

U.S. SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-SB

GENERAL FORM FOR REGISTRATION OF SECURITIES OF SMALL  
BUSINESS ISSUERS

UNDER SECTION 12(B) OR (G) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number \_\_\_\_\_

Plastron Acquisition Corp. II  
(Name of Small Business Issuer in its charter)

Delaware  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or formation)

14-1961545  
(I.R.S. employer  
identification number)

c/o Clifford Chapman  
712 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York  
(Address of principal executive offices)

10019  
(Zip Code)

Issuer's telephone number: (212) 277-5301  
facsimile number: (212) 702-9830

Copies to:  
David N. Feldman, Esq.  
Feldman Weinstein & Smith LLP  
420 Lexington Avenue, Suite 2620  
New York, NY 10170  
(212) 869-7000

Securities to be registered under Section 12(b) of the Act: none

Securities to be registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Title of each class  
Common Stock, \$.0001

Name of Exchange on which to be so  
registered each class is to be registered  
N/A

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## ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS.

### (a) Business Development

Plastron Acquisition Corp. II ("we", "us", "our", the "Company" or the "Registrant") was incorporated in the State of Delaware on January 24, 2006. Since inception, the Company has been engaged in organizational efforts and obtaining initial financing. The Company was formed as a vehicle to pursue a business combination and has made no efforts to identify a possible business combination. As a result, the Company has not conducted negotiations or entered into a letter of intent concerning any target business. The business purpose of the Company is to seek the acquisition of, or merger with, an existing company. The Company selected December 31 as its fiscal year end.

### (b) Business of Issuer

The Company, based on proposed business activities, is a "blank check" company. The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") defines those companies as "any development stage company that is issuing a penny stock, within the meaning of Section 3 (a)(51) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and that has no specific business plan or purpose, or has indicated that its business plan is to merge with an unidentified company or companies." Under SEC Rule 12b-2 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), the Company also qualifies as a "shell company," because it has no or nominal assets (other than cash) and no or nominal operations. Many states have enacted statutes, rules and regulations limiting the sale of securities of "blank check" companies in their respective jurisdictions. Management does not intend to undertake any efforts to cause a market to develop in our securities, either debt or equity, until we have successfully concluded a business combination. The Company intends to comply with the periodic reporting requirements of the Exchange Act for so long as we are subject to those requirements.

The Company was organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. The Company's principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. The Company will not restrict its potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

The analysis of new business opportunities will be undertaken by or under the supervision of the Company's officers and directors. Further, Clifford Chapman, our director, Michael Rapp, our President and director, and Philip Wagenheim, our Secretary and director, all serve as management of Broadband Capital Management, LLC ("BCM"), a registered broker-dealer, which may act as investment banker, placement agent or financial consultant to the Company or an acquisition candidate in connection with a potential business combination transaction. As an investment bank, BCM regularly conducts business with companies that may be potential business combination candidates. However, as of this date the Company has not entered into any definitive agreement with any party, nor have there been any specific discussions with any potential business combination candidate regarding business opportunities for the Company. The Registrant has unrestricted flexibility in seeking, analyzing and participating in potential business opportunities. In its efforts to analyze potential acquisition targets, the Registrant will consider the following kinds of factors:

- (a) Potential for growth, indicated by new technology, anticipated market expansion or new products;
- (b) Competitive position as compared to other firms of similar size and experience within the industry segment as well as within the industry as a whole;
- (c) Strength and diversity of management, either in place or scheduled for recruitment;
- (d) Capital requirements and anticipated availability of required funds, to be provided by the Registrant or from operations, through the sale of additional securities, through joint ventures or similar arrangements or from other sources;
- (e) The cost of participation by the Registrant as compared to the perceived tangible and intangible values and potentials;
- (f) The extent to which the business opportunity can be advanced;
- (g) The accessibility of required management expertise, personnel, raw materials, services, professional assistance and other required items; and
- (h) Other relevant factors.

In applying the foregoing criteria, no one of which will be controlling, management will attempt to analyze all factors and circumstances and make a determination based upon reasonable investigative measures and available data. Potentially available business opportunities may occur in many different industries, and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex. Due to the Registrant's limited capital available for investigation, the Registrant may not discover or adequately evaluate adverse facts about the opportunity to be acquired.

#### FORM OF ACQUISITION

The manner in which the Registrant participates in an opportunity will depend upon the nature of the opportunity, the respective needs and desires of the Registrant and the promoters of the opportunity, and the relative negotiating strength of the Registrant and such promoters.

It is likely that the Registrant will acquire its participation in a business opportunity through the issuance of common stock or other securities of the Registrant. Although the terms of any such transaction cannot be predicted, it should be noted that in certain circumstances the criteria for determining whether or not an acquisition is a so-called "tax free" reorganization under Section 368(a)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), depends upon whether the owners of the acquired business own 80% or more of the voting stock of the surviving entity. If a transaction were structured to take advantage of these provisions rather than other "tax free" provisions provided under the Code, all prior stockholders would in such circumstances retain 20% or less of the total issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity. Under other circumstances, depending upon the relative negotiating strength of the parties, prior stockholders may retain substantially less than 20% of the total issued and outstanding shares of the surviving entity. This could result in substantial additional dilution to the equity of those who were stockholders of the Registrant prior to such reorganization.

The present stockholders of the Registrant will likely not have control of a majority of the voting shares of the Registrant following a reorganization transaction. As part of such a transaction, all or a majority of the Registrant's directors may resign and new directors may be appointed without any vote by stockholders.

In the case of an acquisition, the transaction may be accomplished upon the sole determination of management without any vote or approval by stockholders. In the case of a statutory merger or consolidation directly involving the Company, it will likely be necessary to call a stockholders' meeting and obtain the approval of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares. The necessity to obtain such stockholder approval may result in delay and additional expense in the consummation of any proposed transaction and will also give rise to certain appraisal rights to dissenting stockholders. Most likely, management will seek to structure any such transaction so as not to require stockholder approval.

It is anticipated that the investigation of specific business opportunities and the negotiation, drafting and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments will require substantial management time and attention and substantial cost for accountants, attorneys and others. If a decision is made not to participate in a specific business opportunity, the costs theretofore incurred in the related investigation would not be recoverable. Furthermore, even if an agreement is reached for the participation in a specific business opportunity, the failure to consummate that transaction may result in the loss to the Registrant of the related costs incurred.

We presently have no employees apart from our management. All of our officers and directors are engaged in outside business activities and anticipate that they will devote to our business very limited time until the acquisition of a successful business opportunity has been identified. We expect no significant changes in the number of our employees other than such changes, if any, incident to a business combination.

(c) Reports to security holders.

(1) The Company is not required to deliver an annual report to security holders and at this time does not anticipate the distribution of such a report.

(2) The Company will file reports with the SEC. The Company will be a reporting company and will comply with the requirements of the Exchange Act.

(3) The public may read and copy any materials the Company files with the SEC in the SEC's Public Reference Section, Room 1580, 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Section by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Additionally, the SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, which can be found at <http://www.sec.gov>.

## ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION.

The Company was organized as a vehicle to investigate and, if such investigation warrants, acquire a target company or business seeking the perceived advantages of being a publicly held corporation. Our principal business objective for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be to achieve long-term growth potential through a combination with a business rather than immediate, short-term earnings. The Company will not restrict our potential candidate target companies to any specific business, industry or geographical location and, thus, may acquire any type of business.

The Company does not currently engage in any business activities that provide cash flow. The costs of investigating and analyzing business combinations for the next 12 months and beyond such time will be paid with money in our treasury or with additional amounts, as necessary, to be loaned to or invested in us by our stockholders, management or other investors.

During the next 12 months we anticipate incurring costs related to:

- (i) filing of Exchange Act reports, and
- (ii) costs relating to consummating an acquisition.

We believe we will be able to meet these costs through use of funds in our treasury and additional amounts, as necessary, to be loaned by or invested in us by our stockholders, management or other investors.

The Company may consider a business which has recently commenced operations, is a developing company in need of additional funds for expansion into new products or markets, is seeking to develop a new product or service, or is an established business which may be experiencing financial or operating difficulties and is in need of additional capital. In the alternative, a business combination may involve the acquisition of, or merger with, a company which does not need substantial additional capital, but which desires to establish a public trading market for its shares, while avoiding, among other things, the time delays, significant expense, and loss of voting control which may occur in a public offering.

Our officers and directors have not had any preliminary contact or discussions with any representative of any other entity regarding a business combination with us. Any target business that is selected may be a financially unstable company or an entity in its early stages of development or growth, including entities without established records of sales or earnings. In that event, we will be subject to numerous risks inherent in the business and operations of financially unstable and early stage or potential emerging growth companies. In addition, we may effect a business combination with an entity in an industry characterized by a high level of risk, and, although our management will endeavor to evaluate the risks inherent in a particular target business, there can be no assurance that we will properly ascertain or assess all significant risks.

Our management anticipates that it will likely be able to effect only one business combination, due primarily to our limited financing, and the dilution of interest for present and prospective stockholders, which is likely to occur as a result of our management's plan to offer a controlling interest to a target business in order to achieve a tax-free reorganization. This lack of diversification should be considered a substantial risk in investing in us, because it will not permit us to offset potential losses from one venture against gains from another.

The Company anticipates that the selection of a business combination will be complex and extremely risky. Because of general economic conditions, rapid technological advances being made in some industries and shortages of available capital, our management believes that there are numerous firms seeking even the limited additional capital which we will have and/or the perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation. Such perceived benefits of becoming a publicly traded corporation include, among other things, facilitating or improving the terms on which additional equity financing may be obtained, providing liquidity for the principals of and investors in a business, creating a means for providing incentive stock options or similar benefits to key employees, and offering greater flexibility in structuring acquisitions, joint ventures and the like through the issuance of stock. Potentially available business combinations may occur in many different industries and at various stages of development, all of which will make the task of comparative investigation and analysis of such business opportunities extremely difficult and complex.

## **RISK FACTORS**

**An investment in the Company is highly speculative in nature and involves an extremely high degree of risk.**

**There may be conflicts of interest between our management and the Company.**

Conflicts of interest create the risk that management may have an incentive to act adversely to the interests of the Company. A conflict of interest may arise between our management's personal pecuniary interest and its fiduciary duty to our stockholders. In addition, our management is currently involved with other blank check companies and conflicts in the pursuit of business combinations with other blank check companies with which they are, and may in the future be, affiliated with may arise. If we and the other blank check companies that management is affiliated with desire to take advantage of the same opportunity, then members of management that are affiliated with both companies would abstain from voting upon the opportunity. In the event of identical officers and directors, members of management, such individuals will arbitrarily determine the company that will be entitled to proceed with the proposed transaction.

Further, BCM, a registered broker-dealer, may act as investment banker, placement agent or financial consultant to the Company or an acquisition candidate in connection with a potential business combination transaction. Our officers, directors and stockholders currently manage BCM. We cannot assure you that conflicts of interest among the Company, BCM and our stockholders will not develop.

**Our business is difficult to evaluate because we have no operating history.**

As the Company has no operating history or revenue and only minimal assets, there is a risk that we will be unable to consummate a business combination. The Company has had no recent operating history nor any revenues or earnings from operations since inception. We have no significant assets or financial resources. We will, in all likelihood, sustain operating expenses without corresponding revenues, at least until the consummation of a business combination. This may result in our incurring a net operating loss that will increase continuously until we can consummate a business combination with a profitable business opportunity. We cannot assure you that we can identify a suitable business opportunity and consummate a business combination.

**There is competition for those private companies suitable for a merger transaction of the type contemplated by management.**

The Company is in a highly competitive market for a small number of business opportunities which could reduce the likelihood of consummating a successful business combination. We are and will continue to be an insignificant participant in the business of seeking mergers with, joint ventures with and acquisitions of small private and public entities. A large number of established and well-financed entities, including small public companies and venture capital firms, are active in mergers and acquisitions of companies that may be desirable target candidates for us. Nearly all these entities have significantly greater financial resources, technical expertise and managerial capabilities than we do; consequently, we will be at a competitive disadvantage in identifying possible business opportunities and successfully completing a business combination. These competitive factors may reduce the likelihood of our identifying and consummating a successful business combination.

**We are a development stage company and our future success is highly dependent on the ability of management to locate and attract a suitable acquisition.**

We were incorporated in January 2006 and are considered to be in the development stage. The nature of our operations is highly speculative and there is a consequent risk of loss of your investment. The success of our plan of operation will depend to a great extent on the operations, financial condition and management of the identified business opportunity. While management intends to seek business combination(s) with entities having established operating histories, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in locating candidates meeting that criterion. In the event we complete a business combination, the success of our operations may be dependent upon management of the successor firm or venture partner firm and numerous other factors beyond our control.

**The Company has no existing agreement for a business combination or other transaction.**

We have no arrangement, agreement or understanding with respect to engaging in a merger with, joint venture with or acquisition of, a private or public entity. No assurances can be given that we will successfully identify and evaluate suitable business opportunities or that we will conclude a business combination. Management has not identified any particular industry or specific business within an industry for evaluation. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to negotiate a business combination on favorable terms, and there is consequently a risk that funds allocated to the purchase of our shares will not be invested in a company with active business operations.

**Management intends to devote only a limited amount of time to seeking a target company which may adversely impact our ability to identify a suitable acquisition candidate.**

While seeking a business combination, management anticipates devoting very limited time to the Company's affairs. Our officers have not entered into written employment agreements with us and are not expected to do so in the foreseeable future. This limited commitment may adversely impact our ability to identify and consummate a successful business combination.

**The time and cost of preparing a private company to become a public reporting company may preclude us from entering into a merger or acquisition with the most attractive private companies.**

Target companies that fail to comply with SEC reporting requirements may delay or preclude acquisition. Sections 13 and 15(d) of the Exchange Act require reporting companies to provide certain information about significant acquisitions, including certified financial statements for the company acquired, covering one, two, or three years, depending on the relative size of the acquisition. The time and additional costs that may be incurred by some target entities to prepare these statements may significantly delay or essentially preclude consummation of an acquisition. Otherwise suitable acquisition prospects that do not have or are unable to obtain the required audited statements may be inappropriate for acquisition so long as the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act are applicable.

**The Company may be subject to further government regulation which would adversely affect our operations.**

Although we will be subject to the reporting requirements under the Exchange Act, management believes we will not be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the "Investment Company Act"), since we will not be engaged in the business of investing or trading in securities. If we engage in business combinations which result in our holding passive investment interests in a number of entities, we could be subject to regulation under the Investment Company Act. If so, we would be required to register as an investment company and could be expected to incur significant registration and compliance costs. We have obtained no formal determination from the SEC as to our status under the Investment Company Act and, consequently, violation of the Investment Company Act could subject us to material adverse consequences.

**Any potential acquisition or merger with a foreign company may subject us to additional risks.**

If we enter into a business combination with a foreign company, we will be subject to risks inherent in business operations outside of the United States. These risks include, for example, currency fluctuations, regulatory problems, punitive tariffs, unstable local tax policies, trade embargoes, risks related to shipment of raw materials and finished goods across national borders and cultural and language differences. Foreign economies may differ favorably or unfavorably from the United States economy in growth of gross national product, rate of inflation, market development, rate of savings, and capital investment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments positions, and in other respects.

**There is currently no trading market for our common stock, and liquidity of shares of our common stock is limited.**

Our shares of common stock are not registered under the securities laws of any state or other jurisdiction, and accordingly there is no public trading market for our common stock. Further, no public trading market is expected to develop in the foreseeable future unless and until the Company completes a business combination with an operating business and the Company thereafter files a registration statement under the Securities Act. Therefore, outstanding shares of our common stock cannot be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred unless subsequently registered pursuant to, or exempt from registration under, the Securities Act and any other applicable federal or state securities laws or regulations. Shares of our common stock cannot be sold under the exemptions from registration provided by Rule 144 under or Section 4(1) of the Securities Act, in accordance with the letter from Richard K. Wulff, Chief of the Office of Small Business Policy of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Division of Corporation Finance, to Ken Worm of NASD Regulation, dated January 21, 2000. This letter provides that certain private transfers of the shares of common stock also may be prohibited without registration under federal securities laws. Compliance with the criteria for securing exemptions under federal securities laws and the securities laws of the various states is extremely complex, especially in respect of those exemptions affording flexibility and the elimination of trading restrictions in respect of securities received in exempt transactions and subsequently disposed of without registration under the Securities Act or state securities laws.



**There are issues impacting liquidity of our securities with respect to the SEC’s review of a future resale registration statement.**

Since our shares of common stock issued prior to a business combination or reverse merger cannot currently, nor will they for a considerable period of time after we complete a business combination, be available to be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred without being registered pursuant to the Securities Act, we will likely file a resale registration statement on Form SB-2 or Form S-1, or some other available form, to register for resale such shares of common stock. We cannot control this future registration process in all respects as some matters are outside our control. Even if we are successful in causing the effectiveness of the resale registration statement, there can be no assurances that the occurrence of subsequent events may not preclude our ability to maintain the effectiveness of the registration statement. Any of the foregoing items could have adverse effects on the liquidity of our shares of common stock.

In addition, the SEC has recently disclosed that it has developed internal guidelines concerning the use of a resale registration statement to register the securities issued to certain investors in private investment in public equity (PIPE) transactions, where the issuer has a market capitalization of less than \$75 million and, in general, does not qualify to file a Registration Statement on Form S-3 to register its securities. The SEC has taken the position that these smaller issuers may not be able to rely on Rule 415 under the Securities Act, which generally permits the offer and sale of securities on a continued or delayed basis over a period of time, but instead would require that the issuer offer and sell such securities in a direct or "primary" public offering, at a fixed price, if the facts and circumstances are such that the SEC believes the investors seeking to have their shares registered are underwriters and/or affiliates of the issuer. It appears that the SEC in most cases will permit a registration for resale of up to one third of the total number of shares of common stock then currently owned by persons who are not affiliates of such issuer and, in some cases, a larger percentage depending on the facts and circumstances. Staff members also have indicated that an issuer in most cases will have to wait until the later of six months after effectiveness of the first registration or such time as substantially all securities registered in the first registration are sold before filing a subsequent registration on behalf of the same investors. Since, following a reverse merger or business combination, we may have little or no tradable shares of common stock, it is unclear as to how many, if any, shares of common stock the SEC will permit us to register for resale, but SEC staff members have indicated a willingness to consider a higher percentage in connection with registrations following reverse mergers with shell companies such as the Company. The SEC may require as a condition to the declaration of effectiveness of a resale registration statement that we reduce or "cut back" the number of shares of common stock to be registered in such registration statement. The result of the foregoing is that a stockholder's liquidity in our common stock may be adversely affected in the event the SEC requires a cut back of the securities as a condition to allow the Company to rely on Rule 415 with respect to a resale registration statement, or, if the SEC requires us to file a primary registration statement.

**We have never paid dividends on our common stock.**

We have never paid dividends on our common stock and do not presently intend to pay any dividends in the foreseeable future. We anticipate that any funds available for payment of dividends will be re-invested into the Company to further its business strategy.

**The Company may be subject to certain tax consequences in our business, which may increase our cost of doing business.**

We may not be able to structure our acquisition to result in tax-free treatment for the companies or their stockholders, which could deter third parties from entering into certain business combinations with us or result in being taxed on consideration received in a transaction. Currently, a transaction may be structured so as to result in tax-free treatment to both companies, as prescribed by various federal and state tax provisions. We intend to structure any business combination so as to minimize the federal and state tax consequences to both us and the target entity; however, we cannot guarantee that the business combination will meet the statutory requirements of a tax-free reorganization or that the parties will obtain the intended tax-free treatment upon a transfer of stock or assets. A non-qualifying reorganization could result in the imposition of both federal and state taxes that may have an adverse effect on both parties to the transaction.

**Our business will have no revenue unless and until we merge with or acquire an operating business.**

We are a development stage company and have had no revenue from operations. We may not realize any revenue unless and until we successfully merge with or acquire an operating business.

**The Company intends to issue more shares in a merger or acquisition, which will result in substantial dilution.**

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of a maximum of 75,000,000 shares of common stock and a maximum of 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock. Any merger or acquisition effected by us may result in the issuance of additional securities without stockholder approval and may result in substantial dilution in the percentage of our common stock held by our then existing stockholders. Moreover, the common stock issued in any such merger or acquisition transaction may be valued on an arbitrary or non-arm's-length basis by our management, resulting in an additional reduction in the percentage of common stock held by our then existing stockholders. Our Board of Directors has the power to issue any or all of such authorized but unissued shares without stockholder approval. To the extent that additional shares of common stock or preferred stock are issued in connection with a business combination or otherwise, dilution to the interests of our stockholders will occur and the rights of the holders of common stock might be materially adversely affected.

**Our principal stockholders may engage in a transaction to cause the Company to repurchase their shares of common stock.**

In order to provide an interest in the Company to a third party, our principal stockholders may choose to cause the Company to sell Company securities to third parties, with the proceeds of such sale being utilized by the Company to repurchase shares of common stock held by the stockholders. As a result of such transaction, our management, principal stockholders and Board of Directors may change.

**The Company has conducted no market research or identification of business opportunities, which may affect our ability to identify a business to merge with or acquire.**

The Company has neither conducted nor have others made available to us results of market research concerning prospective business opportunities. Therefore, we have no assurances that market demand exists for a merger or acquisition as contemplated by us. Our management has not identified any specific business combination or other transactions for formal evaluation by us, such that it may be expected that any such target business or transaction will present such a level of risk that conventional private or public offerings of securities or conventional bank financing will not be available. There is no assurance that we will be able to acquire a business opportunity on terms favorable to us. Decisions as to which business opportunity to participate in will be unilaterally made by our management, which may act without the consent, vote or approval of our stockholders.

**Because we may seek to complete a business combination through a “reverse merger”, following such a transaction we may not be able to attract the attention of major brokerage firms.**

Additional risks may exist since we will assist a privately held business to become public through a “reverse merger.” Securities analysts of major brokerage firms may not provide coverage of our Company since there is no incentive to brokerage firms to recommend the purchase of our common stock. No assurance can be given that brokerage firms will want to conduct any secondary offerings on behalf of our post-merger company in the future.

**We cannot assure you that following a business combination with an operating business, our common stock will be listed on NASDAQ or any other securities exchange.**

Following a business combination, we may seek the listing of our common stock on NASDAQ or the American Stock Exchange. However, we cannot assure you that following such a transaction, we will be able to meet the initial listing standards of either of those or any other stock exchange, or that we will be able to maintain a listing of our common stock on either of those or any other stock exchange. After completing a business combination, until our common stock is listed on the NASDAQ or another stock exchange, we expect that our common stock would be eligible to trade on the OTC Bulletin Board, another over-the-counter quotation system, or on the “pink sheets,” where our stockholders may find it more difficult to dispose of shares or obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of our common stock. In addition, we would be subject to an SEC rule that, if it failed to meet the criteria set forth in such rule, imposes various practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell securities governed by the rule to persons other than established customers and accredited investors. Consequently, such rule may deter broker-dealers from recommending or selling our common stock, which may further affect its liquidity. This would also make it more difficult for us to raise additional capital following a business combination.

**Authorization of preferred stock.**

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock with designations, rights and preferences determined from time to time by its Board of Directors. Accordingly, our Board of Directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting, or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of the common stock. In the event of issuance, the preferred stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company. Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of its authorized preferred stock, there can be no assurance that the Company will not do so in the future.

## **Control by management.**

Management currently owns approximately 100% of all the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Consequently, management has the ability to influence control of the operations of the Company and, acting together, will have the ability to influence or control substantially all matters submitted to stockholders for approval, including:

- Election of the Board of Directors;
- Removal of directors;
- Amendment to the Company's certificate of incorporation or bylaws; and
- Adoption of measures that could delay or prevent a change in control or impede a merger, takeover or other business combination.

These stockholders will thus have substantial influence over our management and affairs and other stockholders of the Company possess no practical ability to remove management or effect the operations of the business of the Company. Accordingly, this concentration of ownership by itself may have the effect of impeding a merger, consolidation, takeover or other business consolidation, or discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer for the common stock.

## **This registration statement contains forward-looking statements and information relating to us, our industry and to other businesses.**

These forward-looking statements are based on the beliefs of our management, as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to our management. When used in this registration statement, the words "estimate," "project," "believe," "anticipate," "intend," "expect" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to differ materially from those contemplated in our forward-looking statements. We caution you not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this registration statement. We do not undertake any obligation to publicly release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this registration statement or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

## **ITEM 3. DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.**

The Company neither rents nor owns any properties. The Company utilizes the office space and equipment of its management at no cost. Management estimates such amounts to be immaterial. The Company currently has no policy with respect to investments or interests in real estate, real estate mortgages or securities of, or interests in, persons primarily engaged in real estate activities.

ITEM 4. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) Security ownership of certain beneficial owners.

The following table sets forth, as of May 15, 2007, the number of shares of common stock owned of record and beneficially by executive officers, directors and persons who hold 5% or more of the outstanding shares of common stock of the Company.

Name and Address	Amount and Nature of Beneficial Ownership	Percentage of Class
Clifford Chapman (1) 712 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10019	400,000	20%
Michael Rapp (2) 712 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10019	1,000,000	50%
Philip Wagenheim (3) 712 Fifth Avenue New York, New York 10019	600,000	30%
All Officers and Directors as a group (3 individuals)	2,000,000	100%

(1) Clifford Chapman is a director of the Company.

(2) Michael Rapp is President and a director of the Company.

(3) Philip Wagenheim is Secretary and a director of the Company.

ITEM 5. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS.

A. Identification of Directors and Executive Officers.

Our officers and directors and additional information concerning them are as follows:

Name	Age	Position
Michael Rapp	39	President and Director
Philip Wagenheim	36	Secretary and Director
Clifford Chapman	38	Director

**Michael Rapp** is the Company's president and a director. Mr. Rapp has over eighteen years of experience in the financial industry and is currently the co-founder and chairman of BCM. BCM is a boutique investment bank and a NASD broker-dealer focused on financing, strategic advisory services and sales and trading. BCM has specialized in advising its clients on accessing the capital markets through non-traditional methods such as SPACs and reverse mergers. BCM has underwritten initial public offerings including Services Acquisition Corp. International which merged with Jamba Juice Inc. (and changed its name to Jamba Inc.), Endeavor Acquisition Corporation, which has a pending merger with American Apparel, and Great Wall Acquisition Corporation, which merged with ChinaCast Communication Holdings Ltd. Prior to co-founding BCM in 2000, Mr. Rapp was a managing director and co-founder of Oscar Gruss & Son's Private Client Group in 1997. From 1994 through 1997, Mr. Rapp worked at PaineWebber serving as a senior vice president of investments. From 1990 -1994, Mr. Rapp worked at Prudential Securities serving as a senior vice president of investments. Mr. Rapp also serves as president and a director of Plastron Acquisition Corp. I, which is also a blank check, non-trading, publicly-reporting shell company. Mr. Rapp received his Bachelor of Arts degree in psychology from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor in 1989.

**Philip Wagenheim** is the Company's secretary and a director. Mr. Wagenheim has over fifteen years of experience in the financial industry and is currently the vice chairman of BCM. Prior to co-founding BCM in 2000, Mr. Wagenheim was a managing director and co-founder of Oscar Gruss & Son's Private Client Group in 1997. From 1994-1997, Mr. Wagenheim worked at PaineWebber and from 1992-1994, Mr. Wagenheim worked at Prudential Securities. Mr. Wagenheim also serves as secretary and a director of Plastron Acquisition Corp. I, which is also a blank check, non-trading, publicly-reporting shell company. Mr. Wagenheim received his degree in Business Administration from the University of Miami in 1992.

**Clifford Chapman**, is a director of the Company. Mr. Chapman has served as head of investment banking at BCM since September 2005 where he is responsible for the banking, structuring, and due diligence for all of BCM's transactions. From January 2001 to the present, Mr. Chapman has been the managing director of Early Stage Associates LLC, a consulting company focused on helping businesses in capital formation and executive management. From January 2001 to the present Mr. Chapman has also served as the managing director of ChapRoc Capital LLC, a company which invests in technology and business services companies. From June 2002 until March 2004, Mr. Chapman served as chief executive officer for Mindshift Technologies Inc., a managed services provider focused on IT outsourcing for small and medium enterprises. From 1999 through 2000, Mr. Chapman served as the vice president of best practices for AppNet, a full-service internet professional services and managed hosting company, where he led the integration of twelve acquired companies. AppNet consummated its initial public offering in July 1999 and was subsequently acquired by CommerceOne in September 2000. From 1995 to 1998, Mr. Chapman acted as chief operating officer of NMP, an internet business consulting services company that he co-founded and sold to AppNet in October 1998. Prior to NMP, Mr. Chapman worked in the commercial practice of Booz Allen & Hamilton and as a consultant for Andersen Consulting in their Advanced Systems Group. Mr. Chapman presently serves as a member of the board of directors of Catuity, Inc. (NASDAQ: CTTY). Mr. Chapman presently serves as the sole officer and director of International Cellular Accessories (OTCBB: ICLA). Mr. Chapman also serves as a director of Plastron Acquisition Corp. I, which is also a blank check, non-trading, publicly-reporting shell company. Mr. Chapman received a Masters of Business Administration with Honors from Columbia Business School and a Bachelors Degree in Computer Engineering from Lehigh University.

B. Significant Employees. None.

C. Family Relationships. None.

D. Involvement in Certain Legal Proceedings. There have been no events under any bankruptcy act, no criminal proceedings and no judgments, injunctions, orders or decrees material to the evaluation of the ability and integrity of any director, executive officer, promoter or control person of Registrant during the past five years.

E. The Board of Directors acts as the Audit Committee, and the Board has no separate committees. The Company has no qualified financial expert at this time because it has not been able to hire a qualified candidate. Further, the Company believes that it has inadequate financial resources at this time to hire such an expert. The Company intends to search for a qualified individual for hire.

#### Prior Blank Check Company Experience

As indicated below, members of the management also serve as officers and directors of:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Filing Date Registration Statement</u>	<u>Operating Status</u>	<u>SEC File Number</u>	<u>Pending Business Combinations</u>	<u>Additional Information</u>
Plastron Acquisition Corp. I	May 15, 2007	Pending effectiveness	Unknown (filed today)	None.	Mr. Chapman has been a director since inception. Messrs. Rapp and Wagenheim have been officers and directors since inception.
International Cellular Accessories ("International")	March 2, 2005	Active	333-123092	None.	Mr. Chapman is the sole officer, director and principal shareholder of International.

#### ITEM 6. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The Company's officers and directors have not received any cash remuneration since inception. Officers will not receive any remuneration upon completion of the offering until the consummation of an acquisition. No remuneration of any nature has been paid for or on account of services rendered by a director in such capacity. Our officers and directors intend to devote very limited time to our affairs.

It is possible that, after the Company successfully consummates a business combination with an unaffiliated entity, that entity may desire to employ or retain one or a number of members of our management for the purposes of providing services to the surviving entity. However, the Company has adopted a policy whereby the offer of any post-transaction employment to members of management will not be a consideration in our decision whether to undertake any proposed transaction.

No retirement, pension, profit sharing, stock option or insurance programs or other similar programs have been adopted by the Company for the benefit of its employees.

There are no understandings or agreements regarding compensation our management will receive after a business combination that is required to be included in this table, or otherwise.

#### ITEM 7. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

On March 9, 2007, the Company entered into a loan agreement with the BCM pursuant to which the Company agreed to repay BCM \$12,500 on or before the earlier of (i) December 31, 2012 or (ii) the date that the Company (or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) consummates a merger or similar transaction with an operating business. BCM had previously advanced the \$12,500 on behalf of the Company. Interest shall accrue on the outstanding principal balance of this loan on the basis of a 360-day year daily from January 24, 2006, the effective date of the loan, until paid in full at the rate of four percent (4%) per annum.

Except as otherwise indicated herein, there have been no related party transactions, or any other transactions or relationships required to be disclosed pursuant to Item 404 of Regulation S-B.

#### ITEM 8. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES.

##### (a) Common and Preferred Stock.

The Company is authorized by its Certificate of Incorporation to issue an aggregate of 85,000,000 shares of capital stock, of which 75,000,000 are shares of common stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Common Stock") and 10,000,000 are shares of preferred stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Preferred Stock"). As of May 15, 2007, 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock and zero shares of Preferred Stock were issued and outstanding.

##### *Common Stock*

All outstanding shares of Common Stock are of the same class and have equal rights and attributes. The holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders of the Company. All stockholders are entitled to share equally in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available. In the event of liquidation, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of all liabilities. The stockholders do not have cumulative or preemptive rights.

##### *Preferred Stock*

Our Certificate of Incorporation authorizes the issuance of up to 10,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock with designations, rights and preferences determined from time to time by its Board of Directors. Accordingly, our Board of Directors is empowered, without stockholder approval, to issue Preferred Stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting, or other rights which could adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of the Common Stock. In the event of issuance, the Preferred Stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company. Although we have no present intention to issue any shares of its authorized Preferred Stock, there can be no assurance that the Company will not do so in the future.



The description of certain matters relating to the securities of the Company is a summary and is qualified in its entirety by the provisions of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws, copies of which have been filed as exhibits to this Form 10-SB.

(b) Debt Securities.

On March 9, 2007, the Company entered into a loan agreement with BCM, pursuant to which the Company agreed to repay BCM \$12,500 on or before the earlier of (i) December 31, 2012 or (ii) the date that the Company (or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) consummates a merger or similar transaction with an operating business. BCM had previously advanced the \$12,500 on behalf of the Company. Interest shall accrue on the outstanding principal balance of this loan on the basis of a 360-day year daily from January 24, 2006, the effective date of the loan, until paid in full at the rate of four percent (4%) per annum.

(c) Other Securities To Be Registered.

None.

## PART II

### ITEM 1. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

(a) Market Information.

The Common Stock is not trading on any stock exchange. The Company is not aware of any market activity in its Common Stock since its inception through the date of this filing.

(b) Holders.

As of May 15, 2007, there were three record holders of 2,000,000 shares of the Common Stock issued and outstanding.

(c) Dividends.

The Registrant has not paid any cash dividends to date and does not anticipate or contemplate paying dividends in the foreseeable future. It is the present intention of management to utilize all available funds for the development of the Registrant's business.

### ITEM 2. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Presently, there are not any material pending legal proceedings to which the Registrant is a party or as to which any of its property is subject, and no such proceedings are known to the Registrant to be threatened or contemplated against it.

### ITEM 3. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

There are not and have not been any disagreements between the Registrant and its accountants on any matter of accounting principles, practices or financial statement disclosure.

#### ITEM 4. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES.

On March 1, 2006, the Registrant sold 400,000, 600,000 and 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock to Clifford Chapman, Philip Wagenheim and Michael Rapp, respectively, for aggregate cash consideration of \$30,000. Mr. Chapman is a director of the Registrant and Messrs. Wagenheim and Rapp are officers and directors of the Registrant. The Registrant sold these shares of Common Stock under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

No securities have been issued for services. Neither the Registrant nor any person acting on its behalf offered or sold the securities by means of any form of general solicitation or general advertising. No services were performed by any purchaser as consideration for the shares issued.

All purchasers represented in writing that they acquired the securities for their own accounts. A legend was placed on the stock certificates stating that the securities have not been registered under the Securities Act and cannot be sold or otherwise transferred without an effective registration or an exemption therefrom, but may not be sold pursuant to the exemptions provided by Section 4(1) of the Securities Act or Rule 144 under the Securities Act, in accordance with the letter from Richard K. Wulff, Chief of the Office of Small Business Policy of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Division of Corporation Finance, to Ken Worm of NASD Regulation, Inc., dated January 21, 2000.

#### ITEM 5. INDEMNIFICATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS.

Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law provides that a corporation may indemnify directors and officers as well as other employees and individuals against expenses including attorneys' fees, judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement in connection with various actions, suits or proceedings, whether civil, criminal, administrative or investigative other than an action by or in the right of the corporation, a derivative action, if they acted in good faith and in a manner they reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and, with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, if they had no reasonable cause to believe their conduct was unlawful. A similar standard is applicable in the case of derivative actions, except that indemnification only extends to expenses including attorneys' fees incurred in connection with the defense or settlement of such actions, and the statute requires court approval before there can be any indemnification where the person seeking indemnification has been found liable to the corporation. The statute provides that it is not exclusive of other indemnification that may be granted by a corporation's certificate of incorporation, bylaws, agreement, a vote of stockholders or disinterested directors or otherwise.

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation provides that it will indemnify and hold harmless, to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, as amended from time to time, each person that such section grants us the power to indemnify.

The Delaware General Corporation Law permits a corporation to provide in its certificate of incorporation that a director of the corporation shall not be personally liable to the corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director, except for liability for:

- any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the corporation or its stockholders;
- acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;
- payments of unlawful dividends or unlawful stock repurchases or redemptions; or

- any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

The Company's Certificate of Incorporation provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, none of our directors will be personally liable to us or our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a director. Any repeal or modification of this provision will be prospective only and will not adversely affect any limitation, right or protection of a director of our company existing at the time of such repeal or modification.

**Plastron Acquisition Corp. II**  
**A Development Stage Company**

**- TABLE OF CONTENTS -**

	<b><u>Page(s)</u></b>
Financial Statements:	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F - 1
Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2006	F - 2
Statements of Operations from January 24, 2006 (Inception) to December 31, 2006	F - 3
Statements of Stockholders' Equity from January 24, 2006 (Inception) to December 31, 2006	F - 4
Statements of Cash Flows from January 24, 2006 (Inception) to December 31, 2006	F - 5
Notes to Financial Statements	F - 6 - F - 9

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Plastron Acquisition Corp. II as of December 31, 2006, and the related statement of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows from inception (January 24, 2006) through December 31, 2006. 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 audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides 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 Plastron Acquisition Corp II. as of December 31, 2006, and the results of its operations and cash flows from inception (January 24, 2006) through December 31, 2006 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses from operations, which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ De Joya Griffith & Company, LLC

/s/ De Joya Griffith & Company, LLC

Henderson, NV

February 27, 2007

**Plastron Acquisition Corp. II**  
**A Development Stage Company**  
**BALANCE SHEET**

As of  
**December 31,**  
**2006**  

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**(audited)**

**ASSETS**

**CURRENT ASSETS:**

Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,000
Total current assets	<hr/> \$ 30,000
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<hr/> <b>\$ 30,000</b> <hr/>

**LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

**CURRENT LIABILITIES:**

Note payable - related party	12,500
Accrued interest - related party	<hr/> 451
Total current liabilities	12,951

**LONG TERM LIABILITIES:**

	<hr/> -
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<hr/> <b>12,951</b> <hr/>

**STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:**

Preferred stock, \$.0001 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	-
Common stock, \$.0001 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized; 2,000,000 shares issued and outstanding	200
Additional paid-in capital	29,800
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(12,951)
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<hr/> <b>17,049</b> <hr/>

<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<hr/> <b>\$ 30,000</b> <hr/>
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

**Plastron Acquisition Corp. II**  
**A Development Stage Company**  
**STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

January 24,  
2006  
(Inception) to  
December 31,  
2006  
                      
(audited)

<b>REVENUE</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>	
General and administrative expenses	<u>12,500</u>
<b>LOSS FROM OPERATIONS</b>	<b>(12,500)</b>
<b>OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)</b>	
Interest expense - related party	<u>(451)</u>
<b>Total other income (expense)</b>	<b>(451)</b>
<b>NET LOSS</b>	<b><u><u>(\$12,951)</u></u></b>
<b>BASIC NET LOSS PER SHARE</b>	<b><u><u>\$ 0.00</u></u></b>
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING, BASIC</b>	<b><u><u>2,000,000</u></u></b>

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

**Plastron Acquisition Corp. II**  
**A Development Stage Company**  
**STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	(Deficit) Accumulated During the Development Stage	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
<b>BALANCES AT JANUARY 24, 2006, (INCEPTION)</b>	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Issuance of common stock for cash at \$.015 per share	-	-	2,000,000	\$ 200	\$ 29,800	-	\$ 30,000
Net income (loss)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,951)	(12,951)
<b>BALANCES AT DECEMBER 31, 2006</b>	-	\$ -	2,000,000	\$ 200	\$ 29,800	(\$12,951)	\$ 17,049

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



**Plastron Acquisition Corp. II**  
**A Development Stage Company**  
**STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

**January 24,  
2006  
(Inception) to  
December 31,  
2006**  

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**(audited)**

**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:**

Net loss	<b>(\$12,951)</b>
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) to net cash used in operating activities:	
Changes in operating liabilities:	
Increase in accrued liabilities	451
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<b>(12,500)</b>

**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:**

Proceeds from issuance of common stock	30,000
Proceeds from loan - related party	12,500
<b>Net cash provided by financing activities</b>	<b>42,500</b>

**NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS** **30,000**

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period -

**CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD** **\$ 30,000**

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

**PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. II**  
**A Development Stage Company**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:**

**(a) *Organization and Business:***

Plastron Acquisition Corp. II (the "Company") was incorporated in the state of Delaware on January 24, 2006 for the purpose of raising capital that is intended to be used in connection with its business plans which may include a possible merger, acquisition or other business combination with an operating business.

The Company is currently in the development stage as defined in SFAS No. 7. All activities of the Company to date relate to its organization, initial funding and share issuances.

**(b) *Basis of Presentation:***

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. At the balance sheet date, the Company has a deficit accumulated during the development stage. These factors indicate substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management plans to issue more shares of common stock in order to raise funds. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

**(c) *Use of Estimates:***

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

**(d) *Cash and Cash Equivalents:***

For purposes of the statement of cash flows, the Company considers highly liquid financial instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

**(e) *Income Taxes:***

The Company utilizes the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities and are measured using enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect, when the differences are expected to reverse. An allowance against deferred tax assets is recognized, when it is more likely than not, that such tax benefits will not be realized.

Any deferred tax benefit is considered immaterial and has been fully offset by a valuation allowance because at this time the Company believes that it is more likely than not that the future tax benefit will not be realized as the Company has no current operations.

**PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. II**  
**A Development Stage Company**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued):**

**(f) *Loss per Common Share:***

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during each reporting period. Diluted loss per share includes potentially dilutive securities such as outstanding options and warrants, using various methods such as the treasury stock or modified treasury stock method in the determination of dilutive shares outstanding during each reporting period. The Company does not have any potentially dilutive instruments.

**(g) *Fair Value of Financial Instruments:***

The carrying value of cash equivalents and accrued expenses approximates fair value due to the short period of time to maturity.

**NOTE 2 - RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS:**

In December 2004, FASB issued Statement No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" (SFAS 123 (revised 2004), effective for public entities that file as small business issuers as of the beginning of the first interim or annual reporting period that begins after December 15, 2005. This Statement is a revision of FASB Statement No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and its related implementation guidance. SFAS 123 (revised 2004) eliminates the alternative to use Opinion No. 25's intrinsic value method of accounting that was provided in Statement 123 as originally issued. Under Opinion 25, issuing stock options to employees generally resulted in recognition of no compensation cost. This Statement requires entities to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based on the grant-date fair value of those awards (with limited exceptions). Recognition of that compensation cost helps users of financial statements to better understand the economic transactions affecting an entity and to make better resource allocation decisions. The Company is required to adopt Statement 123 (revised 2004) as of January 1, 2006, and does not expect this statement to have a material effect on its results of operations.

In May 2005, FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - a Replacement of APB Opinion No. 20 (Accounting Changes) and FASB No. 3 (Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements)," that changes requirements for the accounting for and reporting of a change in accounting principle. This Statement requires retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements of changes in accounting principle unless it is impracticable to determine either the period-specific effects or the cumulative effect of the change. When it is impracticable to determine the period-specific effects of an accounting change on one or more individual prior periods presented, this Statement requires that the new accounting principle be applied to the balances of assets and liabilities as of the beginning of the earliest period for which retrospective application is practicable and that a corresponding adjustment be made to the opening balance of retained earnings (or other appropriate components of equity or net assets in the statement of financial position) for that period rather than being reported in an income statement. When it is impracticable to determine the cumulative effect of applying a change in accounting principle to all prior periods, this Statement requires that the new accounting principle be applied as if it were adopted prospectively from the earliest date practicable.

**PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. I**  
**A Development Stage Company**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 2 - RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (Continued):**

Statement 154 is effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005 (calendar year 2006). Early adoption is permitted.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements" (FAS 157), which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of FAS 157 become effective as of the beginning of our 2009 fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact that FAS 157 will have on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 158, "Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106, and 132(R)" (FAS 158). FAS 158 requires that employers recognize the funded status of their defined benefit pension and other postretirement plans on the balance sheet and recognize as a component of other comprehensive income, net of tax, the plan-related gains or losses and prior service costs or credits that arise during the period but are not recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost. We will prospectively adopt FAS 158 on April 30, 2007. Based on the funded status of our plans as of the date of our most recent actuarial valuation, we expect the adoption of FAS 158 to reduce reported stockholders' equity by approximately \$100 million. However, the actual impact of adopting FAS 158 is highly dependent on a number of factors, including the discount rates in effect at the next measurement date, and the actual rate of return on pension assets during fiscal 2007. These factors could significantly increase or decrease the expected impact of adopting FAS 158.

In February 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115" (FAS 159). FAS 159 permits companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value and establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. The provisions of FAS 159 become effective as of the beginning of our 2009 fiscal year. We are currently evaluating the impact that FAS 159 will have on our financial statements.

**NOTE 3 - NOTE PAYABLE - RELATED PARTY**

On March 9, 2007, the Company entered into a loan agreement with BCM, pursuant to which the Company agreed to repay \$12,500 on or before the earlier of (i) December 31, 2012 or (ii) the date that the Company (or a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) consummates a merger or similar transaction with an operating business (the "Maturity Date"). BCM had previously advanced the \$12,500 on behalf of the Company. Interest shall accrue on the outstanding principal balance of this loan on the basis of a 360-day year daily from January 24, 2006, the effective date of the loan, until paid in full at the rate of four percent (4%) per annum. Interest expense for the twelve months ending December 31, 2006 was \$451.

**PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. I**  
**A Development Stage Company**  
**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**NOTE 4 - STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY**

The Company is authorized by its Certificate of Incorporation to issue an aggregate of 85,000,000 shares of capital stock, of which 75,000,000 are shares of common stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Common Stock") and 10,000,000 are shares of preferred stock, par value \$.0001 per share (the "Preferred Stock"). On March 1, 2006, the Company issued 1,000,000, 600,000, and 400,000 shares to Michael Rapp, Philip Wagenheim, and Clifford Chapman, respectively, for total cash consideration of \$30,000 or \$.015 per share. As of December 31, 2006, 2,000,000 shares of Common Stock were issued and outstanding.

All outstanding shares of Common Stock are of the same class and have equal rights and attributes. The holders of Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders of the Company. All stockholders are entitled to share equally in dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the Board of Directors out of funds legally available. In the event of liquidation, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of all liabilities. The stockholders do not have cumulative or preemptive rights.

PART III

ITEM 1. INDEX TO EXHIBITS.

Exhibit	Description
Number	
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation
3.2	By-Laws

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SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant caused this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: May 15, 2007

PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. II

By: /s/ Michael Rapp

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Name: Michael Rapp  
Title: President

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**CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION**  
**OF**  
**PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. II**

(Pursuant to Section 102 of the Delaware General Corporation Law)

1. The name of the corporation is Plastron Acquisition Corp. II (the "Corporation").
2. The address of its registered office in the State of Delaware is 2711 Centerville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, Delaware 19808, County of New Castle. The name of its registered agent at such address is the Corporation Service Company.
3. The nature of the business or purposes to be conducted or promoted is to engage in any lawful act or activity for which corporations may be organized under the General Corporation Law of Delaware (the "DGCL").
4. The Corporation is to have perpetual existence.
5. The total number of shares of capital stock which the Corporation shall have authority to issue is: Eighty Five Million (85,000,000). These shares shall be divided into two classes with 75,000,000 shares designated as common stock at \$.0001 par value (the "Common Stock") and 10,000,000 shares designated as preferred stock at \$.0001 par value (the "Preferred Stock").

The Preferred Stock of the Corporation shall be issued by the Board of Directors of the Corporation in one or more classes or one or more series within any class and such classes or series shall have such voting powers, full or limited, or no voting powers, and such designations, preferences, limitations or restrictions as the Board of Directors of the Corporation may determine, from time to time.

Holders of shares of Common Stock shall be entitled to cast one vote for each share held at all stockholders' meetings for all purposes, including the election of directors. The Common Stock does not have cumulative voting rights.

No holder of shares of stock of any class shall be entitled as a matter of right to subscribe for or purchase or receive any part of any new or additional issue of shares of stock of any class, or of securities convertible into shares of stock of any class, whether now hereafter authorized or whether issued for money, for consideration other than money, or by way of dividend.

6. The Board of Directors shall have the power to adopt, amend or repeal the by-laws of the Corporation.
  7. No director shall be personally liable to the Corporation or its stockholders for monetary damages for any breach of fiduciary duty by such director as a director. Notwithstanding the foregoing sentence, a director shall be liable to the extent provided by applicable law, (i) for breach of the director's duty of loyalty to the Corporation or its stockholders, (ii) for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law, (iii) pursuant to Section 174 of the DGCL or (iv) for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit. If the DGCL hereafter is amended to authorize the further elimination or limitation of the liability of directors, then the liability of a director of the Corporation, in addition to the limitation on personal liability provided herein, shall be limited to the fullest extent permitted by the amended DGCL. No amendment to or repeal of this Article 7 shall apply to or have any effect on the liability or alleged liability of any director of the Corporation for or with respect to any acts or omissions of such director occurring prior to such amendment.
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8. The Corporation shall indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by Section 145 of the DGCL, as amended from time to time, each person that such section grants the Corporation the power to indemnify.

9. The name and mailing address of the incorporator is Jamie Bogart, c/o Feldman Weinstein LLP, 420 Lexington Avenue, Suite 2620, New York, New York 10170.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, being the incorporator hereinbefore named, has executed, signed and acknowledged this certificate of incorporation this 24<sup>th</sup> day of January, 2006.

/s/ Jamie Bogart

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Jamie Bogart  
Incorporator

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**BY-LAWS  
OF  
PLASTRON ACQUISITION CORP. II  
(a Delaware corporation)**

**ARTICLE I**

**STOCKHOLDERS**

**Section 1. Certificates Representing Stock.** (a) Certificates representing stock in the corporation shall be signed by, or in the name of, the corporation by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors, if any, or by the President or a Vice-President and by the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer or the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the corporation. Any or all the signatures on any such certificate may be a facsimile. In case any officer, transfer agent, or registrar who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon a certificate shall have ceased to be such officer, transfer agent, or registrar before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the corporation with the same effect as if he were such officer, transfer agent, or registrar at the date of issue.

(b) Whenever the corporation shall be authorized to issue more than one class of stock or more than one series of any class of stock, and whenever the corporation shall issue any shares of its stock as partly paid stock, the certificates representing shares of any such class or series or of any such partly paid stock shall set forth thereon the statements prescribed by the General Corporation Law. Any restrictions on the transfer or registration of transfer of any shares of stock of any class or series shall be noted conspicuously on the certificate representing such shares.

(c) The corporation may issue a new certificate of stock or uncertificated shares in place of any certificate theretofore issued by it, alleged to have been lost, stolen or destroyed, and the Board of Directors may require the owner of the lost, stolen or destroyed certificate, or his legal representative, to give the Corporation a bond sufficient to indemnify the corporation against any claim that may be made against it on account of the alleged loss, theft or destruction of any such certificate or the issuance of any such new certificate or uncertificated shares.

**Section 2. Uncertificated Shares.** Subject to any conditions imposed by the General Corporation Law, the Board of Directors of the corporation may provide by resolution or resolutions that some or all of any or all classes or series of the stock of the corporation shall be uncertificated shares. Within a reasonable time after the issuance or transfer of any uncertificated shares, the corporation shall send to the registered owner thereof any written notice prescribed by the General Corporation Law.

**Section 3. Fractional Share Interests.** The corporation may, but shall not be required to, issue fractions of a share. If the Corporation does not issue fractions of a share, it shall (1) arrange for the disposition of fractional interests by those entitled thereto, (2) pay in cash the fair value of fractions of a share as of the time when those entitled to receive such fractions are determined, or (3) issue scrip or warrants in registered form (either represented by a certificate or uncertificated) or bearer form (represented by a certificate) which shall entitle the holder to receive a full share upon the surrender of such scrip or warrants aggregating a full share. A certificate for a fractional share or an uncertificated fractional share shall, but scrip or warrants shall not unless otherwise provided therein, entitle the holder to exercise voting rights, to receive dividends thereon, and to participate in any of the assets of the Corporation in the event of liquidation. The Board of Directors may cause scrip or warrants to be issued subject to the conditions that they shall become void if not exchanged for certificates representing the full shares or uncertificated full shares before a specified date, or subject to the conditions that the shares for which scrip or warrants are exchangeable may be sold by the corporation and the proceeds thereof distributed to the holders of scrip or warrants, or subject to any other conditions which the Board of Directors may impose.

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**Section 4. Stock Transfers.** Upon compliance with provisions restricting the transfer or registration of transfer of shares of stock, if any, transfers or registration of transfers of shares of stock of the corporation shall be made only on the stock ledger of the corporation by the registered holder thereof, or by his attorney thereunto authorized by power of attorney duly executed and filed with the Secretary of the corporation or with a transfer agent or a registrar, if any, and, in the case of shares represented by certificates, on surrender of the certificate or certificates for such shares of stock properly endorsed and the payment of all taxes due thereon.

**Section 5. Record Date For Stockholders.** In order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at any meeting of stockholders or any adjournment thereof, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which record date shall not be more than sixty nor less than ten days before the date of such meeting. If no record date is fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall be at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which notice is given, or, if notice is waived, at the close of business on the day next preceding the day on which the meeting is held. A determination of stockholders of record entitled to notice of or to vote at a meeting of stockholders shall apply to any adjournment of the meeting; provided, however, that the Board of Directors may fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting. In order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors, and which date shall not be more than ten days after the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted by the Board of Directors. If no record date has been fixed by the Board of Directors, the record date for determining the stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting, when no prior action by the Board of Directors is required by the General Corporation Law, shall be the first date on which a signed written consent setting forth the action taken or proposed to be taken is delivered to the corporation by delivery to its registered office in the State of Delaware, its principal place of business, or an officer or agent of the corporation having custody of the book in which proceedings of meeting of stockholders are recorded. Delivery made to the corporation's registered office shall be by hand or by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested. If no record date has been fixed by the Board of Directors and prior action by the Board of Directors is required by the General Corporation Law, the record date for determining stockholders entitled to consent to corporate action in writing without a meeting shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution taking such prior action. In order that the corporation may determine the stockholders entitled to receive payment of any dividend or other distribution or allotment of any rights or the stockholders entitled to exercise any rights in respect of any change, conversion, or exchange of stock, or for the purpose of any other lawful action, the Board of Directors may fix a record date, which record date shall not precede the date upon which the resolution fixing the record date is adopted, and which record date shall be not more than sixty days prior to such action. If no record date is fixed, the record date for determining stockholders for any such purpose shall be at the close of business on the day on which the Board of Directors adopts the resolution relating thereto.

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**Section 6. Meaning of Certain Terms.** As used herein in respect of the right to notice of a meeting of stockholders or a waiver thereof or to participate or vote thereat or to consent or dissent in writing in lieu of meeting, as the case may be, the term "share" or "shares" or "share of stock" or "shares of stock" or "stockholder" or "stockholders" refers to an outstanding share or shares of stock and to a holder or holders of record of outstanding shares of stock when the corporation is authorized to issue only one class of shares of stock, and said reference is also intended to include any outstanding share or shares of stock and any holder or holders of record of outstanding shares of stock of any class upon which or upon whom the certificate of incorporation confers such rights where there are two or more classes or series of shares of stock or upon which or upon whom the General Corporation Law confers such rights notwithstanding that the certificate of incorporation may provide for more than one class or series of shares of stock, one or more of which are limited or denied such rights thereunder; provided, however, that no such right shall vest in the event of an increase or a decrease in the authorized number of shares of stock of any class or series which is otherwise denied voting rights under the provisions of the certificate of incorporation, except as any provision of law may otherwise require.

**Section 7. Stockholder Meetings.**

- **Time.** The annual meeting shall be held on the date and at the time fixed, from time to time, by the directors, provided that the first annual meeting shall be held on a date within thirteen months after the organization of the corporation, and each successive annual meeting shall be held on a date within thirteen months after the date of the preceding annual meeting. A special meeting shall be held on the date and at the time fixed by the directors.

- **Place.** Annual meetings and special meetings shall be held at such place, within or without the State of Delaware, as the directors may, from time to time, fix. Whenever the directors shall fail to fix such place, the meeting shall be held at the registered office of the corporation in the State of Delaware.

- **Call.** Annual meetings and special meetings may be called by the directors or by any officer instructed by the directors to call the meeting.

- **Notice or Waiver of Notice.** Written notice of all meetings shall be given, stating the place, date, hour of the meeting and stating the place within the city or other municipality or community at which the list of stockholders of the corporation may be examined. The notice of an annual meeting shall state that the meeting is called for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business which may properly come before the meeting, and shall (if any other action which could be taken at a special meeting is to be taken at such annual meeting) state the purpose or purposes. The notice of a special meeting shall in all instances state the purpose or purposes for which the meeting is called. The notice of any meeting shall also include, or be accompanied by, any additional statements, information, or documents prescribed by the General Corporation Law. Except as otherwise provided by the General Corporation Law, a copy of the notice of any meeting shall be given, personally or by mail, not less than ten days nor more than sixty days before the date of the meeting, unless the lapse of the prescribed period of time shall have been waived, and directed to each stockholder at his record address or at such other address which he may have furnished by request in writing to the Secretary of the corporation. Notice by mail shall be deemed to be given when deposited, with postage thereon prepaid, in the United States Mail. If a meeting is adjourned to another time, not more than thirty days hence, and/or place is made at the meeting, it shall not be necessary to give notice of the adjourned meeting unless the directors, after adjournment, fix a new record date for the adjourned meeting. Notice need not be given to any stockholder who submits a written waiver of notice signed by him before or after the time stated therein. Attendance of a stockholder at a meeting of stockholders shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when the stockholder attends the meeting for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the stockholders need be specified in any written waiver of notice.

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- **Stockholder List**. The officer who has charge of the stock ledger of the corporation shall prepare and make, at least ten days before every meeting of stockholders, a complete list of the stockholders, arranged in alphabetical order, and showing the address of each stockholder and the number of shares registered in the name of each stockholder. Such list shall be open to the examination of any stockholder, for any purpose germane to the meeting, during ordinary business hours, for a period of at least ten days prior to the meeting, either at a place within the city or other municipality or community where the meeting is to be held, which place shall be specified in the notice of the meeting, or if not so specified, at the place where the meeting is to be held. The list shall also be produced and kept at the time and place of the meeting during the whole time thereof, and may be inspected by any stockholder who is present. The stock ledger shall be the only evidence as to who are the stockholders entitled to examine the stock ledger, the list required by this section or the books of the corporation, or to vote at any meeting of stockholders.

- **Conduct of Meeting**. Meetings of the stockholders shall be presided over by one of the following officers in the order of seniority and if present and acting-the Chairman of the Board, if any, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, if any, the President, a Vice-President, or, if none of the foregoing is in office and present and acting, by a chairman to be chosen by the stockholders. The Secretary of the corporation, or in his absence, an Assistant Secretary, shall act as secretary of every meeting, but if neither the Secretary nor an Assistant Secretary is present the Chairman of the meeting shall appoint a secretary of the meeting.

- **Proxy Representation**. Every stockholder may authorize another person or persons to act for him by proxy in all matters in which a stockholder is entitled to participate, whether by waiving notice of any meeting, voting or participating at a meeting, or expressing consent or dissent without a meeting. Every proxy must be signed by the stockholder or by his attorney-in-fact. No proxy shall be voted or acted upon after three years from its date unless such proxy provides for a longer period. A duly executed proxy shall be irrevocable if it states that is irrevocable and, if, and only as long as it is coupled with an interest sufficient in law to support an irrevocable power. A proxy may be made irrevocable regardless of whether the interest with which it is coupled is an interest in the stock itself or an interest in the corporation generally.

- **Inspectors**. The directors, in advance of any meeting, may, but need not, appoint one or more inspectors of election to act at the meeting or any adjournment thereof. If any inspector or inspectors are not appointed, the person presiding at the meeting may, but need not appoint one or more inspectors. In case any person who may be appointed as an inspector fails to appear or act, the vacancy may be filled by appointment made by the directors in advance of the meeting or at the meeting by the person presiding thereat. Each inspector, if any, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take and sign an oath faithfully to execute the duties of inspectors at such meeting with strict impartiality and according to the best of his ability. The inspectors, if any, shall determine the number of shares of stock outstanding and the voting power of each, the shares of stock represented at the meeting, the existence of a quorum, the validity and effect of proxies, and shall receive votes, ballots, or consents, hear and determine all challenges and questions arising in connection with the right to vote, count and tabulate all votes, ballots, or consents, determine the result, and do such acts as are proper to conduct the election or vote with fairness to all stockholders. On request of the person presiding at the meeting, the inspector or inspectors, if any, shall make a report in writing of any challenge, question, or matter determined by him or them and execute a certificate of any fact found by him or them. Except as otherwise required by subsection (e) of Section 231 of the General Corporation Law, the provisions of that Section shall not apply to the corporation.

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- **Quorum**. The holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of stock shall constitute a quorum at a meeting of stockholders for the transaction of any business. The stockholders presents may adjourn the meeting despite the absence of a quorum.

- **Voting**. Each share of stock shall entitle the holder thereof to one vote. Directors shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors. Any other action shall be authorized by a majority of the votes cast except where the General Corporation Law prescribes a different percentage of votes and/or a different exercise of voting power, and except as may be otherwise prescribed by the provisions of the certificate of incorporation and these Bylaws. In the election of directors, and for any other action, voting need not be by ballot.

**Section 8. Stockholder Action Without Meetings**. Any action required by the General Corporation Law to be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, or any action which may be taken at any annual or special meeting of stockholders, may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote, if a consent in writing, setting forth the action so taken, shall be signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares entitled to vote thereon were present and voted. Prompt notice of the taking of the corporate action without a meeting by less than unanimous written consent shall be given to those stockholders who have not consented in writing. Action taken pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to the provisions of Section 228 of the General Corporation Law.

## **ARTICLE II**

### **DIRECTORS**

**Section 1. Functions and Definition**. The business and affairs of the corporation shall be managed by or under the direction of the Board of Directors of the corporation. The Board of Directors shall have the authority to fix the compensation of the members thereof. The use of the phrase "whole board" herein refers to the total number of directors which the corporation would have if there were no vacancies.

**Section 2. Qualifications and Number**. A director need not be a stockholder, a citizen of the United States, or a resident of the State of Delaware. The initial Board of Directors shall consist of three (3) persons. Thereafter, the number of directors may be increased or decreased from time to time by action of the stockholders or of the directors, or, if the number is not fixed, the number shall be three (3).

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**Section 3. Election and Term.** The first Board of Directors, unless the members thereof shall have been named in the certificate of incorporation, shall be elected by the incorporator or incorporators and shall hold office until first annual meeting of stockholders and until their successors are elected and qualified or until their earlier resignation or removal. Any director may resign at any time upon written notice to the corporation. Thereafter, directors who are elected at an annual meeting of stockholders, and directors who are elected in the interim to fill vacancies and newly created directorships, shall hold office until the next annual meeting resignation or removal. Except as the General Corporation Law may otherwise require, in the interim between annual meetings of stockholders or of special meetings of stockholders called for the election of directors and/or for the removal of one or more directors and for the filling of any vacancy in that connection, newly created directorships and any vacancies in the Board of Directors, including unfilled vacancies resulting from the removal of directors for cause or without cause, may be filled by the vote of a majority of the remaining directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director.

**Section 4. Meetings.**

- **Time.** Meetings shall be held at such time as the Board shall fix, except that the first meeting of a newly elected Board shall be held as soon after its election as the directors may conveniently assemble.

- **Place.** Meetings shall be held at such place within or without the State of Delaware as shall be fixed by the Board.

- **Call.** No call shall be required for regular meetings for which the time and place have been fixed. Special meetings may be called by or at the direction of the Chairman of the Board, if any, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, if any, of the President, or of a majority of the directors in office.

- **Notice or Actual or Constructive Waiver.** No notice shall be required for regular meetings for which the time and place have been fixed. Written, oral, or any other mode of notice of the time and place shall be given for special meetings in sufficient time for the convenient assembly of the directors thereat. Notice need not be given to any director or to any member of a committee of directors who submits a written waiver of notice signed by him before or after the time stated therein. Attendance of any such person at a meeting shall constitute a waiver of notice of such meeting, except when he attends a meeting for the express purpose of objecting, at the beginning of the meeting, to the transaction of any business because the meeting is not lawfully called or convened. Neither the business to be transacted at, nor the purpose of, any regular or special meeting of the directors need be specified in any written waiver of notice.

- **Quorum and Action.** A majority of the whole Board shall constitute a quorum except when a vacancy or vacancies prevents such majority, whereupon a majority of the directors in office shall constitute a quorum, provided, that such majority shall constitute at least one-third of the whole Board. A majority of the directors present, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn a meeting to another time and place. Except as herein otherwise provided, and except as otherwise provided by the General Corporation Law, the vote of the majority of the directors present at a meeting at which a quorum is present shall be the act of the Board. The quorum and voting provisions herein stated shall not be construed as conflicting with any provisions of the General Corporation Law and these Bylaws which govern a meeting of the directors held to fill vacancies and newly created directorships in the Board or action of disinterested directors.

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Any member or members of the Board of Directors or of any committee designated by the Board, may participate in a meeting of the Board, or any such committee, as the case may be, by means of conference telephone or similar communications equipment by means of which all persons participating in the meeting can hear each other.

- **Chairman of the Meeting**. The Chairman of the Board, if any and if present and acting, shall preside at all meetings. Otherwise, the Vice-Chairman of the Board, if any and if present and acting, or the President, if present and acting, or any other director chosen by the Board, shall preside.

**Section 5. Removal of Directors**. Except as may otherwise be provided by the General Corporation Law, any director or the entire Board of Directors may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors.

**Section 6. Committees**. The Board of Directors may, by resolution passed by a majority of the whole Board, designate one or more committees, each committee to consist of one or more of the directors of the corporation. The Board may designate one or more directors as alternate members of any committee, who may replace any absent or disqualified member at any meeting of the committee. In the absence or disqualification of any member of any such committee or committees, the member or members thereof present at any meeting and not disqualified from voting, whether or not he or they constitute a quorum, may unanimously appoint another member of the Board of Directors to act at the meeting in the place of any such absent or disqualified member. Any such committee, to the extent provided in the resolution of the Board, shall have and may exercise the powers and authority of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation with the exception of any authority the delegation of which is prohibited by Section 141 of the General Corporation Law, and may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it.

**Section 7. Written Action**. Any action required or permitted to be taken at any meeting of the Board of Directors or any committee thereof may be taken without a meeting if all members of the Board or committee, as the case may be, consent thereto in writing, and the writing or writings are filed with the minutes of proceedings of the Board or committee.

**Section 8. Board of Advisors**. The Board of Directors, in its discretion, may establish a Board of Advisors, consisting of individuals who may or may not be stockholders or directors of the Corporation. The purpose of the Board of Advisors would be to advise the officers and directors of the Corporation with respect to such matters as such officers and directors shall choose, and any other matters which the members of such Board of Advisors deem appropriate in furtherance of the best interest of the Corporation. The Board of Advisors shall meet on such basis as the members thereof may determine. The Board of Directors may eliminate the Board of Advisors at any time. No member of the Board of Advisors, nor the Board of Advisors itself, shall have any authority of the Board of Directors or any decision-making power and shall be merely advisory in nature. Unless the Board of Directors determines another method of appointment, the President shall recommend possible members of the Board of Advisors to the Board of Directors, who shall approve such appointments or reject them.

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### **ARTICLE III**

#### **OFFICERS**

The officers of the corporation shall consist of a President and a Secretary, and, if deemed necessary, expedient, or desirable by the Board of Directors, a Treasurer, a Chairman of the Board, a Vice-Chairman of the Board, an Executive Vice- President, one or more other Vice-Presidents, one or more Assistant Secretaries, one or more Assistant Treasurers, and such other officers with such title as the resolution of the Board of Directors choosing them shall designate. Except as may otherwise be provided in the resolution of the Board of Directors choosing him, no officer other than the Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Board, if any, need be a director. Any number of offices may be held by the same person, as the directors may determine.

Unless otherwise provided in the resolution choosing him, each officer shall be chosen for a term which shall continue until the meeting of the Board of Directors following the next annual meeting of stockholders and until his successor shall have been chosen and qualified.

All officers of the corporation shall have such authority and perform such duties in the management and operation of the corporation as shall be prescribed in the resolutions of the Board of Directors designating and choosing such officers and prescribing their authority and duties, and shall have such additional authority and duties as are incident to their office except to the extent that such resolutions may be inconsistent therewith. The Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the corporation shall record all of the proceedings of all meetings and actions in writing of stockholders, directors, and committees of directors, and shall exercise such additional authority and perform such additional duties as the Board shall assign to him. Any officer may be removed, with or without cause, by the Board of Directors. Any vacancy in any office may be filled by the Board of Directors.

### **ARTICLE IV**

#### **CORPORATE SEAL**

The corporate seal shall be in such form as the Board of Directors shall prescribe.

### **ARTICLE V**

#### **FISCAL YEAR**

The fiscal year of the corporation shall be fixed, and shall be subject to change, by the Board of Directors.

### **ARTICLE VI**

#### **AMENDMENT**

These Bylaws may be adopted, amended or repealed at any time by the unanimous written consent of the Board of Directors.

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