

Fuji Electric continues to evolve in step with the times and society, with technology as its 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. 	1935 ■ Established Fuji Tsushinki Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (present Fujitsu Limited), by spinning off the Telephone Department 1942 ■ Began operation of the Matsumoto Factory 1943 ■ Began operation of the Fukiage and Toyoda factories	1961 ■ Began operation of the Chiba Factory 1968 ■ Merged with Kawasaki Denki Seizo Co., Ltd., and commenced operations at the Kobe and Suzuka factories	1973 ■ Began operation of the Otawara Factory	1984 ■ Changed company name to Fuji Electric Co., Ltd.	1991 ■ Began operation of the Yamanashi Factory	2002 ■ Introduced Company symbol mark  2003 ■ Changed name to Fuji Electric Holdings Co., Ltd., owing to shift to pure holding company system 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 to Fuji Electric Co., Ltd. ■ Established GE Fuji Meter Co., Ltd. (joint venture with General Electric)	2012 ■ Introduced brand statement <i>Innovating Energy Technology</i> 	2013 ■ Began operation of the factory at Fuji Electric Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd. 2014 ■ Created new corporate brand emblem for products ■ Established Fuji SMBE Pte. Ltd. (Singapore)	2015 ■ Established Reliable Turbine Services LLC (United States) ■ Completed new power semiconductor research and development building at Matsumoto Factory 2016 ■ Established Fuji N2telligence GmbH (Germany) ■ Established Fuji CAC Joint Stock Company (Vietnam) ■ Established Fuji SEMEC Inc. (Canada) ■ Completed new Companywide research and development building at Tokyo Factory
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1920-1980

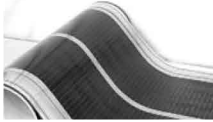
1924 ■ Began manufacturing electrical machinery 1925 ■ Began transformer production 1927 ■ Began electric fan production 1930 ■ Launched mercury-vapor rectifier production  1933 ■ Began expansion circuit breaker production 1936 ■ Built first hydraulic turbine, 4,850HP Francis Turbine  1937 ■ Began watt-hour meter production	1954 ■ Began 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 ■ Began 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 U.S. technology. 	1959 ■ Began manufacturing silicon diodes 1965 ■ Electric propulsion system fitted to Antarctic exploration ship <i>Fuji</i>  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  ■ Began hybrid IC manufacture 1973 ■ Began production of selenium photoconductive drums
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1976 ■ Began manufacturing general-purpose inverters First in the industry to develop general-purpose inverters.  ■ Developed transistor inverter FRENIC5000G 1978 ■ Began research into amorphous solar cells 1981 ■ Developed and commenced manufacture of electric propulsion system for ice-breaking ship <i>Shirase</i> 1985 ■ First generation mini UPS "M-UPS Series" launched  ■ Released the programmable logic controller "MICREX-F Series" ■ Developed 1,000kW phosphoric acid fuel cell 1987 ■ Developed IGBT module

1990

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 
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2000

2006 ■ Commenced mass production of film substrate amorphous solar cells Began mass-producing flexible amorphous solar cells based on plastic film substrates.  2007 ■ Began 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 ■ Released high-voltage drop/dip compensator using a lithium-ion capacitor. The world's first embedded lithium-ion capacitor realized environmental impact reduction with a significantly smaller package.
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2010

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  ■ Development of next-generation SiC module power semiconductor  2011 ■ Launched sales of medium-voltage inverter with water-cooling system "FRENIC4800VM5"	2012 ■ Launched dedicated inverters for air-conditioning and water treatment systems, FRENIC-HVAC and FRENIC-AQUA  ■ Development of inverter equipped with next-generation power semiconductor SiC-SBD, a first in Japan  ■ Launched power conditioning sub-system for mega solar power generation systems 	2014 ■ Launched power electronics equipped with SiC power semiconductors  FRENIC-VG  Power conditioning sub-system for high-capacity mega solar use 	2015 ■ Launched aerosol analyzers Began contributing to elucidation of nature of PM2.5  ■ Launched steam-generation heat pumps Started making contributions to energy savings through recycling of low-temperature factory exhaust heat 
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Technology and Product History