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Honeywell Inc. line)HeadquartersCharlotte, North Carolina, U.S.Area servedWorldwideKey peopleDarius Adamczyk (chairman)Vimal Kapur (CEO)Revenue US\$38.5 billion (2024)Operating income US\$7.44 billion (2024)Net income US\$7.5.2 billion (2024)Total equity US\$18.6 billion (2024)Number of employees102,000 (2024)SubsidiariesHoneywell AerospaceHoneywell Automation IndiaIntermecRAE SystemsHoneywell UOPTridiumWebsitewww.honeywell.com Footnotes / references[1] Honeywell International Inc. is an American publicly traded, multinational conglomerate corporation, and energy and sustainability solutions (ESS).[2] Honeywell also owns and operates Sandia National Laboratories under contract with the U.S. Department of Energy. Honeywell is a Fortune 500 company, ranked 115th in 2023.[3] In 2024, the corporation had a global workforce of approximately 102,000 employees.[1][4] As of 2023, the current chairman and chief executive officer is Vimal Kapur.[5] The corporation's name, Honeywell International Inc., is a product of the merger of Honeywell Inc. and AlliedSignal's headquarters in Morristown, New Jersey. The combined company chose the name "Honeywell" because of the considerable brand recognition.[6] Honeywell was a component of the Dow Jones Industrial Average index from 1999, its corporate predecessors were included dating back to 1925, including early entrants in the computing and thermostat industrial.[7][8] In 2020, Honeywell rejoined the Dow Jones Industrial Average index.[9] In 2021, it moved its stock listing from the New York Stock Exchange to the Nasdaq.[10] In 2025, Honeywell Announced it would split into three companies: Honeywell Advanced Materials. The Butz Invented the damper-flapper, a thermostat used to control coal furnaces, bringing automated heating system regulation into homes.[11] In 1886, he founded the Butz Thermo-Electric Regulator Company. In 1888, after a falling out with his investors, Butz left the company and transferred the patents to the legal firm Paul, Sanford, and Merwin, who renamed the company the Consolidated Temperature Controlling Company. [11] As the years passed, CTCC struggled with debt, and the company underwent several name changes. After it was renamed the Electric Heat Regulator Company in 1893, W.R. Sweatt, a stockholder in the company, was sold "an extensive list of patents" and named secretarytreasurer.[12]:22 By 1900, Sweatt had bought out the remaining shares of the company from the other stockholders.[13] In 1906, Mark Honeywell founded the Honeywell 516, later used as the Interface Message Processor As Honeywell's company grew, thanks in part to the acquisition of Jewell Manufacturing Company in 1922 to better automate his heating system, it began to clash with the Electric Heat Regulator Company now-renamed Minneapolis Heat Regulator Company. In 1927, this led to the merging of both companies into the publicly-held Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company. Honeywell was named the company's first president, alongside W.R. Sweatt as its first chairman. [16] In 1929, combined assets were valued at over \$3.5 million, with less than \$1 million in liabilities just months before Black Monday. [12]:49 In 1931, Minneapolis-Honeywell began a period of expansion and acquisition when they purchased the Time-O-Stat Controls Company, giving the company access to a greater number of patents for their controls systems. W.R. Sweatt and his son Harold provided 75 years of uninterrupted leadership for the company. W.R. Sweatt survived rough spots and turned an innovative idea - thermostatic heating control into a thriving business. Harold took over in 1934, leading Honeywell through a period of growth and global expansion that set the stage for Honeywell's first foray into the international market, when they acquired the Brown Instrument Company of Tokyo, a Japan-based distributor.[12]:51 Later in 1934, Minneapolis-Honeywell started distributorships across Canada, as well as one in the Netherlands, their first European office. This expansion into international markets continued in 1936, with their first distributorship in London, as well as their first foreign assembly facility being established in Canada. By 1937, ten years after the merger, Minneapolis-Honeywell had over 3,000 employees, with \$16 million in annual revenue.[11] With the outbreak of World War II, Minneapolis-Honeywell was approached by the US military for engineering and manufacturing projects. In 1941, Minneapolis-Honeywell developed a superior tank periscope, camera stabilizers, and the C-1 autopilot. A World War II-era Honeywell C-1 autopilot control panel The C-1 revolutionized precision bombing and was ultimately used on the two B-29 bombers that dropped atomic bombs on Japan in 1945. The success of these projects led Minneapolis-Honeywell to open an Aero division in Chicago on October 5, 1942.[12]:73 This division was responsible for the development of the formation stick to control autopilots, more accurate fuel quantity indicators for aircraft, and the turbo supercharger.[12]:79 In 1950, Minneapolis-Honeywell's Aero division was contracted for the controls on the first US nuclear submarine, USS Nautilus.[12]:88 In 1951, the company acquired Intervox Company for their sonar, ultrasonic, and telemetry technologies. Honeywell also helped develop and manufacture the RUR-5 ASROC for the US Navy. In 1953, in cooperation with the USAF Wright-Air Development Center, Honeywell developed an automated control unit, that could control an aircraft through various stages of a flight, from taxiing to takeoff to the point where the aircraft neared its destination and the pilot took over for landing. Called the Automatic Master Sequence Selector, the onboard control operated similarly to a player piano to relay instructions to the aircraft's autopilot at certain way points during the flight, significantly reducing the pilot's workload.[17] Technologically, this effort had parallels to contemporary efforts in missile guidance and numerical control. Honeywell also developed the Wagtail missile with the USAF. A Honeywell-Pentax-Spotmatic From the 1950s until the mid-1970s, Honeywell was the United States' importer of Japanese company Asahi Optical's Pentax cameras and photographic equipment. [12]: 153 These products were labeled "Heiland Pentax" in the U.S. In 1953, Honeywell introduced their most famous product, the T-86 Round thermostat.[11][12]:110 A Honeywell thermostat In 1961, James H. Binger became Honeywell's president and in 1965 its chairman. Binger revamped the company's international expansion - it had six plants producing 12% of the company's revenue. He officially changed the company's corporate name from "Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co." to "Honeywell", to better represent their colloquial name. Throughout the 1960s, Honeywell continued to acquire other businesses, including Security Burglar Alarm Company in 1969.[12]:130 In the 1970s, after one member of a group called FREE[18] on the Minneapolis campus (U of M) of the University of Minnesota[19] asked five major companies with local offices to explain their attitudes toward gay men and women, three responded quickly,[20] insisting that they did not discriminate against gay people in their hiring policies. Only Honeywell objected to hiring gay people.[21] Later in the 1970s, when faced with a denial of access to students, Honeywell "quietly [reversed] its hiring policy". [22] The beginning of the 1970s saw Honeywell merging their computer operations with GE's information systems in 1970, and later acquiring GE's process control business. [12]:122 With the acquisition, Honeywell took over responsibility for GE's ongoing Multics operating system project. The design and features of Honeywell/GE's GECOS and GCOS8 General Comprehensive Operating systems. Honeywell, Groupe Bull, and Control Data Corporation formed a joint venture in Magnetic Peripherals Inc. which became a major player in the hard disk drive technology in the OEM marketplace in the 1970s and early 1980s, especially with its SMD (Storage Module Drive) and CMD (Cartridge Module Drive). In the second half of the 1970s, Honeywell started to look to international markets again, acquiring the French Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique in 1976.[12]:124 In 1984, Honeywell formed Honeywell forme those markets.[12]:147 Under Binger's stewardship from 1961 to 1978 he expanded the company into such fields as defense, aerospace, and computing. During and after the Vietnam Era, Honeywell's defense division produced a number of products, including cluster bombs, missile guidance systems, napalm, and land mines. Minnesota-Honeywell Corporation completed flight tests on an inertia guidance sub-system for the X-20 project at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, utilizing an NF-101B Voodoo by August 1963. [23] The Honeywell project, founded in 1968, organized protests against the company to persuade it to abandon weapons production[24] In 1980, Honeywell bought Incoterm Corporation to compete in both the airline reservations system networks and bank teller markets. A 1990 Honeywell started a joint venture with Raytheon called Datamatic to enter the computer market and Minneapolis-Honeywell.[12]:118 Honeywell purchased minicomputer Control Corporation (3C's) in 1966, renaming it as Honeywell's Computer Control Division. Through most of the 1960s, Honeywell was one of the seven significantly smaller computer companies: Burroughs, Control Data Corporation, General Electric, Honeywell, NCR, RCA, and UNIVAC. Later, when their initials: Burroughs, UNIVAC, NCR, Control Data Corporation, and Honeywell, [26] In 1970, Honeywell acquired GE's computer business, rebadging General Electric's 600-series mainframes to Honeywell 6000 series computers, supporting GCOS, Multics, and CP-6, while forming Honeywell Information Systems. [27] In 1973, they shipped a high speed non-impact printer called the Honeywell Page Printing System. In 1975, it purchased Xerox Data Systems. whose Sigma computers had a small but loyal customer base. Some of Honeywell's systems were minicomputers, such as their Series 60 Model 6 and Model 62[28][29] and their Honeywell 200. The latter was an attempt to penetrate the IBM 1401 market. In 1987, HIS merged with Groupe Bull, a global joint venture with Compagnie des Machines Bull of France and NEC Corporation of Japan to become Honeywell Bull. In 1988 Honeywell Bull. In 1988 Honeywell Bull and in 1989 renamed to Bull, a Worldwide Information Systems Company. [30] By 1991, Honeywell was no longer involved in the computer business. [31][32] 1986 marked a new direction for Honeywell, beginning with the acquisition of the Sperry Aerospace Group from the Unisys Corporation.[33] In 1990, Honeywell spun off their Defense and Marine Systems, as well as their Test Instruments division and Signal Analysis Center to streamline the company's focus.[34] Honeywell continues to supply aerospace products including electronic guidance systems, cockpit instrumentation, lighting, and primary propulsion and secondary power turbine engines. In 1996, Honeywell is in the consortium that runs the Pantex Plant that assembles all of the nuclear bombs in the United States arsenal.[36][37] Honeywell Federal Manufacturing & Technologies, successor to the defense products of AlliedSignal, operates the Kansas City Plant which produces and assembles 85 percent of the non-nuclear components of the bombs.[38] Honeywell began the SmartHouse project, to combine heating, cooling, security, lighting, and appliances into one easily controlled system. They continued the trend in 1987 by releasing new security systems, and fire and radon detectors. In 1992, in another streamlining effort, Honeywell combined their Residential Controls, Commercial Systems, and Protections Services divisions into Home and Building Control, which then acquired the Enviracare air cleaner business.[12]:183 By 1995, Honeywell had condensed into three divisions: Space and Aviation Control, Home and Building Control, and Industrial Control, and Micro Switch Division, and Micro Switch Divisi into one Industrial Control Group in 1998.[citation needed] It has further acquired Measurex System and Leeds & Northrup to strengthen its portfolio in 1997.[40] Main articles: AlliedSignal and Pittway On June 7, 1999, Honeywell was acquired by AlliedSignal, who elected to retain the Honeywell name for its brand recognition.[11] The former Honeywell moved their headquarters of 114 years to AlliedSignal's in Morristown, New Jersey. While "technically, the deal looks more like an acquisition than a merger of equals."[6] AlliedSignal's 1998 revenue was reported at \$15.1 billion, but together the companies share huge business interests in aerospace, chemical products, automotive parts, and building controls. The corporate headquarters in Minneapolis, over one headquarters in Minneapolis, Minnesota. When Honeywell's former headquarters in Minneapolis, over one thousand employees lost their jobs. A few moved to Morristown or other company locations, but the majority were forced to find new jobs or retire. Soon after the merger, the company's stock fell significantly, and did not return to its pre-merger level until 2007. In 2000, the new Honeywell acquired Pittway for \$2.2 billion to gain a greater share of the fire-protection and security systems market, and merged it into their Home and Building Control division,[41] taking on Pittway's \$167 million in debt. Analyst David Jarrett commented that "while Honeywell offered a hefty premium, it's still getting Pittway's \$167 million in debt. Analyst David Jarrett commented that "while Honeywell offered a hefty premium, it's still getting Pittway's \$167 million in debt. Ademco products complemented Honeywell's existing unified controls systems. In October 2000, Honeywell, then valued at over \$21 billion, accepted a takeover bid from then-CEO Jack Welch of General Electric.[43] The American Department of Justice cleared the merger, while "GE teams swooped down on Honeywell" and "GE executives took over budget planning and employee reviews." However, on July 3, 2001, the European Commission's competition commissioner, Mario Monti, blocked the move.[44] This decision was taken on the grounds that with GE's dominance of the large jet engine market, led by the General Electric CF34 turbofan engine, its leasing services (GECAS), and Honeywell's portfolio of regional jet engines and avionics, the new company would be able to "bundle" products and stifle competition through the creation of a horizontal monopoly.[45][46] US regulators disagreed, finding that the merger would improve competition and reduce prices; United States Assistant Attorney General Charles James called the EU's decision "antithetical to the goals of antitrust law enforcement."[45][46] This led to a drop in morale and general tumult throughout Honeywell looked to turn their business around.[47] A Honeywell glass cockpit, sold under the brand BendixKing In January 2002, Knorr-Bremse —who had been operating in a joint venture with Honeywell International Inc. —assumed full ownership of its ventures in Europe, Brazil, and the USA. Bendix Commercial Vehicle Systems became a subsidiary of Knorr-Bremse AG.[48] In February 2002, Honeywell's board appointed their next CEO and chairman, David M. Cote. Since 2002, Honeywell has made more than 80 acquisitions and 60 divestitures, [49] and increasing its labor force to 131,000 as a result of these acquisitions. [citation needed] Honeywell's stock nearly tripled from \$35.23 in April 2002 to \$99.39 in January 2015. [50] Honeywell made a £1.2bn (\$2.3bn) bid for Novar plc in December 2004. [51] [52] The acquisition was finalized in March 2005.[53] In October 2005, Honeywell bought out Dow's 50% stake in UOP for \$825 million, giving them complete control over the joint venture in petrochemical and refining technology.[54] In May 2010, Honeywell outbid UK-based Cinven and acquired the French company Sperian Protection for \$1.4 billion, which was then incorporated into its automation and controls safety unit.[55] In 2015, the headquarters were moved to Morris Plains, New Jersey.[56] The headquarters in Morris Plains, New Jersey.[56] The headquarters in Morris Plains, New Jersey.[56] The headquarters in Morris Plains included a 475,000-square-foot building on 40 acres. In December 2015, Honeywell acquired Elster for US\$5.1B, entering the space of gas, electricity, and water meters with a specific focus on smart meters.[57] Honeywell International Inc. then acquired the 30% stake in UOP Russell LLC it didn't own already for roughly \$240 million in January 2016.[58] In April 2016, Honeywell acquired Xtralis, a provider of aspirating smoke detection, perimeter security technologies, and video analytics software, for \$480 million from funds advised by Pacific Equity Partners and Blum Capital Partners. [59] In May 2016, Honeywell International Inc. settled its patent dispute regarding Google subsidiary Nest Labs, whose thermostats Honeywell International Inc. settled its patent cross-license' agreement that "fully resolves" the long-standing dispute. Honeywell sued Nest Labs in 2012.[60] In 2017, Honeywell opened a new software center in Atlanta, Georgia.[61] David Cote stepped down as CEO on April 1, 2017, and was succeeded by Darius Adamczyk, who had been promoted to president and chief operating officer (COO) in 2016. Cote served as executive chairman until April 2018.[62] In October 2017, Honeywell announced plans to spin off its Homes, ADI Global Distribution, and Transportation Systems businesses into two separate, publicly traded companies by the end of 2018.[63] In 2018. Honeywell announced plans to spin off its Homes, ADI Global Distribution, and Transportation Systems businesses into two separate, publicly traded companies by the end of 2018.[63] In 2018. Honeywell announced plans to spin off its Homes, ADI Global Distribution, and Transportation Systems businesses into two separate, publicly traded companies by the end of 2018.[63] In 2018. 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Honeywell announced plans to spin off its Homes, ADI Global Distribution, and Transportation Systems businesses into two separate, publicly traded companies by the end of 2018.[63] In 2018.[63] and its consumer products business, Resideo.[64][65] Both companies are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange. For the fiscal year 2019, Honeywell reported net income of US\$6.230 billion, with an annual revenue of US\$6.230 billion, a decrease of 19.11% over the previous fiscal cycle. Honeywell's market capitalization was valued at over US\$113.25 billion in September 2020.[66][67][68][69] Honeywell relocated its corporate headquarters building in Charlotte before their new building was complete.[70] In 2020, Honeywell Forge launched as an analytics platform software for industrial and commercial applications such as aircraft, building, industrial, worker and cyber-security.[71] In collaboration with Carnegie Mellon University National Robotics Engineering Center, the Honeywell Robotics was created in Pittsburgh to focus on supply chain transformation.[72] The Honeywell robotic unloader grabs packages in tractor-trailers then places them on conveyor belts for handlers to sort.[73] In May 2019, GoDirect Trade launched as an online marketplace for surplus aircraft parts such as engines, electronics, and APU parts.[74] In March 2020, Honeywell announced that its quantum computer is based on trapped ions. Its expected quantum volume is at least 64, which Honeywell's CEO called the world's most powerful quantum computer.[75][76] In November 2021, Honeywell announced the spinoff of its quantum division into a separate company named "Quantinuum".[77][78] In March 2023, Honeywell announced the spinoff of its quantum division into a separate company named "Quantinuum".[77][78] In March 2023, Honeywell announced the spinoff of its quantum division into a separate company named "Quantinuum".[77][78] In March 2023, Honeywell announced the spinoff of its quantum division into a separate company named "Quantinuum".[77][78] In March 2023, Honeywell announced the spinoff of its quantum division into a separate company named "Quantinuum".[77][78] In March 2023, Honeywell announced the spinoff of its quantum division into a separate company named "Quantinuum".[77][78] In March 2023, Honeywell announced the spinoff of its quantum division into a separate company named "Quantinuum".[77][78] In March 2023, Honeywell announced the spinoff of its quantum division into a separate company named "Quantinuum".[77][78] In March 2023, Honeywell announced the spinoff of its quantum division into a separate company named "Quantinuum".[77][78] In March 2023, Honeywell announced the spinoff of its quantum division into a separate company named "Quantum division divis 2023, Honeywell acquired Carrier Global's security business.[citation needed] In February 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell filed a lawsuit against Lone Star Aerospace, Inc., alleging that their software products infringe on five patents.[80] On October 1, 2024, Honeywell fil autonomous operations for its customers.[81] On October 8, 2024, it was announced that the company's advanced materials division would be spun-off into three independent companies after activist investor Elliott Investment Management who is in favor of the split took a major stake in the company. With its aerospace, automation, and previously announced advanced materials segments being split into separate companies.[83] On May 22, 2025, the company announced it was acquiring Johnson Matthey's Catalyst Technologies arm for £1.8 billion.[84] In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Honeywell converted some of its manufacturing facilities in Rhode Island, Arizona, Michigan and Germany to produce 20 million masks at the company's factories in Smithfield and Phoenix, aiming to produce 20 million masks a month Honeywell's facilities in Muskegon and Germany were converted to produce hand sanitiser for governments contracted Honeywell a gencies.[87] Several state governments contracted Honeywell a gencies.[87] Several state governments contracted Honeywell a gencies.[87] Several state government agencies.[87] Several state governments contracted Honeywell a gencies.[87] Several state governments contracted Honeywell agencies.[87] Several state governments contracted Honey contract for the monthly delivery of 100,000 N95 masks. In April 2020, Los Angeles Mayor Eric Garcetti announced a deal with Honeywell to produce 24 million N95 masks to distribute to healthcare workers and first responders. [88][89] In May 2020, United States President Donald Trump visited the Honeywell Aerospace Technologies facility in Phoenix, where he acknowledged the "incredibly patriotic and hard-working men and women of Honeywell" for making N95 masks and referred to the company's production as a "miraculous achievement".[90][91] In April 2021, Will.i.am and Honeywell collaborated on Xupermask, a mask made of silicon and athletic mesh fabric that has LED lights, 3speed fans and noise-canceling headphones in the mask. [92][93] In November 2024, Honeywell announced its intention to sell its personal protective equipment business is expected to close by the first half of 2025. [94] After the divestment of PPE business. the company is planning to retain its gas detection portfolio.[94] Main article: List of Honeywell products and services Honeywell wireless home alarm system control panel A Honeywell digital compass sensor mounted on a circuit board The company operates four business groups - Honeywell Aerospace Technologies, Building Automation, Safety and Productivity Solutions (SPS), and Performance Materials and Technologies provides avionics, aircraft engines, flight management systems, and service solutions to manufacturers, airlines, airport operations, militaries, and space programs. It comprises Commercial Aviation, Defense & Space, and Business & General Aviation, [98][99][100] In January 2014, Honeywell Aerospace Technologies launched its SmartPath Precision Landing System at Malaga-Costa del Sol Airport in Spain, which augments GPS signals to make them suitable for precision approach and landing, before broadcasting the data to approaching aircraft.[101] In July 2014, Honeywell's Transportation Systems merged with the Aerospace division due to similarities between the businesses.[102] In April 2018, Honeywell announced to develop laser communication products for satellite communication in collaboration with Ball Aerospace and plans future volume productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions was split into two in July 2016.[104][96] Building Automation and Building Automation comprises Honeywell Building Solutions, and Honeywell Security and Fire. In December 2017, Honeywell Safety and Productivity Solutions comprises Scanning & Mobility, Sensing and Internet of Things, and Industrial safety.[106] Honeywell Performance Materials, Resins & Chemicals, and Specialty Materials. Products include process technology for oil and gas processing, fuels, films and additives, special chemicals, electronic materials, and renewable transport fuels.[108][109] Honeywell's current chief executive officer is Vimal Kapur.[110][111] As of June 2023[update], the members of the board are:[112] Vimal Kapur Chief executive officer barias. And renewable transport fuels.[108][109] Honeywell's current chief executive officer is Vimal Kapur.[110][111] As of June 2023[update], the members of the board are:[112] Vimal Kapur Chief executive officer barias. Executive Officer of Arcspring LLC[113] William S. Ayer Retired chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Alaska Air Group Kevin Burke Non-executive officer of the Greater Toronto Airports Authority (GTAA)[113] D. Scott Davis Chairman and chief executive officer of United Parcel Service, Inc. (UPS) Rose Lee President and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. Lieblein Vice president of global purchasing and supply chain of General Motors Corporation (GM) Robin L. Washington Executive vice president and chief financial officer of Gilead Sciences, Inc. (UPS) Rose Lee President and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. Lieblein Vice president and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. Lieblein Vice president and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. Lieblein Vice president and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. Lieblein Vice president and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. Lieblein Vice president and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. 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Lieblein Vice president and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. Lieblein Vice president and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. Lieblein Vice president and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. Lieblein Vice president and CEO Cornerstone Buildings Brands Grace D. Lieblein Vice president and CEO Cornerst Former chief executive officer of Wood Plc Honeywell's acquisitions have consisted largely of businesses aligned with the company's existing technologies. The acquired companies are integrated into one of Honeywell's five business groups (Aerospace Technologies. The acquired company's existing technologies. Sustainability Solutions (ESS), or Performance Materials and Technologies (PMT)) but retain their original brand name. Year Acquisition Business Group 2023 LenelS2 Supra Onity BA 2021 Sparta Systems[115] PMT 2020 Sine Group[116] BA Ballard Unmanned Systems[117][118] AT 2019 Tru-Trak Flight Systems[119] AT Rebellion Photonics SPS 2018 Transnorm[120][121] SPS 2017 Nextnine[122] PMT SCAME Sistemi[123] BA FLUX[124][a] SPS 2016 Com Dev[126] AT RSI[127] BA Intelligrated[128] SPS 2016 Com Dev[126] AT RSI[127] BA Intelligrated[128] SPS 2017 Nextnine[123] PMT 2015 Seelze[132] PMT 2015 Seelze[132] PMT 2015 Seelze[132] PMT SCAME Sistemi[123] BA FLUX[124][a] SPS 2016 Com Dev[126] AT RSI[127] BA Intelligrated[128] SPS 2017 Nextnine[122] PMT SCAME Sistemi[123] BA FLUX[124][a] SPS 2016 Com Dev[126] AT RSI[127] BA Intelligrated[128] SPS 2017 Nextnine[122] PMT SCAME Sistemi[123] SPS 2018 Controls[137][134] PMT 2015 Seelze[132] PMT SCAME Sistemi[123] BA FLUX[124][a] SPS 2016 Com Dev[126] AT RSI[127] BA Intelligrated[128] SPS 2017 Nextnine[128] SPS 2018 Controls[137][134] PMT 2015 Seelze[132] PMT SCAME Sistemi[128] SPS 2018 Controls[137][134] PMT 2015 Seelze[132] PMT SCAME Sistemi[128] SPS 2018 Controls[137][134] PMT 2015 Seelze[132] PMT SCAME Sistemi[128] SPS 2018 Controls[137][134] PMT 2015 Seelze[132] PMT SCAME Sistemi[128] SPS 2018 Controls[137][134] PMT 2015 Seelze[138] SPS 2018 Controls[138] SPS 2018 Contr BA Intermec[138] SPS RAE Systems[139] SPS 2012 Fire Sentry[140][141] BA InnCom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[142][143] BA Thomas Russell LLC[144] PMT 2011 EMS[145] SPS 2010 Akuacom[145][145] SPS Audio-Videotechnik GmbH[155] BA Energy Services Group, LLC[156] PMT Metrologic[157] SPS IAC[158] AT Callidus[159] PMT Norcross[160] SPS 2007 Plant Automation Systems, Inc. (PAS)[161] PMT Dimensions Int'l[162] AT ActiveEye[163] SPS Burtek[164] PMT Ex-Or[165] BA Energy Services Group, LLC[156] PMT Metrologic[157] SPS IAC[158] AT Callidus[159] PMT Norcross[160] SPS 2007 Plant Automation Systems, Inc. (PAS)[161] PMT Dimensions Int'l[162] AT ActiveEye[163] SPS Burtek[164] PMT Ex-Or[165] BA Energy Services Group, LLC[156] PMT Metrologic[157] SPS IAC[158] AT Callidus[159] PMT Norcross[160] SPS 2007 Plant Automation Systems, Inc. (PAS)[161] PMT Dimensions Int'l[162] AT ActiveEye[163] SPS Burtek[164] PMT Ex-Or[165] BA Energy Services Group, LLC[156] SPS Handheld Products[167] SPS Maxon Corporation[168] PMT 2006 Sempra Energy Services[156] PMT First Technology[169] SPS Gardiner Group[170] BA 2005 Honeywell UOP[54] PMT Novar Controls[171] BA Zellweger[172] SPS Tridium, Inc.[173] SPS Tridium, Inc.[173] SPS Tridium, Inc.[174] BA 2004 Hymatic Group[175] AT Genesis Cable[176] BA HomMed, LLC[177] SPS Aube Technologies[178] BA Vindicator[179] BA Electro-Radiation Incorporated (ERI)[180] AT Edgelinx[181] BA GEM Microelectronics[183] BA Sensotec[184] SPS Baker Electronics[183] BA Sensotec[184] SPS Baker Electronics[182] PMT Betatech[190] BA 2002 Invensys Sensor Systems[191] SPS Chadwick Helmuth[192][193] AT Ultrak[194] BA Mora Moravia[195] AT Shanghai Alarm[196] BA The United States Environmental Protection Agency states that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites to a greater number of superfund toxic waste sites to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites to a greater number of Superfund toxic waste sites to a corporations most responsible for air pollution, releasing more than 4.25 million kg (9.4 million pounds) of toxins per year into the air.[198] In 2001, Honeywell agreed to pay \$150,000 in civil penalties and to perform \$772,000 worth of reparations for environmental violations involving:[199] failure to prevent or repair leaks of hazardous organic pollutants into the air failure to repair or report refrigeration equipment containing chlorofluorocarbons inadequate reporting of benzene, ammonia, nitrogen oxide, and caprolactam emissions In 2003, a federal judge in Newark, New Jersey, ordered the company to perform an estimated \$400 million environmental remediation of chromium waste, citing "a substantial risk of imminent damage to public health and safety and imminent and severe damage to the environment."[200] In 2003, Honeywell paid \$3.6 million to avoid a federal trial regarding its responsibility for trichloroethylene contamination in Lisle, Illinois.[201] In 2004, the State of New York announced that it would require Honeywell to complete an estimated \$448 million cleanup of more than 74,000 kg (165,000 lbs) of mercury and other toxic waste dumped into Onondaga Lake in Syracuse, New York, from a former Allied Chemical property. [202] Honeywell established three water treatment plants by November 2014. The chemicals cleanup site removed 7 tons of mercury.[203] In November 2015, Audubon New York gave the Thomas W. Keesee Jr. Conservation Award to Honeywell for its cleanup efforts in "one of the most ambitious environmental reclamation projects in the United States." [204] By December 2017, Honeywell completed dredging the lake [205] Later in December, the Department of Justice filed a settlement requiring Honeywell to pay a separate \$9.5 million in damages, as well build 20 restoration projects on the shore to help repair the greater area surrounding the lake. than 100 sites contaminated with chromium, a metal linked to lung cancer, ulcers, and dermatitis.[206] In 2008, the state of Arizona made a settlement with Honeywell to pay a \$5 million fine and contribute \$1 million to a local air-quality cleanup project, after allegations of breaking water-quality and hazardous-waste laws on hundreds of occasions between 1974 and 2004.[207] In 2006, Honeywell announced that its decision to stop manufacturing mercury, 2,800 kg (6,200 lb) of lead, and 1,500 kg (3,300 lb) of chromic acid usage. The largest reduction represents 5% of mercury use in the United States.[208] The EPA acknowledged Honeywell's leadership in reducing mercury use through a 2006 National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP) Achievement Award for discontinuing the manufacturing of mercury switches. [209] Harvey Cox holding a Honeywell fragmentation bomb, 1973 Honeywell reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending 31 December 2020 at 2,248 Kt (-89 /-3.8% y-o-y).[210] Honeywell aims to reach net zero emissions by 2035.[211] Honeywell's annual total CO2e Emissions - Location-Based Scope 1 + Scope 2 (in kilotonnes) Dec 2015 Dec 2016 Dec 2017 Dec 2019 Dec 2019 Dec 2019 J. 262[213] 4,218[214] 2,584[215] 2,528[216] 2,337[217] 2,248[210] On March 10, 2013, The Wall Street Journal reported that Honeywell was one of sixty companies that shielded annual profits from U.S. taxes.[218] In December 2011, the non-partisan organization Public Campaign criticized Honeywell International for spending \$18.3 million on lobbying and not paying any taxes during 2008-2010, instead getting \$34 million in tax rebates, despite making a profit of \$4.9 billion, laying off 968 workers since 2008, and increasing executives. [219] Honeywell has also been criticized in the past for its manufacture of deadly and maiming weapons, such as cluster bombs [220] In June 2024, investigative reports from various sources alleged that Honeywell's manufactured components were used in a missile that targeted a school in Gaza. Al Jazeera's investigation traced the part's serial numbers back to Honeywell's manufactured components were used in a missile that targeted a school in Gaza. civilian casualties, sparking international condemnation. Honeywell has not provided a detailed response regarding these claims. [221][222][223] Companies portal List of Honeywell acquired a 25% stake in FLUX and a 75% stake in ^ a b "Honeywell International Inc. 2024 Annual Report (Form 10-K)". U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. February 14, 2025. ^ "About Us". Honeywell International". Fortune. Archived from the original on September 26, 2021. Retrieved July 12, 2023. "Honeywell: Number of Employees 2006-2021". www.macrotrends.net. 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Alt URL Archived from the original (PDF) on September 24, 2021. Alt URL Archived from the original (PDF) on September 24, 2021. Alt URL Archived from the original (PDF) on September 24, 2021. Alt URL Archived from the original (PDF) on September 24, 2021. Alt URL Archived from original on February 13, 2015. Retrieved March 7, 2017. ^ Portero, Ashley (December 9, 2011). "30 Major U.S. Corporational Business Times. Archived from the original on January 7, 2012. Retrieved December 26, 2011. ^ Sledge, Matt (December 16, 2014). "How The CIA Twisted The Legacy Of A Vietnam War Protest To Justify Torture". Huffington Post. Archived from the original on November 17, 2015. ^ "Honeywell weapons parts allegedly used in Israeli attack on Gaza school". Business & Human Rights Resource Centre. Retrieved October 22, 2024. ^ Perry, Noam; MADEO (December 1, 2023). "Companies Profiting from the Gaza Genocide". American Friends Service Committee. Retrieved October 22, 2024. ^ Al Jazeera analysis". 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CableCharles Simmons[2]HeadquartersMaplewood, Minnesota, U.S.Area servedWorldwideKey people Michael F. Roman (chairman) William M. Brown (CEO)[3] Revenue US\$24.58 billion (2024)Operating income US\$4.822 billion (2024)Net income US\$4.173 billion (2024)Total assets US\$39.87 billion (2024)Total equity US\$3.842 billion (2024)Number of employeesc. 61,500 (2024)Website3m.comFootnotes / references[4] 3M Company) is an American multinational conglomerate operating in the fields of industry, worker safety, and consumer goods.[5] Based in the Maplewood suburb of Saint Paul, Minnesota,[6] the company produces over 60,000 products,[7] including adhesives, abrasive fire protection film, electronic circuits, and optical films.[9] Among its bestknown consumer brands are Scotch Tape, Scotchgard surface protectants, Post-it notes, and Nexcare adhesive bandages. 3M's stock Exchange, Inc., and the SIX Swiss Exchange, Inc., and the SIX Swiss Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc., and the SIX Swiss Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc., and the SIX Swiss Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc., and the SIX Swiss Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc. (NYSE), the the Fortune 500 list of the largest United States corporations by total revenue.[10] As of 2021[update], the company had approximately 95,000 employees and operations in more than 70 countries.[11] There are a few international subsidiaries, such as 3M India, 3M Japan, and 3M Canada.[12] In June 2023, 3M reached a settlement to pay more than \$10 billion to US public water systems to resolve claims over the company's contamination of water with PFASs (so-called forever chemicals).[13] It has been revealed that the company knew of the health harms of PFAS in the 1990s, yet concealed these harms and continues to sell contaminated products.[14][15] Five businessmen founded the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company as a mining venture in Two Harbors, Minnesota, making their first sale on June 13, 1902.[1] The goal was to mine corundum, a crystalline form of aluminium oxide, which failed because the mine's mineral holdings were anorthosite, a feldspar which had no commercial value. Co-founder John Dwan solicited funds in exchange for stock and Edgar Ober and Lucius Ordway took over the company in 1905. The company moved to Duluth and began researching and producing sandpaper products. William L. McKnight, later a key executive, joined the company in 1907, and A. G. Bush joined in 1909. 3M finally became financially stable in 1916 and was able to pay dividends.[definition needed][16] The company moved to Saint Paul in 1910, where it remained for 52 years before outgrowing the campus and moving to its current headquarters at 3M Center in Maplewood, Minnesota, in 1962.[17] The John Dwan Office Building, where 3M was founded, now a museum In 1947, 3M began producing perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), an industrial surfactant and chemical feedstock, by electrochemical fluorination.[18] In 1951, DuPont perchased PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then-Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Of teflon, a product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then the product the product that brought DuPont referred to PFOA from then the product the p as C8.[20] The original formula for Scotchgard, a water repellent applied to fabrics, was discovered accidentally in 1952 by 3M chemists Patsy Sherman and Samuel Smith. Sales began in 1956, and in 1973 the two chemists received a patent for the formula.[21][22] In the late 1950s, 3M produced the first asthma inhaler,[23] but the company did notice of the formula.[21][22] In the late 1950s, 3M produced the first asthma inhaler,[23] but the company did notice of the formula.[21][22] In the late 1950s, 3M produced the first asthma inhaler,[23] but the company did notice of the first asthma inhaler,[23] but the company did not but the company did not but the com enter the pharmaceutical industry until the mid-1960s with the acquisition of Riker Laboratories, moving it from California to Minnesota.[24] 3M retained the Riker Laboratories name for the subsidiary until at least 1985.[25] In the mid-1990s, 3M Pharmaceuticals, as the division came to be called, produced the first CFC-free asthma inhaler in response to adoption of the Montreal Protocol by the United States. [26][27] In the 1980s and 1990s, the company spent fifteen years developing a topical creat ment for genital warts, Aldara. [28][29] 3M divested its pharmaceutical unit through three deals in 2006, netting more than US\$2 billion.[30][31] At the time, 3M Pharmaceuticals comprised about 20% of 3M's healthcare business and employed just over a thousand people.[30] By the 1970s, 3M developed a theatrical blood formula based on red colorfast microbeads suspended in a carrier liquid.[32] This stage blood was sold as Nexte Simulated Blood[32][33] and was used during the production of the 1978 film Dawn of the Dead.[34] It has since been discontinued.[33] In the late 1970s, 3M Mincom was involved in some of the first digital audio recordings to see commercial release when a prototype machine was brought to the Sound 80 studios in Minneapolis. In 1979 3M introduced a digital audio recording system called "3M Digital Audio Mastering System".[35] 3M launched "Press 'n Peel" a sticky bookmark page holder in stores in four cities in 1977, but the results were disappointing.[36][37] A year later 3M instead issued free samples of it as a sticky note directly to consumers in Boise, Idaho, with 95% of those who tried them indicating they would buy the product.[36] The product was sold as "Post-Its" in 1979 when the rollout introduction began,[38] and was sold across the United States[38] from April 6, 1980.[39] The following year they were launched in Canada and Europe.[40] In 1980, the company acquired Comtal, a manufacturer of digital image processors.[41] In 1996, the company's data storage and imaging divisions were spun off as Imation Corporation. In doing so 3M shed 20% of its profits and immediately looked much improved in the estimation of Wall Street analysts. These businesses, with annual sales of over \$2 billion had generated handsome profits for 3M which funded R&D and development of many new business lines but were largely in "sunset" industries: printing products, photographic film businesses to largely to Kodak in order to concentrate on storage. Imation was purchased by a hedge fund in 2016 and ceased to exist as an independent business. What is left is now called Glassbridge Enterprises, an American holding company. (142][43] On September 8, 2008, 3M announced an agreement to acquire Meguiar's, a car-care products company that was family-owned for over a century.[44] In August 2010, 3M acquired Cogent Systems for \$943 million,[45] and on October 13, 2010, 3M completed the acquisition of the Winterthur Technology Group, a bonded abrasives company. In 2011 by 3M created CloudLibrary as part of its library systems unit as a competitor to OverDrive, Inc.; in 2015 3M sold the North American part of that unit to Bibliotheca Group GmbH, a company founded in 2011 that was funded by One Equity Partners Capital Advisors, a division of JP Morgan Chase.[47][48] As of 2012, 3M was one of the 30 companies included in the Dow Jones Industrial Average, added on August 9, 1976, and was 97 on the 2011 Fortune 500 list.[49] On January 3, 2012, it was announced that the Office and Consumer Products Division of Avery Dennison was being bought by 3M for \$550 million.[50] The transaction was canceled by 3M in September 2012 amid antitrust concerns [51] In May 2013, 3M sold Scientific Anglers and Ross Reels to Orvis. Ross Reels had been acquired by 3M in 2010.[52] In March 2017, 3M had net sales for the year of \$31.657 billion, up from \$30.109 billion the year before.[54] In 2018 it was reported that the company would pay \$850 million to end the Minnesota water pollution case concerning perfluorochemicals.[55] On May 25, 2018, Michael F. Roman was appointed CEO by the board of directors.[56] On December 19, 2018, 3M announced it had entered into a definitive agreement to acquire the technology business of M*Modal, for a total enterprise value of \$1.0 billion.[57] In October 2019, 3M purchased Acelity and its KCI subsidiaries for \$6.7 billion, including assumption of debt and other adjustments.[58] On May 1, 2020, 3M divested substantially all of its drug delivery business to an affiliate of Altaris Capital Partners, LLC. for approximately \$650 million including a 17% interest in the new operating company, Kindeva Drug Delivery.[59] In December 2022, the company, Kindeva Drug Delivery.[59] In December 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022, the company of about \$5.3 billion,[60] closed in September 2022,[61] in September 2022,[61] in September 2022,[61] closed in September 202 announced it would spin off its healthcare assets to form a new, independent firm, likely completing the transaction in 2023.[62] 3M will retain an ownership stake of 19.9% in the new, publicly-traded health care company and gradually divest the holdings.[62][63] The company will be known as Solventum Corporation.[64] In December 2022, the company announced plans to stop producing and using so-called forever chemicals (per and polyfluoroalkyl[65]), which have been commonly used in items such as food packaging, cellphones, nonstick properties, but they are also dangerous for their water-resistant and nonstick properties. linked to serious health problems, including ulcerative colitis and cancer. [66][67] The move comes as governments in the Netherlands and the United States consider actions against 3M. [68][69] In March 2024, 3M announced the appointment of William "Bill" Brown as chief executive officer to take effect on May 1, 2024. Michaeles and the United States consider actions against 3M. [68][69] In March 2024, 3M announced the appointment of William "Bill" Brown as chief executive officer to take effect on May 1, 2024. Michaeles and the United States consider actions against 3M. [68][69] In March 2024, 3M announced the appointment of William "Bill" Brown as chief executive officer to take effect on May 1, 2024. Roman would remain in the role of executive chairman. Brown, 61, is the former chairman of the board and chief executive officer of L3Harris Technologies.[70] As of 2019, 3M produces approximately 60,000 products, [71] and has four business groups focused on safety and industrial, transportation and electronics, health care, and consumer products.[72] 3M obtained its first patent in 1924 and acquires approximately 3,000 new patents annually. The company surpassed the 100,000-patent threshold in 2014.[73] The Target Light System, built by 3M at Target headquarters in Minneapolis[74] 3M's Pollution Prevention Pays (3P) program was established in 1975. The program initially focused on pollution reduction at the plant level and was expanded to promote recycling and reduce waste across all divisions in 1989. By the early 1990s, approximately 2,500 3P projects decreased the company's total global pollutant generation by 50 percent and saved 3M \$500-600 million by eliminating the production of waste requiring subsequent treatment.[75][76] In 1983, the Oakdale Dump in Oakdale, Minnesota, was listed as an EPA Superfund site after significant groundwater and soil contamination by VOCs and heavy metals was uncovered.[77] The Oakdale Dump was a 3M dumping site utilized through the 1940s and 1950s. During the 1990s and 2000s, 3M reduced releases of toxic pollutants by 99 percent and greenhouse gas emissions by 72 percent. As of 2012, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) had awarded 3M with the Energy Star Award each year that it has been presented. [78] In 1999, the EPA began investigating perfluorinated chemicals after receiving data on the global distribution and toxicity of perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS).[79] These materials are part of a broad group of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroal acid, and PFOS-related product production in May 2000.[81][82] Perfluorinated compounds produced by 3M have been used in non-stick cookware, stain-resistant fabrics, and other products. The Cottage Grove facility manufactured PFAS from the 1940s to 2002.[83] In response to PFAS contamination of the Mississippi River and surrounding area. 3M stated the area will be "cleaned through a combination of groundwater pump-out wells and soil sediment excavation". The restoration plan was based on an analysis of the company property and surrounding lands.[84] The on-site water treatment facility that handled the plant's post-production water was not capable of removing PFAS, which were released into the nearby Mississippi River.[83] The clean-up cost estimate, which included a granular activated carbon system to remove PFAS from the ground water was \$50 to \$56 million,[85] funded from a \$147 million environmental reserve set aside in 2006.[86] In 2008, 3M created the Renewable Energy Division within 3M's Industrial and Transportation Business to focus on Energy Generation and Energy Management.[87][88] In late 2010, the state of Minnesota sued 3M for \$5 billion in punitive damages, claiming they released PFCs—classified a toxic chemical by the EPA—into local waterways.[89] A settlement for \$850 million was reached in February 2018.[90][82][91] In 2019, 3M, along with the Chemours Company and DuPont, appeared before lawmakers to deny responsibility, with company Senior VP of Corporate Affairs Denise Rutherford arguing that the chemicals pose no human health threats at current levels and that there were no victims. [92] In 2021, research had determined that 3M's Zwijndrecht (Belgium) factory caused PFOS pollution that may be contaminating agricultural products within a 15 kilometer radius of the plant which includes Antwerp.[93][94] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government has paid 63 million euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euros.[95] The Flemish Government euros for cleanup costs so far with 3M contributing 75,000 euro for example, home-grown eggs within a radius of 5 kilometers.[96] In 2023, 3M reached an agreement to pay a \$10.3bn settlement with numerous US public water systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Ktreater systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Ktreater systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Ktreater systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Ktreater systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Ktreater systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Ktreater systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Ktreater systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Ktreater systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months ending December 31, 2020, at 5,280 Ktreater systems to resolve thousands of lawsuits over PFAS contamination.[13] 3M reported Total CO2e emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelve months emissions (Direct + Indirect) for the twelv (-550 /-9.4% y-o-y)[97] and plans to reduce emissions 50% by 2030 from a 2019 base year.[98] The company also aims achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.[99] 3M's annual Total CO2e Emissions - Location-Based Scope 1 + Scope 2 (in kilotonnes) Dec 2015 Dec 2016 Dec 2017 Dec 2018 Dec 2019 Dec 2019 Dec 2020 6,630[100] 5,630[101] 5,980[102] 5,840[103] 6,650[104] 5,830[105] 5,280[97] The Combat Arms Earplugs, Version 2 (CAEv2), was developed by Aearo Technologies for U.S. military and civilian use. The CAEv2 was a double ended earplug that 3M claimed would offer users different levels of protection.[106] Between 2003 and 2015, these earplugs were standard issue to members of the U.S. military.[107] 3M acquired Aearo Technologies in 2008.[108] In May 2016, Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. 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Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Claims Act. Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed a whistleblower complaint against 3M under the False Act. Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, filed against 3M under the False Act. Moldex-Metric, Inc., a 3M competitor, file defective design.[109] In 2018, 3M agreed to pay \$9.1 million to the U.S. government to resolve the allegations, without admitting liability.[110] Since 2018, more than 140,000 former users of the earplugs (primarily U.S. military veterans) have filed suit against 3M claiming they suffer from hearing loss, tinnitus, and other damage as a consequence of the defective design.[111] Internal emails showed that 3M officials boasted about charging \$7.63 per piece for the earplugs which cost 85 cents to produce. The company's official response indicated that the cost to the government includes R&D costs.[112] 3M settled close to 260,000 lawsuits in August 2023 by agreeing to pay \$6 billion to current and former U.S. military members who were affected.[113] The N95 respirator mask was developed by 3M and approved in 1972.[114] Due to its ability to filter viral particulates, its use was recommended during the COVID-19 pandemic but supply soon became short.[114] Much of the company's supply had already been sold prior to the outbreak. [115] The shortages led to the U.S. government asking 3M to stop exporting US-made N95 respirator masks to Canada and to Latin American countries,[116] and President Donald Trump invoked the Defense Production Act to require 3M to prioritize orders from the federal government.[117] The dispute was resolved when 3M agreed to import more respirators, mostly from its factories in China.[117] 3M later struck a CA\$70M deal with the federal government of Canada and the Ontario.[118] Former 3M facility in St. Paul, Minnesota 3M's general offices, corporate research laboratories, and some division laboratories in the U.S. are in St. Paul, Minnesota. In the United States, 3M operates 80 manufacturing facilities in 29 states, and 125 manufacturing facilities in 37 countries outside the U.S. (in 2017).[119] During March 2016, 3M completed a 400,000-square-foot (37,000 m2) research-and-development building on its Maplewood campus that cost \$150 million. Seven hundred scientists from various divisions occupy the building. They were previously scattered across the campus. 3M hopes concentrating its research and development in this manner will improve collaboration. 3M received \$9.6 million in local tax increment financing and relief from state sales taxes in order to assist with development of the building.[120] Selected factory detail information: Cynthiana, Kentucky, U.S. factory producing Post-it Notes (672 SKU) and Scotch Tape (147 SKU). It has 539 employees and was established in 1969.[121] Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, UK factory producing respirators for workers safety using laser technology. It has 370 employees. In Minnesota, 3M's Hutchinson facility produces products for more than half of the company's 23 divisions, as of 2019.[122] The "super hub" has manufactured adhesive bandages for Nexcare, furnace filters, and Scotch Tape, among other products.[123][124] The Cottage Grove plant is one of three operated by 3M for the production of pad conditioners, as of 2011.[125] 3M has operated a manufacturing plant in Columbia, Missouri since 1970. The plant has been used for the products including electronic components [126][127] solar and touchscreen films, and stethoscopes. The facility received a \$20 million expansion in 2012 and has approximately 400 million expansion. employees.[128][129] 3M opened the Brookings, South Dakota plant in 1971,[130] and announced a \$70 million expansion in 2014.[131] The facility manufactures more than 1,700 health care products and employs 1,100 people, as of 2018, making the plant 3M's largest focused on health care.[132] Mask production at the site increased during the 2009 swine flu pandemic, 2002-2004 SARS outbreak, 2018 California wildfires, 2019-20 Australian bushfire season, and COVID-19 pandemic.[133] 3M's Springfield, Missouri plant opened in 1967 and makes industrial adhesives and tapes for aerospace manufacturers. In 2017, 3M had approximately 330 employees in the metropolitan area, and announced a \$40 million expansion project to upgrade the facility and redevelop another building.[134] In Iowa, the Ames plant makes sandpaper products and produces approximately (IEDA) for expansions in 2013 and 2018.[135][136] The Knoxville plant is among 3M's largest and produces approximately 12,000 different products, including adhesives and tapes.[137] 3M's Southeast Asian operations are based in Singapore, where the company has invested \$1 billion over 50 years. 3M has a facility in Tuas, a manufacturing plant and Smart Urban Solutions lab in Woodlands, and a customer technical center in Yishun.[138] 3M expanded a factory in Woodlands in 2011,[125] announced a major expansion of the Tuas plant in 2016,[138] and opened new headquarters in Singapore featuring a Customer Technical Centre in 2018.[141] 3M's seventh plant, and the first dedicated to health care product production, opened in Shanghai in 2007.[142] By October 2007, the company had opened an eighth manufacturing plant and technology center in Guangzhou.[140][143] 3M broke ground on its ninth manufacturing facility, for the production of photovoltaics and other renewable energy products, in Hefei in 2011.[144] 3M announced plans to construct a technology innovation center in Chengdu in 2015,[145] and opened a fifth design center in Shanghai in 2019.[146] 3M wordmark used from 1961 to 1978 Board chairs have included: William L. McKnight (1949-1966),[147][148] Bert S. Cross (1966-1970),[149][150] Harry Heltzer (1970-1975),[151] Raymond H. Herzog (1975-1980),[152] Lewis W. Lehr (1980-1986), Allen F. Jacobson (1986-1991),[153] Livio DeSimone (1991-2001),[154] James McNerney (2001-2008),[155] George W. Buckley (2005-2012),[155] George W. Buckley (2005-2012),[156] [157] and Inge Thulin (2012-2018).[158] Thulin continued as executive chairman until Michael F. Roman was appointed in 2019.[157] and Inge Thulin (2012-2018).[158] Thulin continued as executive chairman until Michael F. Roman was appointed in 2019.[157] and Inge Thulin (2012-2018).[158] Thulin continued as executive chairman until Michael F. Roman was appointed in 2019.[159] 3M's CEOs have included: Cross (1966-1970),[160] Heltzer (1970-1975),[151] Herzog (1975-1979),[160] [161] Lehr (1979-1986),[153] Buckley (2005-2012),[154] McNerney (2001-2005),[155] Robert S. Morrison (2005, interim),[163] Buckley (2005-2012),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] McNerney (2001-2005),[155] Robert S. Morrison (2005, interim),[153] Buckley (2005-2012),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[155] Robert S. Morrison (2005, interim),[153] Buckley (2005-2012),[155] Robert S. Morrison (2005, interim),[153] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[155] Robert S. Morrison (2005, interim),[153] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[155] Robert S. Morrison (2005, interim),[153] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[154] Herzog (1975-1979),[155] Robert S. Morrison (2005, interim),[155] Herzog (1975-1979),[156] Herzog (1975-1979),[157] Herzog (1975 have included: Edgar B. Ober (1905-1929),[164] McKnight (1929-1949),[165] Richard P. Carlton (1949-1953),[166] Herbert P. Buetow (1953-1963),[167] Cross (1963-1963),[167] Cross (1963-1966),[168] Heltzer (1966-1970),[169] In the late 1970s, the position was separated into roles for U.S. and international operations. The position overseeing domestic operations was first held by Lehr,[161] followed by John Pitblado from 1979 to 1981,[170] then Jacobson from 1984 to 1991.[171] James A. Thwaits led international operations starting in 1979.[170] then Jacobson from 1984 to 1991.[171] James A. Thwaits led international operations starting in 1979.[170] then Jacobson from 1984 to 1991.[171] James A. Thwaits led international operations starting in 1979.[170] then Jacobson from 1984 to 1991.[171] James A. Thwaits led international operations starting in 1979.[170] then Jacobson from 1984 to 1991.[171] James A. Thwaits led international operations starting in 1979.[170] then Jacobson from 1984 to 1991.[170] then Jacobson from 1984 to 1991.[Tartan: The 3M Story, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1955. Early history of 3M and challenges, includes employee profiles. C. Rimington, From Minnesota mining and manufacturing to 3M Australia employees in context of broader organisational history. Sharon Lerner "How 3M Discovered, Then Concealed, the Dangers of Forever Chemicals[173]", New Yorker Magazine Portals: United States Companies ^ a b "3M Birthplace Museum", Lake County Historical Society ^ "It all started with a rock". 3M Australia. June 11, 2021. Retrieved March 9, 2022. ^ "3M appoints new CEO" Manufacturing Dive, March 12, 2024 ^ "3M Company 2024 Annual Report". SEC.gov. U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. February 5, 2025. ^ "3M Center, Maplewood 55144 - Google Maps". Google Maps". Google Maps". Chamaria, Neha (October 24, 2018). 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(links | edit) Arizona State University (links | edit) Acquire (links edit) Austin, Texas (links | edit) AMD (links | edit) Aberdeen, South Dakota (links | edit) Bing Crosby (links | edit) Printer (computing) (links | edit) ISO 9660 (links | edit) Microsoft (links | edit) Ottawa (links | edit) Sun Microsystems (links | edit) edit) Serendipity (links | edit) Tape drive (links | edit) Walmart (links | edit) Wrocław (links | edit) 1930s (li Industrial Average (links | edit) Texas Instruments (links | edit) Control Data Corporation (links | edit) Digital audio (links | edit) Texas Instruments (links | edit) Control Data Corporation (links | edit) Digital audio (links | edit) Digital au Audio Tape (links | edit) Tape recorder (links | edit) Scouting America (links | edit) Engineering Research Associates (links | edit) Heating (links | edit) Hea (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from "WhatLinksHere/3M" To set a schedule on your Honeywell T6 Pro Thermostat, press the Menu button, select 'Schedule', and then 'Create New'. Follow the prompts to set the time and temperature settings for each period (Wake, Away, Home, Sleep) for different days of the week.