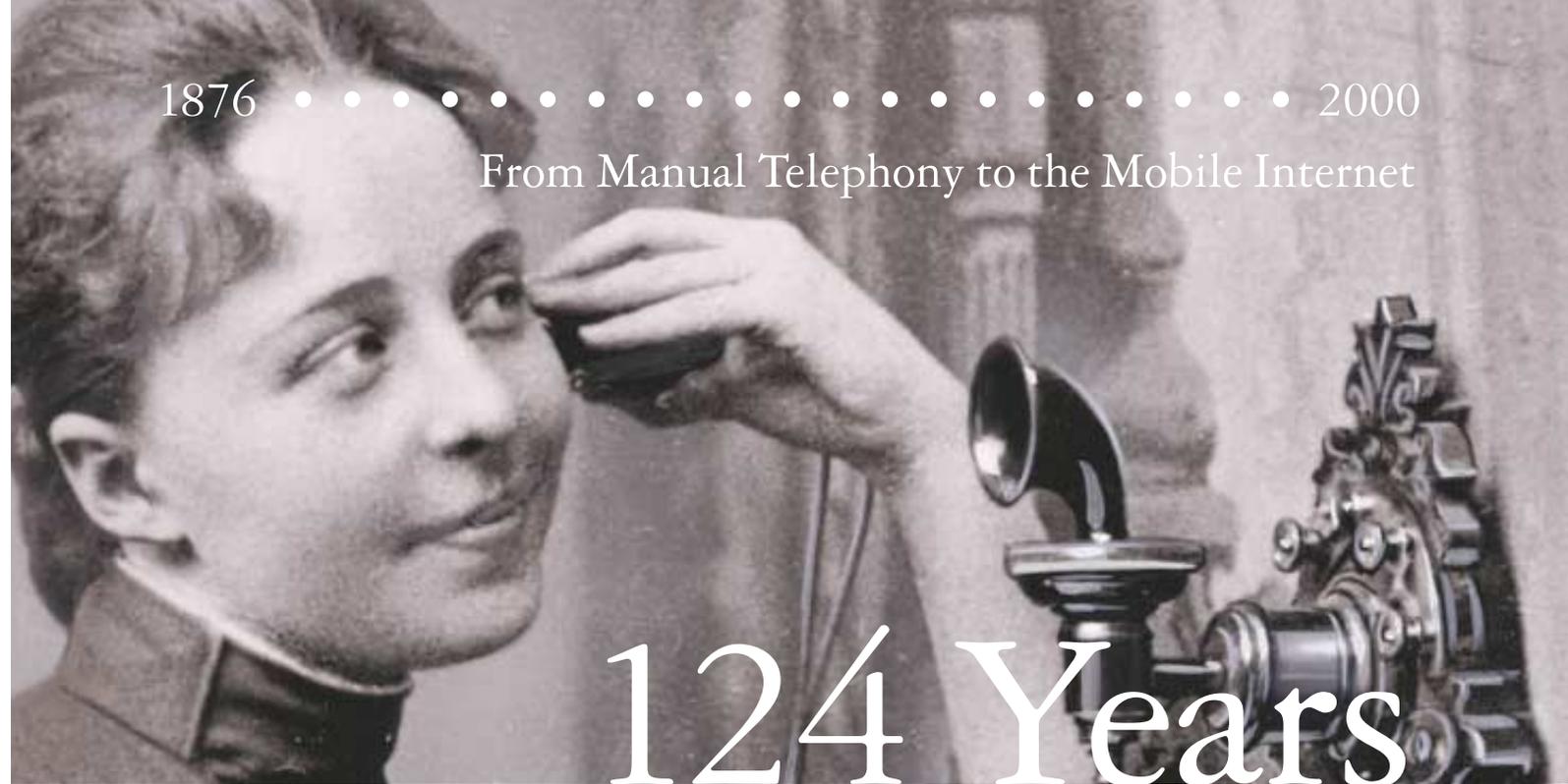


www.stockholm-sodra.nu

1876 ..... 2000

From Manual Telephony to the Mobile Internet

To be continued ...



# 124 Years in 12 Pages



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**ERICSSON** 

# Continuity Via Change

## 124 Years of Business and Technology Leadership

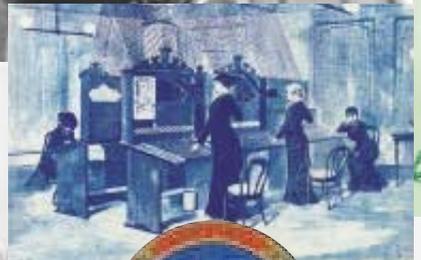
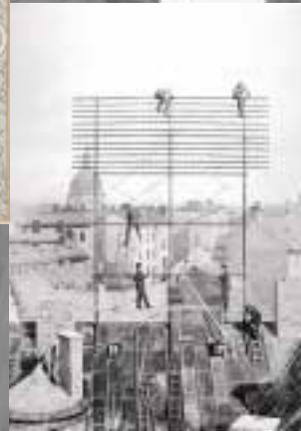
Just like the pioneering companies of Silicon Valley, Ericsson was founded in modest circumstances – in a small kitchen, as a matter of fact. However, unlike the Californian start-ups Ericsson has proved its position as a top innovator for 124 years.

The company has incorporated every important technology shift in the telecommunications business – from manual telephony to the mobile Internet. But, technological leadership is not a matter of technology alone. The mindset of the whole organization must switch gears, transforming business practices and competence requirements alike.

As a true pioneer in the telecom business, Ericsson is a case in point. With export orders as early as 1881, Ericsson evolved into a global company long before globalization became a household word.

**1876**

Lars Magnus Ericsson opens a mechanical workshop in Stockholm



**1881**

First export orders, to Russia and Norway

**1894**

First delivery to China



1878

From Telegraph to Telephone

**Ericsson's first telephone**

**1903**

Factory in the United Kingdom



**1907**

Ericsson becomes network operator in Mexico

To be continued ...

**1927**

Radio technology development begins



**1923**

From Manual to Automatic

The first 500-switch system



**1950**

First crossbar system delivered, to Finland

**1954**

Subsidiary in Australia

**1956**

Ericofon, the first "all-in-one" telephone

**1968**

From Electromechanics to Computer Control

Ericsson's first stored program controlled telephone exchange



**1971**

World's first international computer-controlled telephone exchange

**1978**

First digital AXE in service, marking the transition from analog to digital switching in fixed networks

**1979**

Digital MD110 PBX system in service

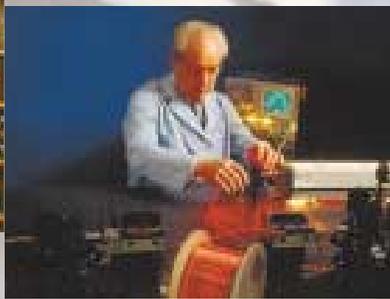


To be continued ...

1981

From Fixed to Mobile

**Ericsson's first mobile telephone networks**



**1983**

First mobile system orders to the U.S.

**1986**

First AXE order to the U.S.

**ERICSSON** 

**1981**

First analog NMT systems in service

1991

From Analog to Digital Mobile Networks

**Ericsson builds first digital GSM network, in Germany**

**1993**

First digital TDMA network, in the U.S.



**1994**

First PDC network, in Japan

**1995**

World's first GSM 1900 system in service, in the U.S.

**1997**

First WCDMA test systems

To be continued ...

# 1998

## Convergence of Telecom and Data in Fixed/Mobile Networks

**Ericsson's first ATM switch**

**1998**  
Ericsson CyberLab opens in New York



**1998**  
Symbian joint venture

**1998**  
Bluetooth consortium formed

# 1999

## Evolution Towards the Mobile Internet

**WAP, Bluetooth, EDGE and EPOC products and solutions**

**1999**  
World's first order for ATM/IP multi-service network: Ericsson's ENGINE



**1999**  
First order for GPRS



**1999**  
Partnership with Microsoft

**1999**  
World's first WAP terminal

To be continued ...

**1876**  
Lars Magnus Ericsson opens a mechanical workshop for the repair of telegraph instruments, in Stockholm, Sweden.

**1878**  
Ericsson delivers his first telephone.

**1880**  
Ericsson's first wall set with DC signaling. The first telephone exchange is opened in Sweden.

**1881**  
Russia and Norway: Ericsson's first export orders.

**1884**  
Sweden: Ericsson moves into new factory in Stockholm.

**1885**  
The first handset.

**1886**  
Stockholm leads the world in telephone density.

**1887**  
Ericsson delivers equipment for Europe's largest telephone exchange, located in downtown Stockholm.

**1892**  
The first desk telephone with handset.

**1894**  
The L.M.Ericsson trademark is registered. China: first delivery.

**1897**  
Russia: manufacturing starts in St. Petersburg.

**1898**  
United Kingdom: sales office in London.

**1901**  
Russia becomes a big market.

**1902**  
USA: sales office in New York.

**1903**  
United Kingdom: factory in Beeston.

**1904**  
USA: factory in Buffalo.  
Mexico: subsidiary established.

**1907**  
Mexico: Ericsson operates the nationwide telephone network.

**1908**  
Thailand: commission to modernize the telephone network in Bangkok.

**1911**  
France: factory near Paris.  
Hungary: factory in Budapest.

**1912**  
Austria: factory in Vienna.

**1915**  
Poland: factory in Warsaw.

**1918**  
Finland: first Nordic subsidiary.

**1920**  
The Netherlands: factory in Rijen.

**1923**  
The first automatic exchanges, based on Ericsson's 500-switch system are installed in Sweden, Norway and the Netherlands. The dial is introduced.

**1925**  
Italy: franchise for telephone operations in southern Italy and Sicily.

**1927**  
Sweden: acquisition of radio technology company.  
Rumania: major undertakings in the Balkans.

**1928**  
Norway, Estonia and Czechoslovakia: manufacturing begins.

**1931**  
The first telephone with plastic casing.

**1938**  
Sweden: new factory and headquarters built on the outskirts of Stockholm.

**1950**  
The first automatic exchange based on Ericsson's crossbar system is delivered to Finland.

**1954**  
Australia: subsidiary formed.  
Germany: R&D lab in Darmstadt.

**1955**  
Brazil: factory in São José dos Campos.

**1956**  
Ericsson's first automatic mobile telephone system, MTA.  
Ericofon, the first "all-in-one" telephone is introduced.

**1958**  
Ericovox, the first speakerphone.

**1961**  
Code switch for public and private exchanges.  
The Dialog phone is designed.

**1963**  
Australia: factory outside Melbourne.

**1966**  
The first Dialog telephone with keyset.

**1968**  
Ericsson's first stored program controlled telephone exchange is opened in Tumba, Sweden.

**1971**  
World's first international computer-controlled telephone exchange is delivered to the Netherlands.

**1972**  
Finland, Mexico and Norway: new factories.

**1974**  
One of the largest international (crossbar) exchanges in the world is put into service in London.

**1977**  
AXE, Ericsson's second-generation computer-controlled system in service. The Diavox phone.

**1978**  
First digital AXE in service, marking the transition from analog to digital switching in fixed networks.  
Saudi Arabia: the world's largest telecom contract ever, for AXE.

**1979**  
The digital MD110 PBX system is introduced.

**1981**  
Ericsson starts to build mobile telephone networks based on the analog NMT 450 system, in the three Nordic countries and Saudi Arabia.

**1983**  
USA: first order for AMPS analog mobile telephone system.

**1984**  
Fiber-optic cables are introduced on a broad scale.  
USA: first AXE development center in North America, in Richardson, Texas.

**1985**  
USA: Ericsson Inc. in the U.S. becomes a wholly owned subsidiary.

**1986**  
The first handheld mobile phone, for the NMT 900 system.  
USA: first commercial order for AXE.

**1987**  
Cooperation agreement with Texas Instruments.

**1988**  
China: China's largest-ever telecom contract is signed with Ericsson.

**1989**  
USA: Ericsson GE Mobile Communications formed.

DECT 9000, the first digital cordless telephone.

**1990**  
The world's largest system for nationwide paging in service in Taiwan.

**1991**  
The first digital GSM systems installed, in the Nordic countries and Germany.

**1992**  
World's smallest mobile telephone is introduced.

**1993**  
World's first GSM 1800 system in service in the U.K.  
First digital TDMA system in service in the U.S.

**1994**  
First digital PDC system in service in Japan.

**1995**  
World's first GSM 1900 system in service in the U.S.

**1996**  
First Erieye radar system sold outside Sweden.  
Russia: 115 years of business in Russia.

**1997**  
First test systems for WCDMA, wideband mobile telephony, in Japan.

**1998**  
Ericsson's first ATM switch, AXD 301 is introduced.

GPRS high-speed wireless data technology introduced in GSM networks.

USA: Ericsson CyberLab opens in New York City.

Japan: joint venture with Toshiba.

Strategic acquisitions of Advanced Computer Communications, ACC (routers) and Mariposa Technologies (ATM access).

Bluetooth consortium formed (together with IBM, Intel, Nokia, and Toshiba) to develop a short-range wireless standard for appliance-to-appliance communication.

Ericsson collaborates (with Motorola, Nokia, Panasonic, and Psion) in the Symbian joint venture for the development of EPOC, an operating system for mobile devices.

**1999**  
World's first WAP terminal and world's first end-to-end WAP 1.1 compliant system.

First Bluetooth products: Headset, Infowear, and Phone Adapter.

High-speed EDGE technology introduced in GSM and TDMA networks.

Chatboard, a snap-on keyboard for mobile phones.

World's smallest and lightest satellite/GSM 900 dual mode phone.

First order for GPRS.

Ericsson is the first provider in the world to receive orders for multiservice networks, the ENGINE concept.

Voice over IP solutions for fixed and mobile networks.

Strategic acquisitions of Torrent Networking Technologies (routers), Juniper Networks (routers), WebCom – formerly TouchWave (Voice over IP), the infrastructure unit of Qualcomm (CDMA, WCDMA and cdma2000) and Telebit (next generation Internet).

Ericsson forms strategic partnership with Microsoft to develop mobile e-mail solutions for network operators.