

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(X) ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (FEE REQUIRED) FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1995.

() TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 (NO FEE REQUIRED)
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No.: 0-10235

GENTEX CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MICHIGAN 38-2030505
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

600 N. CENTENNIAL STREET, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN 49464
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(616) 772-1800
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each Class Name of each exchange on which registered
NONE -----

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

COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE \$.06 PER SHARE
(Title of Class)

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

As of March 1, 1996, 17,016,549 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$.06 per share, were outstanding. The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant (i.e., excluding shares held by executive officers, directors, and control persons as defined in Rule 405, 17 CFR 230.405) on that date was \$383,456,412 computed at the closing price on that date.

Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for its 1996 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III.

Exhibit Index located at Page 32

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

(A) GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF BUSINESS

Gentex Corporation (the "Company") designs, develops, manufactures and markets proprietary products employing electro-optic technology. These products consist primarily of two product lines: automatic rearview mirrors and fire protection products.

The Company was organized in 1974 to manufacture residential smoke detectors, a product line that has since evolved into a more sophisticated group of fire protection products for commercial applications. In 1982, the Company introduced an automatic interior rearview mirror that was the first commercially successful glare-control product offered as an alternative to the conventional, manual day/night mirror. In 1987, the Company introduced its interior Night Vision Safety(TM) (NVS(R)) Mirror, an electrochromic automatic-dimming interior rearview mirror, providing the first successful commercial application of electrochromic technology in the automotive industry and world. Through the use of electrochromic technology, this mirror is continually variable and automatically darkens to the degree required to eliminate rearview headlight glare. In 1991, the Company introduced its exterior Night Vision Safety(TM) Mirror Sub-Assembly, which works as a complete glare-control system with the interior NVS(R) Mirror. In 1994, the Company began making shipments of its complete three-mirror system to its first customer.

(B) FINANCIAL INFORMATION ABOUT INDUSTRY SEGMENTS.

See Note (9) to the Consolidated Financial Statements located on Page 31.

(C) NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company currently manufactures two electro-optic product lines: automatic rearview mirrors for the automotive industry and fire protection products for the commercial building industry.

AUTOMATIC REARVIEW MIRRORS

Interior NVS(R) Mirrors. In 1987, the Company achieved a significant technological breakthrough by applying electrochromic technology to the glare-sensing capabilities of its Motorized Mirror. Through the use of this technology, the mirror gradually darkens to the degree necessary to eliminate rearview glare from following vehicle headlights. The NVS(R) Mirror offers all of the continuous reflectance levels between its approximate 75% full-reflectance position and its 7% least-reflectance position, taking approximately 10 seconds to span the entire range. Special electro-optic sensors in the mirror detect glare and electronic circuitry supplies electricity to darken the mirror to only the precise level required to eliminate glare, allowing the driver to maintain maximum vision. This is accomplished by the utilization of two layers of precision glass separated by the Company's proprietary electrochromic materials. When the appropriate light differential is detected, an electric current causes the electrochromic material to darken, decreasing the mirror's reflectance, thereby eliminating glare.

During 1991, the Company began shipping the first advanced-feature interior NVS(R) Mirror, the NVS(R) Headlamp Control Mirror, an automatic-dimming mirror that automatically turns car headlights "on" and "off" in response to the level of light observed. During 1992, the Company began shipping its second advanced-feature interior NVS(R) Mirror, the NVS(R) Lighted Mirror, with map/reading lights. During 1993, the Company began shipping

its third advanced-feature interior NVS(R) Mirror, the NVS(R) Compass Mirror, with an electronic compass that automatically compensates for changes in the earth's magnetic field.

The Company sold approximately 958,000 interior NVS(R) Mirrors in 1993, approximately 1,395,000 in 1994, and approximately 1,811,000 in 1995.

During 1995, the unit growth primarily resulted from increased penetration of a number of high-volume vehicles manufactured in North America, including light pickup trucks and sport/utility vehicles from each of the Big Three auto manufacturers, as well as increased penetration of vehicle models manufactured outside North America, including new, higher-volume vehicles in Europe. The Company's interior NVS(R) Mirrors are now standard equipment or factory-installed options on the following 1996 and 1996-1/2 vehicle models:

TABLE 1. INTERIOR NVS(R) MIRROR AVAILABILITY BY VEHICLE LINE

GM/Cadillac	Fleetwood Brougham	(EL)	S	Bentley		S
	Deville		S*	BMW	800 Series	S
	Concours		S*		700 Series	0
	Eldorado		S*		500 Series	0
	Eldorado Touring Coupe		S*		300 Series	0
	Seville		S*	Daewoo	Arcadia	S
	Seville STS		S*		Brougham	S
GM/Buick	LeSabre Limited		S	Fiat	Lancia Kappa	0
	Park Avenue		0*	Fiat/Brazil	Tempra	0
	Park Avenue-Ultra		S*	GM/Brazil	Monza	0
	Riviera		0		Omega Gold	0
	Roadmaster Ltd. Sedan	(EL)	S	Honda	Inspire (5 Cyl.)	0
	Roadmaster Sedan	(EL)	0		Inspire (6 Cyl.)	S
	Roadmaster Estate Wagon	(EL)	0		Sabre (5 Cyl.)	0
GM Oldsmobile	98 Regency Elite	(ECC)	0		Sabre (6 Cyl.)	S
	88 LSS	(ECC)	S	Hyundai	Grandeur	0
	Aurora		S		Marcia	S
GM/Pontiac	Bonneville SSE		0	KIA Motors Corp.	Potentia (3.0 L)	S
GM/Chevrolet	Caprice Classic	(EL)	0	(Korea)	Potentia (2.2 L)	S
	Caprice Classic Wagon	(EL)	0		Credos	0
	Impala SS	(EL)	S	Mercedes-Benz	S Class Coupe	S
	C/K Pickup	(ECC)	0		S Class Sedans	0
	C/K Crew Cab Pickup	(ECC)	0		SL Roadster	0
	Tahoe (2 Door)	(ECC)	0		E Class Convertible	0
	Tahoe (4-Door)	(ECC)	S		E Class Sedan	0
	Suburban	(ECC)	0		C Class Sedan	0
GM/GMC	C/K Pickup	(ECC)	0	Nissan	Cima	0
	C/K Crew Cab Pickup	(ECC)	0		Cedric	0
	Yukon (2 Door)	(ECC)	0		Gloria	0
	Yukon (4 Door)	(ECC)	S		Leopard	0
	Suburban	(ECC)	0		Laurel	0
Ford/Lincoln	Town Car		0		Q45 Infiniti	S
	Mark VIII		0		J30 Infiniti	S
Ford	Crown Victoria		0		I30 Infiniti	0
	Explorer Limited	(EH)	S	Opel	Omega0	
	Explorer (Sport, EB, XLT)	(EH)	0	Rolls Royce		S
	Bronco		0	Toyota	Lexus LS 400	S
	Windstar	(EH)	0		Lexus SC 400	S
Ford/Mercury	Grand Marquis		0		Lexus SC 300	0
Chrysler	LHS		S		Camry**	0
	New Yorker (LH)		S		Avalon**	(ECC) 0
	Concorde		0	KEY:	S = standard equipment	
	Town & Country LXi		S		0 = optional equipment	
Dodge	Intrepid		0			
	Caravan		0			
	Ram Pickup		0			
	Dakota Pickup		0			
Eagle	Vision		0			
Jeep	Grand Cherokee Limited		S			
	Grand Cherokee Laredo		0			

EH = NVS(R) Mirror with Automatic Headlamp Control
 EL = NVS(R) Mirror with Map Lights
 ECC = NVS(R) Mirror with Electronic Compass

* ECC offered as upgrade option
 ** NVS(R) Mirrors are offered as optional equipment through Southeast Toyota Distributors in the states of FL, GA, NC, SC and AL.

Exterior NVS(R) Mirror Sub-Assemblies. The Company has devoted substantial research and development efforts to the development of its electrochromic technology to permit its use in outside rearview mirrors. Exterior NVS(R) Mirrors can be controlled by the sensors and electronic circuitry in the interior NVS(R) Mirror, and both the interior and exterior mirrors dim simultaneously. During 1991, the Company's efforts culminated in a design that is intended to provide acceptable long-term performance in all environments likely to be encountered. During 1994, the Company began shipments of its complete three-mirror system, including the convex (curved glass) wide-angle NVS(R) Mirror to BMW. The Company currently sells its exterior NVS(R) Mirror Sub-Assemblies to seven exterior mirror suppliers to General Motors, Chrysler, Ford, BMW and Mercedes-Benz, who assemble the exterior NVS(R) Mirror Sub-Assemblies into full mirror units for subsequent resale to the automakers.

The driver's-side exterior NVS(R) Mirror is a factory-installed option on eleven 1996 car models; Lincoln Continental, Town Car and Mark VIII; Cadillac Deville, Eldorado and Seville; Buick LeSabre, Park Avenue, Park Avenue Ultra and Riviera; and Oldsmobile 98 Regency Elite. The driver's-side mirror is also installed as standard equipment on four 1996 car models: Cadillac Concours, Eldorado Touring Coupe, Seville STS and Grand Cherokee Ltd. In addition, flat and convex exterior mirrors are a factory-installed option on the BMW 700 and 500 Series. The Company sold approximately 191,000 exterior NVS(R) Mirror Sub-Assemblies during 1993, approximately 365,000 in 1994, and approximately 417,000 in 1995.

Product Development. The Company plans to continue introducing additional advanced-feature NVS(R) Mirrors. The first three of these models were the Company's NVS(R) Headlamp Control Mirror introduced during 1991, the NVS(R) Lighted Mirror with map/reading lights introduced in 1992, and the NVS(R) Compass Mirror introduced during 1993. Also in 1993, the Company introduced an NVS(R) Base Feature Mirror to target the high-volume, mid-priced vehicle segments, and larger-size interior and exterior NVS(R) Mirrors for use on vans and light trucks.

Of particular importance to the Company has been the development of its electrochromic technology for use in complete mirror systems. In these systems, both the driver and passenger-side exterior NVS(R) Mirrors are controlled by the sensors and electronic circuitry in the interior rearview mirror, and the interior and both exterior mirrors dim simultaneously. The sale of complete mirror systems will increase the size of the available worldwide market, and the Company has been devoting substantial research and development efforts to this project, which resulted in its first shipments in 1994.

The Company's success with electrochromic technology provides an opportunity for other potential commercial applications, which the Company expects to explore in the future as resources permit. Examples of possible applications of electrochromic technology include windows for both the automotive and architectural markets, sunroofs and sunglasses. Significant progress in adapting electrochromic technology to the specialized requirements of the window market continued in 1995. However, achieving the rigorous performance standards needed for launching a commercial product still could require several years of additional work.

Markets and Marketing. The Company markets its automatic rearview mirrors to domestic and foreign automobile manufacturers. In North America, the Company markets these products primarily through a direct sales force of six persons. The Company currently supplies NVS(R) Mirrors to Ford Motor Company, General Motors Corporation and Chrysler Motors Corporation under long-term contracts. During 1995, the Company negotiated a

three-year long-term contract extension with General Motors through the 1998 model year. The term of the Ford contract is through December 1999, and the long-term contract with Chrysler Corporation runs through the 1999 Model Year. The Company's exterior NVS(R) Mirror Sub-Assemblies are supplied to General Motors, Ford and Chrysler by means of sales to four exterior mirror suppliers.

During 1993, the Company established a sales and engineering office in Germany and hired its first employee in Europe. During 1994, the Company formed a German limited liability company, Gentex GmbH, to expand its sales and engineering support activities. The Company's marketing efforts in Europe are conducted through Gentex GmbH with the assistance of independent manufacturers' representatives. The Company is currently supplying mirrors to Bavarian Motor Works, A.G. (BMW), Fiat, Mercedes-Benz, Opel and Rolls Royce. During 1995, the Company negotiated a long-term contract with BMW through March 31, 1999.

During 1992, the Company negotiated a replacement reciprocal distribution agreement with Ichikoh Industries, Ltd. (Ichikoh), a major Japanese supplier of automotive products. Under this agreement, Ichikoh markets the Company's automatic mirrors to certain Japanese automakers and their subsidiaries with manufacturing facilities in Asia. The arrangement involves very limited technology transfer by the Company and does not include the Company's proprietary electrochromic gel formulation. The Company has been shipping electrochromic mirror assemblies under the original agreement since the first quarter of 1991 for Nissan Motor Co., Ltd.

During 1993, the Company hired sales agent Continental Far East to market NVS(R) Mirrors to other Japanese automakers beyond Nissan, and began shipping some mirrors to Southeast Toyota, the largest independent Toyota distributor in the United States, for port-of-entry installation on the Toyota Camry for dealers in five southeastern states. During 1994, the Company began making mirror shipments to Tokai Rika Co., Ltd. for the Toyota Lexus LS 400 and to Southeast Toyota for installation on the Toyota Avalon. During 1995, the Company began making mirror shipments to Tokai Rika for the Toyota Lexus SC 400 and SC 300, as well as direct mirror shipments to Honda. Shipments to automakers in Brazil and Korea also continue to increase.

Historically, new safety and comfort options have entered the original equipment automotive market at relatively low rates on "top of the line" or luxury model automobiles. As the selection rates for the options on the luxury models increase, they generally become available on more models throughout the product line and may become standard equipment. The recent trend of domestic and foreign automakers is to offer several options as a package. As consumer demand increases for a particular option, the mirror tends to be offered on more vehicles and in higher option rate packages. The Company anticipates that its NVS(R) Mirrors will be offered as standard equipment, in higher option rate packages and on more models as consumer awareness of the safety and comfort features becomes more well-known and acceptance grows.

Currently, the Company directs no significant efforts to the sale of mirrors to the automotive aftermarket. It is management's belief that such efforts are of limited value until the Company achieves a significantly higher penetration of the original equipment manufacturing market.

Competition. Gentex is the leading producer of automatic rearview mirrors in the world and currently is the dominant supplier to the automotive industry with an approximate 90% market share worldwide. While the Company believes it will retain a dominant position, one other U.S. manufacturer (Donnelly Corporation) is offering

for sale to domestic vehicle manufacturers and is supplying one domestic vehicle model and a limited number of foreign vehicle models with its hybrid version of electrochromic mirrors. In addition, three Japanese manufacturers are supplying a limited number of Japanese vehicle models with solid-state electrochromic mirrors.

The Company believes its electrochromic automatic mirrors offer considerable performance advantages, and that Donnelly shipped approximately 70,000 electrochromic mirrors to customers in 1995, primarily for Ford, Range Rover and Jaguar. However, Gentex recognizes that Donnelly Corporation is considerably larger than the Company, continues to introduce "new" electrochromic mirrors and presents a significant competitive threat. Gentex is involved in patent litigation with Donnelly Corporation (see discussion under the caption "Legal Proceedings").

There are numerous other companies in the world conducting research on various technologies, including electrochromics, for controlling light transmission and reflection. Gentex believes that the electrochromic materials and manufacturing process it uses for automotive mirrors remains the most efficient and cost-effective way to produce such products. While automatic-dimming mirrors using solid-state electrochromics and hybrids or liquid crystal displays may eliminate glare, each of these technologies have inherent cost or performance limitations.

FIRE PROTECTION PRODUCTS

The Company manufactures over 40 different models of smoke detectors and 61 different models of signaling appliances. All of the smoke detectors operate on a photo-electric principle to detect smoke. While the use of photo-electric technology entails greater manufacturing costs, the Company believes that these detectors are superior in performance to competitive devices that operate through an ionization process and are preferred in most commercial resident occupancies. Photo-electric detectors feature low light level detection, while ionization detectors utilize an ionized atmosphere, the electrical conductivity of which varies with changes in the composition of the atmosphere. Photo-electric detectors are widely recognized to respond more quickly to slow, smoldering fires, a common form of dwelling unit fire and a frequent cause of fire-related deaths. In addition, photo-electric detectors are less prone to nuisance alarms and do not require the use of radioactive materials necessary for ionization detectors.

The Company's fire protection products provide the flexibility to be wired as part of multiple-function systems and consequently are generally used in fire detection systems common to large office buildings, hotels, motels, military bases, college dormitories and other commercial establishments. However, the Company also offers single-station detectors for both commercial and residential applications. While the Company does not emphasize the residential market, some of its fire protection products are used in single-family residences that utilize fire protection and security systems. The Company's detectors emit audible or visual signals in the immediate location of the device and/or communicate with monitored remote stations.

In recent years, the Company introduced further improvements to its line of smoke detectors, including submersibility to enhance maintenance, and a new design feature that permits greater ease in sensitivity testing. The Company offers the only detection device that may be completely submersed in water for cleaning purposes. This feature permits more effective and convenient cleaning of the product, thereby enhancing reliability. In addition, the patented sensitivity test feature permits the user to check the calibration of the least and most sensitive detection levels of the detector with the simple turn of a knob. In December 1995, a National Fire Protection Association code changed to require that all dwellings larger than 1-2 family must annually conduct this sensitivity test. Previous models and competing products require the availability of specialized test equipment.

During 1991, the Company developed two new signaling devices, a four-inch electronic primary evacuation horn and a high intensity, high-candela output strobe warning light. (Candela is a unit of measurement for illumination.) The new products were developed to broaden the sales base of the Fire Protection Group and to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) which became effective in January 1992, for all retrofit projects in public-use buildings and January 1993, for all new public use building construction.

During 1992, the Company introduced a primary evacuation voice/tone speaker series for use in commercial high-rise buildings. The new speaker series, when used with the strobe warning lights, meets the requirements of the ADA and other national and local building standards.

During 1993, the Company introduced a 120 VAC photoelectric smoke detector with a 9-volt battery backup for use in the commercial residential markets and public-use facilities, as well as other facilities specified in regional or national building codes.

The Company has also developed a new, high-intensity strobe warning light to meet the new, stricter Underwriters Laboratories standard for visual signaling for the hearing impaired. This new standard replaces the previous standard where light dispersion was only measured from directly in front of the unit. The new standard requires light to be dispersed at several critical angles to provide notification, regardless of the individual's position in the room of coverage, and also the light intensity is to be sized to the room.

The new product series has replaced the strobe warning light developed in 1991 and is used in conjunction with other Gentex products such as the remote signaling electronic horn, primary evacuation speaker, and smoke detection products.

The Company, with the new products, is producing the only photoelectric smoke detector with battery back-up that offers a supplemental visual alarm.

During 1994, the Company introduced a mechanical evacuation horn/strobe combination. The product will be used wherever a loud penetrating tone is required, such as schools or other facilities where doors are usually closed.

During 1995, the Company introduced a multi-tone audible signaling appliance to meet new building code requirements for 1996 and beyond. This new multi-tone product line has eight different tones and a decibel level selection. The multi-tone series also will be used in conjunction with the Company's visual signals.

Markets and Marketing. The Company's fire protection products are sold directly to fire protection and security product distributors under the Company's brand name and to original equipment manufacturers of fire protection systems under both the Company's brand name and private labels. The Company markets its fire protection products throughout the United States through five regional sales managers.

Competition. The fire protection products industry is highly competitive in terms of both the smoke detectors and signaling appliance markets. The Company estimates that it competes principally with eleven manufacturers of smoke detection products for commercial use and approximately four manufacturers within the residential market, three of which produce photo-electric smoke detectors. In the signaling appliance markets, the Company estimates it competes with approximately eight manufacturers. While the Company faces significant competition in the sale of smoke detectors and signaling appliances, it believes that the recent introduction of new products, improvements to its existing products, its diversified product line, and the availability of special features will permit the Company to maintain its competitive position.

OTHER

The Company also has manufactured certain precision glass components primarily for the office machinery and electronic test equipment industries. The Company phased out this product line effective June 30, 1994, which did not have a material effect on operations.

TRADEMARKS AND PATENTS

The Company owns 19 U.S. patents, 18 of which relate to electrochromic technology and/or automotive rearview mirrors. These patents expire between 2001 and 2013. The Company believes that these patents provide the Company a significant competitive advantage in the automotive rearview mirror market; however, none of these patents is necessary for the success of any of the Company's products. The remaining one U.S. patent relates to the Company's fire protection products, and the Company believes that the competitive advantage provided by this patent is relatively small.

The Company also owns fourteen foreign patents, which relate to automotive rearview mirrors. These patents expire at various times between 1999 and 2009. The Company believes that the competitive advantage derived in the relevant foreign markets for these patents is comparable to that experienced in the U.S. markets.

The Company also has in process 22 U.S. patent applications and 25 foreign patent applications. The Company continuously seeks to improve its core technologies and apply those technologies to new and existing products. As those efforts produce patentable innovations, the Company expects to file appropriate patent applications.

During 1995, the Company became involved in additional patent litigation with respect to its rearview mirrors (see discussion under the caption "Legal Proceedings").

MISCELLANEOUS

The Company considers itself to be engaged in business in two industry segments: the manufacture and sale of automatic rearview mirrors for the automotive industry and fire protection products for the commercial building industry. The Company has three important customers within the automotive industry segment, each of which accounts for more than 10% of the Company's annual sales: General Motors Corporation, Chrysler Corporation and Ford Motor Company. The loss of any of these customers could have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company's backlog of unshipped orders was \$33,882,000 and \$26,354,000 at March 1, 1996 and 1995, respectively.

At March 1, 1996, the Company had 831 full-time employees. None of the Company's employees are represented by a labor union or other collective bargaining representative. The Company believes that its relations with its employees are good.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

The Company operates out of two office/manufacturing facilities in Zeeland, Michigan, approximately 25 miles southwest of Grand Rapids. The office and production facility for the Fire Protection Products Group is a 25,000-square-foot, one-story building leased by the Company since 1978 from related parties (see Part III, Item 13, of this report).

The office and production facility for the Company's Automotive Products Group is a modern, two-story, 130,000-square-foot building of steel and masonry construction situated on a 40-acre site in a well-kept industrial

park, providing ample opportunity for expansion. Construction has begun for an additional manufacturing facility on this site to meet the Company's future automotive production needs and completion is scheduled for mid-1996. As of December 31, 1995, the estimated cost to be incurred in 1996 for the new facility is approximately \$6.6 million. A laboratory and office expansion may also be required at the existing automotive facility by the end of 1996.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Company owns four U.S. Patents for automatic mirrors and electrochromic devices that were the subject of patent infringement claims asserted against Donnelly Corporation ("Donnelly") during 1990 to 1993. All of those claims have either been adjudicated or were resolved in a settlement in May 1993. Gentex received \$3.6 million in damages and settlement fees.

The Company's patent infringement claim against the Donnelly "Polychromic" mirror (Gentex Corporation vs. Donnelly Corporation, No. 1:93 CV 430, U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Southern Division) was adjudicated in proceedings in 1994 and 1995. As a result of those proceedings, including an appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, the Courts ruled that the Donnelly "Polychromic" rearview mirror does not infringe Gentex's U.S. Patent No. 5,128,799. Donnelly no longer is offering "Polychromic" rearview mirrors for sale.

Despite the May 1993 settlement agreement, in November 1993, Donnelly requested that the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) re-examine certain claims it had granted to Gentex in the Company's U.S. Patent No. 5,128,799. The USPTO agreed to do so, which is not unusual. In November 1995, the USPTO confirmed the patentability of a number of the claims, including some of the claims that Donnelly had been found to infringe in the 1992 suit. That re-examination is proceeding as to the other claims.

The Company also is involved in other litigation which Donnelly initiated in July 1993 with respect to four Donnelly patents (Donnelly Corporation vs. Gentex Corporation, No. 1:93 CV 530, U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Southern Division). Three of those patents are directed to lights in rearview mirrors ("lighted mirror patents"), and the fourth patent is directed to a rearview mirror with a "dark or color-matched seal" ("dark seal patent"). Two of the three lighted mirror patents were found to be invalid by the Court when it granted the Company's motion for summary judgment on those patents, which Donnelly has appealed. The third lighted mirror patent was dismissed without prejudice. The Company's renewed motion for summary judgment of invalidity on the dark seal patent was denied on February 9, 1996. This case is scheduled for a jury trial beginning April 1, 1996.

Donnelly also initiated another suit against the Company in October 1994 (Donnelly Corporation vs. Gentex Corporation, No. 1:94 CV 695, U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Southern Division) for alleged infringement of two Donnelly patents directed to electrochromic solutions and electrochromic rearview mirrors that contain a certain ultraviolet light stabilizer. Donnelly subsequently alleged infringement of a third patent directed broadly to an electrochromic device with ultraviolet light stabilizers. The Company answered both complaints, denying infringement of all three Donnelly patents, and asserting that each patent is invalid and unenforceable. This case is in the early stages of discovery, and no trial date has been set.

The Company filed a complaint against Donnelly in June 1995 (Gentex Corporation vs. Donnelly Corporation, No. 4:95 CV 120, U.S. District Court for the Western District of Michigan, Southern Division), seeking a declaratory judgment that three Donnelly patents are invalid and not infringed by the Company. Two of those patents are

directed to electrochromic rearview mirrors having an optical display, such as a compass readout, and the third is directed to electrochromic mirrors made from a certain type of float glass with an "anti-iridescence" coating. Donnelly answered the complaint, denying its patents are invalid, counterclaiming for infringement of one compass patent and the float glass patent, and asserting that the Court does not have jurisdiction over the second compass patent, because there is no case or controversy over that patent.

In October 1995, the Court ordered that all discovery related to this case shall concentrate on the issue of the invalidity of the patents in suit and on the issue of the Court's jurisdiction. In October 1995, the Company made a motion for summary judgment of invalidity of Donnelly's two compass mirror patents, and in December 1995, the Company made a motion for summary judgment of invalidity of Donnelly's float glass patent. An oral argument on those motions is scheduled for April 24, 1996. This suit is still in the discovery stage, and no trial date has been scheduled.

As described above, certain of these litigation matters (in particular, the dark seal patent jury trial) may be resolved or adjudicated, subject to appeal, within the next year. While management has accrued an estimate of the legal costs it expects to incur in its defense against the Donnelly patents in the reasonably foreseeable future, at this time it is unable to estimate a reasonable range of loss in the event of an unfavorable decision.

Management believes that it has meritorious defenses to Donnelly's claims for infringement of all of these patents. However, as with most litigation, it is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty whether those defenses will or will not prevail. In any event, management believes that the outcome will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

None.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

The following table lists the names, ages, and positions of all of the Company's executive officers. Officers are elected at the first meeting of the Board of Directors following the annual meeting of shareholders.

NAME	AGE	POSITION	POSITION HELD SINCE
Fred Bauer	53	Chief Executive Officer	May 1986
Kenneth La Grand	55	Executive Vice President	September 1987
John Mulder	59	Vice President, Automotive Marketing	July 1988
Enoch Jen	44	Vice President-Finance, Treasurer	February 1991
Harlan Byker	41	Vice President, Electrochemical Research	August 1993

There are no family relationships among the officers listed in the preceding table.

Fred Bauer has held various executive offices since joining the Company in 1980. Prior to his employment with the Company, Mr. Bauer was the President and General Manager of Integrity Design Company, the research and development partnership that invented, designed and developed the technology for the Motorized Mirror, the rights to which were subsequently acquired by the Company. For approximately seven years before organizing Integrity Design Company, Mr. Bauer was the General Manager of Robertshaw Controls Company's Simicon Division, a business founded by Mr. Bauer and sold to Robertshaw Controls, which manufactures electronic controls for appliances. In the last three years of his tenure at Robertshaw Controls, Mr. Bauer also served as a Corporate Vice President.

Kenneth La Grand has been the Executive Vice President of the Company since September 1987. Prior to joining the Company, he was Vice President of Robertshaw Controls Company and the General Manager of its Simicon Division since 1979.

John Mulder has served as Vice President-Automotive Marketing of the Company since July 1988. Prior to that time Mr. Mulder served as Executive Vice President for Harman Automotive, a division of Harvard Industries, Inc., where he was responsible for managing the marketing and engineering activities of that exterior mirror company's Southfield office for more than five years.

Enoch Jen has served as Vice President-Finance and Treasurer of the Company since February 1991. He joined the Company as Controller in January 1990. Prior to that time, Mr. Jen served as Chief Financial Officer of Hope Rehabilitation Network, Inc. since 1985.

Harlan Byker has served as Vice President of Electrochemical Research of the Company since August 1993, and as Director of Electrochemical Development since 1985. Prior to that time, Dr. Byker served as a research scientist at Battelle Columbus Laboratories.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK AND RELATED SECURITY HOLDER MATTERS.

The Company's common stock trades on the Nasdaq National Market tier of The Nasdaq Stock Market. As of March 1, 1996, there were 1,809 record holders of the Company's common stock. Ranges of high and low sale prices of the Company's common stock reported through The Nasdaq Stock Market for the past two fiscal years appear in the following table.

YEAR	QUARTER	HIGH	LOW
1994	First	35 1/4	22
	Second	29 3/4	21
	Third	26	18
	Fourth	25 1/4	19 3/4
1995	First	27 1/2	20
	Second	21 1/4	15 3/4
	Third	25 3/4	19 1/2
	Fourth	25	21

The Company has never paid any cash dividends on its common stock, and management does not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

(in thousands except per share data)

	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991
Net Sales	\$111,566	\$89,762	\$63,664	\$45,106	\$26,893
Net Income	18,895	16,466	9,845	5,066	1,645**
Earnings Per Share *	1.10	.97	.59	.31	.11**
Total Assets	\$109,244	\$80,739	\$55,191	\$40,256	\$37,231
Long-Term Debt Outstanding at Year End	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 75

* Adjusted for 2-for-1 stock split in June 1993.

** After extraordinary charge of \$221 and \$.01 per share.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated certain items from the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income expressed as a percentage of net sales and the percentage change of each such item from that in the indicated previous year.

	Percentage of Net Sales			Percentage Change	
	-----			-----	
	Year Ended December 31			1995	1994
	1995	1994	1993	to 1994	to 1993
	----	----	----	----	----
Net Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	24.3%	41.0%
Cost of Goods Sold	60.7	57.2	60.4	32.1	33.5
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Gross Profit	39.3	42.8	39.6	13.9	52.5
Operating Expenses:					
Research and Development	5.3	5.4	6.6	21.5	17.4
Selling, General and Administrative	11.6	11.8	11.3	21.9	47.1
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total Operating Expenses	16.9	17.2	17.9	21.8	36.2
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Operating Income	22.4	25.6	21.7	8.7	65.8
Other Income - Net	2.6	1.9	1.5	74.9	90.5
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income Before Federal Income Taxes	25.0	27.5	23.2	13.2	67.3
Provision for Federal Income Taxes	8.1	9.1	7.7	10.1	67.4
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net Income	16.9%	18.4%	15.5%	14.8%	67.3%
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS: 1995 TO 1994

Net Sales. Automotive net sales increased by 33% and mirror shipments increased by 27%, from 1,760,000 to 2,228,000 units, primarily reflecting increased penetration on domestic and foreign vehicles for interior and exterior electrochromic NVS(R) Mirrors. Net sales of the Company's fire protection products decreased 7%, as reduced strobe shipments to a major customer that has developed its own strobe product more than offset a 12% sales increase to other customers.

Cost of Goods Sold. As a percentage of net sales, cost of goods sold increased from 57% to 61%, primarily reflecting automotive customer price reductions and changes to the Company's mix of automotive mirror shipments.

Operating Expenses. Research and development expenses increased approximately \$1,054,000, primarily due to additional staffing for the development of interior NVS(R) Mirrors with additional features, complete mirror systems, and other potential electrochromic products. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased approximately \$2,311,000, primarily as a result of higher patent litigation expenses of \$4,110,000 compared with \$2,600,000 in 1994. Despite the increased patent litigation costs, operating expenses decreased slightly as a percentage of net sales as the increased sales continued to outpace the increase in operating expenses.

Other Income - Net. Other income increased \$1,271,000 in 1995, primarily due to higher investable fund balances and higher average interest rates.

Taxes. The provision for federal income taxes varied from the statutory rates in 1995, primarily due to Foreign Sales Corporation exempted taxable income from increased foreign sales, as well as tax-exempt interest income.

Net Income. Net income increased by 15%, primarily reflecting the increased sales level, partially offset by decreased margins.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS: 1994 TO 1993

Net Sales. Automotive net sales increased by 55% and mirror shipments increased by 53%, from 1,150,000 in 1993, to 1,760,000 units in 1994, primarily reflecting increased penetration on domestic and foreign vehicles for interior and exterior electrochromic NVS(R) Mirrors. Unit shipments of the Company's fire protection products increased 5% and net sales increased 8%, despite the reduction in strobe shipments to a large customer who is developing its own strobe product.

Cost of Goods Sold. As a percentage of net sales, cost of goods sold decreased from 60% to 57%, primarily reflecting the higher sales level covering fixed overhead costs in 1994 and the amortization of capitalized patent litigation costs in 1993.

Operating Expenses. Research and development expenses increased approximately \$728,000, primarily due to the development of interior NVS(R) Mirrors with additional features, complete mirror systems, and other potential electrochromic products. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased approximately \$3,385,000, primarily as a result of sharply higher legal expenses related to ongoing patent litigation suits. Despite the increased patent litigation costs, operating expenses decreased from approximately 18% to 17% as a percentage of net sales as the increased sales outpaced the necessary increase in operating expenses.

Other Income - Net. Other income increased \$806,000 in 1994, primarily due to rising interest rates and higher investable fund balances.

Taxes. The provision for federal income taxes varied from the statutory rates in 1994, primarily due to Foreign Sales Corporation exempted taxable income from increased foreign sales, as well as tax-exempt interest income.

Net Income. Net income increased by 67%, primarily reflecting the increased sales level and resulting improved margins.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's financial condition throughout the periods presented has remained strong. The Company's current ratio decreased from 4.2 to 4.0, primarily as a result of the increases in Accounts Payable and Accrued Professional Fees and Income Taxes.

The increases in Accounts Receivable and Accounts Payable as of December 31, 1995, reflects the higher sales and production levels during 1995.

Management considers the Company's working capital of approximately \$42,011,000 and long-term investments of approximately \$32,146,000 at December 31, 1995, together with internally generated cash flow and an unsecured \$5,000,000 line of credit from a bank, to be sufficient to cover anticipated cash needs for the foreseeable future.

INFLATION, CHANGING PRICES AND OTHER

The Company has agreed to price reductions over the life of its long-term contracts and continues to experience pricing pressures from its automotive customers, which have affected, and which will continue to affect, its margins to the extent that the Company is unable to offset the price reductions with productivity improvements, engineering cost reductions and increases in unit sales volume. In addition, the Company continues to experience some pressure for raw material cost increases.

The Company currently supplies NVS(R) Mirrors to BMW, Chrysler Corporation, Ford Motor Company and General Motors Corporation under long-term contracts. The BMW long-term contract is through March 31, 1999, and the long-term contract with Chrysler Corporation runs through the 1999 Model Year. The term of the Ford contract is through December 1999, while the GM contract runs through the 1998 Model Year.

The total costs to defend the Company in the July 1993, October 1994, and June 1995 suits involving certain patents owned by Donnelly Corporation, will be affected by the duration and activity level, and are not determinable at this time. However, if the current activity level continues, management currently believes that patent litigation expenses will be incurred at the ongoing level of approximately \$1,000,000 per quarter. Certain of these suits may be resolved or adjudicated, subject to appeal, within the next year. While management has accrued an estimate of the legal costs it expects to incur in its defense against the Donnelly patents in the reasonably foreseeable future, at this time it is unable to estimate a reasonable range of loss in the event of an unfavorable decision.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The following financial statements are filed with this report as pages 18 through 31 following the signature page:

Report of Independent Public Accountants

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 1995 and 1994

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Investment for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994, and 1993

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 1995, 1994 and 1993

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The selected quarterly financial data for the past two years appears in the following table.

Quarterly Results of Operations
(in thousands except per share data)

	First		Second		Third		Fourth	
	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994
Net Sales	\$26,043	\$21,159	\$26,021	\$20,709	\$26,801	\$23,093	\$32,702	\$24,802
Gross Profit	10,617	9,235	10,074	9,056	10,420	9,441	12,689	10,712
Operating Income	6,159	5,831	5,198	5,580	5,987	5,524	7,618	6,037
Net Income	4,587	4,102	3,996	3,990	4,578	3,977	5,734	4,397
Earnings per Share	\$.27	\$.24	\$.23	\$.23	\$.27	\$.23	\$.33	\$.26

ITEM 9. CHANGES AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

Information relating to executive officers is included in this report in the last section of Part I under the caption "Executive Officers of the Registrant". Information relating to directors appearing under the caption "Election of Directors" in the definitive Proxy Statement for the 1996 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and filed with the Commission is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Information concerning compliance with Section 16(a) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 appearing under the caption "Compliance with Reporting Requirements" in the definitive Proxy Statement for the 1996 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and filed with the Commission is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information contained under the caption "Executive Compensation" contained in the definitive Proxy Statement for the 1996 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and filed with the Commission is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

The information contained under the captions "Securities Ownership of Management" and "Securities Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners" contained in the definitive Proxy Statement for the 1996 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and filed with the Commission is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

The information contained under the caption "Transactions with Management" contained in the definitive Proxy Statement for the 1996 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and filed with the Commission is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K.

- (a)
1. Financial Statements. See Item 8.
 2. Financial Statement Schedules. Not applicable.
 3. Exhibits. See Exhibit Index located on page 32.

(b) No reports on Form 8-K were filed for the three-month period ended December 31, 1995.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 of 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on this behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: March 8, 1996 GENTEX CORPORATION

By: /s/ Fred Bauer

Fred Bauer, Chairman and Principal Executive Officer

and

/s/ Enoch Jen

Enoch Jen, Vice President, Finance and Principal
Financial and Accounting Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below on this 8th day of March, 1996, by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated.

Each Director of the Registrant whose signature appears below hereby appoints Enoch Jen and Kenneth_La_Grand, each of them individually, as his attorney-in-fact to sign in his name and on his behalf, and to file with the Commission any and all amendments to this report on Form 10-K to the same extent and with the same effect as if done personally.

/s/ Fred Bauer Director

Fred Bauer

/s/ Harlan Byker Director

Harlan Byker

/s/ Mickey E. Fouts Director

Mickey E. Fouts

/s/ Kenneth La Grand Director

Kenneth La Grand

/s/ Arlyn Lanting Director

Arlyn Lanting

/s/ John Mulder Director

John Mulder

Director

Ted Thompson

/s/ Leo Weber Director

Leo Weber

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To Gentex Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of GENTEX CORPORATION (a Michigan corporation) and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1995 and 1994, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' investment and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gentex Corporation and subsidiaries as of December 31, 1995 and 1994, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 1995, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Arthur Andersen LLP

Grand Rapids, Michigan

January 24, 1996

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1995 AND 1994

ASSETS	1995 -----	1994 -----
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$14,115,041	\$11,183,991
Short-term investments	20,162,189	8,146,964
Accounts receivable, less allowance of \$175,000 for 1995 and 1994	14,706,156	11,086,980
Inventories	5,735,519	5,303,552
Prepaid expenses and other	1,342,640	963,765
	-----	-----
Total current assets	56,061,545	36,685,252
PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:		
Land, building and improvements	8,975,233	8,236,978
Machinery and equipment	20,233,537	16,073,195
Construction-in-process	2,008,235	2,134,168
	-----	-----
	31,217,005	26,444,341
Less-Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(12,274,890)	(9,271,818)
	-----	-----
	18,942,115	17,172,523
OTHER ASSETS:		
Long-term investments	32,146,422	26,282,085
Patents and other assets, net	2,093,439	598,918
	-----	-----
	34,239,861	26,881,003
	-----	-----
	\$109,243,521	\$80,738,778
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' INVESTMENT		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$5,422,658	\$4,115,391
Accrued liabilities:		
Salaries, wages and vacation	894,125	755,383
Professional fees	3,985,761	3,094,823
Taxes	3,009,121	421,413
Other	738,402	598,616
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities	14,050,067	8,985,626
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	521,674	377,691
CONTINGENCIES (Note 8)		
SHAREHOLDERS' INVESTMENT:		
Preferred stock, no par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued or outstanding	-	-
Common stock, par value \$.06 per share; 25,000,000 shares authorized	1,013,752	990,569
Additional paid-in capital	37,128,320	31,875,455
Retained earnings	58,305,081	39,409,938
Deferred compensation	(1,721,684)	(899,136)
Unrealized loss on investments	(44,485)	-
Cumulative translation adjustment	(9,204)	(1,365)
	-----	-----
Total shareholders' investment	94,671,780	71,375,461
	-----	-----
	\$109,243,521	\$80,738,778
	=====	=====

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

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1995, 1994 AND 1993

	1995 ----	1994 ----	1993 ----
NET SALES	\$111,566,225	\$89,762,349	\$63,663,956
COST OF GOODS SOLD	67,767,347	51,318,972	38,451,614
	-----	-----	-----
Gross profit	43,798,878	38,443,377	25,212,342
OPERATING EXPENSES:			
Research and development	5,957,966	4,903,887	4,175,903
Selling, general and administrative	12,878,790	10,567,292	7,182,000
	-----	-----	-----
Total operating expenses	18,836,756	15,471,179	11,357,903
	-----	-----	-----
Operating income	24,962,122	22,972,198	13,854,439
OTHER INCOME			
Interest and dividend income	2,863,730	1,612,354	886,967
Other, net	105,291	85,465	4,354
	-----	-----	-----
Total other income	2,969,021	1,697,819	891,321
	-----	-----	-----
Income before provision for federal income taxes	27,931,143	24,670,017	14,745,760
PROVISION FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAXES	9,036,000	8,204,000	4,901,000
	-----	-----	-----
NET INCOME	\$18,895,143	\$16,466,017	\$9,844,760
	=====	=====	=====
EARNINGS PER SHARE	\$1.10	\$0.97	\$0.59
	=====	=====	=====

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

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' INVESTMENT

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1995, 1994 AND 1993

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings
	Shares	Amount		
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1992	7,938,683	\$476,321	\$23,034,663	\$13,099,161
Issuance of common stock and the tax benefit of stock plan transactions	239,219	14,353	3,712,668	-
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	-
Stock split	8,033,889	482,033	(482,033)	-
Net income	-	-	-	9,844,760
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1993	16,211,791	972,707	26,265,298	22,943,921
Issuance of common stock and the tax benefit of stock plan transactions	297,685	17,862	5,610,157	-
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	-
Current year translation adjustment	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	16,466,017
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1994	16,509,476	990,569	31,875,455	39,409,938
Issuance of common stock and the tax benefit of stock plan transactions	386,383	23,183	5,252,865	-
Amortization of deferred compensation	-	-	-	-
Current year translation adjustment	-	-	-	-
Unrealized loss on investments	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	18,895,143
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1995	16,895,859	\$1,013,752	\$37,128,320	\$58,305,081
	=====	=====	=====	=====
	Deferred Compensation	Unrealized Loss on Investments	Cumulative Translation Adjustment	Total Shareholders' Investment
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1992	\$ (1,160,472)	\$-	\$-	\$35,449,673
Issuance of common stock and the tax benefit of stock plan transactions	-	-	-	3,727,021
Amortization of deferred compensation	525,590	-	-	525,590
Stock split	-	-	-	-
Net income	-	-	-	9,844,760
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1993	(634,882)	-	-	49,547,044
Issuance of common stock and the tax benefit of stock plan transactions	(605,250)	-	-	5,022,769
Amortization of deferred compensation	340,996	-	-	340,996
Current year translation adjustment	-	-	(1,365)	(1,365)
Net income	-	-	-	16,466,017
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1994	(899,136)	-	(1,365)	71,375,461
Issuance of common stock and the tax benefit of stock plan transactions	(1,159,975)	-	-	4,116,073
Amortization of deferred compensation	337,427	-	-	337,427
Current year translation adjustment	-	-	(7,839)	(7,839)
Unrealized loss on investments	-	(44,485)	-	(44,485)
Net income	-	-	-	18,895,143
BALANCE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1995	\$(1,721,684)	\$(44,485)	\$(9,204)	\$94,671,780
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1995, 1994, AND 1993

	1995	1994	1993
	----	----	----
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$18,895,143	\$16,466,017	\$9,844,760
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities-			
Depreciation and amortization	3,201,847	2,984,124	4,041,160
Loss (gain) on disposal of equipment	11,937	(19,770)	68,397
Deferred income taxes	(142,930)	294,892	(1,230,015)
Amortization of deferred compensation	337,427	340,996	525,590
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable, net	(3,619,176)	(2,160,573)	(3,418,966)
Inventories	(431,967)	(1,349,411)	81,609
Prepaid expenses and other	(91,962)	(115,948)	219,995
Accounts payable	1,307,267	1,880,630	80,627
Accrued liabilities	3,757,174	1,575,304	205,274
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	23,224,760	19,896,261	10,418,431
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Activity in Held-To-Maturity Securities			
Sales Proceeds	-	242,856	-
Maturities and Calls	12,696,750	8,799,355	7,304,595
Purchases	(30,170,062)	(23,827,197)	(17,680,175)
Activity in Available-For-Sale Securities			
Sales Proceeds	-	1,295,615	114,170
Purchases	(450,735)	-	-
Plant and equipment additions	(4,861,930)	(6,160,481)	(3,393,383)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	7,450	42,270	6,000
Settlement of litigation	-	-	3,600,000
Increase in other assets	(1,631,256)	(106,987)	(2,170,846)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used for investing activities	(24,409,783)	(19,714,569)	(12,219,639)
	-----	-----	-----
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Issuance of common stock and tax benefit of stock plan transactions	4,116,073	5,022,769	3,727,021
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by financing activities	4,116,073	5,022,769	3,727,021
	-----	-----	-----
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	2,931,050	5,204,461	1,925,813
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	11,183,991	5,979,530	4,053,717
	-----	-----	-----
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$14,115,041	\$11,183,991	\$5,979,530
	=====	=====	=====

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

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES

The Company

Gentex Corporation designs, develops, manufactures and markets two proprietary electro-optical product lines: automatic rearview mirrors for the automotive industry and fire protection products for the commercial building industry. A substantial portion of the Company's net sales and accounts receivable result from transactions with domestic and foreign automotive manufacturers. The Company's fire protection products are primarily sold to domestic distributors and original equipment manufacturers of fire and security systems.

Significant accounting policies of the Company not described elsewhere are as follows:

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Gentex Corporation and all of its wholly-owned subsidiaries (together the "Company"). All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of funds invested in money market accounts.

Investments

Effective January 1, 1994, the Company adopted the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities," which requires changes in the accounting and disclosure of certain investments. Virtually all of the Company's short-term and long-term investments are classified as "held to maturity" and are reported at amortized cost. The adoption of this statement did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Long-term investments which mature within the next year but are intended to be reinvested in another long-term security are classified as long-term in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

The amortized cost, unrealized gains and losses and market value of securities held to maturity and available for sale are shown below by their expected maturity:

	U.S. Government Debt Securities -----	Municipal Government Debt Securities -----	Other Investments -----
Held to Maturity:			
Due in one year or less:			
Amortized cost	\$11,387,800	\$17,528,869	\$3,994,553
Unrealized gain	39,136	11,198	4,135
Unrealized loss	(2,065)	(14,318)	(1,309)
Market value	\$11,424,871	\$17,525,749	\$3,997,379
Due after 1 year through 4 years:			
Amortized cost	\$5,213,878	\$12,527,864	\$1,249,397
Unrealized gain	51,965	36,012	-
Unrealized loss	-	(17,781)	(522)
Market value	\$5,265,843	\$12,546,095	\$1,248,875
Available For Sale:			
Amortized cost			\$474,688
Unrealized gain			-
Unrealized loss			(68,438)
Market value			\$406,250

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Continued)

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES, continued

As reflected in the consolidated statements of cash flows, during 1994, the Company sold approximately \$243,000 of securities held to maturity. The decision to sell these securities was based on deterioration in the credit worthiness of the issuer.

Inventories

Inventories include material, direct labor and manufacturing overhead and are valued at the lower of first-in, first-out (FIFO) cost or market. Inventories consisted of the following at the respective year-ends:

	1995 ----	1994 ----
Raw materials	\$ 3,294,254	\$ 3,568,074
Work-in-process	358,206	275,183
Finished goods	2,083,059	1,460,295
	-----	-----
	\$ 5,735,519	\$ 5,303,552
	=====	=====

Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation and amortization are computed for financial reporting purposes using the straight-line method, with estimated useful lives of 5 to 40 years for building and improvements, and 3 to 10 years for machinery and equipment.

The Company is constructing a new facility scheduled to be completed in 1996. The estimated cost to be incurred in 1996 for the facility is approximately \$6.6 million at December 31, 1995.

Patents

The Company's policy is to capitalize costs incurred to obtain and defend patents. The cost of patents is amortized over their useful lives. The cost of patents in process is not amortized until issuance. Accumulated amortization was approximately \$3,394,000 and \$3,265,000 at December 31, 1995 and 1994, respectively. Patent amortization expense was approximately \$129,000, \$17,000, and \$1,618,000 in 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

During 1993, the Company received \$3,600,000 from a patent litigation settlement which was used to recover the remaining balance of capitalized patent defense costs and accrue for future litigation costs.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenue primarily is generated from sales of its products. Sales are recognized upon the shipment of product to customers.

Advertising and Promotional Materials

All advertising and promotional costs are expensed as incurred and amounted to approximately \$608,000, \$593,000 and \$422,000 in 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Continued)

(1) SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING POLICIES, continued

Repairs and Maintenance

Major renewals and improvements of property and equipment are capitalized, and repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. The Company incurred expenses relating to the repair and maintenance of plant and equipment of approximately \$1,041,000, \$853,000 and \$672,000 in 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

Self-Insurance

The Company is self-insured for a portion of its risk on workers' compensation and employee medical costs. The arrangements provide for stop loss insurance to manage the Company's risk. Operations are charged with the cost of claims reported and an estimate of claims incurred but not reported.

Earnings Per Share

The earnings per share are computed based on the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding and, to the extent dilutive, common stock equivalents outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of shares outstanding was approximately 17,128,000 in 1995, 16,994,000 in 1994, and 16,744,000 in 1993.

Foreign Currency Translation

The financial position and results of operations of the Company's foreign subsidiary are measured using the local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate in effect at year-end. Income statement accounts are translated at the average rate of exchange in effect during the year. The resulting translation adjustment is recorded as a separate component of shareholders' investment.

Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassification

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current year presentation.

(2) LINE OF CREDIT

The Company has available an unsecured \$5,000,000 line of credit from a bank at the lower of the bank's prime rate or 1.5% above the LIBOR rate. No borrowings were outstanding under this line in 1995 or 1994. No compensating balances are required under this line.

(3) FEDERAL INCOME TAXES

The Company recognizes deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Continued)

(3) FEDERAL INCOME TAXES, continued

The components of the provision for federal income taxes are as follows:

	1995	1994	1993
	-----	-----	-----
Currently payable	\$9,179,000	\$7,909,000	\$6,131,000
Tax over book depreciation	194,000	51,000	183,000
Deferred compensation	(46,000)	232,000	(157,000)
Patent costs	(196,000)	60,000	(1,268,000)
Other	(95,000)	(48,000)	12,000
	-----	-----	-----
Net Deferred	(143,000)	295,000	(1,230,000)
	\$9,036,000	\$8,204,000	\$4,901,000
	=====	=====	=====

The currently payable provision is further reduced by the tax benefits associated with the exercise, vesting or disposition of stock under the stock plans described in Note 6. These reductions totaled \$1,876,000, \$3,340,000 and \$2,060,000 in the respective years.

The effective income tax rates are different from the statutory federal income tax rates for the following reasons:

	1995	1994	1993
	----	----	----
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Foreign Sales Corporation exempted income	(1.7)	(1.2)	(0.9)
Tax-exempt investment income	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.6)
Other	0.2	0.5	(0.3)
	-----	-----	-----
Effective income tax rate	32.4%	33.3%	33.2%
	=====	=====	=====

The tax effect of temporary differences which give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 1995 and 1994, are as follows:

	1995		1994	
	Current	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Assets:				
Accruals not currently deductible	\$ 984,030	\$ 87,500	\$755,464	\$ 58,100
Deferred compensation	-	260,286	-	214,164
Other	238,198	18,867	169,350	12,158
Valuation allowance	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total deferred tax assets	1,222,228	366,653	924,814	284,422
Liabilities:				
Excess tax over book depreciation	-	(780,846)	-	(583,048)
Patent costs	-	(107,481)	-	(79,065)
Other	(43,457)	-	(32,956)	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net deferred taxes	\$1,178,771	\$ (521,674)	\$891,858	\$ (377,691)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Income taxes paid in cash were approximately \$4,926,000, \$4,343,000 and \$4,286,000 in 1995, 1994 and 1993, respectively.

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Continued)

(4) EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN

The Company has a 401(k) retirement savings plan in which substantially all of its employees may participate. The plan includes a provision for the Company to match a percentage of the employee's contributions at a rate determined by the Company's Board of Directors. In 1995, 1994 and 1993, the Company's contributions were approximately \$151,000, \$134,000 and \$94,000, respectively.

The Company does not provide health care benefits to retired employees.

(5) SHAREHOLDER PROTECTION RIGHTS PLAN

In August 1991, the Company's Board of Directors adopted a Shareholder Protection Rights Plan (the Plan). The Plan is designed to protect shareholders against unsolicited attempts to acquire control of the Company in a manner that does not offer a fair price to all shareholders.

Under the Plan, one purchase Right automatically trades with each share of the Company's common stock. Each Right entitles a shareholder to purchase 1/100 of a share of junior participating preferred stock at a price of \$65.00, if any person or group attempts certain hostile takeover tactics toward the Company. Under certain hostile takeover circumstances, each Right may entitle the holder to purchase the Company's common stock at one-half its market value or to purchase the securities of any acquiring entity at one-half their market value. Rights are subject to redemption by the Company at \$.005 per Right and, unless earlier redeemed, will expire on August 26, 2001. Rights beneficially owned by holders of 15 percent or more of the Company's common stock, or their transferees, automatically become void.

(6) STOCK BENEFIT PLANS

The Company maintains an Employee Stock Purchase Plan that provides a means for employees to purchase shares of the Company's common stock, through payroll deductions or lump sum contributions, at 85% of the market price. No amounts are charged to operations related to this plan. During 1995, 1994 and 1993, employees purchased 18,066, 16,875 and 13,815 shares, respectively, at average prices of \$17.98, \$20.09 and \$20.06 per share, respectively. At December 31, 1995, a total of 355,399 shares were available for future purchase. As of December 31, 1995, 483 of the Company's 791 employees were eligible to participate and 194 were participating.

The Company has incentive stock option plans covering 4,854,000 shares of common stock under which options may be granted to key employees. Options are granted at market price on the date of grant, and are exercisable within limits specified at the time of grant, but no option is exercisable more than ten years from the date of grant. No charges to operations are recorded with respect to the authorization, grant or exercise of these options.

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

(6) STOCK BENEFIT PLANS (continued)

A summary of incentive stock option plan information, as restated for the stock split discussed in Note 7, is as follows:

	Options -----	Price Range -----		Shares Available For Granting -----
Outstanding at December 31, 1992	1,386,790	\$ 1.78	- \$11.13	314,600
Authorized	-	-	-	1,000,000
Granted	323,050	13.13	- 33.00	(323,050)
Exercised	(310,610)	1.78	- 6.44	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outstanding at December 31, 1993	1,399,230	1.78	- 33.00	991,550
Granted	274,850	21.00	- 25.50	(274,850)
Exercised	(218,810)	2.14	- 11.13	-
Cancelled	(500)	22.75	- 22.75	500
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outstanding at December 31, 1994	1,454,770	1.78	- 33.00	717,200
Authorized	-	-	-	1,604,000
Granted	321,050	19.25	- 24.25	(321,050)
Exercised	(317,530)	1.78	- 22.75	-
Cancelled	(9,000)	10.31	- 26.88	9,000
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Outstanding at December 31, 1995	<u>1,449,290</u>	<u>\$2.53</u>	<u>- \$33.00</u>	<u>2,009,150</u>
	=====	=====	=====	=====

At December 31, 1995, options covering 602,145 shares were exercisable.

The Company has a restricted stock plan covering 400,000 shares of common stock, the purpose of which is to permit grants of shares, subject to restrictions, to key employees of the Company as a means of retaining and rewarding them for long-term performance and to increase their ownership in the Company. Shares awarded under the plans entitle the shareholder to all rights of common stock ownership except that the shares may not be sold, transferred, pledged, exchanged or otherwise disposed of during the restriction period. The restriction period is determined by a committee, appointed by the Board of Directors, but may not exceed ten years. During 1995 and 1994, 50,800 shares and 24,000 shares, respectively, were granted with restriction periods of four to six years at market prices ranging from \$19.50 to \$23.88 in 1995, and \$22.38 to \$25.63 in 1994. During 1993, no shares were granted under this plan. The related expense is reflected as deferred compensation in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and is being amortized over the applicable restriction periods.

The Company has a non-employee directors stock option plan covering 500,000 shares of common stock for the purpose of attracting and retaining qualified outside directors. Under this plan, directors who are not employees of the Company are granted options to acquire 5,000 shares of the Company's common stock at the time of their election to the Board and an additional option of 5,000 shares on each anniversary date of their election. Options are granted at the market price at the time of grant and are exercisable for ten years from the date of grant. No charges to operations are recorded with respect to authorization, grant or exercise of these options. During 1995, 1994 and 1993, options for 20,000, 20,000 and 40,000 shares were granted at the then market prices of \$19.75, \$27.00 and \$17.63, respectively. At December 31, 1995, options for 132,000 shares were exercisable and 276,000 shares were available for future granting.

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

(7) STOCK SPLIT

On May 13, 1993, the Company's Board of Directors declared a two-for-one stock split effected in the form of a 100% stock dividend to shareholders of record on May 28, 1993. The stock split increased the number of shares of common stock then outstanding from 8,033,889 to 16,067,778. Earnings per share and all share data have been restated in all prior periods to reflect this stock split.

(8) CONTINGENCIES

The Company owns four U.S. Patents for automatic mirrors and electrochromic devices that were the subject of patent infringement claims asserted against Donnelly Corporation ("Donnelly") during 1990 to 1993. All of those claims have either been adjudicated or were resolved in a settlement in May 1993. Gentex received \$3.6 million in damages and settlement fees.

Despite the May 1993 settlement agreement, in November 1993, Donnelly requested that the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) re-examine certain claims it had granted to Gentex in the Company's U.S. Patent No. 5,128,799. The USPTO agreed to do so, which is not unusual. In November 1995, the USPTO confirmed the patentability of a number of the claims, including some of the claims that Donnelly had been found to infringe in the 1992 suit. That re-examination is proceeding as to the other claims.

The Company also is involved in other litigation which Donnelly initiated in July 1993 with respect to four Donnelly patents. Three of those patents are directed to lights in rearview mirrors ("lighted mirror patents"), and the fourth patent is directed to a rearview mirror with a "dark or color-matched seal" ("dark seal patent"). Two of the three lighted mirror patents were found to be invalid by the Court when it granted the Company's motion for summary judgment on those patents, which Donnelly has appealed. The third lighted mirror patent was dismissed without prejudice. The Company's renewed motion for summary judgment of invalidity on the dark seal patent was denied on February 9, 1996. This case is scheduled for a jury trial beginning April 1, 1996.

Donnelly also initiated another suit against the Company in October 1994 for alleged infringement of two Donnelly patents directed to electrochromic solutions and electrochromic rearview mirrors that contain a certain ultraviolet stabilizer. Donnelly subsequently alleged infringement of a third patent directed broadly to an electrochromic device with an ultraviolet stabilizer. The Company answered both complaints, denying infringement of all three Donnelly patents, and asserting that each patent is invalid and unenforceable. This case is in the early stages of discovery, and no trial date has been set.

The Company filed a complaint against Donnelly in June 1995, seeking a declaratory judgment that three Donnelly patents are invalid and not infringed by the Company. Two of those patents are directed to electrochromic rearview mirrors having an optical display, such as a compass readout, and the third is directed to electrochromic mirrors made from a certain type of float glass with an "anti-iridescence" coating. Donnelly answered the complaint, denying its patents are invalid, counterclaiming for infringement of one compass patent and the float glass patent, and asserting that the Court does not have jurisdiction over the second compass patent, because there is no case or controversy over that patent.

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Continued)

(8) CONTINGENCIES (continued)

In October 1995, the Court ordered that all discovery related to this case shall concentrate on the issue of the invalidity of the patents in suit and on the issue of the Court's jurisdiction. In October 1995, the Company made a motion for summary judgment of invalidity of Donnelly's two compass mirror patents, and in December 1995, the Company made a motion for summary judgment of invalidity of Donnelly's float glass patent. An oral argument on those motions is scheduled for April 24, 1996. This suit is still in the discovery stage, and no trial date has been scheduled.

The patent infringement suit filed against the Company in February 1994 by C-D Marketing, Ltd. was settled during 1995. As part of the settlement, the Company purchased all of C-D Marketing's worldwide patent rights, many of which relate to certain types of electro-optic devices.

As described above, certain of these litigation matters (in particular, the dark seal patent jury trial) may be resolved or adjudicated, subject to appeal, within the next year. While management has accrued an estimate of the legal costs it expects to incur in its defense against the Donnelly patents in the reasonably foreseeable future, at this time it is unable to estimate a reasonable range of loss in the event of an unfavorable decision.

Management believes that it has meritorious defenses to Donnelly's claims for infringement of all of these patents. However, as with most litigation, it is difficult to predict with any degree of certainty whether those defenses will or will not prevail. In any event, management believes that the outcome will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

GENTEX CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Continued)

(9) SEGMENT REPORTING

The Company operates in two reportable business segments: automatic rearview mirrors for the automotive industry and fire protection products for the commercial building industry. Corporate assets are principally cash, investments, deferred income taxes, and corporate fixed assets. Information by business segment and geographic area is as follows:

	1995 ----	1994 ----	1993 ----
Revenue:			
Automotive Products			
U.S.	\$65,853,000	\$51,548,000	\$35,962,000
Europe	14,693,000	8,717,000	4,731,000
Other	13,751,000	10,732,000	5,015,000
	-----	-----	-----
	\$94,297,000	\$70,997,000	\$45,708,000
Fire Protection Products	\$17,269,000	\$18,533,000	\$17,181,000
Operating Income:			
Automotive	\$21,600,000	\$18,286,000	\$8,250,000
Fire Protection Products	3,362,000	4,704,000	5,527,000
Identifiable Assets:			
Automotive Products	\$37,268,000	\$29,617,000	\$22,666,000
Fire Protection Products	3,960,000	4,239,000	4,089,000
Depreciation & Amortization:			
Automotive	\$ 2,793,000	\$ 2,529,000	\$ 3,795,000
Fire Protection	247,000	222,000	162,000
Capital Expenditures:			
Automotive	\$ 4,721,000	\$ 4,910,000	\$ 3,205,000
Fire Protection	199,000	329,000	166,000

During the years presented, the Company had three automotive customers which individually accounted for 10% or more of net sales as follows:

	Customer		
	#1	#2	#3
	--	--	--
1995	38%	14%	13%
1994	33%	16%	16%
1993	31%	17%	14%

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NO. -----	DESCRIPTION -----	PAGE ----
3(a)(1)	Registrant's Articles of Incorporation were filed in 1981 as Exhibit 2(a) to a Registration Statement on Form S-18 (Registration No. 2-74226C), an Amendment to those Articles was filed as Exhibit 3 to Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q in August of 1985, an additional Amendment to those Articles was filed as Exhibit 3(a)(1) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q in August of 1987, and an additional Amendment to those Articles was filed as Exhibit 3(a)(2) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-K dated March 10, 1992, all of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference.	
3(a)(2)	Amendment to Articles of Incorporation, adopted on May 12, 1994, was filed as Exhibit 3(a)(2) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q dated April 28, 1995, and the same is incorporated herein by reference.	
3(b)	Registrant's Bylaws as amended and restated August 18, 1995, were filed as Exhibit 3(b) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q dated November 1, 1995, and the same is incorporated herein by reference.	
4(a)	A specimen form of certificate for the Registrant's common stock, par value \$.06 per share, was filed as part of a Registration Statement (Registration Number 2-74226C) as Exhibit 3(a), as amended by Amendment No. 3 to such Registration Statement, and the same is hereby incorporated herein by reference.	
4(b)	Shareholder Protection Rights Agreement, dated as of August 26, 1991, including as Exhibit A the form of Certificate of Adoption of Resolution Establishing Series of Shares of Junior Participating Preferred Stock of the Company, and as Exhibit B the form of Rights Certificate and of Election to Exercise, was filed as Exhibit 4(b) to Registrant's report on Form 8-K on August 20, 1991, and the same is hereby incorporated herein by reference.	
4(b)(1)	First Amendment to Shareholder Protection Rights Agreement, effective April 1, 1994, was filed as Exhibit 4(b)(1) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q dated April 29, 1994, and the same is hereby incorporated herein by reference.	
10(a)(1)	A Lease dated August 15, 1981 was filed as part of a Registration Statement (Registration Number 2-74226C) as Exhibit 9(a)(1), and the same is hereby incorporated herein by reference.	
10(a)(2)	A First Amendment to Lease dated June 28, 1985 was filed as Exhibit 10(m) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-K dated March 18, 1986, and the same is hereby incorporated herein by reference.	
*10(b)(1)	Gentex Corporation Qualified Stock Option Plan (as amended and restated, effective May 11, 1995) was filed as Exhibit 10(b)(1) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-Q dated August 1, 1995, and the same is hereby incorporated herein by reference.	
*10(b)(2)	Gentex Corporation 1987 Incentive Stock Option Plan (as amended through May 24, 1989), was filed as Exhibit 10(g)(3) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-K dated March 1, 1990, and the same is hereby incorporated herein by reference.	
*10(b)(3)	Gentex Corporation Restricted Stock Plan was filed as Exhibit 10(b)(3) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-K dated March 10, 1992, and the same is hereby incorporated herein by reference.	

EXHIBIT INDEX

EXHIBIT NO. -----	DESCRIPTION -----	PAGE ----
*10(b)(4)	Gentex Corporation Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan as amended through March 5, 1993, was filed as Exhibit 10(b)(4) to Registrant's Report on Form 10-K dated March 5, 1993, and the same is incorporated herein in reference.	
10(e)	The form of Indemnity Agreement between Registrant and each of the Registrant's directors was filed as a part of a Registration Statement on Form S-2 (Registration No. 33-30353) as Exhibit 10(k) and the same is hereby incorporated herein by reference.	
21	List of Company Subsidiaries	34
23	Consent of Independent Public Accountants	35
27	Financial Data Schedule	

* Indicates a compensatory plan or arrangement.

LIST OF GENTEX CORPORATION SUBSIDIARIES

1. E.C. Aviation Services, Inc., a Michigan corporation, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gentex Corporation.
2. Gentex International Corporation, a Foreign Sales Corporation incorporated in Barbados, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gentex Corporation.
3. Gentex Holdings, Inc., a Michigan corporation, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gentex Corporation.
4. Gentex GmbH, a German limited liability company, is a subsidiary 50% owned by Gentex Corporation and 50% owned by Gentex Holdings, Inc.

Exhibit 21

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

As independent public accountants, we hereby consent to the incorporation of our report included in this Form 10-K, into the Company's previously filed Registration Statement File Nos. 33-65321, 33-64504, 33-31408, 33-50396 and 33-64196.

/s/ Arthur Andersen LLP

ARTHUR ANDERSEN LLP

Grand Rapids, Michigan
March 13, 1996

Exhibit 23

12-MOS
DEC-31-1995
DEC-31-1995
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