Major Developments in Toyota Industries' History

Founder

Sakichi Toyoda

Sakichi Toyoda was born in Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan, in 1867. He became an inventor while still in his teens and devoted his life to the study and development of textile machinery. Starting with a wooden handloom, he subsequently pioneered a new era in textile machinery with inventions that included Japan's first power loom, the circular loom and the Toyoda Automatic Loom Type G. Sakichi was awarded 84 patents and 35 utility models in his lifetime and is remembered with pride in Japan as one of the world's greatest inventors. We at Toyota Industries are proud to carry on the engineering spirit of our illustrious founder.

1924

Toyoda Automatic Loom Type G invented by Sakichi Toyoda.

1920s

1926

Toyoda Automatic Loom Works, Ltd. (now Toyota Industries Corporation) established to manufacture and market automatic looms invented by Sakichi Toyoda.

1929

Spinning frame production starts.

Automatic loom patent sold to Platt Brothers & Co., Ltd. of the U.K.

1930s

1933

Automobile Division set up.

1934

A-type automobile engine completed.

1935

Prototype of Model A1 passenger car completed.

Company unveils Model G1 truck at a new-car-release exhibition in Shibaura, Tokyo.

1937

Automobile Division separates and becomes Toyota Motor Co., Ltd. (now Toyota Motor Corporation).

1940s

1940

Steel Production Division separates and becomes Toyoda Steel Works, Ltd. (now Aichi Steel Corporation).

1944

Obu Plant starts operations, producing castings.

1949

Company stock listed on Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya Stock Exchanges.

1950s

1952

Automobile engine (S-type gasoline engine) production starts.

1953

Kyowa Plant starts operations, producing engines and assembling automobiles.

1955

Vehicle Division set up.

1956

Forklift truck production starts.

1959

P-type gasoline engine production starts.

1960s

1960

Shovel loader production starts.

Car air-conditioning compressor (CC3A type, CC3B type) production starts.

1963

Dump truck production starts.

Friction welder production starts.

1964

J-type diesel engine production starts.

1967

Nagakusa Plant starts operations, producing small commercial vehicles.

Publica (van) and Mini Ace (automobile) production starts.

Publica (van)

Electric counterbalanced forklift truck production starts.

1968

Open-end spinning machine production starts.

1970s

1970

Takahama Plant starts operations, producing industrial vehicles.

1971

Corolla (van) production starts.

Divisional organization system introduced (3 divisions: Textile Machinery, Industrial Vehicle, and Vehicle).

Toyoda-Sulzer Manufacturing Ltd. established as a joint venture with Sulzer Brothers, Ltd. of Switzerland to produce projectile looms.

1974

6P-type compressor production starts.

1977

Swash plate compressor technology licensed to Chrysler and Ford.

Compressor Division separates from Textile Machinery Division.

1978

Starlet (automobile) production starts.

Aerial work platform production starts.

1980s

1980

JA-type air-jet loom production starts.

1981

10P-type compressor production starts.

1982

Production starts on C-type diesel engines for small passenger cars.

Hekinan Plant starts operations, producing automobile diesel engines.

1985

Engine Division separates from Vehicle Division.

10PA-type compressor production starts.

1986

Company awarded the Deming Prize for quality control implementation.

X300 series forklift truck production starts.

1987

Sprinter Cielo (exported as the Collora Lift Back) production starts.

Electronics Sub-Division set up.

1988

Toyota Industrial Equipment Mfg., Inc. ("TIEM") established in Columbus, Indiana, U.S., as a joint venture with Toyota Motor Corporation.

RX100 ring spinning frame production starts.

1989

Michigan Automotive Compressor, Inc. ("MACI") established in Jackson, Michigan, U.S., as a joint venture with DENSO Corporation.

1990s

1990

Sprinter Carib (automobile; exported as the Corolla Wagon) production starts.

Company receives 1990 PM Excellent Plant Award.

1992

Materials Handling System Division set up.

Production starts on automated storage and retrieval systems.

JAT600 air-jet loom production starts.

1993

RX200 ring spinning frame production starts.

1994

X500 series internal combustion counterbalanced forklift truck production starts.

Toyota Industry (Kunshan) Co., Ltd. ("TIK") established in China as a joint venture with Toyota Tsusho Corporation and Lioho Machine Works, Ltd.

R500 reach truck production starts.

1995

Toyota Industrial Equipment, S.A. ("TIESA") established in France as a joint venture with Toyota Motor Corporation and Manitou B.F.

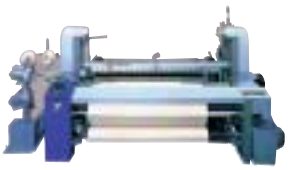
7SB-type compressor production starts.

B500 electric counterbalanced forklift truck production starts.

Kirloskar Toyoda Textile Machinery Ltd. ("KTTM") established in India as a joint venture with the Kirloskar Group.

1996

JAT610 air-jet loom production starts.



RX240 ring spinning frame production starts.

1997

Compressor production at Kariya Plant reaches 100 million units.

6SE-type compressor production starts.

ST Liquid Crystal Display Corp. ("ST-LCD") established as a joint venture with Sony Corporation.

1998

TD Deutsche Klimakompressor GmbH ("TDDK") established in Germany as a joint venture with DENSO Corporation to produce car air-conditioning compressors.

GENEO (7FG/D outside Japan) internal combustion counterbalanced forklift trucks introduced.

TIBC Corporation ("TIBC") established as a joint venture with Ibiden Co., Ltd. ("Ibiden") to produce plastic package substrates for IC chipsets.

10S-type compressor production starts.

1999

Vitz (Yaris in Europe) production starts.

Company takes over water-jet loom business from Nissan Texsys Co., Ltd.

1CD-type diesel engine production starts.

GENEO-B (7FB outside Japan) electric counterbalanced forklift trucks introduced.

2000s

2000

LW600 series water-jet loom production starts.

Company acquires BT Industries AB of Sweden, a world-leading manufacturer of warehouse trucks.

2UZ-type gasoline engine production starts.

Higashichita Plant starts operations, producing foundry parts.

2001

GENEO-R (7FBR outside Japan) reach truck production starts.

Company takes over the industrial equipment sales division of Toyota Motor Corporation.

TOYOTA Material Handling Company established as an in-house company.

RAV4 (SUV) production starts.

bB Open Deck (automobile) production starts.

Name changed to Toyota Industries Corporation.

2002

Company reorganizes the headquarters into the Corporate Center and the Business Support Center.