 2007, with deadlines for additional sets of plaintiffs monthly thereafter until December 1, 2007, by which time all plaintiffs were initially required to be compliant, although a number of extensions have been requested. The order states that the Court may dismiss the claims of any plaintiff who fails to comply.

Because the order of the MDL does not require the submission of alleged exposure information, the Company cannot predict if any dismissals will result from these initial filings. The MDL will at some point begin conducting settlement conferences, at which time the plaintiffs will be required to submit short position statements setting forth exposure information. The Company does not expect the MDL to begin the process of

scheduling the settlement conference for several months. Consequently, the Company believes that the effects of the new order will not be fully known or realized for some time.

Based on past experience, communications from certain plaintiffs' counsel, and the advice of the Company's Mississippi counsel, the Company expects the percentage of Mississippi claimants able to demonstrate time spent in a paper mill to which Albany supplied asbestos-containing products during a period in which Albany's asbestos-containing products were in use to be considerably lower than the total number of pending claims. However, due to the large number of inactive claims pending in the MDL and the lack of alleged exposure information, the Company does not believe a meaningful estimate can be made regarding the range of possible loss with respect to these remaining claims.

It is the position of Albany and the other paper machine clothing defendants that there was insufficient exposure to asbestos from any paper machine clothing products to cause asbestos-related injury to any plaintiff. Furthermore, asbestos contained in Albany's synthetic products was encapsulated in a resin-coated yarn woven into the interior of the fabric, further reducing the likelihood of fiber release. While the Company believes it has meritorious defenses to these claims, it has settled certain of these cases for amounts it considers reasonable given the facts and circumstances of each case. The Company's insurer, Liberty Mutual, has defended each case and funded settlements under a standard reservation of rights. As of October 19, 2007, the Company had resolved, by means of settlement or dismissal, 21,613 claims. The total cost of resolving all claims was $6,706,000. Of this amount, $6,671,000, or 99%, was paid by the Company's insurance carrier. The Company has approximately $130 million in confirmed insurance coverage that should be available with respect to current and future asbestos claims, as well as additional insurance coverage that it should be able to access.

Brandon Drying Fabrics, Inc.

Brandon Drying Fabrics, Inc. ("Brandon"), a subsidiary of Geschmay Corp., which is a subsidiary of the Company, is also a separate defendant in many of the asbestos cases in which Albany is named as a defendant. Brandon was defending against 8,741 claims as of October 19, 2007. This compares with 9,023 such claims as of July 27, 2007, 9,089 claims as of April 27, 2007, 9,189 claims as of February 16, 2007, 9,114 claims as of December 31, 2006, 8,992 claims as of October 27, 2006, 9,566 claims as of December 31, 2005, 9,985 claims as of December 31, 2004, 10,242 claims as of December 31, 2003, 11,802 claims as of December 31, 2002, 8,759 claims as of December 31, 2001, 3,598 claims as of December 31, 2000, and 1,887 claims as of December 31, 1999. The Company acquired Geschmay Corp., formerly known as Wangner Systems Corporation, in 1999. Brandon is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Geschmay Corp. In 1978, Brandon acquired certain assets from Abney Mills ("Abney"), a South Carolina textile manufacturer. Among the assets acquired by Brandon from Abney were assets of Abney's wholly-owned subsidiary, Brandon Sales, Inc. which had sold, among other things, dryer fabrics containing asbestos made by its parent, Abney. It is believed that Abney ceased production of asbestos-containing fabrics prior to the 1978 transaction. Although Brandon manufactured and sold dryer fabrics under its own name subsequent to the asset purchase, none of such fabrics contained asbestos. Under the terms of the Assets Purchase Agreement between Brandon and Abney, Abney agreed to indemnify, defend, and hold Brandon harmless from any actions or claims on account of products manufactured by Abney and its related corporations prior to the date of the sale, whether or not the product was sold subsequent to the date of the sale. It appears that Abney has since been dissolved. Nevertheless, a representative of Abney has been notified of the pendency of these actions and demand has been made that it assume the defense of these actions. Because Brandon did not manufacture asbestos-containing products, and because it does not believe that it was the legal successor to, or otherwise responsible for obligations of Abney with respect to products manufactured by Abney, it believes it has strong defenses to the claims that have been asserted against it. In some instances, plaintiffs have voluntarily dismissed claims against it, while in others it has entered into what it considers to be reasonable settlements. As of October 19, 2007, Brandon has resolved, by means of settlement or dismissal, 8,822 claims for a total of

$152,499. Brandon's insurance carriers initially agreed to pay 88.2% of the total indemnification and defense costs related to these proceedings, subject to the standard reservation of rights. The remaining 11.8% of the costs had been borne directly by Brandon. During 2004, Brandon's insurance carriers agreed to cover 100% of indemnification and defense costs, subject to policy limits and the standard reservation of rights, and to reimburse Brandon for all indemnity and defense costs paid directly by Brandon related to these proceedings.

Mount Vernon

In some of these asbestos cases, the Company is named both as a direct defendant and as the "successor in interest" to Mount Vernon Mills ("Mount Vernon"). The Company acquired certain assets from Mount Vernon in 1993. Certain plaintiffs allege injury caused by asbestos-containing products alleged to have been sold by Mount Vernon many years prior to this acquisition. Mount Vernon is contractually obligated to indemnify the Company against any liability arising out of such products. The Company denies any liability for products sold by Mount Vernon prior to the acquisition of the Mount Vernon assets. Pursuant to its contractual indemnification obligations, Mount Vernon has assumed the defense of these claims. On this basis, the Company has successfully moved for dismissal in a number of actions.

While the Company does not believe, based on currently available information and for the reasons stated above, that a meaningful estimate of a range of possible loss can be made with respect to such claims, based on its understanding of the insurance policies available, how settlement amounts have been allocated to various policies, its recent settlement experience, the absence of any judgments against the Company or Brandon, the ratio of paper mill claims to total claims filed, and the defenses available, the Company currently does not anticipate any material liability relating to the resolution of the aforementioned pending proceedings in excess of existing insurance limits. Consequently, the Company currently does not anticipate, based on currently available information, that the ultimate resolution of the aforementioned proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company. Although the Company cannot predict the number and timing of future claims, based on the foregoing factors and the trends in claims against it to date, the Company does not anticipate that additional claims likely to be filed against it in the future will have a material adverse effect on its financial position, results of operations, or cash flows. The Company is aware that litigation is inherently uncertain, especially when the outcome is dependent primarily on determinations of factual matters to be made by juries. The Company is also aware that numerous other defendants in asbestos cases, as well as others who claim to have knowledge and expertise on the subject, have found it difficult to anticipate the outcome of asbestos litigation, the volume of future asbestos claims, and the anticipated settlement values of those claims. For these reasons, there can be no assurance that the foregoing conclusions will not change.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in risks since December 31, 2006. For discussion of risk factors, refer to Item 1A of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

Management made no share purchases during the first and second quarters of 2007. Management remains authorized by the Board of Directors to purchase up to 2,000,000 shares of its Class A Common Stock.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities
None

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders
None

Item 5. Other Information
None

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Exchange Act.
32.1	Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Subsections (a) and (b) of Section 1350, Chapter 63 of Title 18, United States Code)
99.1	Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risks as reported at December 31, 2006.

SIGNATURES

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

ALBANY INTERNATIONAL CORP.
(Registrant)

Date: November 7, 2007

By /s/ Michael C. Nahl
Michael C. Nahl
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT (31.1)
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULE 13A-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Joseph G. Morone, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Albany International Corp.;

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

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

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

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report, based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting, and

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors:

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting, which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 7, 2007

By /s/ Joseph G. Morone
Joseph G. Morone
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

EXHIBIT (31.2)
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULE 13A-14 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Michael C. Nahl, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Albany International Corp.;

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

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

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

   a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;

   b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;

   c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant’s disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report, based on such evaluation; and

   d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant’s most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting, and

5. The registrant’s other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant’s auditors and the audit committee of registrant’s board of directors:

   a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting, which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant’s ability to record, process, summarize, and report financial data and

   b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the registrant’s internal control over financial reporting.

Date: November 7, 2007

By /s/ Michael C. Nahl
Michael C. Nahl
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT (32.1)
CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Albany International Corp. (the Company) on Form 10-Q for the period ending September 30, 2007, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the Report), Joseph G. Morone, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Michael C. Nahl, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

(1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: November 7, 2007

By /s/ Joseph G. Morone
Joseph G. Morone
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By /s/ Michael C. Nahl
Michael C. Nahl
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

EXHIBIT (99.1)
MARKET RISK SENSITIVITY — AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2006

The Company has market risk with respect to foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in these rates as discussed below.

The Company has manufacturing plants and sales transactions worldwide and therefore is subject to foreign currency risk. This risk is composed of both potential losses from the translation of foreign currency financial statements and the remeasurement of foreign currency transactions. To manage this risk, the Company periodically enters into forward exchange contracts to either hedge the net assets of a foreign investment or to provide an economic hedge against future cash flows. The total net assets of non-U.S. operations and long-term intercompany loans denominated in non-functional currencies subject to potential loss amount to approximately $611.0 million. The potential loss in fair value resulting from a hypothetical 10% adverse change in quoted foreign currency exchange rates amounts to $61.1 million. Furthermore, related to foreign currency transactions, the Company has exposure to non-functional currency balances totaling $130.0 million. This amount includes, on an absolute basis, exposures to foreign currency assets and liabilities. On a net basis, the Company had approximately $11.8 million of foreign currency liabilities as of December 31, 2006. As currency rates change, these non-functional currency balances are revalued, and the corresponding adjustment is recorded in the income statement. A hypothetical change of 10% in currency rates could result in an adjustment to the income statement of approximately $1.2 million. Actual results may differ.