Fuji Electric continues to evolve in step with the times and with society, 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 operation of the Kawasaki factory

1935
Established Fuji Tsushinki Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (present Fujitsu Limited) by spinning off the Telephone Department

1942
Started operation of the Matsumoto factory

1943
Started operation of the Fukiage and Toyoda factories

1944
Started operation of the Mie factory

1961
Started operation of the Chiba factory

1968
Merged with Kawasaki Denki Seizo Co., Ltd. and commenced operations at the Kobe and Suzuka factories

1973
Started operation of the Otawara factory

1978
Established its symbol mark

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 operation of the Yamanashi factory

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

1994
Established Fuji Electric Frontier Co., Ltd. (Preferential affiliate company)
Began promoting employment for disabled persons

1996
Fuji Electric Construction Co., Ltd. (current Fuji Furukawa Engineering & Construction Co., Ltd.) listed on the Second Section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange

1999
Introduced the company system

2002
Introduced group brands
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. (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 uninterruptible power supply (UPS) operations with TDK–Lambda Corporation

2011
- Establishment of GE Fuji Meter Co., Ltd. (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.)

2012
Introduced new brand statements
Innovating Energy Technology

1920 1930 1940 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010

Technology and Product History

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 magnet switch production**

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

1955
- **Started manufacturing juicers**
Sales of juicers took 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 began operation
Facility equipped with nuclear pressure vessels and other components made by Fuji Electric

1967
Developed earth-leakage circuit breakers

1969
Began production of vending machines
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 spread 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
Began production of selenium photoconductive drums

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 into amorphous solar cells

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 cells formed on 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 was 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 aluminium substrate media (334GB/disk).

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

2010
- **Developed a new three-level converter circuit and a new three-level power module, realizing highly efficient electric power conversion**

- **140MW geothermal power plant, the largest single-unit capacity in the world, started operation**

- **High-speed electric vehicle battery charger went on sale**

- Delivered micro-grid system to outlying islands of Kyushu and Okinawa, and took part in installation and verification testing
- **Development of next-generation SiC module power semiconductor**

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

2012
Development of industrial inverter equipped with next-generation power semiconductor SiC-SBD, a first in Japan