

Our history in Germany

From the „Telegraphen-Bauanstalt von Siemens & Halske“
to a global technology powerhouse

1847

Founding of the „Telegraphen-Bauanstalt von Siemens & Halske“ in Berlin

1852

Siemens & Halske (S&H) moves into a factory with potential for expansion in Berlin's Markgrafenstraße

1873

Sigmund Schuckert founds a workshop for the construction of electrical machines and searchlights

1877

E.M. Reiniger founds a workshop for electrical medical equipment in Erlangen (renamed Reiniger, Gebbert & Schall in 1886)

1884

A six-kilometer streetcar line between Frankfurt-Sachsenhausen and Offenbach built by S&H goes into operation

1890

S&H opens its first sales subsidiary (Technical Bureau). Prior to this it operated on the basis of agreements with agents

1890–1900

Technical Bureaus are established in numerous German cities: Cologne, Düsseldorf (1890), Mannheim, Dresden, Hanover (1891), Frankfurt, Essen (1892), Stuttgart (1895) Dortmund, Leipzig (1897) and Hamburg (1898)

1899

The Westend cable plant, the first building of the future Siemensstadt, is constructed on the factory site on the Nonnendamm northwest of Berlin

1901

The Wuppertal elevated railway with electrical equipment by Elektrizitäts-AG, formerly Schuckert & Co. goes into operation

1903

Founding of the Siemens-Schuckertwerke (SSW)

1906

The Physics and Chemistry Laboratory, the first central research laboratory, is set up on the site of the future Siemensstadt

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1910

The Ettershaus recreation home is opened in Bad Harzburg for Siemens employees

1911

S&H and AEG found the Hamburger Hochbahn AG

1914

The new factory site on the Nonnendamm is officially named "Siemensstadt"

1921

Completion of the Rhineland telephone cable from Berlin to Cologne (under construction since 1912)

1927

SSW acquires Thyssen's steam turbine factory in Mülheim/Ruhr

1927

Acquisition of Isaria-Zählerwerke AG (factory for electricity meters) in Hofmannstraße, Munich; in the following year the plant switches to telecommunications products

1930

Establishment of the Central Office of Technical Bureaus in Berlin

1931

Berlin's Kraftwerk West goes into operation

1932

Founding of Siemens-Reiniger-Werke AG (SRW) in Erlangen, specializing in electro-medical equipment

1943

The Siemens factories are also damaged in the massive air raids in Germany, necessitating the relocation of many production sites, especially those in Berlin

1945

Decentralization and relocation of further parts of the company management to southern and western Germany; dismantling of Siemens' plants in Berlin; loss of the eastern and central German plants

1949

Relocation of S&H's headquarters to Munich, of SSW's to Erlangen, with secondary headquarters retained in Berlin in each case

1950

Manufacture commences in the newly constructed installation equipment factory in Regensburg

1955–1958

Merger of the organization of the Regional Offices and Technical Bureaus of S&H and SSW

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1951

Transfer of the manufacture of railway signal systems from Bruchsal to Braunschweig

1965

Completion of the Erlangen research center

1966

Merger of Siemens & Halske, Siemens-Schuckertwerke and Siemens-Reiniger-Werke to form Siemens AG with headquarters in Munich and Berlin

1969/70

At the turn of the year, with 50 factories in Germany Siemens has more production locations than any other German company

1972

Use of Siemens technology at the Olympic Games in Munich

1972–1984

Establishment of the manufacturing and research location München-Perlach

1975

The most up-to-date lighting plant in Europe is built in Traunreut (Upper Bavaria)

1981

The Essen und Dortmund Regional Offices are merged to form the Ruhr Regional Office; in 1984 this is honored for particular achievements in the area of training

1990

Siemens constructs the Elektronikwerk Amberg, its own production facility for programmable logic controllers

1990–1992

Takeover of businesses and founding of sales companies in the former German Democratic Republic

1994

Inauguration of the computer tomography plant in Forchheim

1997

Opening of the Siemens Wegberg Wildenrath Test Center for rail transportation systems in North Rhine-Westphalia

2004

New regional organization in Germany: sales and service units, which previously came under the Groups, are bundled in the Regional Organization Germany (RD)

2007

Siemenswerk Berlin celebrates completion of the largest gas turbine in the world

2008

The investigating authorities in Germany and the U.S. conclude the legal

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proceedings connected with the bribery allegations against Siemens; the company engages Dr. Theo Waigel, former German Minister of Finance, as its “compliance monitor”

2010

Siemens unveils world's first molecular whole-body integrated MR research system; the first Biograph mMR system is installed at the University Hospital "Klinikum rechts der Isar" in Munich

2011

The new Siemens Wind Power Division headquartered in Hamburg starts operation

2012

Siemens wins the German Industry Innovation Prize in the “major enterprise” category for its highly-efficient H-class gas turbine

2012

Siemens wins order for the turnkey construction of the Lausward combined cycle power plant with district heat extraction in Düsseldorf, one of the most efficient and ecofriendly facilities in the world

2013

Siemens presents a three-point plan and an optimized energy mix for the energy transition in Germany

2013

Completion of HelWin1 offshore platform in the North Sea