

Fuji Electric continues to evolve along with society in step with the times, with technology as our driving force.

Corporate History

1923

Fuji Electric Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Established

Established as a capital and technology alliance between Japan Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd. and German Siemens AG. The result is a company with characteristics inherited from industry in both countries.



Company emblem, FS mark

1924

Started the operation of Kawasaki factory



1935

Established Fuji Tsushinki Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (present Fujitsu Limited) by spinning off the Telephone Department

1942

Started the operation of Matsumoto factory

1943

Started the operation of Fukiage and Toyoda factories

1944

Started the operation of Mie factory

1961

Started the operation of Chiba factory

1968

Merged with Kawasaki Denki Seizo Co., Ltd., and commenced operations at Kobe and Suzuka factories

1973

Started the operation of Otawara factory

1979

Established its symbol mark

FUJI ELECTRIC

1920

1930

1940

1950

1960

1970

1924

Started manufacturing electrical machinery

1925

Started transformer production

1927

Began electric fan production

1930

Launched mercury-vapor rectifier production



1933

Started expansion circuit breaker production

1936

Built its first hydraulic turbine, 4,850HP Francis Turbine



1937

Began watt-hour meter production

1954

Started ultra-compact magnetic switch production



Began volume production of selenium rectifiers

In response to exploding demand for televisions and radios, Fuji Electric began the volume production of selenium rectifiers, electronic components that convert alternating current (AC) to direct current (DC). Soon, Fuji Electric had an 80%-90% share of the domestic selenium rectifier market.



1955

Started manufacturing juicers

Sales of juicers take off from around 1961 on the back of nationwide health movement (campaign).



Full-scale foray into thermal power plant business

Signed a contract with Siemens AG for technology transfer of the steam turbine manufacturing. Subsequently delivered the first super-critical, variable pressure turbine in Japan, which was one of the largest in the country at the time. This move to import European technology marked a change of tack in a domestic power generation market dominated by US technology.

1958

Delivered the first electronic instrumentation system to a water treatment plant in Japan

1959

Began manufacturing silicon diodes

1965

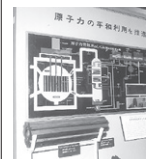
Electric propulsion system fitted to Antarctic exploration vessel Fuji



1966

Tokai nuclear power station comes on stream

Facility equipped with nuclear pressure containers and other components made by Fuji Electric



1967

Developed earth-leakage circuit breakers

1969

Vending machines enter production

Used know-how as a vendor of refrigerated milk showcases to move into vending machines. Delivered 230 beverage vending machines to the 1970 Osaka World Exposition, prompting the wider take-up of domestically made vending machines.



1971

Developed centralized monitoring and control systems for power utility companies

First computerized control system in Japan, using the FACOM-R mini-computer

Started hybrid IC manufacture

1973

Selenium photoconductive drums go into production

1976

Started manufacturing general-purpose inverters

First in the industry to develop general-purpose inverters. Led the market in creating smaller, more responsive and functional components, resulting in their adoption in a range of fields due to their energy-saving characteristics.



Developed transistor inverter FRENIC 5000G

1978

Began research of amorphous solar cells

Technology and Product History

1980
Established Fuji Electric Corporate Research and Development Ltd.

1984
Changed company name to **Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.**

1991
• Laid down 21st Century Vision to stipulate the corporate mission and guiding principles
• Started the operation of Yamanashi factory

1992
• Laid down Basic Policies of the Fuji Electric on Environment Protection

1994
Established Fuji Electric Frontier Company Limited (Preferential affiliate company)
Promoting employment for disabled persons

1996
Fuji Electric Construction Co., Ltd. (now Fuji Furukawa Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.)

1999
Introduced the company system

2001
Established Japan AE Power Systems Corporation
(a joint venture with Hitachi and Meidensha)

2002
• Introduced group brands
FE e-Front runners

2003
Changed name owing to shift to pure holding company system
Fuji Electric Holdings Co., Ltd.

2006
Started operation of solar cell factory in Kumamoto prefecture

2008
• Established METAWATER Co., Ltd. (a joint venture with NGK Insulators, Ltd.)
• Fuji Electric FA Components & Systems Co., Ltd. (merged operations with Schneider Electric Japan Ltd.)

2010
Fuji Electric Systems Co., Ltd., merged its uninterruptible power supply (UPS) operations with the TDK-Lambda Corporation

2011
• Establishment of GE Fuji Meter Co., Ltd. (a joint venture with General Electric)

• Changed company name:
Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.
(Merger of Fuji Electric Holdings Co., Ltd. with Fuji Electric Systems Co., Ltd.)
• Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. merged Fuji Electric Device Technology Co., Ltd.

1980 1990 2000 2010 2011

1981
Developed and commenced manufacture of electric propulsion system for ice-breaking vessel Shirase

1982
Developed 30kW phosphoric acid fuel cell

1985
• 1st generation mini UPS "M-UPS Series" launched



• Released the programmable logic controller "MICREX-F Series"



• Developed 1,000kW phosphoric acid fuel cell

1987
• New IC chip for auto-focus cameras completed
• Developed IGBT module

1989
Realization of EIC integrated control system

1991
Developed 2.5-inch magnetic disks

1992
• Began development of solar photovoltaic cells with film substrates
• Completed an ozone-based water treatment system

1993
• Delivered the first generator (600MW output) of Noshiro Power Station
• Completed a ski lift gate system

1994
Successful launch of Japan's first HII rocket
The launch vehicle's power control unit is fitted with an aerospace power transistor made by Fuji Electric.

1995
Successful field experiment of the world's first linear-motor-driven vertical transport systems

1996
Order won for IGBT main conversion devices used in electric railways
(World's first large-capacity flat IGBT)



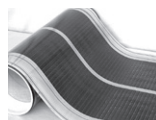
1998
Delivered 100kW phosphoric acid fuel cell

1999
New mini-UPS "J-Series" launched



2002
Established biogas-powered fuel cell power generation system
Delivered Japan's first fuel cell cogeneration system (incorporating two 100kW fuel cells) powered by digested sewage sludge gas.

2006
Commenced mass production of film substrate amorphous solar cells
Began mass producing flexible amorphous solar cells based on plastic film substrate.



2007
Started mass production of perpendicular magnetic recording media
Full-scale mass production of world's largest capacity 2.5-inch glass substrate media (160GB/disk), 3.5-inch aluminum substrate media (334GB/disk).



2009
High-voltage drop/dip compensator using a lithium-ion capacitor
The world's first embedded lithium-ion capacitor realizes environmental impact reduction in a significantly smaller package.



2010
• We developed a new three-level converter and a new three-level power module circuit, realizing highly efficient electric power conversion



• 140MW geothermal power plant, the largest single-unit capacity in the world, goes online



• High-speed electric vehicle battery charger goes on sale



• Installation and verification testing of micro-grid system on outlying islands of Kyushu and Okinawa

• Development of next-generation SiC module power semiconductor



2011
• High-Voltage Inverter with Water-Cooling System "FRENIC 4800VM5" goes on sale

