

Organization Management International Activities

Business Development Diversification

Asahi Glass Company founded in Amagasaki, Hyogo Pref.	1907	
Company's rhombus-shaped logo registered.	1909	■ Production of Belgian-type hand-blown sheet glass, the first sheet glass successfully manufactured in Japan, begins.
First shipment of sheet glass made to Europe (London).	1914	
	1916	■ Production of refractories begins.
Headquarters moved to Tokyo.	1917	■ Japan's first soda ash produced using ammonium method.
Asahi Glass Laboratory established in Ushigome Ward in Tokyo.	1918	
	1921	■ Diamond brand soda ash marketed.
Shoko Glass Co., Ltd. established in China.	1925	
	1928	■ Production of ordinary sheet glass using Fourcault process begins.
The Asahi Foundation for Chemical Industry Promotion (now the Asahi Glass Foundation) established to commemorate 25th anniversary.	1933	■ Caustic soda production using lime process begins.
Manchuria Soda Co., Ltd. established in China.	1936	
	1938	■ Production of tempered glass and laminated glass begins.
	1939	■ Production of organic glass begins.
Asahi Glass and Nippon Chemical Industries Co., Ltd. merge and later renamed Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Co., Ltd.	1944	
Mitsubishi Chemical Industries split up into Asahi Glass, Nippon Chemical Industries (now Mitsubishi Chemical Corp.) and Shinko Rayon Co., Ltd. (now Mitsubishi Rayon Co., Ltd.)	1950	■ Production of fertilizer grade ammonium chloride begins.
Asahi Glass invests in Iwaki Glass Co., Ltd. (now Asahi Techno Glass Corporation).	1952	
Asahi Special Glass Co. established to manufacture glass bulbs for TV CRTs.	1954	■ Production of double-glazing units begins.
Asahi Processed Glass Co. established and manufacture of automotive glass begins.	1956	■ Manufacture of glass bulbs for TV cathode ray tubes (CRTs) by Asahi Special Glass begins.
Asahi Fiber Glass Co., Ltd. established to manufacture fiber glass.		
The Indo-Asahi Glass Co., Ltd. established in India.		
Asahi Glass Scholarship Foundation established to commemorate 50th anniversary.	1957	■ Production of heat-absorbing sheet glass begins.
	1960	■ Production of ion-exchange membranes begins.
	1961	■ Asahi Glass moves into organic chemicals, manufacturing propylene oxide and propylene glycol.
Japan Siporex Co. established to commence autoclaved lightweight concrete (ALC) business.	1962	
Asahi Special Glass Co. and Asahi Processed Glass Co. merged.		
Thai-Asahi Glass Co. Public Co., Ltd. established.	1963	
Thai Asahi Caustic Soda Co. (now THASCO Chemical Co., Ltd.) established.	1964	■ Production of fluorocarbons begins.
New research laboratory opened in Yokohama.	1965	
Asah-Penn Chemical Co., Ltd. set up to manufacture chlorine products.	1966	■ Production of float glass begins.
Automotive glass production strengthened.	1968	
	1969	■ Production of FRV (glass fiber reinforced PVC resin) begins.
	1971	■ The Asahi Drawing Process for sheet glass manufacture developed.
Laminated glass production structure strengthened.	1972	
P.T. Asahimas Flat Glass, Tbk. set up in Indonesia.		
Pacific Glass Corp. established in Taiwan.		
Glassfiber reinforced concrete (GRC) technology acquired from the U.K. firm Pilkington Brothers Ltd. and GRC operations begin.	1973	
AA Glass Corp. established in U.S.A.		
Asahi-Olin Ltd. (now Asahi Glass Urethane Co., Ltd.) established to produce polyols.	1974	
	1975	■ Production of "Asahi Guard" water and oil repellents and "Aflon COP" fluorinated resins begins.
Optrex Corp. established to produce liquid crystal display (LCD) panels.	1976	■ Ion-exchange membrane method for manufacturing caustic soda developed.
	1977	■ Trial production and marketing of new ceramics products begins.
Asahi Glass invests in MCIS Safety Glass Sdn. Bhd. in Malaysia.	1979	

	1980	The AZEC System of caustic soda manufacturing using ion-exchange membrane developed.
Asahi Fluoropolymer Co. (now Asahi Glass Fluoropolymers Co., Ltd.) established. Poly-tetra-fluoro-ethylene (PTFE) fluorinated resin commercialization begins. Asahi Glass acquires Glaverbel S.A. and MaasGlas B.V., glass companies in Belgium and the Netherlands.	1981	
	1982	Regular sheet glass production ceased, with complete switchover of sheet glass production to the float method. Production of "Honban" exterior siding boards for houses begins.
	1983	Production of "Lumiflon" solvent-soluble fluoropolymers for paints begins.
Asahi Glass acquired interests in Nippon Carbide Industries Co., Inc. and ELNA Co., Ltd.	1984	
AP Technoglass Co. established in U.S.A. Asahi Techno Vision (S) Pte., Ltd. established in Singapore.	1985	Production of alkali-free glass and synthetic quartz glass begins.
	1986	Production of "Sunlux" heat-reflective glass begins.
Asahi Komag Co., Ltd. created and commercialization of hard disks begins.	1987	
Corning Asahi Video Products Company established in U.S.A.	1988	
Siam Asahi Technoglass Co., Ltd. established in Thailand.	1989	
	1990	Ion-exchange membranes for high concentrations developed. "Cytop" transparent fluoropolymer developed.
Asahi Glass Foundation creates the "Blue Planet Prize" to honor those who help solve environmental problems. Capital participation made in Splintex S.A. (Belgium).	1991	
Floatglass India Ltd. established in India. AFG Industries, Inc. of the U.S.A acquired.	1992	
Beijing Asahi Glass Electronics Co., Ltd. established in China.	1993	Sales of "Tempoint" frameless glass facade system commence.
Zibo Asahi Glass Fused Materials Co., Ltd. established in China. P.T. Riken Asahi Plastics Indonesia established in Indonesia.	1994	
Investment made in Qinhuangdao Haiyan Safety Glass Co., Ltd. in China.	1995	Sales of "Pyran" fire-resistant glass with low coefficient of expansion commence.
AGPR, Inc. established in U.S.A. AG Electronic Materials, Inc. established in U.S.A.	1996	Production of "PD200" glass substrate for plasma display panels (PDPs) begins.
AlliedSignal-Asahi Co. established.	1997	Production and sales of "Tripled" glass bulbs for flat-faced TV CRTs commence. Fluoro-resin plastic optical fibers with gigabit communication data throughput capabilities developed. Mass production of optical filters for PDPs commenced.
Asahi Glass Group's Iwaki Glass and Toshiba Glass Corporation agree to merge (name changed to Asahi Techno Glass Corp. the following year).	1998	Mass production of a new alkali-free glass for TFT LCDs commenced.
Capital participation made in Hankuk Electric Glass Co., Ltd., a Korean maker of glass bulbs for CRTs. Imperial Chemical Industries PLC's (U.K.) fluoropolymers business acquired.	1999	
	2000	World's first low-reflective glass and water-repellent glass for car windshields developed.
	2001	Full-fledged sales of "SECU-RE" crime-prevention laminated glass with insurance begin.
Ceramics business spun off to Asahi Glass Ceramics Co., Ltd. Glaverbel made into a wholly owned subsidiary. AGC Group Vision "LOOK BEYOND" formulated. Global In-House Company System introduced. Executive officer committee system of corporate governance introduced and outside directors solicited.	2002	Perfluorinated optical waveguides successfully developed. World's first windshield glass that reduces discomfort of sunlight on skin developed.
	2003	"SCHOOLSAFEE" safety and energy-saving glass for schools and public facilities developed. New electric double-layer capacitor with a high energy density successfully developed.
Ceramic exterior siding board business taken over by joint venture company Asahi Tostem Exterior Wall Co., Ltd. due to a corporate spin-off. "JIKKO" new management policy introduced. A new automotive glass plant built in Hungary	2004	Fluone® highly functional ETFE fluoropolymer film to be utilized at the Munich stadium, the venue for the opening match of the football (soccer) world competition in Germany.
Asahi Techno Glass Corp. became a wholly owned subsidiary. Electronics & Energy General Division newly established.	2005	Decision made to totally withdraw from domestic CRT glass production.

ASAHI GLASS CO., LTD.

URL: <http://www.agc.co.jp/english/>

