

History

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

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

1991
 • Started operation of the Yamanashi factory

2002
 • Introduced company symbol mark



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 operation with Schneider Electric Japan Ltd. (Power distribution and control equipment joint venture)

2011
 • Changed company name: Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.
 • Establishment of GE Fuji Meter Co., Ltd. (joint venture with General Electric)

2012
 • Introduced brand statement

Innovating Energy Technology

1920 1930-40 1950 1960 1970 1980 1990 2000 2010

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 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, playing a role in a 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.

1959
 • Began manufacturing silicon diodes

1965
 • Electric propulsion system fitted to Antarctic exploration ship Fuji



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 ship Shirase

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

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

1996
 • Won order for IGBT main conversion devices used in electric railways (world's first large-capacity flat IGBT)



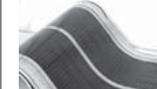
1998
 • Delivered 100kW phosphoric acid fuel cell

1999
 • New mini-UPS "J-Series" launched



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



• Development of next-generation SiC module power semiconductor



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



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



• Food radiation monitoring system for quickly and accurately inspecting entire lots of rice bags



Technology and Product History