TADANO GROUP HISTORY

For over 100 years since its founding in 1919, Tadano has been producing an array of products, including mobile cranes, truck loader cranes, and aerial work platforms, spurred on by the desire to create products that will contribute to the world. The products are used not only in Japan but also all over the world.

1919 Masuo Tadano starts a welding company in Hokkaido

Masuo Tadano, the founder of Tadano left Takamatsu City, Kagawa, for Asahikawa City, Hokkaido, to start a welding business. That day, August 29, 1919, is the day we refer to as the date of our foundation. At that time, welding technology was gaining ground and developing rapidly outside of Japan, and its introduction in Japan was only beginning. Captivated by the sparks of welding, Masuo Tadano was convinced that the technology would make a positive contribution to society and ventured to start a business in Hokkaido. He later went back to his hometown in Kagawa and established Tadano Iron Works Co., Ltd. in 1948.

Masuo Tadano in his younger days (second from left)

Tadano Iron Works Co., Ltd. at the time of establishment

1955 Develops Japan's first hydraulic truck crane, the OC-2, with a 2-ton lifting capacity

Since its founding, Tadano Iron Works took on the challenge of developing a variety of products independently and was steadily refining its welding and hydraulic technologies. Taking a hint from information found in a construction machinery magazine, in 1955 the company developed and manufactured its original hydraulic truck crane OC-2, with a 2-ton lifting capacity. Orders for the OC-2, the first of its kind in Japan, poured in from all over the country. It was the company's first step forward as a crane manufacturer.

OC-2

1962 Develops the TM-2H truck loader crane

The history of our truck loader cranes, which are the most versatile and commonly used crane models with a wide range of applications, started from the development of the TM-2H in 1962. Today, they constitute our second largest business segment after mobile cranes. In 1983, we developed insulated aerial work platforms, the AT-136TE and the AT-140TE, the third largest business segment. They were well received by parties concerned, because in the development of special purpose vehicle products, including aerial work platforms, we applied technologies accumulated through the development of cranes and factored in user needs based on advance research on the actual conditions under which works are carried out.

TM-2H

AT-136TE

1970 Develops Japan's first hydraulic rough terrain crane, the TR-150, with a 15-ton lifting capacity

After developing Japan's first hydraulic truck crane, the OC-2, Tadano worked on the development and sales of hydraulic truck cranes and truck loader cranes. In 1970, we developed Japan's first hydraulic rough terrain crane, the TR-150, with a 15-ton lifting capacity. This type of crane was developed as a crane that can travel on the road in the Japanese market, while being a self-propelled crane capable of traveling on irregular terrains or soft ground and traveling and handling crane operations in a single driver's seat. Starting with the development of the TR-150, a number of rough terrain cranes were launched into domestic and international markets. In 1998, we developed the AR-5500M, Japan's largest-capacity all terrain crane at the time, with a 550-ton lifting capacity.

TR-150

AR-5500M

1990 Acquires Faun GmbH (currently Tadano Faun GmbH), a German crane and specialized vehicle manufacturer

History of Faun GmbH

1845	Justus Christian Braun starts a bronze casting business, the forerunner of Faun.
1890	Introduces the world's first steam-driven fire engine.
1960 -1970s	Produces crane carriers for nearly all leading European crane manufacturers.
1985	Develops an all terrain crane with a 30-ton lifting capacity.

Acquisition of Faun GmbH

BEL 5 truck crane

ATF-140N-5.1

2005 Implements Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives

In 2004, a fatal accident caused by a Tadano rough terrain crane occurred on a national road in Okayama. After determining that a defect in the safety device was one of the causes of the accident, Tadano issued a large-scale product recall for 15,278 units (8 types and 16 models) in December. This recall incident made us recognize that our cranes being allowed on public roads is a privilege, and revisit how we should be as a company and what kind of management style we should adopt. We started to promote full-fledged Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives from 2005. The Tadano Group CSR Charter was established in 2006 to incorporate CSR perspectives in product development and business activities. In 2008, solar power generation panels were installed on the roof of Shido Plant, and barge docking facilities were constructed at Shido Port for environmentally friendly marine transportation.

Transportation of products by barge vessels

Solar panels installed at Shido Plant

2008 Acquires SpanDeck Inc. (currently Tadano Mantis Corporation), a US-based telescopic boom crawler crane manufacturer

History of SpanDeck Inc.

1964	Starts as a prestressed concrete equipment manufacturer.
1979	Develops telescopic boom crawler cranes with a lifting capacity of 10 and 13 US tons.
1990s	Becomes better known as the company's products were used in large-scale construction projects, such as the Big Dig (a megaproject to construct an underground expressway in Boston).
2007	Develops the 200RS telescopic boom crawler crane, with a lifting capacity of 100 US tons.

GTC-1200

10010MX

Tadano Mantis Corporation

2019 Constructs the Kozai Plant

As products of our group are used all over the world, "*monozukuri*" has also become globalized. After the acquisition of Germany-based Faun GmbH in 1990, we expanded our production sites with the acquisitions of US-based SpanDeck Inc. in 2008 and the Germany-based Demag Mobile Cranes business in 2019, and are pursuing "global optimal production" based on our core values. In addition, the Kozai Plant, the fifth plant in Japan, was constructed in Kozaikita-machi, Takamatsu City, Kagawa in 2019. Constructed based on the concept of "Next Generation Smart Plant: Harmonizing the Balance of People and Machinery, Connecting to the Next Generation of Smart Manufacturing," the Kozai Plant began full operation in August.

Kozai Plant

2019 Acquires the Demag Mobile Cranes business (currently Tadano Demag GmbH)

We acquired the Demag Mobile Cranes business, which has a solid reputation as one of the world's leading brands of large all terrain cranes and crawler cranes, to make it possible to cater to the needs of a wide range of customers.

History of the Demag Mobile Cranes business

1827	Christian Dingler starts a manufacturing workshop, the forerunner of Demag.
1950	Develops the V 2500 mobile crane, with a 2.5-ton lifting capacity.
1987	Develops one of the largest lattice boom crawler cranes at the time, with a 1,000-ton lifting capacity.
1998	Develops one of the largest all terrain cranes at the time, with a 650-ton lifting capacity.
2008	Introduces one of the world's largest lattice boom crawler cranes CC 8800TWIN, with a 3,200-ton lifting capacity.

V 2500

CC 12000

CC 28.600-1

Christian Dingler

Tadano Demag GmbH Wallerscheid Plant

AC 6.300-1

1827	Christian Dingler starts a manufacturing workshop, the forerunner of Demag.
1845	Justus Christian Braun starts a bronze casting business, the forerunner of Faun.
1890	Faun introduces the world's first steam-driven fire engine.
1919	Masuo Tadano starts a welding company in Hokkaido.
1948	Tadano Iron Works Co., Ltd. is established in Takamatsu City, Kagawa by Masuo Tadano, who serves as the first company president, with a paid-in capital of 500,000 yen.
1950	Invents a railroad track maintenance machine and begins production for Japan National Railways.
1950	Demag develops the V 2500 mobile crane, with a 2.5-ton lifting capacity.
1954	Starts development of hydraulic industrial machines.
1955	Develops Japan's first hydraulic truck crane, the OC-2, with a 2-ton lifting capacity.
1959	Relocates main plant to present location in Shinden-cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa.
1960	Delivers company's first hydraulic truck crane exports to Indonesia (four OC-5A cranes).
1961	*Sozo* (Creation), *Hoshi* (Contribution), and *Kyoryoku* (Cooperation) are adopted as our Corporate Philosophy.
1962	Develops the TM-2H truck loader crane.
1964	SpanDeck is founded as a prestressed concrete equipment manufacturer.
1970	Develops Japan's first hydraulic rough terrain crane, the TR-150, with a 15-ton lifting capacity.
1972	Develops the AML, Japan's first automatic moment limiter (a safety device for preventing crane overload).
	Lists company's shares on the First Sections of the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Osaka Exchange.
1973	Establishes the company's first subsidiary outside of Japan, Tadano International (Europe) B.V. in the Netherlands.
1979	SpanDeck develops telescopic boom crawler cranes with a lifting capacity of 10 and 13 US tons.
1980	Constructs and begins production at the Shido Plant in Sanuki City, Kagawa.
1983	Develops insulated aerial work platforms, the AT-136TE and the AT-140TE.
1984	Opens the Beijing Representative Office in China.
1989	Changes corporate name to Tadano Ltd.
	Tadano Group's consolidated net sales reach 100 billion yen for the first time (financial results for fiscal year 1989).
1990	Acquires Faun GmbH (currently Tadano Faun GmbH), a German crane and specialized vehicle manufacturer.
1991	Begins Moai Statue Restoration Project at Ahu Tongariki on Easter Island in Chile.
1993	Establishes Tadano America Corporation in Texas, US.
1996	Establishes Tadano-Multico (S.E.ASIA) Pte. Ltd. (currently Tadano Asia Pte. Ltd.) in Singapore.
1997	Relocates Advanced Technology Research Center to Hayashi-cho, Takamatsu City, Kagawa.
1998	Develops the AR-5500M, Japan's largest-capacity all terrain crane, with a 550-ton lifting capacity.
2004	Issues the largest product recall of approximately 16,000 units of rough terrain cranes.
2007	Constructs and begins production at the Tadotsu Plant in Tadotsu Town, Kagawa.
2008	Constructs and begins production at the Chiba Plant in Chiba City, Chiba.
	Acquires SpanDeck Inc. (currently Tadano Mantis Corporation), a US-based telescopic boom crawler crane manufacturer.
2008	Demag introduces one of the world's largest lattice boom crawler cranes CC 8800TWIN, with a 3,200-ton lifting capacity.
2010	Establishes Tadano Oceania Pty Ltd in Australia.
2011	Establishes Tadano Brasil Equipamentos de Elevação Ltda. in Brazil.
2013	Introduces the GR-1600XL (GR-1450EX), a rough terrain crane that boasts the highest lifting capacity in its class worldwide.
2014	Acquires Cranes UK Ltd, a distributor in the United Kingdom (currently Tadano UK Ltd).
2015	Tadano Group's consolidated net sales reach 200 billion yen for the first time (financial results for fiscal years 2014 and 2015).
2016	Establishes Tadano France SAS in France.
2017	Establishes Tadano Italthai Co., Ltd. in Thailand.
2018	Establishes Tadano Nederland B.V. in the Netherlands.
	Establishes Tadano Belgium BV in Belgium.
	Establishes Tadano Chile SpA in Chile.
	Opens the Moscow Representative Office in Russia.
2019	Acquires the Demag Mobile Cranes business (currently Tadano Demag GmbH).
	Opens the Bangkok Representative Offices in Thailand.
	Constructs the Kozai Plant in Takamatsu City.
	Celebrates 100th anniversary of the company's founding.
2020	Establishes Tadano Europe Holdings GmbH in Germany.
2021	Introduces the AR-7000N, one of Japan's largest-capacity all terrain cranes, with a 700-ton lifting capacity.
2022	Launches the "E-Pack" electrohydraulic system for rough terrain cranes in the Japanese market.
	Announces plans to commercialize the world's first electric rough terrain crane.