

AGC Milestones 1907–2009



1907

Asahi Glass Company founded in Amagasaki, Hyogo Pref.

1925

Shoko Glass Co., Ltd. established in China.



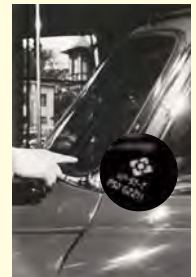
1950

Asahi Glass Company incorporated.

1954



Asahi Special Glass Co. established to manufacture glass bulbs for TV CRTs.



1956

Asahi Processed Glass Co. established and manufacture of automotive glass begins.

The Indo-Asahi Glass Co., Ltd. established in India.

1907-1949 The Early Years

1950-2001 Era of Growth and Expansion



1917

Japan's first soda ash produced using ammonium method.

1909

Production of Belgian-type hand-blown sheet glass, the first sheet glass successfully manufactured in Japan, begins.



1928

Production of ordinary sheet glass using Fourcault process begins.

1933

Caustic soda production using lime process begins.

1938

Production of tempered glass and laminated glass begins.

1954

Production of double-glazing units begins.

1966

Production of float glass begins.



1961

Asahi Glass moves into organic chemicals, manufacturing propylene oxide and propylene glycol.



2002

- Glaverbel made into a wholly owned subsidiary.
- AGC Group Vision **"Look Beyond"** formulated.
- Global In-House Company System introduced.



1981

- Asahi Glass acquires Glaverbel S.A. glass company in Belgium.

1991

- Asahi Glass Foundation creates the "Blue Planet Prize" to honor those who help solve environmental problems.

1992

- AFG Industries, Inc. of the U.S.A acquired.

2004

- "**JIKKO**" management policy introduced.

2005

- Electronics & Energy General Division newly established.

AGC

2007

- Group brand unified as "AGC."
- Asahi Glass Company's 100th anniversary

2008

- New management policy **Grow Beyond** introduced.
- New medium-term management plan **"Grow Beyond-2010"** started. (Renamed from "**JIKKO-2010**" in 2009)

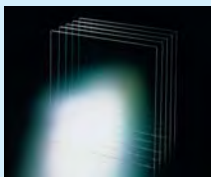
2009

- Glass Company newly established. (on July 21, 2009)
- Electronics Company newly established. (on July 21, 2009)

2002- Toward Global Management Scheme

1990

- "CYTOP™" transparent fluoropolymer developed.



1998

- Mass production of a new alkali-free glass for TFT LCDs commenced.



1996

- Production of "PD200" glass substrate for plasma display panels (PDPs) begins.

2006

- Fluon® highly functional ETFE fluoropolymer film selected for the main stadium and the venue for aquatic events at the Summer Games in Beijing.



1985

- Production of alkali-free glass and synthetic quartz glass begins.

1980

- AZEC System of caustic soda manufacturing using ion-exchange membrane developed.

1975

- Production of "Asahi Guard™" fluorinated water and oil repellents and "Aflon COP" fluorinated resins begins.
- Ion-exchange membrane method for manufacturing caustic soda developed.

2004

- Fluon® highly functional ETFE fluoropolymer film utilized at the Munich stadium, the venue for the opening match of the football (soccer) world competition in Germany.



