





140 years Timeline








Fritz Henkel in the period when he established the company.

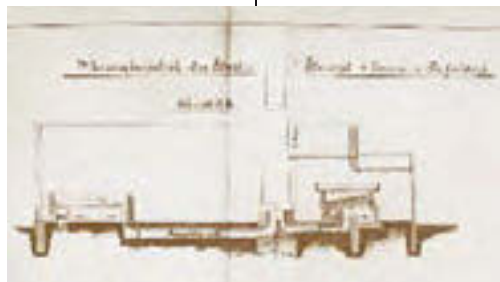
Company development Germany	Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
<p>Fritz Henkel (3/20/1848–3/1/1930) founded the company Henkel & Cie in Aachen. It was entered in the Commercial Register on September 26. His two partners were Otto Dicker and Otto Scheffen, who, one year earlier, had founded one of the first German water glass factories – the Rheinische Wasserglasfabrik – in Herzogenrath near Aachen. The new company thus had a reliable source of water glass as a raw material for the production of laundry detergents.</p> <p>December 15/18: Suitable premises were at last found in Aachen. The new company bought factory and residential buildings on a 715 square meter site at Rudolfstrasse 15.</p>	<p>The Canadian William N. LePage established a business (Henkel acquisition in 1995) after discovering how to manufacture a stable glue from fish. Production was handled by the Russian Cement Company in Gloucester, Massachusetts, USA.</p> <p>25 years of Eau Ecarlate. The brand was introduced to the French market in 1851 (Henkel brand since 2014).</p>	<p>Water glass had been used as a soap substitute during the American Civil War (1861–1865). This gave Fritz Henkel and his two partners the idea of manufacturing a laundry detergent based on water glass.</p> <p>The company’s first product was a laundry detergent with the name Universal-Waschmittel. As it had to be washed out with alcohol in order to become solid, the manufacturing costs were disproportionately high.</p>	<p>The first advertising appeared for Universal-Waschmittel, which was mainly water glass in powdered form. This first brand-name product was marketed in 200-gram packets, which were sold at 10 pfennigs (until 1878).</p> <p>The first newspaper ads for Universal-Waschmittel appeared on December 8 in the <i>Stadtanzeiger</i> of the <i>Kölnische Zeitung</i> and on December 9 in the <i>Gladbacher Volkszeitung</i>.</p>	<p>Number of employees: 3.</p>	<p>1876</p>
<p>Otto Dicker left Henkel & Cie, and his partnership was dissolved. The property on the Rudolfstrasse in Aachen was sold to Handelsgesellschaft Scheffen & Dicker and leased back for an initial period of one year.</p> <p>On July 5, the chemist Ernst Sieglin (4/21/1848–10/30/1927) founded a company in Aachen for the production of soap powder (Henkel subsidiary since 1929). Sieglin traveled to England to gain more experience.</p>	 <p>Ernst Sieglin</p>	<p>Together with the chemist Dr. Richard Thompson in Bradford, England, Ernst Sieglin succeeded in turning soap into powder.</p>	<p>Leaflets were produced with advertising and instructions on how to use Universal-Waschmittel.</p> <p>Back in Aachen, Sieglin marketed the soap powder “Dr. Thompson’s Seifenpulver Marke Schwan,” which was also one of the first brand-name products in Germany.</p>		<p>1877</p>



Universal-Waschmittel
Henkel & Comp.
 in Aachen.



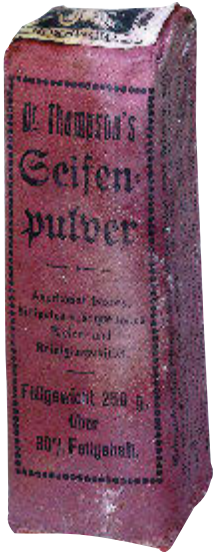





The factory in Aachen

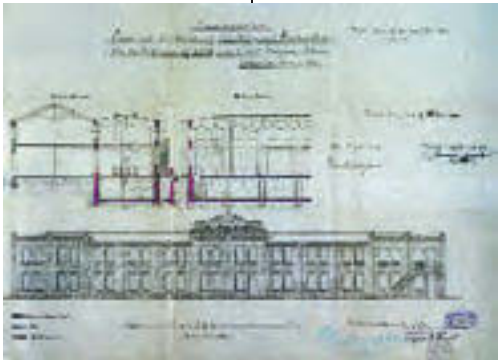



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1878	<p>September 6: An entry was placed in the Commercial Register, announcing the relocation of Henkel & Cie from Aachen to Schützenstrasse 27–33 in Düsseldorf-Flingern, where a factory had been leased on a 968 square meter site. The production facilities in Aachen were too cramped, and there were no railroad or inland waterway links.</p> 		<p>Henkel started to produce bleaching soda. Made from readily soluble water glass and calcined (water-free) soda, it was the result of Fritz Henkel's own research.</p> 	<p>April 30 saw the first reference to Henkel's Bleich-Soda (bleaching soda). It was sold in 500-gram packets at 10 pfennigs. The bleaching soda reduced the yellowing effect caused by iron in the washing water. Fabrics washed with Henkel's Bleich-Soda were thus whiter than those laundered with the usual soda crystals. This created the impression that they had been bleached more effectively.</p> <p>First exports: On May 31, the grocery wholesaler Franz Rudolf Maurer of Berne, Switzerland, placed an order for 200 pounds of Universal-Waschmittel and 200 packets of Henkel's Bleich-Soda.</p>	<p>From the very first days in Düsseldorf the office staff received free copies of the local newspaper, the <i>Düsseldorfer Stadtanzeiger</i>. Fritz Henkel believed that they should be properly informed about the events of the day.</p>
1879	<p>February 28: Otto Scheffen left the company. Fritz Henkel was entered as the sole owner in the Commercial Register.</p>		<p>April 26: The Prussian Ministry of Trade and Industry granted Henkel & Cie a definitive license to manufacture bleaching soda.</p>		
1880	<p>September 24: Fritz Henkel transferred his company to Gerresheimer Strasse 171 in Düsseldorf-Oberbilk, where he purchased a 3,500 square meter site (subsequently extended to 6,730 square meters) for 13,200 Marks and built his own factory. Construction work on the new factory started in October.</p> 	<p>A vast deposit of borax was discovered in Death Valley, California, USA. Up to 2002, Dial marketed borax under the brand name 20-Mule Team Borax.</p>	<p>In February, Matthes & Weber, founded in Duisburg in 1838, put a new factory into operation. It used the ammonia-soda process (replacing the Leblanc process). From 1882, after extensive conversion work, the production of soda proceeded satisfactorily. (Henkel subsidiary since 1917, sold in 1994.)</p>	<p>For the first time, Henkel participated in an exhibition: the Industrial and Art Exhibition in Düsseldorf. The exhibits included Henkel's Bleich-Soda and water glass.</p> <p>Ernst Sieglin was appointed exclusive distributor of Dr. Thompson's soap powder in Germany, Belgium and The Netherlands.</p>	

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<p>January 1: A circular was mailed to customers and suppliers, informing them of Henkel & Cie's relocation.</p> <p>On December 1, in Chemnitz, Saxony, Theodor Böhme (d. 1909) founded a business selling pharmaceuticals, dyes and technical products (Henkel participation since 1935).</p>		<p>Ferdinand Sichel (9/29/1859–4/30/1930) invented the world's first ready-to-use decorator's glue. Sichel's father, Joseph, was a master decorator at the Royal Court in Hannover. (Sichel has been a Henkel subsidiary since 1962.)</p>	<p>Henkel purchased soda from Matthes & Weber in Duisburg, which was probably its sole supplier. The total volume in 1881 was 130 tons.</p>		1881
		<p>A board fence was erected around Henkel's Gerresheimer Strasse site.</p>	<p>Successful launch of Indische Blumenseife soap by Wolff & Sohn (Schwarzkopf subsidiary from 1971 to 1989).</p>	<p>A list dated June 27 shows that there were 19 employees subject to mandatory insurance working for the Henkel & Cie bleaching soda factory. It also gives details of their ages and wages. They were obliged to join the "General Factory Workers' Support Fund in Düsseldorf."</p>	1882
<p>Ernst Sieglin's company was listed in the Aachen address book under the name R. Thompson & Co.</p>	<p>In Vienna, Gottlieb Voith ventured into business on his own account, founding a small factory to manufacture the products he had previously distributed (as representative of a German match and shoe polish factory).</p>	<p>Another story was added to Henkel's warehouse on the Gerresheimer Strasse.</p>		<p>Number of employees: 24.</p> <p>At Thompson in Aachen the staff comprised the owner, Ernst Sieglin, one 60-year-old male worker, two 14-year-old boys, two girls (packers) and one female home worker.</p>	1883
<p>Henkel took over the Rheinische Wasserglasfabrik. The plant and all of its equipment were transferred from Herzogenrath to Düsseldorf.</p> <p>August 19: Henkel was connected to the Düsseldorf telephone network under the number 75, after signing a contract to this effect with the Imperial Regional Post Directorate in Düsseldorf</p> <p>The chemical factory Landshoff & Meyer OHG was founded in Berlin-Grünau. The factory manufactured dye intermediates, the first of which was α-naphthol. (Henkel subsidiary as of 1986, since 1999: Cognis, sale of Cognis in 2001.)</p>		<p>On July 14, after strong protests by the neighboring residents, and under strict conditions, Henkel was granted a license to build a water glass factory.</p>	<p>First sales of water glass from Henkel's own factory.</p> <p>To improve liquidity and make better use of the traveling sales staff, Fritz Henkel decided to expand the business by also selling merchandise. The range included gloss starch (until 1889), a pomade for cleaning (until 1888) and Ultramarin, a laundry bluing agent (until 1887).</p>	<p>Fritz Henkel hired his first master craftsman: Matthias Klingenberg from Herzogenrath, who became manager of the water glass factory. He provided the necessary know-how for water glass production. Henkel had been in contact with him since 1878.</p> <p>The "Düsseldorf Joint Local Sickness Benefit Fund" was established. All Henkel non-salaried workers automatically became members.</p>	1884
					






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1885	<p>Henkel & Cie joined the newly founded Berufsgenossenschaft der chemischen Industrie [workers' compensation insurance of the chemical industry].</p>	<p>Fritz Henkel took the first step toward expanding the business beyond national borders: Carl Pathe was sent to Vienna as a representative.</p>	<p>On May 27, Matthes & Weber was granted a patent for a "method for the manufacture of porous bodies from cement, common salt and hydrochloric acid." This was the foundation stone of industrial chlorine-alkali electrolysis (diaphragm). All patents and claims were transferred to a consortium.</p>	<p>May 2: Henkel participated for the first time in an exhibition abroad, the International Industrial Exhibition in Antwerp. The company exhibited under No. 416 as the "Rhein. Wasserglas-Fabrik von Henkel & Cie, Düsseldorf, Wasserglas- und Bleichsodafabrik." In 1886, the company was awarded an honorary diploma.</p> <p>The first poster for Henkel's Bleich-Soda appeared.</p> <p>Matthes & Weber supplied Henkel with 400 tons of soda.</p> <p>Barnängen's famous bear logotype was registered.</p> <p>Introduction of Aok Seesand-Mandelkleie [sea sand and almond bran]. The pharmacist Wilhelm Anhalt from the Baltic coastal town of Kolberg developed one of the oldest and most successful facial care products. The brand name Aok is an acronym of A for Anhalt, o for Ostseebad [Baltic seaside resort], and k for Kolberg (Henkel acquisition in 1992).</p>	<p>On October 15, the "Internal Code of Rules of the Water Glass and Bleaching Soda Factory of Henkel & Co, Düsseldorf" was approved by the Royal Prussian Government in Düsseldorf. Work started at 6 a.m. and ended at 7 p.m., with breaks amounting to a total of 90 minutes.</p>
1886	<p>Henkel sales amounted to 361,323 Marks.</p> <p>Ernst Sieglin built a new factory on the Adalbert-Stein-Weg in Aachen with, initially, 15 kettles in the boiling house.</p>	<p>Henkel opened its first foreign sales office, in Vienna.</p> <p>Fritz Henkel made his first efforts to set up a production company abroad. In February, Peter Willems was commissioned to build a water glass and soda factory in Riga. The factory proved unprofitable and was closed after just two years.</p>	<p>The Emery company in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA, hired its first full-time research chemist, Ernst Twitchell (1863–1929). This company had been carrying out research into fatty acids since 1872 (Henkel acquisition in 1989).</p>	<p>Henkel purchased a total of 765 tons of soda from Matthes & Weber.</p>	<p>Number of Henkel employees: 25.</p>
1887	 	<p>Between January 1880 and January 1887, LePage sold 47 million bottles of LePage's Original Glue worldwide.</p>	<p>On November 9 at 5 a.m., a fire broke out in the Henkel packing room on the first story. Although the packing room was completely burned out, the machine rooms and the tea store were unaffected.</p>	<p>Sale of Henkel's Thee [Henkel's Tea], an activity which continued until 1913. Henkel's Thee was Germany's first brand-name tea and was sold in decorative, aroma-preserving cans. At its high point (early 1890s), tea accounted for more than 10 percent of the company's total sales.</p>	<p>On April 1, Henkel hired Richard Hilger to be its first traveling salesman.</p>


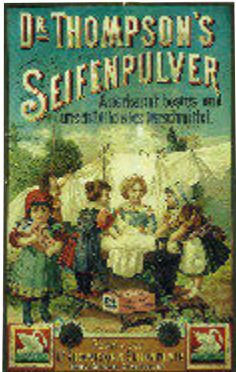


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<p>Henkel's sales totaled 440,000 Marks.</p> 	<p>Henkel's total production amounted to 1,661 tons.</p> <p>A second water glass furnace was built in Düsseldorf-Oberbilk. A water glass furnace consumed 20 tons of sand, 10 tons of soda and 20 tons of coal each week. These materials were charged by hand.</p> <p>Ferdinand Sichel developed the world's first ready-to-use wallpaper paste.</p>	<p>At this time, Barnängen was manufacturing 88 different soaps. The first soap from its own production facility was marketed in 1873.</p> <p>Philip Danforth Armour entered the soap business, producing a laundry bar called Armour Family Soap (later Dial).</p>		1888
<p>Henkel established its first business relationships with customers in The Netherlands and Switzerland.</p> <p>On October 1, Ferdinand Sichel founded the company Arabinwerk, Chemische Fabrik Hannover, located at Grosse Packhofstrasse 39 in Hannover (Henkel subsidiary since 1962).</p>		<p>Foaming bleaching soda – the foam was produced by added soap – remained a Henkel secondary product.</p> <p>Dr. Thompson's Seifenpulver [soap powder] won a gold medal at the International Household Goods and Food Fair in Cologne.</p> <p>Sichel launched the first ready-to-use wallpaper paste (Sichel-Tapetenkleister SK) and decorator's glue (Sichel-Malerleim M).</p>		1889
<p>Henkel & Cie's sales reached 518,000 Marks.</p> <p>Ernst Sieglin opened a branch office in Berlin.</p>	<p>Ernst Sieglin opened a plant in Verviers, Belgium (R. Thompson & Co).</p>	<p>Henkel's total production amounted to 1,973 tons.</p> <p>Another warehouse was built at the Gerresheimer Strasse site.</p>		1890
<p>On October 16, Ernst Sieglin's company, formerly known as R. Thompson & Co, changed its name to Ernst Sieglin, Fabrik von Dr. Thompson's Seifenpulver [Ernst Sieglin, Dr. Thompson's soap powder factory].</p>		<p>A drying house for Henkel's Bleich-Soda was built on the Gerresheimer Strasse.</p>		1891

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1892	July 14: Municipal Architect Buch assessed the market value of the Henkel factory on the Gerresheimer Strasse at 235,000 Marks (land plus buildings).			The Ferdinand Sichel company expanded its product range to include finishes for textile production, technical consumer products and adhesives for all craft and industrial sectors.	
1893	On March 20, Fritz Henkel Jr. (7/25/1875–1/4/1930), the elder son of the company founder, joined the firm as an apprentice. Master joiner August Schieber (1/22/1841–5/5/1909) founded a glue works in Bopfingen, to the east of Stuttgart (Henkel subsidiary since 1995).	Business relationships were established with England and Italy. Gottlieb Voith (d. 1921) took over the sales office in Vienna. July 1: Frans van Dijl founded a chemical factory in Dordrecht, The Netherlands, which initially produced bleaching agents. (From 1904 it imported shampoo. Schwarzkopf subsidiary since 1963.)	On August 16, Henkel signed an agreement with the City of Düsseldorf for the company to be connected to the municipal sewage network. The necessary work was completed by February 1894.	 Fritz Henkel Jr.	Henkel's personnel consisted of 47 workers and 12 salaried employees.
1894	The company's sales increased to 715,000 Marks.		Henkel's total production amounted to 3,269 tons.		
1895	Ernst Sieglin opened a factory in Wittenberg. It had its own sawmill for the manufacture of wooden boxes, which later supplied the Thompson plant in Düsseldorf with boxboards. From 1930 on, the sawmill operated solely as a production site of the Düsseldorf plant.	Alexander Alexander purchased the National Gum & Mica Company for a sum of 2,100 US dollars. Founded in this year, the company would later become National Starch. (Henkel acquired certain National Starch businesses in 2008.)	A new melting furnace was taken into operation at the Henkel factory on Gerresheimer Strasse. As it was gas fired, liquid water glass could be drawn off continuously.	March 9: The "Lion" picture mark was registered for Henkel as a trademark on the basis of the German trade name protection law of 5/12/1894. Since 1878, the brand name Henkel's Bleich-Soda and the Lion, along with the paper-bag package, had formed a legally "deposited" trademark of the company.	The Gerresheimer Strasse facilities were already equipped with showers and a "pharmacy" for minor injuries. 
1896	Company sales grew to 740,099 Marks. The Henkel site covered an area of 6,730 square meters.		The Henkel plant's production was 3,565 tons.	On April 29, the trademark Henkel's Bleich-Soda was registered. Henkel's traveling sales staff were active throughout the German Empire. The development of sales districts began in the second half of the 1880s. Henkel products were sold in a total of 280 towns. >>	

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<p>Ferdinand Sichel moved his company to Limmer near Hannover. In 1897, he changed its name to "Ferdinand Sichel in Limmer."</p>			<p>F. Wolff & Sohn, which had been founded in Karlsruhe in 1857 and was subsequently to become a subsidiary of Schwarzkopf, launched the Kaloderma body care line (the name comes from the Greek for beautiful skin). Kaloderma was registered as a trademark one year later. Henkel sold the brand in 2001.</p>	<p>1896</p>
<p>Sieglin relocated from Aachen to a newly built plant (construction had started in 1896) on Erkrather Strasse in Düsseldorf. The company changed its name to "Fabriken von Dr. Thompson's Seifenpulver" [Dr. Thompson's soap powder factories]. One year later the headquarters also moved to Düsseldorf (shut down in 2005).</p>	<p>Establishment of a Henkel sales office in London.</p>  <p>Dr. Thompson's soap powder factories</p>	<p>Due to the continued absence of a rail link to the Henkel site, all of Henkel's raw materials and finished products had to be transported by horse-drawn vehicles to the harbor and the nearest railroad station in Düsseldorf-Derendorf. Daily production amounted to 500 crates of Henkel's Bleich-Soda. The crates were nailed shut by hand and weighed 100 to 113 pounds when full.</p> <p>Dr. Thompson's Seifenpulver won awards at the People's Nutrition and Cooking Exhibition in Düsseldorf and the Professional Cooking Exhibition in Barmen.</p>	<p>Henkel's workforce of 76 consisted of 67 workers and 9 salaried employees.</p> <p>The salaried employees joined the "German Private Officials Association," Magdeburg, to provide for their pensions. Henkel paid half of each insured employee's contribution.</p> 	<p>1897</p>
<p>Henkel's sales increased to 914,000 Marks.</p> <p>On May 1, Chemische Fabrik Landshoff & Meyer OHG, founded in 1884, became Chemische Fabrik Grünau Landshoff & Meyer AG.</p> <p>The state recognized chemist Hans Schwarzkopf (1874–2/12/1921) took over a druggist, perfumery and dye business at Passauer Strasse in Berlin-Charlottenburg (Henkel subsidiary since 1995).</p>		<p>First Henkel patent: "A process for the production of readily soluble alkali silicates" (water glass).</p> <p>The total production of the Henkel plant at Gerresheimer Strasse was 4,428 tons.</p>	<p>Henkel marketed Martellin (until 1920), a potassium fertilizer for tobacco and vegetables. It had been developed in 1897 as a secondary product of water glass manufacture.</p> <p>Dr. Thompson's soap powder won awards at the General People's Nutrition and Health Care Exhibition in Hamburg.</p> 	<p>1898</p>

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1898	<p>On January 1, the pharmacist Oscar Neynaber (1863–4/5/1946) founded the commercial partnership Pust & Neynaber OHG in Geestemünde near Bremerhaven (Henkel subsidiary as of 1968, since 1999: Cognis).</p> <p>In Mannheim, businessman Theodor Ross (1/13/1868–7/1/1939) founded a company (known as Teroson since 1933) to produce technical consumer products. Initially, it made and sold cleaning and care products for household and industrial use (Henkel subsidiary since 1991).</p> <p>Suffering from a nervous complaint resulting from overwork, Ernst Sieglin transferred his company to his brother Prof. Dr. phil. Wilhelm Sieglin in Leipzig. Wilhelm Sieglin appointed Dr. phil. Fritz Koegel to manage the company.</p>	 <p>Oscar Neynaber</p>  <p>Theodor Ross</p>	<p>Hans Wunner (founder of the Ceresit-Werke) was granted his first patent, for a bituminous sealing material for the manufacture of waterproof cement mortar.</p> 			
						
1899	<p>For the first time, Henkel's annual sales exceeded one million Marks.</p> <p>On July 22, the foundation stone was laid for a new Henkel plant in Holthausen (at that time a rural suburb of Düsseldorf) for the construction of a bleaching soda factory, a water glass factory, a boiler house with workshops and an office building.</p> <p>On July 25, Henkel signed a contract to buy a piece of land covering 54,846 square meters from Industrieterains Düsseldorf-Reisholz (IDR) for 98,808 Marks.</p> <p>The neighboring Balzer factory merged with the Chemische Fabrik Grünau Landshoff & Meyer AG in Berlin. The two companies had operated jointly for some years.</p>		<p>On June 25, Reisholz railroad station, on the Düsseldorf-Cologne line, was officially opened. Provision of a rail link to the company site was contractually agreed on December 5.</p> <p>The plant's supply of process water was ensured by its own well.</p>	<p>Henkel marketed Henkel's Bleich-Soda, Martellin fertilizer (sales of over 100,000 Marks), Henkel's Thee and water glass. The main customer for water glass was Degussa in Frankfurt am Main.</p>	<p>Number of employees: 79.</p> <p>Holthausen had some 600 inhabitants and 90 houses.</p>	
						

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<p>In March, Henkel started production at the new site in Holthausen. Operations at the factory on Gerresheimer Strasse were gradually shut down over the following months.</p>		<p>Total production at the Holthausen site was 8,225 tons.</p> <p>The water glass factory and a steam boiler facility went into operation. Open areas of the Holthausen site were used as experimental gardens for testing artificial fertilizers produced from water glass.</p> <p>In the USA, chemist Ernst Twitchell developed the Twitchell fat hydrolysis process. A catalyst enabled fat hydrolysis to take place at lower temperatures than before.</p>	<p>Sales of 500-gram packets of Henkel's Bleich-Soda topped 10 million for the first time.</p> <p>The soda factory Matthes & Weber, Duisburg, took part in the World Exposition in Paris.</p> <p>The word mark "Schwan" was registered for Ernst Sieglin, Fabrik von Dr. Thompson's Seifenpulver.</p> 	<p>As compensation for the change in their workplace out of the City of Düsseldorf to Henkel's green field site in Holthausen, the nine salaried employees received a free midday meal every day.</p> <p>The first company apartments were built for the master craftsmen of the water glass and bleaching soda factories.</p>	<p>1900</p>
<p>The buildings on Henkel's Holthausen site occupied an area of 6,725 square meters. The factory at Gerresheimer Strasse was no longer in operation.</p> <p>On December 18, Matthes & Weber ceased to be a general commercial partnership and became a stock corporation with a share capital of 1.5 million Marks.</p>		<p>Industrierterrains Düsseldorf-Reisholz built a harbor in Reisholz ("Rhine wharf").</p>			<p>1901</p>
<p>The commercial partnership Pust & Neynaber (OHG), Loxstedt, became a limited commercial partnership (Kommanditgesellschaft) when eight fishing cutter owners joined the company.</p>		<p>In Chemnitz, Böhme started to produce floor polish under the brand name Cirine.</p>	<p>Henkel's Floral flower fertilizer was launched. It continued to be marketed until 1917.</p>		<p>1902</p>

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1903	<p>On January 20, in Cologne, the businessmen Eugen Wolff (1/26/1878–9/8/1937) and Oskar Siegel (1/20/1875–6/26/1938) founded the chemical factory Siegel & Co. Its first product was the metal cleaner Sidol (Henkel participation since 1965).</p> <p>Chemische Fabrik Grünau Landshoff & Meyer acquired Asch, a neighboring leather factory.</p> <p>Ernst Sieglin resumed his position as manager of Thompson.</p>		<p>A direct-current generator, driven by a steam engine, supplied part of the Henkel plant with electricity for lighting.</p> <p>Matthes & Weber started to manufacture sal ammoniac.</p> <p>On May 9, a patent for a “method for the manufacture of non-corrosive, active-oxygen-developing soaps” was granted to the chemists Gießler and Bauer. Henkel became co-owner of the patent on July 12, 1908.</p>	<p>Schwarzkopf launched Shampoo (price: 20 pfennigs), the first hair-washing powder on the German market. The packaging already showed the now familiar Black Silhouette picture mark, a black icon of a head in profile. Until then, people had washed their hair with either hard soap or expensive oils. The success of Shampoo encouraged Hans Schwarzkopf to give up his druggist business and to concentrate on production and marketing.</p>	<p>The first Schwarzkopf representative was Edmund Grosse in Dresden.</p> 
1904	<p>On July 25, Fritz Henkel Jr. became a partner in Henkel & Cie, which was transformed into a commercial partnership (OHG).</p> <p>November 5: Death of Elisabeth Henkel at the age of 52, née von den Steinen, wife of company founder Fritz Henkel Sr.</p>		<p>The first alternating-current generator went into operation in the Holthausen plant.</p>	<p>Hans Schwarzkopf was supplying all the druggists in Berlin with his Shampoo in sachets featuring the Black Silhouette. He also exported his hair-washing powder to Russia and The Netherlands (van Dijn & Sohn).</p> <p>Development of Diadermine in France. Diadermine facial care products were sold exclusively in pharmacies until 1950 (Henkel brand since 1980).</p> <p>May 16: Registration of the Aok (Apotheker Anhalt im Ostseebad Kolberg) brand in the trademark register.</p>	<p>Number of employees in Holthausen: 110.</p> 
1905	<p>On April 25, Dr. Hugo Henkel (1/21/1881–12/18/1952), the younger son of the company founder, joined the company as a chemist. On March 4, he was awarded his doctorate at the Friedrich-Wilhelms University in Berlin for his thesis on glycerine.</p> <p>February 23: The Dattelner Bitumenwerke GmbH was founded (subsequently Ceresit-Werke. Henkel subsidiary since 1986). The company marketed Wunnersche Bitumenemulsion (patent application 1898).</p>	<p>La Toja SA, founded in 1903 near La Coruña, Spain, launched its toilet soap “Jabón de Sales de Aguas de La Toja,” the earliest toiletry brand in Spain. (Henkel subsidiary since 1992 following the takeover of Barnängen.)</p>  <p>Dr. Hugo Henkel</p>	 <p>The first laboratory was set up and a start was made on systematic research at Henkel. Raw materials, chemical products and finished products were subjected to analytical controls.</p>	<p>The bags in which Henkel detergents had been packed so far were replaced by cardboard boxes with a printed paper wrap.</p> <p>The Black Silhouette became a registered trademark of the Schwarzkopf company. Schwarzkopf exported to Austria-Hungary and Switzerland (Doetsch Grether & Cie).</p>	<p>Office manager Peter Schifferdecker became the first Henkel employee to celebrate his 25th anniversary with the company.</p> <p>Holthausen had 1,884 inhabitants and 177 buildings.</p> 

Company development Germany Abroad		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
<p>Henkel's sales exceeded 2 million Marks.</p> <p>Cordes & Co GmbH was founded in Minden, Westphalia (Henkel subsidiary since 1970).</p> <p>On June 4, the Chemische Fabrik H. Th. Böhme, Fabrikation von Türkischrotölen [Chemical Factory H. Th. Böhme, Manufacture of Turkey-red Oil] (brand name Aviro) was founded in Oberlichtenau, Saxony.</p>		<p>Research was carried out into peroxide chemistry and the chemistry of washing and bleaching. Dr. Hermann Weber, a former student colleague of Dr. Hugo Henkel, researched the use of oxygen-containing salts as bleaching agents in powdered detergents.</p> <p>The main problem associated with the manufacture of water glass was the short service life of the furnace (only 10 to 15 weeks). The workers were rewarded with three days special leave for each additional week of use.</p> <p>Work started on a new Schwarzkopf factory at Schönhauser Allee in Berlin (Inaugurated in 1908).</p>	<p>Chemische Fabrik Grünau also started to market sodium perborate.</p> 	<p>By now, Henkel had 184 workers, 30 salaried employees and a traveling sales staff of 10.</p> <p>Fritz Henkel Sr. engaged the architect Walther Furthmann to plan and construct the company's buildings. Furthmann fulfilled this role until the early 1940s, designing all production buildings as well as the main administration block (Buildings A 4 and A 5) and the Hugo Henkel swimming baths.</p>	<p>1906</p>
<p>Ernst Sieglin transformed the "Fabriken von Dr. Thompson's Seifenpulver" into a limited liability company.</p> 	<p>In Newark, New Jersey, USA, Charles Gulick and Arthur Philips founded the National Red Oil & Soap Company, which subsequently became Nopco Chemicals (Henkel subsidiary since 1987, from 1999 to 2001 Cognis). Initially, it had only one product, namely a sulfonated vegetable oil for textile dyeing ("Alizarin Assistant"). The rapid success of this product led to the development of the first sulfonated codfish oil, which was used to tan leather.</p>	<p>After numerous and time-consuming laboratory trials, Persil was developed. The brand name stands for the two main components: sodium <u>per</u>borate and sodium <u>sil</u>icate. By the end of the year, 660 tons of Persil had been produced. Henkel bought the raw material sodium perborate exclusively from Degussa.</p> <p>Henkel signed a contract with the Rhenish-Westphalian Electricity Works (RWE) for the supply of electricity.</p>	<p>On June 6, the first ad for Persil, the "first self-acting laundry detergent," appeared in the <i>Düsseldorfer Zeitung</i> newspaper. The 250-gram Persil packet cost 35 pfennigs (while other detergents cost 10 or 15 pfennigs). Persil cleaned the laundry automatically, eliminating laborious rubbing by hand and the attendant wear and tear on the fabric. It also relieved housewives of the time-consuming, weather-dependent task of spreading the laundry on the lawn to bleach.</p>	<p>Number of employees in Holthausen at the end of the year: 329.</p> 	<p>1907</p>

1907



Persil production

Due to the success of Persil, the traveling sales staff no longer advertised merchandise such as Henkel's Thee.

An application for trademark registration of "Dr. Thompson's Ozon-Seifenpulver" [ozone soap powder] was filed on July 25. The brand name was registered as a trademark on September 21. The detergent was launched as a competitive product to Persil, under the brand name Ozonit. As of 1909, it was marketed under the Ozonil brand.

The crate factory workers founded a Henkel sports club. They made their first pieces of apparatus themselves (horizontal and parallel bars).



1908

August 1: Dr. Hugo Henkel became a personally liable managing partner in the company.

April 1: The rural community of Holthausen became part of the Mayoralty of Benrath, south of Düsseldorf.

The limited commercial partnership (KG) Pust & Neynaber, Loxstedt, became a stock corporation.

March 21: Albert Blum & Co was appointed general agent for Henkel products in Switzerland.

The London sales office became Henkel & Co Ltd, Chemical Manufacturers, Moorfields, London.

October 19: E. Ostermann & Co was founded in Amsterdam.

Persil production increased to 4,700 tons.

Henkel built a new soap factory (inaugurated July 4) to produce one of the raw materials for Persil. The laboratory was extended and the first laboratory technician was hired.

Systematic washing tests were carried out with Persil.

The first double packet filling machine was employed. Detergent packets no longer had to be filled by hand. Four female workers filled 28 packets of Persil per minute on a conveyor line. A crate nailing machine was imported from the USA for the Persil transport crates.

Start of transshipment at the Rhine harbor in Reisholz.

A fire occurred at a warehouse of Chemische Fabrik Grünau in Berlin. Burning naphthalene escaped into the Dahme and Spree rivers and was carried as far as Köpenick.

November 2: The first full-page advertisement for Persil appeared in the *Düsseldorfer Zeitung* newspaper.

Despite the high advertising costs for Persil (between 800,000 and 1,000,000 Marks), a small profit was achieved for the first time in July. The advertising measures included men dressed in white, carrying Persil parasols, who strolled through the busy shopping streets.






Persil was launched in Switzerland on March 21, The Netherlands on October 19, and was exported to Belgium in November, as well as to England and Austria. The word mark Persil was registered in Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, The Netherlands and Austria. (In the German Empire it was only registered in 1917.)





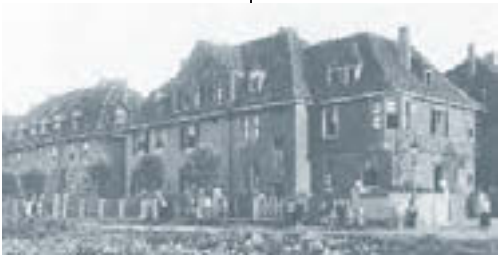
Persil was exhibited for the first time at the Rhinish-Westphalian Catering Exhibition in Düsseldorf: It won a Grand Gold Medal.





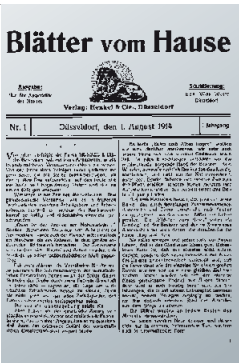
Thanks to Persil's success, the number of employees rose to 485.





A kitchen was installed for salaried employees and a dining room was introduced. The first washrooms were installed in the main office building.





Company development Germany Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year	
 <p>Zenobia-Trocken-Haar-Reiniger in Packung von 250 Gramm Schönheitsmittel mit 26 Geruchsstoffen 30. Preis im Wettbewerb Auf dem internationalen Wettbewerb in Paris vom 1.12.1907 bis 15.12.1907</p> <p>Zenobia Sand-Mandelkleie Mandel-Kleie Säurestoff-Mandelkleie in Brauchflaschen zu 420g Packung Säurestoff-Mandelkleie Bei Einzelbestellung 50 Centesim. Versandfrei 1.12.1907 g. v. H.</p>	<p>Development of Ceresit, a sealant used as a non-bituminous substitute in the manufacture of water-proof cement mortar. The patent holder was Paul Mecke, from Stettin.</p>	<p>October 2: The Persil Professor became a registered picture mark. November 28: “Persil-Henkel” became a protected brand.</p> <p>By now, the Schwarzkopf product range comprised three different types of Shampoo (egg, tar, chamomile), tooth powder, lily milk soap, Zenobia, dry shampoo, and facial tissues made of China paper for removing makeup.</p> <p>August 8: Registration of the word mark Ceresit.</p>		<p>1908</p>	
<p>The buildings on the Henkel site at Holthausen now covered an area of 10,679 square meters.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf GmbH achieved annual sales of 471,000 Marks. Its production operations were transferred to Schönhauser Allee in Berlin.</p> <p>After the death of Hermann Theodor Böhme, a family-owned corporation was founded. Its new production site was at Neefestrasse 78 in Chemnitz.</p>	<p>May 6: Henkel entered into a contract with Gottlieb Voith company for the manufacture of Persil in Austria-Hungary. Upon expiration of the contract after 10 years, the method and brands remained the property of the Voith company.</p> <p>Trademark licensing agreements for Persil and Persil-Henkel were entered into with Société d'Electro Chimie in France. A further agreement was signed with the soap factory Joseph Crosfields & Sons Ltd in England for the right to manufacture Persil and to use the Persil trademark under a license from Henkel.</p>	<p>Total production at the Holthausen site was 26,093 tons (including 6,730 tons of Persil).</p> <p>A fatty acid factory (the subsequent “oil plant”) was built at Holthausen. The company’s first fat hydrolysis plant based on the Twitchell process came on line on December 18.</p> <p>The first Persil was manufactured in Vienna as early as June.</p>	<p>From July 1, Henkel’s Bleich-Soda was marketed in Switzerland under the Henco brand.</p> 	<p>Number of employees: 494. A Christmas bonus was introduced for all employees.</p>	<p>1909</p>
	<p>Persil was sold in the USA through the Degussa subsidiary Roessler & Hasslacher in New York (from 1910 to 1916).</p>	<p>February 4: An application was submitted for the construction of a glycerine factory in Holthausen (drum emptying, oil purification and hydrolysis), as glycerine-containing lyes are formed during soap production. An evaporation plant for glycerine water from the hydrolysis was put into operation. In this first year, Henkel produced 328 tons of glycerine.</p> <p>11,074 tons of Persil were produced.</p> <p>>></p>		<p>April 15: Henkel’s first in-house library was established, comprising 2,450 books. The head of the library was Alfred Schönbach from Berlin. Patent documentation was also archived here.</p>	<p>1910</p>

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1910	<p>“Ernst Sieglin, Fabrik von Dr. Thompson’s Seifenpulver” was renamed “Fabrik von Dr. Thompson’s Seifenpulver GmbH.”</p>	<p>The Englishman William Lever acquired half of the business shares of the Thompson company in Verviers, Belgium. The factory and purchasing center in Verviers were transferred to Brussels to Lever Frères.</p>	<p>Thompson built a glycerine and soap factory in Düsseldorf.</p> <p>The National Red Oil & Soap Company started up a production plant and a research laboratory in Harrison, New Jersey, USA. The product line was extended to include various sulfonated oils of animal, vegetable and marine origin.</p>	 <p>Dr. Thompson's Seifenpulver GmbH in Düsseldorf</p> <p>Chemische Fabrik Herbstreith started to manufacture spruce-needle products and medicinal bath additives. (Schwarzkopf shareholding from 1970 to 1994.)</p>	
1911	 <p>Emmy Lüps (9/8/1884–9/19/1941), daughter of Fritz Henkel Sr., became a personally liable managing partner in the company.</p> <p>July 1: Fritz Henkel Sr. was made a Royal Prussian Counselor of Commerce.</p>	<p>Schwarzkopf GmbH established its first foreign branch in Tetschen on the Elbe (Austria-Hungary).</p> 	<p>Henkel’s first oil extraction plant, an experimental laundry, and a new cardboard-box factory were built at Holthausen. All plants on the site received electric lighting.</p> <p>April 15: The Henkel Plant Fire Department was established (initially staffed by 25 volunteer firefighters).</p> <p>Regular quality control was started. As of June 6, Persil’s foaming power was measured each day.</p> <p>The first “Persil” locomotive with 13 freight cars and 8 tank cars went into operation (track length 2.5 kilometers).</p> <p>Matthes & Weber in Duisburg started up its own sulfuric acid plant.</p> 	<p>Henkel’s Palmkernschrot [palm kernel pellets] and Henkel’s Sojaschrot [soybean pellets] – by-products of oil extraction – were sold as animal feed (until 1938).</p> <p>As of June, dynamite glycerine was sold for the first time.</p> <p>Henkel participated in the International Hygiene Exhibition in Dresden (Gold Medal).</p> <p>Schwarzkopf GmbH produced 10 different types of Shampoo: egg, lanolin, chamomile (developing oxygen), tar, sulfur, violet, birch additive, herb additive, Peru-Tannin and Peruyd (specially for wigs and hairpieces).</p>	<p>There were now 935 employees in Holthausen, consisting of 344 male workers, 471 female workers and 120 salaried employees.</p> <p>The working day at Henkel lasted 12 hours, including 2 hours for breaks. Sport and games areas were provided for use during breaks.</p> <p>Fritz Henkel Sr. was a member of the Benrath municipal council and held this office until 1919. He donated 75,000 German marks toward the municipality’s acquisition of Schloss Benrath from Prussia.</p> <p>July 15: The Baugesellschaft Reisholz AG, set up by Henkel and 10 other companies, started building the first company-owned apartments in the neighboring district of Reisholz.</p>  <p>Company apartments in the Reisholz district</p>

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>Schwarzkopf leased a soap factory at Weberstrasse 18 in Berlin.</p> 		<p>Henkel was granted its first laundry detergent patent (DRP 266 943).</p> <p>A new plant was built to produce soap and soap powder (Building C 2).</p> <p>The Henkel Plant Fire Department was called out to its first major fire, at the Jagenberg paper factory in Benrath. A fire house and a drill tower were built for the Plant Fire Department and officially opened in the fall.</p> <p>Matthes & Weber produced a total of 24,300 tons of calcined soda.</p>	<p>Henkel's total production amounted to 49,890 tons, of which Persil accounted for 19,750 tons, water glass 15,591 tons, glycerine 690 tons, and laundry aids (especially Henkel's Bleich-Soda) 13,859 tons.</p> <p>Shaving soap powder was added to the Schwarzkopf GmbH product range.</p>	<p>Number of Henkel employees: 1,024.</p> <p>A first-aid center was set up at the plant and a full-time nurse was hired.</p> <p>Female employees could attend the plant's own housekeeping school during work time.</p> <p>Matthes & Weber in Duisburg had 300 employees.</p>	<p>1912</p>
<p>On January 7, Otto Kossack (1879–1943) founded Kossack-Chemie, Düsseldorf (Henkel subsidiary since 1967).</p> 	<p>January 29: Henkel founded its first subsidiary production company: Henkel & Cie AG in Basel-Pratteln, Switzerland. Its site covered an area of 9,161 square meters. In its first year, it realized sales of almost 1.5 million Swiss francs. (Production shut down in 1997.)</p> <p>January 1: Gerhard Collardin (6/30/1886–9/25/1969) founded the Spanish company FAGESCO (Fabricación General Española de Colores, Gerardo Collardin SA). The company manufactured paints and varnishes.</p> <p>On May 3, The Clorox Company was founded in Oakland, California, USA (Henkel financial shareholding from 1974 to 2004).</p>	<p>Silos for oil seeds and grain meal were built in Holthausen, as well as a new boiler house. A warehouse was constructed in Reisholz harbor.</p> <p>October 31: Official recognition of the Henkel Plant Fire Department by the district government.</p> <p>On March 1, the inhouse printshop of Schwarzkopf GmbH started operations under the management of master craftsman Tietze. Its main task was to print the shampoo bags.</p>  <p>Pratteln factory of Henkel & Cie AG, Basel</p>	 <p>The advertising slogan "Persil bleibt Persil" [Persil remains Persil] appeared for the first time as a banner in daily newspapers.</p> <p>In Finland, the all-purpose cleaner Havu Mäntysuopa, based on tall oil, was developed (Henkel brand since 1997).</p>	<p>"Site policemen" were employed in Holthausen to assist the doorkeeper. Site security subsequently took over this role.</p> <p>Firefighter Jakobs from Düsseldorf-Wersten became the Plant Fire Department's first full-time employee. He was joined by three more full-time firefighters in the following year.</p>	<p>1913</p>
		<p>A new bleaching soda factory was built in Holthausen (known as Adhesive Plant South since 1935, building C 1, demolished in 2003). The old soda factory was converted into a packing unit. In addition, a new boiler house with three steam boilers went into operation.</p> <p>>></p>		<p>August 1: The Henkel house journal <i>Blätter vom Hause</i> was published for the first time. It was intended only for salaried (field staff) employees. The first issue contained six pages. <i>Blätter vom Hause</i> appeared twice monthly from 9/15/1914 until 2/15/1919, functioning above all as a link between the company and employees who had been called up to serve in the army.</p>	<p>1914</p>

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1914	<p>October 18: Ernst Sieglin succeeded in buying back the shares in Dr. Thompson's Seifenpulver GmbH after the company had had to face strong criticism following the outbreak of war on account of its British shareholding.</p>	<p>James H. Gravell founded the American Chemical Paint Company (later known as Amchem) in Philadelphia. Its first product was the rust inhibitor Deoxidine for the car industry. (Amchem was acquired by Henkel in 1980.)</p>	<p>The laboratory was extended for the third time and now occupied all of the first floor of the administration building. A construction department was set up, headed by Fritz Picard.</p> <p>After the outbreak of World War I supplies of glue threatened to run short. Henkel started initial tests with substitute adhesives made from water glass.</p> <p>A branch canal to the Mittelland Canal in Hannover-Linden was completed. A landing stage was constructed next to the Sichel plant. In addition, the plant was given its own rail link.</p>	<p>At the beginning of World War I, Henkel was Europe's biggest producer of glycerine, with an output of 715 tons.</p>	<p>Dr. Hugo Henkel became a member of the Düsseldorf municipal council (until 1918).</p> <p>The Henkel family set up a 100-bed hospital at the site.</p> <p>The first "Liebesgaben" [loving gifts] (tobacco products, socks, writing paper, etc.) were sent to called-up Henkel employees. The salaried employees set up a fund – known as the war support fund – to pay for such gifts.</p> <p>Apartments were built for master craftsmen and workers on the factory site in Pratteln, Switzerland.</p> <p>Shortly before the outbreak of war, Sichel in Hannover had 350 employees.</p>
	 <p>Sichel, Hannover</p>				
1915	<p>The Henkel site covered 331,300 square meters, of which 44,200 square meters were built on.</p> <p>November 15: Fritz Henkel Sr. was elected to the supervisory board of Neue Sunlicht Gesellschaft [new Sunlicht company].</p> <p>August 6/7: A fire at Dr. Thompson's Seifenpulverfabrik in Düsseldorf hit the production facilities, machine room and stockroom for soap powder and finished goods.</p>	<p>In the USA, Clark W. Parker founded the Parker Rust-Proof Company (integrated into the Henkel Group in 1987). Parker licensed a phosphate-based rustproofing process, which he continuously improved.</p>	<p>Reorganization of the Holthausen workshops into one central workshop began.</p> <p>The water glass factory was extended (furnace 3).</p>		<p>April 1: Fifty years after beginning his career in business, Fritz Henkel Sr. marked the occasion by founding the "Support Fund for Workers and Salaried Staff," to which he contributed 100,000 Marks.</p> <p>On March 1, Henkel hired its first foreign employees: three Swiss nationals.</p> <p>A bath-house with 32 showers and 7 tubs was built for all Henkel site employees. Use of these facilities was free of charge.</p> <p>Henkel set up a site canteen, initially for salaried employees only. As of 1916, it was also open to workers. 1,000 meals were served each day.</p>
	 <p>Water glass factory in Holthausen</p>				

Company development Germany	Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
<p>Henkel celebrated its 40th anniversary. Company sales totaled 36.7 million Marks.</p> <p>An anniversary publication was issued: "Forty Years of Purposeful Work at Henkel & Cie, Düsseldorf, Chemical Products Factory."</p> <p>Fritz Henkel Sr. became a member of the "Kaiser Wilhelm Society for the Promotion of Science."</p> <p>June 8: Tetralin GmbH was founded in Rodleben near Dessau as a syndicate of various companies under the leadership of the Navy Department. Work started on a plant to produce Tetralin for use as a fuel by the Navy.</p>	<p>Turyag in Izmir, Turkey, was founded as an olive oil producer (Henkel participation since 1965).</p>  <p>View of the factory in Holthausen</p>	<p>Henkel built a new water glass factory in Holthausen. A new machine for making cardboard boxes went into operation. It could produce 20,000 packets per day.</p> <p>Van Dijn started to produce its own shampoo in Dordrecht, The Netherlands, under the name Zwartkop Shampoo Märzveilchen.</p>	<p>September 1: Due to the poorer quality of raw materials, "Kriegs-Persil" [wartime quality Persil] was launched, as were Dixin laundry detergent and K.A. soap powder (K.A. = wartime committee for oils and fats) and the cleaning soda Krisit. The maximum fat content for all detergents was 5 percent.</p> <p>March 1: As it was not possible to fulfill all orders immediately, Henkel restricted the activities of its field staff.</p> <p>Due to the war, Schwarzkopf had to discontinue its shipments of original products.</p>	<p>To replace its permanent employees who had been called up for military service, 95 Russian prisoners of war were put to work as unskilled workers.</p> <p>On the occasion of the company's 40th anniversary, an additional donation of 100,000 Marks was made to the "Support Fund for Workers and Salaried Staff."</p> <p>Henkel's old factory building on the Gerresheimer Strasse was made available as a (wartime) children's home.</p>	1916
<p>February 8: Henkel acquired its first German subsidiary, the soda factory Matthes & Weber, Duisburg, which had been founded in 1838 (divested in 1994).</p> <p>Schwarzkopf GmbH shut down its operations and went into liquidation due to the scarcity of high quality raw materials. Under no circumstances did the company wish to harm its reputation by supplying inferior quality. The entry for Schwarzkopf GmbH was deleted from the commercial register on September 3, 1918.</p>	<p>Henkel & Cie AG, Basel, earned a profit of 84,223 Swiss francs.</p>  <p>Matthes & Weber in Duisburg</p>	<p>As fats were in short supply during the war, Henkel was only able to continue its glycerine production by using the uneconomic Protol method of obtaining glycerine by fermentation.</p> <p>Chemische Fabrik Grünau was granted a patent for the electrochemical manufacture of perborate.</p>	<p>Persil was entered in the Imperial trademark register of the German Empire on the grounds of its having "established itself as a distinguishing mark."</p>	<p>May 15: Henkel employees elected their first representative body (workers' council) consisting of 10 members. All workers of full age and salaried employees at the site were entitled to vote. A salaried employees' committee was elected.</p> <p>Fritz Henkel Sr. was awarded the silver Red Crescent Medal by the Turkish Sultan for his services to the Red Crescent.</p>	1917

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			

1918 Schwarzkopf OHG (general partnership) was registered and its offices were transferred to Berlin-Dahlem.



After the war, Henkel & Cie AG in Switzerland was Henkel's only foreign subsidiary; all of the others were expropriated. The Swiss site in Pratteln now covered 43,000 square meters. Profits reached 192,261 Swiss francs. On November 1, Switzerland introduced state control on soaps and laundry detergents.

During the war, Henkel & Cie AG built its own water glass and bleaching agent factories in Pratteln.

Tetralin GmbH in Rodleben started to produce Tetralin (tetrahydronaphthalene) and Tetralin sulfonate (the first synthetic surfactant).

Automatic filling machines were designed and built for the newly founded Schwarzkopf OHG.

The production of wartime quality Persil in Holthausen had to be discontinued due to a shortage of raw material (soda). It was replaced by wartime quality soap powder.

On May 7, Henkel launched Sil as a laundry rinse aid.

Matthes & Weber manufactured a total of 15,600 tons of salable products.

On his 70th birthday, Fritz Henkel Sr. founded the "Old-age and Surviving Dependents Pension Fund for Salaried Employees of the Henkel company."

In November, a law was enacted introducing the 8-hour day (48-hour working week) throughout the German Empire.



1919 January 8: An 8-member management committee was appointed to support the three heads of the company, Fritz Henkel Sr., Fritz Henkel Jr. and Dr. Hugo Henkel.

On May 15, the share capital of Henkel & Cie AG, Basel, was increased to 2 million Swiss francs.

Production in Holthausen totaled 42,087 tons.

A 25,000-volt transformer house was built in Holthausen.

Henkel established a small laboratory library for research chemists and scientists.

Beginning of the first phase of renewing the Matthes & Weber facilities in Duisburg.

In September, Schwarzkopf OHG resumed production. The company's own cardboard box production plant was managed by master craftsman Gandlitz.

Hans Schwarzkopf relaunched his hair-washing powder under the brand name Schaumpon.

Number of employees in Holthausen: 2,138.

During World War I, 604 employees were called up for military service; 71 of them gave their lives.

Henkel ceased to publish its journal *Blätter vom Hause* after the final issue of 1919.

Dr. Hugo Henkel was re-elected to the Düsseldorf municipal council (until 1924).



Henkel in Holthausen, 1916

Company development

Germany

Abroad

In Krefeld, the soap factory founded by Georg Wilhelm Melsbach in 1771 merged with 11 other companies in the Rhineland and Westphalia to create Dreiring-Werke. (Henkel participation since 1924. Soap production sold in 1997.)

The “Ferdinand Sichel” company became Ferdinand Sichel Kommanditgesellschaft (a limited commercial partnership).

The main site of Chemische Fabrik Grünau in Berlin was expanded by the purchase of Hallig, a neighboring glue factory.

Henkel & Cie AG, Basel, increased its sales to almost 4 million Swiss francs.



Ferdinand Sichel



“Krause plant” in Holthausen

Research, technology and production

March 21: Fire broke out in the Holthausen cardboard box department. It spread rapidly to the preparation and packing department and the crate factory. The departments were completely burned out. Even with the help of the Düsseldorf Fire Department the buildings and stocks of material could not be saved. Many documents, as well as archive copies of advertising material and publications, which had been stored in the main warehouse, were destroyed.

A spray drying tower was built for the production of soap powder. Known as the “Krause plant,” this was Henkel’s first large specialized building. A process development department was set up, also in Holthausen, for which the company’s first pilot plant was built. A well was constructed in Holthausen, together with a waterworks.

A second Dekalin (decahydronaphthalene) production plant was built in Rodleben.

Sichel in Hannover developed starch glue and starch paste (swell starch), which proved very successful.

A large plant for the manufacture of the tanning agents tannin and sumach extract went into operation at the Chemische Fabrik Grünau.

Products and distribution

June 1: Henkel launched its scouring agent and household cleaner Ata in 300-gram packets.

November 4: With the lifting of government controls on soaps, Persil could again be produced in normal peacetime quality (2,534 tons by the end of year). The Henkel “oval” appeared on the packet for the first time.

As a consequence of the development of swell starch, Sichel launched a new decorator’s glue (Sichel-Malerleim MT) and a new wallpaper paste (Sichel-Tapetenkleister SKT).

Chemische Fabrik Grünau expanded its product range in the fields of pharmaceuticals and building chemicals.

Mont St. Michel Eau de Toilette was launched in France (Henkel brand since 1992).

Employees / Engagement

Personnel Manager Peter Schifferdecker became the first Henkel employee to celebrate 40 years with the company.



First Henkel Works Council in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. Previously, the workers’ council and the salaried employees’ committee had operated independently of each other. The basis for this new development was the Works Council Act of February 1920. The chairman of the Works Council was Heinrich Gather (11/13/1882–6/3/1959).

1920



1921 Henkel GmbH was founded in Genthin. On August 4, Fritz Henkel Jr. and Dr. Hugo Henkel laid the foundation stone for the new production plant.

February 12: Hans Schwarzkopf died at the age of 47. His wife, Martha Schwarzkopf, took over the management of the company. Their eldest son, Hans Schwarzkopf Jr., broke off his school education in order to join the company, assuming responsibility for the export department in 1924.

DeGussa AG acquired a majority share interest in Chemische Fabrik Grünau.

William Pohl (3/24/1890–11/10/1970) founded Kepec Chemische Fabrik GmbH, Bonn (Henkel subsidiary as of 1973, since 1999: Cognis).



Laying the foundation stone of the production site in Genthin

Death of Gottlieb Voith, who had produced Persil under license in Austria since 1909.

May 7: Henkel entered into a contract with the Voith company of Vienna concerning the manufacture and sale of Persil in the successor states of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Henkel took over the running of the transshipment operations in the Rhine harbor at Reisholz.

Henkel ceased generating its own electricity at the Holthausen site. (Generation was resumed in 1935.)

Schwarzkopf took a new soap mill into operation.



Martha and Hans Schwarzkopf

Henkel's Bleich-Soda appeared under a new name: Henko.



Silent cartoons were used to advertise Persil and Ata.

Tetralin GmbH produced Reichskraftstoff [imperial fuel], a gasoline substitute. It was a mixture of gasoline, alcohol and Tetralin.

Henkel launched Krisit scouring powder in Switzerland.

1922 July 1: Henkel transformed itself into a production company ("Henkel & Cie GmbH") and a distribution company ("Henkel & Cie AG").

Henkel acquired Strohappenfabrik [strawboard factory] Westehüsen in southeast Magdeburg and the Inden paper factory near Jülich in the Rhineland.

Henkel was one of the founders of Holzwerke [wood mills] Zapfendorf AG in Nuremberg (sold 1984). The company had three sawmills in Zapfendorf near Bamberg, Bruckmühl and Siegsdorf (both in Upper Bavaria), as well as a barrel factory in Osterwieck in the Harz Mountains.

Early in the year, in the cellar of the Holthausen packing department building, Henkel began to produce adhesives for captive use. They were named Sula (paper adhesive), Desula (board adhesive) and Buba (packet adhesive).

March 28: The small production line was given the name "Glue and Paste Production, Dept. 46." In the first year, a total of 123 tons of adhesive were produced for the company's own use.

An in-house printing shop was set up with offset machines and a book-binding department.

At the end of the year, the first Persil advertising with the "White Lady" appeared. The poster was created by the Berlin painter Kurt Heiligenstaedt.



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Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>Riedel AG of Berlin took over Tetralin GmbH, Rodleben.</p> 	<p>Together with the potato flour company W. A. Scholten's Aardappelmeelfabrieken Groningen, Sichel founded the sales company NV Verkoopcentrale Scholten-Sichel in Groningen in The Netherlands.</p> <p>L. L. Grombach and Max Einstein founded Standard Chemical Products Inc, Hoboken, New Jersey, USA. The factory initially produced chemicals for the textile industry (1960: integrated into Henkel).</p> <p>In the garage of a house in Los Angeles, the first Purex household cleaner was developed: Purex Bleach.</p>	<p>June 27: Packing materials, rubber and gasoline suddenly caught fire in the Holthausen warehouse. The warehouse was totally destroyed, as were the premises of the Plant Fire Department and the drill tower. The Düsseldorf and Benrath fire departments were also called out but were unable to halt the conflagration. As the fire broke out at several places simultaneously, Henkel offered a reward of 50,000 Marks for information leading to the arrest of the arsonist, who, however, was never caught. A new fire station and a new waterworks were subsequently built. In addition, the first automatic fire alarms were installed. They were heat detectors, which gave the alarm when a certain temperature was reached.</p> <p>The establishment of the central workshops was completed. The water glass and glycerine factories received their first plant laboratories.</p>	<p>The first Schwarzkopf advertising posters appeared in the railway and subway stations of Berlin.</p> 		<p>1922</p>
	<p>October 8: Henkel & Co AS was founded in Copenhagen, Denmark (1961: renamed as Skandinavisk Henkel AS, Copenhagen).</p> <p>M. J. Osborn founded the company Economics Laboratory in St. Paul, Minnesota, USA (today Ecolab; Henkel financial participation 1989 until 2008). Its first product was Soilax, a detergent for electric dishwashers.</p>	<p>March 1: Start of production at Henkel GmbH in Genthin.</p> <p>Research was carried out on the production of starch-based adhesives.</p> <p>June 22: The glue factory went into operation in Holthausen. It produced 170 tons by the end of the year. Over the years, it developed into the Henkel adhesives plant.</p> <p>Henkel ceased to make its own wooden barrels, restricting itself to repairing used barrels.</p> <p>In Switzerland, Henkel produced its washing powder by the Krause method.</p>	<p>June 26: For the first time, Henkel sold glue to a neighboring company. The products were the decorator's glue Mala and the wallpaper paste Tapa, which were both based on potato flour. Before Henkel started to produce its own glue and paste, Sichel had been its main adhesives supplier.</p> <p>November 26: At the high point of the postwar inflation in Germany, 250 grams of Persil cost 1,250,000,000,000 Marks.</p> <p>In Rodleben, Betan (sulfated alkylnaphthalene) was produced. It was one of the first synthetic wetting agents.</p> <p>The Voith company resumed its Persil operations in Austria. It now had its own production plant.</p>	 <p>Wage strikes brought Henkel's production in Holthausen practically to a standstill between August and October.</p>	<p>1923</p>

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			

1924



Sawmill in Zapfendorf near Bamberg

Henkel took over all shares in Holzwerke Zapfendorf AG, Nuremberg (1984 sold).

Henkel acquired a participation in Dreiring-Werke mbH KG, Krefeld (1953: 100-percent subsidiary, soap production sold in 1997).

February 28: Bergin-Werke AG, Rodleben, planned to obtain fuel by liquefying hard coal.

Theodor Ross relocated his factory from Mannheim to Heidelberg, where he started developing and producing products for automobiles.

Friedrich Klein founded Kleinol GmbH in Berlin (Schwarzkopf subsidiary since 1979).



Henkel converted its former bleaching soda factory in Holthausen into an adhesives production plant (Building C 1, demolished 2003).



Beginning of second phase of modernization of Matthes & Weber plants in Duisburg.

Henkel created the Grossverbrauch (GV) department to handle professional consumers. It supplied special products for laundries, catering businesses and hospitals. One of its first products was the bleaching agent Oxygenol.

Launch of Ata in its unusual die-cast pasteboard bottle.

For the first time, Henkel employed 102 advertising ladies.

In October, Henkel established a sales warehouse in Berlin.

The first hair colorant from Kleinol was marketed. Hairdressers were also instructed in the technique of hair coloring.

In January, a solidarity strike was called in the plant in support of a campaign against a move to increase the working day in the metal industry from 8 to 10 hours. The company responded by shutting down the plant and dismissing all its employees with immediate effect. Employees were only reinstated after they had signed a statement declaring that they would not take part in industrial action in future. In March, a new Works Council was elected. The Chairman was Viktor Kirberg (4/16/1889–6/13/1955).

Two salaried employees were admitted as members of the Supervisory Boards of Henkel & Cie GmbH and Henkel & Cie AG.

1925

April 29: Fritz Henkel Sr. was made an honorary citizen of his birthplace, Vöhl.

Henkel & Cie AG, Basel, realized sales of almost 5.5 million Swiss francs. Fritz Henkel Sr. traveled to Basel with an empty suitcase to collect surpluses and dividends personally.

May 7: Henkel Kemiskt-Tekniskt Aktiebolag was founded in Stockholm, Sweden (Initial capital: 1 million Swedish krona).

An apprentice training workshop was established in Holthausen.

Henkel's accounting department switched to a mechanical system.



The Henkel accounting department

January 25: Settlement of Henkel's legal dispute with Jules Ronchetti. Henkel retained the rights to the Persil brand outside France and its colonies. In return, Henkel agreed not to market Persil-type oxygen-containing soaps and soap powders in France.

Beginning of systematic vocational training at Henkel: mechanics, turners, plumbers, joiners, printers.

March 31: Fritz Henkel Sr. established the "Counselor of Commerce Fritz Henkel Foundation" to mark his 60 years as a businessman. The foundation financed medical treatment and vacations for employees' children.

Some of the salaried employees organized a soccer team.

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>May 1: Rheinische Pappenfabrik Monheim was founded (1939–1981: Henkel participation).</p> <p>In Schönbach, Hesse, Gerhard Collardin founded Farbwerke Ardinit GmbH (Henkel subsidiary since 1956). The shareholder agreement was signed on September 29 and the company was entered in the Commercial Register on October 31. The small pigment mill extracted, dried and milled green earth, which it supplied to various domestic and foreign companies, including FAGESCO, Barcelona.</p> <p>Hooco-AG, Düsseldorf, with its Dompfaff brand, was taken over by Kos-sack-Chemie, Düsseldorf.</p>	<p>For the first time, American Chemical Paint in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, granted a license for its surface technology products to an overseas company.</p>	<p>Standard Chemical Products erected its own buildings in Hoboken, New Jersey, USA.</p>	<p>Matthes & Weber in Duisburg manufactured a total of 36,000 tons of salable product.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf resumed production and marketing of its dry shampoo in a new powder sachet.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf's advertising budget was 3 million Reichsmarks.</p> <p>Ata was launched in The Netherlands.</p>	<p>The sculptor Prof. Karl Janssen (father-in-law of Hugo Henkel) erected a monument to the Henkel employees who had fallen in World War I. Initially, it was placed in the administration building and, in 1927, it was moved to the new entrance hall.</p>	<p>1925</p>
 <p>Henkel celebrated its 50th anniversary. Sales totaled 121.8 million Reichsmarks. The built-up area of the 342,000 square meter site in Holthausen now amounted to 59,000 square meters.</p> <p>The anniversary was marked by a publication entitled "Werden und Wirken" [Growth and Activity].</p> <p>September 26: Fritz Henkel Sr. became an honorary citizen of Benrath and of Rengsdorf in Westerwald, where he had his country residence.</p>	<p>October 15: Persil-Fabrik Gottlieb Voith OHG was founded in Budapest, Hungary.</p> <p>Sichel Adhesives Ltd was founded in Luton, England. In 1931, the Sichel subsidiary in Richmond was rebuilt with considerably increased capacity.</p>	<p>Automatic packing machines were installed at Henkel's Holthausen site (60 to 80 packets per minute). A tank farm with a capacity of 25,000 cubic meters was constructed for oils and fats. The test department was built. A textile laboratory was established, as was a chemistry library.</p> <p>August 18: Henkel was granted its first adhesives patent, for a method of improving the properties of cold-swelling halogen-calcium-starch preparations (no. 479143).</p> <p>Theodor Ross's first trademark was registered: Teroson MK 26, the name of an engine housing cement.</p>	<p>Production at the Henkel site in Holthausen totaled 98,897 tons. Of the 76,947 tons of detergents and cleaners, Persil accounted for 51,054 tons.</p> <p>May 8 – October 17: Henkel took part in the Health Care, Social Welfare and Physical Exercise exhibition – referred to as the "Gesolei" – in Düsseldorf with the Henkel House. There were 7.5 million visitors. Henkel was the only industrial enterprise to receive the Grand Medal of the German Empire. Tours of the Henkel site in Holthausen were organized during the Gesolei (continued until 2001).</p> <p>Kleinol GmbH, Berlin, launched Henna Shampoo, the first combined coloring and haircare product.</p>	<p>Henkel's "Workers' and Salaried Employees' Fund" was set up with an initial capital of 250,000 Reichsmarks.</p> <p>A new apprenticeship was introduced in Holthausen: sheet metal worker.</p> <p>A large dining hall was constructed in the main administration building in Holthausen.</p> <p>April 10: As a consequence of the Works Council Act, a new code of work was drawn up for the employees in Holthausen.</p> <p>The salaried employees in Holthausen founded a men's choir.</p> <p>April 15: Henkel & Cie AG, Basel, established a pension fund for salaried employees as a successor to the salaried employees' fund that had been set up in 1915 and the independent foundation that superseded it in 1920.</p>	<p>1926</p>
	 <p>Gesolei building</p>				

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			

1927

Tetralin GmbH was renamed Deutsche Hydrierwerke AG (DEHYDAG) (1932: Henkel affiliate). Riedel AG assigned 75 percent of the new company to the Gesellschaft für Teerverwertung mbH in Duisburg.

When Kurt Schwarzkopf joined the family company in January, the general commercial partnership was transformed into a family-owned limited commercial partnership with the participation of Hans Jr. and Kurt Schwarzkopf. Hans Schwarzkopf administered the shares in trust for his youngest brother Heinz Schwarzkopf.

October 30: Death of Ernst Sieglin, the founder of Thompson-Werke.

December 7–13: Henkel and the Lever Group divided the world into “Persil interest zones.” Lever took the UK and France, along with their colonies, while Henkel – subject to certain provisos with regard to China, Korea, the USA and Canada – took the “rest of the world.”

November 23: Persil Ges. m.b.H. Henkel & Voith, Vienna, was founded (1939: renamed Persil Ges. m.b.H., Vienna). Henkel had a 30-percent shareholding in the new company. A production plant was erected and a team of traveling salesmen was built up.

July 11: E. Ostermann & Co.’s Handel My NV was founded in Amsterdam.

February 14: Fire in boiler house in Holthausen.

A new spray tower was built for detergent processing. The main administration building was given a large-scale extension. The “Gesolei” exhibition house was integrated into the total façade (Building A 4) and the Henkel tower was built.

An imposing entrance hall was also created.

The bookkeeping department switched to using punched cards.

A concrete water tower was built after the company acquired the right to pump water on its site (10,000 cubic meters per day).

The first 100 meter high stack was erected for the boiler house.

The Schwarzkopf Institute for Hair Hygiene was established in Berlin. It researched new hair treatment methods for hairdressers and specialists and was the industry’s first training center for hairdressers.

Persil-Werke G. Voith in Budapest started up its own production activities (until 1929).

Total production exceeded 121,000 tons, with Persil accounting for 60,000 tons, adhesives 4,470 tons, water glass 21,700 tons and glycerine 3,270 tons.

The film “On Washing and Laundry” was presented. (By 1939, a total of 10 Henkel films had been made.)

Persil was advertised in “skywriting,” also in The Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

718 “traveling instructresses” explained Henkel products to consumers and demonstrated how to use them.

August 20 and 21: Persil advertised on radio for the first time.

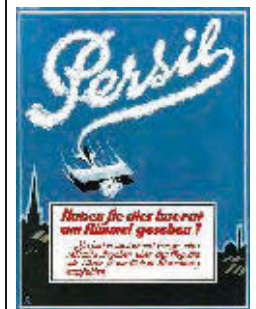
In Belgium, Persil was distributed by the Rindskopf company of Ghent until Henkel founded its own subsidiary.

Schwarzkopf shampoos were now also available in liquid form. Chamomile and tar were the first liquid shampoos in Europe. Toward the end of the year, Schaumpon extra appeared in two types, which were later supplied with goggles to protect the user against foam.

January 1: After an interlude of seven years, *Blätter vom Hause* was issued again in its seventh volume as the “House Journal of the company Henkel & Cie AG.”

May 5: Henkel Sports Club was founded.

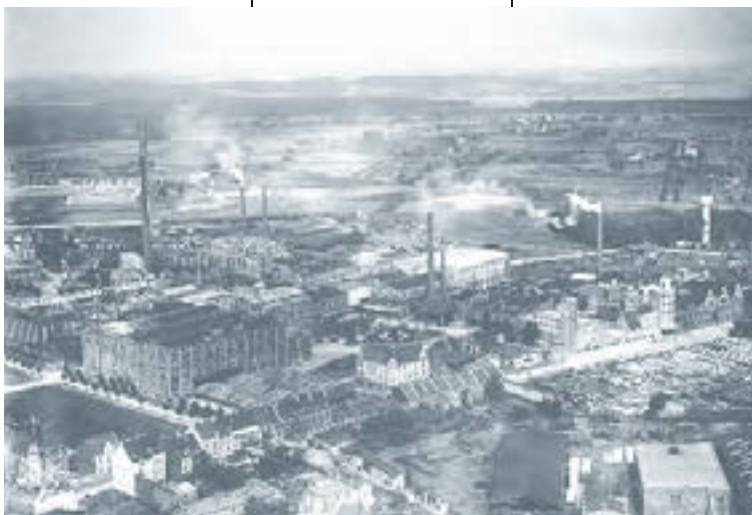
August 14: A new sports ground was officially opened in Holthausen.



October 1: Henkel became the first company in the chemical industry to employ a safety engineer. His name was Adolf Kranenberg and his appointment marked the start of planned accident prevention at Henkel. Alongside his safety tasks, he sought to improve conditions of work.




Sichel established its own sickness benefit fund for its employees. Initially, 180 employees and their families joined.

December 28: Fritz Henkel Sr. received the German Red Cross Medal, 1st Class, for his work for the women’s associations in the German Red Cross.



Oldest aerial view of Henkel, Holthausen




Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>March 19: Henkel became a shareholder in the chemical company Fabrik van Baerle & Sponnagel GmbH in Berlin-Spandau. The company also produced water glass (Shut down in 1971).</p> <p>April 27: Fritz Henkel Sr. became an honorary citizen of Düsseldorf. A ceremony was held on August 22.</p> <p>June 11: The University of Cologne conferred the degree of honorary doctor of political science on Fritz Henkel Jr.</p> <p>Henkel bought land and buildings from the neighboring company of Friedrich Flender & Co (approx. 28,000 square meters).</p> <p>December 6: Laying of the foundation stone of Schwarzkopf's new factory in the Albionstrasse in Berlin-Tempelhof (Inauguration: 1929). The 6,000 square meter site had been bought in 1924.</p>	 <p>Fritz Henkel Sr. becomes an honorary citizen of Düsseldorf</p>  <p>Dr. h.c. Fritz Henkel Jr.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf GmbH was founded in Danzig.</p> <p>The National Gum & Mica Company changed its name to National Adhesives Corporation (acquired by Henkel in 2008).</p>	<p>November 15: An automatic telephone exchange with 20 external and 400 internal lines went into operation.</p> <p>Inspired by a trip to the USA, Dr. Hugo Henkel ordered research to be carried out on the cleaning of metal surfaces with sodium phosphate. The results were impressive and led to the production of the P3 cleaning agents in 1929.</p> <p>Henkel built a large car bay in Holthausen to accommodate its growing vehicle fleet.</p> <p>A furnace in the water glass factory was heated with grid gas.</p> <p>A filling and loading bay was built in Holthausen for the glycerine production plant.</p> <p>In July, Henkel started to build a new plant for the electrolytic production of bleaching agents at the Pratteln site near Basel in Switzerland. The plant also produced perborate from 1929 to 1993.</p> <p>Research by Böhme enabled fatty alcohols to be sulfonated for the first time instead of fatty acids or fatty acid esters. As a result, new substances with a pronounced detergent character were created. The first printed patent specification dates from 3/31/1928.</p> <p>A patent was granted for Schwarzkopf Haarglanz [hair gloss]. A sachet of the powder was supplied with Schwarzkopf Schaumpon.</p>	<p>Launch of Ata fein [Ata fine] in January, and of Henkel-Kleister-trocken [dry paste].</p> <p>August 9: The Oetker Persil School was opened in Berlin. It offered free courses on baking and washing.</p> <p>In October, a sales office was opened in Hamburg. Henkel had bought the site in the spring of 1927.</p> <p>Henkel started to export adhesives, especially to its European neighbors. In 1929, it also started to export to Australia and South America.</p> <p>Matthes & Weber manufactured 51,000 tons of salable product.</p> <p>In Switzerland, repeated attempts were made to drive Persil from the market. In particular, the Persil packaging design was copied.</p> <p>In Austria, 104,435 crates of Persil and 22,322 crates of Henko were sold.</p> <p>Henkel used skywriting to advertise in Austria also.</p>	<p>The number of Henkel employees in Holthausen exceeded 4,200.</p> <p>March 20: To mark the 80th birthday of the company's founder, Fritz Henkel Sr. and his two sons donated 200,000 Reichsmarks to the "Salaried Employees' and Workers' Support Fund." A further 200,000 Reichsmarks went to the city of Düsseldorf as the Fritz-Henkel-Stiftung [Fritz Henkel foundation], as Fritz Henkel Sr. had lived in Düsseldorf for 50 years.</p> <p>Around 30,000 consumers visited the Henkel site in Holthausen.</p> <p>September 14: The Henkel women's choir was founded.</p> <p>April 10: The Theodor Ross company in Heidelberg hired its first apprentice.</p>	<p>1928</p>
 <p>Vehicle fleet of Henkel</p>				<p>E. Ostermann & Co.'s Handel, Amsterdam, sold 40,824 crates of Persil, 4,596 crates of Henko and 2,019 crates of Ata.</p>	

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1928					
1929	<p>July 29: The law on the municipal reorganization of the Rhineland-Westphalian industrial region took effect. Benrath and Holthausen were absorbed into Düsseldorf.</p> <p>With retroactive effect from December 1, Henkel acquired a majority shareholding in Thompson, Düsseldorf, from the three children of the company's founder, Ernst Sieglin.</p> <p>Kepec Chemische Fabrik GmbH relocated from Bonn to nearby Siegburg on the right bank of the Rhine.</p> <p>CHEMA Chemische Produkte und Maschinen GmbH was founded by Gerhard Collardin and two partners from Berlin. Farbwerke Ardinit in Schönbach became part of the new company. December 1: Gerhard Collardin became the sole shareholder in the company, which soon afterwards changed its name to Gerhard Collardin GmbH.</p> <p>Barnängen Vademecum GmbH was founded in Berlin.</p>	<p>January 2: Persil-Gesellschaft Henkel & Voith (OHG), Leitmeritz (Litoměřice), was founded in Czechoslovakia.</p> <p>April 9: Maison Henkel Soci�t� Anonyme was founded in Brussels.</p> <p>February 17: Holl�nder & Krohn was founded in The Netherlands (Henkel subsidiary Indola Cosmetics since 2004).</p> <p>Establishment of Kenra (a Henkel acquisition in 2014).</p>	<p>Work was carried out on the production of fatty alcohols by high-pressure hydrogenation.</p> <p>A new plant was built in Holthausen to process phosphates for Imi and P3. A new crate factory (Building B 3), packing department and warehouse were also built, and the in-house printing shop was expanded.</p> <p>Purchase of the first company-owned ambulance in D�sseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>The first cold spray tower for laundry detergents went into operation at the Persil-Gesellschaft in Vienna.</p> <p>New building for Henkel & Co AS in Copenhagen, Denmark.</p>	<p>P3 cleaners for industrial and craft applications were marketed for the first time (the first advertisement appeared on July 7). Launch of P3-steril as a bottle disinfectant, especially for the dairy sector.</p> <p>February 19: Launch of Imi, the first hand dish-washing and cleaning product to contain sodium phosphate. Das Huhn im Winter [the hen in winter], a water glass product, was also launched. This was a special egg pickling agent.</p> <p>Launch of Mala Henkel-Leim kaltwasserl�slich (a cold-water-soluble glue), Kiesin (a mineral paint binder), and Dixol antifreeze for car radiators.</p> <p>Thompson launched Schwan-Seifenflocken [soap flakes].</p> <p>Launch of the soaking and cleaning agent Per (identical to Imi) and of Sil in Switzerland. Henkel's Swiss subsidiary also started to supply Persil to Danzig.</p>	 <p>Dehydag in Rodleben</p>   




Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
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Germany	Abroad				
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		 <p>Das Huhn im Winter Henkels Eier Einlege-Mittel Reinfrisches Wasser glas in Pulverform</p>	<p>Launch of the Imi cleaner and the scouring agent Ata in Austria. Special detergents for professional consumers appeared for the first time.</p> <p>Launch of Imi and Sil in The Netherlands.</p> <p>Ata and Imi were also available in Cyprus.</p>		1929
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<p>January 4: Unexpected death of Dr. h.c. Fritz Henkel Jr. at the age of 55.</p> <p>March 1: Death of Fritz Henkel Sr. at the age of 81.</p> <p>Dr. Hugo Henkel took over the sole management of the company.</p>  <p>Dr. Hugo Henkel</p> <p>November 24: Dr. Thompson's Seifenpulverfabrik GmbH renamed as Thompson-Werke GmbH.</p> <p>The glue department set up its own foreign operations office, which was transferred to Henkel's regular foreign operations department three years later.</p> <p>Henkel took over Gebrüder Vöhl, Düsseldorf, and Labor-fac GmbH, Cologne. Both companies produced floor care and furniture care products.</p> <p>August 4: Death of Ferdinand Sichel in Hannover, shortly before his 71st birthday.</p>	<p>January 2: Henkel AS was founded in Oslo, Norway.</p> <p>Henkel & Cie. was founded in Helsinki, Finland.</p> <p>August 20: A Persil production site was founded in Celje, Yugoslavia, by Persil-Gesellschaft, Vienna.</p> <p>Emery Industries Inc was founded in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA. The company was the successor to Thomas Emery's Lard Oil Factory, which was founded in 1840 and manufactured candles. Acquired by Henkel in 1989, until 2001 (sale of Cognis).</p>	<p>The detergent atomization plant Düsseldorf-Holthausen was expanded.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf built a new factory in Tetschen on the Elbe, in Czechoslovakia.</p> <p>Official opening of the Danish detergent factory in Copenhagen, which started production in April.</p>  <p>Henkel in Copenhagen</p>	<p>A new type of advertising was used – skywriting at night.</p> <p>P3 was presented to a wide audience for the first time at the Leipzig Spring Trade Fair.</p> <p>Road building with water glass from Henkel: Crushed rock was embedded in a mixture of the product Betonol and lime.</p> <p>An enameled wall holder was introduced for Persil, Ata and Imi.</p> <p>Thompson-Werke launched the floor polish Gefest, thus venturing into the household care products market for the first time.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf started business with hair salons.</p> <p>In September, Imi was launched in Belgium.</p>	 <p>May 22: Marie-Luise Stetter became the first female employee to celebrate 25 years with Henkel; she worked in the warehouse control section of the Persil department.</p>	1930
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Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1931	<p>Purchase of business shares in Siegert & Cie GmbH, Neuwied (1951: acquisition of all remaining shares; 1995: closed down).</p>	<p>July 10: Founding of Persil Polska Sp. Akc., Bydgoszcz (Bromberg).</p> <p>July 24: UMA AG was founded in Chur, Switzerland, as a holding company for Henkel's non-German European participations.</p> <p>Helios Kemisk-Tekniska Fabriker AB in Stockholm was taken over as a production company of Henkel Kem.-Tekn. AB, Stockholm. November 17: Founding of Helios AS Stockholm.</p>	<p>September 4: Henkel was granted a patent for a dental and oral care product (no. 660059).</p> <p>December 12: Henkel was granted its first surfactant patent, for a method of isolating sulfuric acid derivatives of organic compounds (no. 623919).</p>	 <p>June 1: The Henkel House in Hannover, with a Persil school, was opened.</p> <p>Henkel's first advertising film with a soundtrack appeared. It was entitled "Three Minutes for the Housewife."</p> <p>Henkel used outdoor neon light advertising for the first time, on the Wilhelm-Marx House in Düsseldorf.</p>	<p>January 4: The "Dr. Hugo Henkel Swimming Pool" was opened on the Holthausen site for the employees and their families. It was donated by Hugo Henkel to mark his 25 years with the company in 1930.</p> <p>Henkel built a gymnasium on the Holthausen site (until 1994).</p> <p>Henkel started to provide commercial training.</p> <p>A Henkel hiking group was formed.</p> <p>Employees received an allowance to compensate them for wage cuts imposed by the government.</p>
		 <p>A new oil factory for the production of coconut fatty alcohol by high-pressure hydrogenation went into operation. In its first year, it produced 600 tons.</p> <p>The oldest factory building was demolished (first water glass factory and boiler house) to make way for a new laboratory.</p>			
1932	<p>Deutsche Hydrierwerke AG in Rodleben became a Henkel participation (1934: 100-percent subsidiary).</p>	<p>June 25: Persil Gesellschaft mbH, Memel-Kleipeda, was founded.</p> <p>Henkel & Cie AG, Basel, took over the shares of the newly founded Persil Polska Sp. Akc. in Bydgoszcz, as well as of Persil Ges.m.b.H. in Memel, Dymond Chemical Co Ltd in London and Labor-fac AG in Basel.</p>	<p>A Dextrin plant for the production of pastes was built in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. The first products were Halba-trocken and Neutra-trocken.</p> <p>A turbine house was built to generate electricity. Process heat was utilized in line with the heat and power co-generation principle.</p>	<p>The Henkel film "Wash – Washing – Well-being" was shown in movie theaters. By 1939, it had been seen by around 30 million people.</p> <p>The chlorine-based disinfectants P3-zinnfest and P3-steril were launched.</p> <p>Böhme produced Fewa, the first synthetic, i.e. soap-free, detergent. The brand name was derived from <u>Feinwaschmittel</u> [light-duty detergent].</p>	<p>Employees received chemical production training in a special workshop.</p> <p>The plant journal <i>Henkel-Bote</i> [Henkel messenger] appeared every month for all employees in Düsseldorf-Holthausen until December 1940.</p> <p>A new site library was established.</p> <p>October 26: The Henkel Orchestra was founded.</p>
		 <p>September 12: Nederlandsche Persil Mij NV was founded in Jutphaas near Utrecht, The Netherlands (as of 1972: Henkel Nederland BV in Amstelveen, now Nieuwegein).</p>	<p>Dehydag, Rodleben</p>		




Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
 <p>Factory in Jutphaas, The Netherlands</p>		<p>The introduction of VA steel as a fatty-acid-resistant material for autoclaves enabled Henkel to hydrolyze its oils and fats under pressure (pure water hydrolysis). Chemicals were no longer needed. The odor of the fatty acids improved. Purer raw glycerine was obtained as a secondary product of the hydrolysis.</p> <p>The first Henkel factory in Czechoslovakia, in Leitmeritz, went into operation.</p>			1932
<p>January 2: Dr. Jost Henkel (7/27/1909–7/7/1961), the eldest son of Dr. Hugo Henkel, joined the company.</p> <p>Founding of Ferdinand Sichel AG. All production facilities were transferred to Hannover-Limmer.</p> <p>November 14: Theodor Ross used Teroson as the name of his company (entry in the Commercial Register). The name was formed as an acronym of "Theodor Ross and Son." In the same year, the company relocated to a site of its own for the first time, at Hans-Bunte-Strasse 4 in Heidelberg-Pfaffengrund. Erich Ross, son of the company's founder, became a member of the management board.</p>	 <p>Dr. Jost Henkel</p> <p>September 9: Società Italiana Persil SpA was founded in Lomazzo near Como in Italy (as of 1965: Henkel Italiana SpA, Milan; today: Henkel SpA).</p> <p>June 8: In Paris, the industrialist M. Nomani founded the Société d'Innovations Chimiques (Sinnova) (acquired by Henkel in 1974, since 1999: Cognis). Initially, the company analyzed production methods in a laboratory.</p>	<p>January 28: The new laboratory in Düsseldorf-Holthausen became operational (Building B 2).</p> <p>A boiling house and an atomizing plant were built in Jutphaas in The Netherlands.</p> <p>In October, P3 production started in Sweden.</p> <p>Production began in Bydgoszcz (Bromberg), Poland. Persil, Henko, Sil and Ata were produced here until 1945.</p>  <p>Laboratory in Düsseldorf</p>	<p>Schwarzkopf launched Onalkali, the world's first alkali-free shampoo. Initially, it was supplied in dry and concentrated form (for dilution 1:10 in water). Schwarzkopf also launched the first soap-free shampoo (Schwarzkopf extramild Schaumpon) and Germany's first hair care preparation for hair salons.</p> <p>April 1: Products for professional consumers were now distributed in Switzerland (Frima-Prima, Dixin, Krisit, Silovo).</p>	 <p>May 11: By order of the local National Socialists, the Henkel Works Council was "brought into line" and reshuffled.</p> <p>A welfare station was established at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site, offering advice to mothers, care for infants, and medical examinations for children.</p>	1933
<p>Henkel took a financial shareholding in Norddeutsche Hefeindustrie AG, Harburg/Berlin (as of 1960: Deutsche Hefewerke GmbH, Hamburg. Divested in 1981).</p>	<p>Schwarzkopf KG established a branch office in Vienna.</p>	<p>The Ata factory in Düsseldorf was rebuilt. The first dextrin factory went into operation. Dextrin was used as an alternative raw material for adhesives.</p> <p>>></p>	<p>October 1: A distribution agreement was signed between Henkel and Chemphar, Hamburg. Chemphar handled the sale of Henkel products outside Europe.</p>	<p>September 8: Henkel staged its first big company party in Zons, near Düsseldorf.</p> <p>Since 1927, systematic accident prevention work had reduced the number of accidents per 100 employees per year from 10 to 4.</p>	1934

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1934	 <p>Site in Lomazzo, Italy</p>		<p>In Rodleben, a plant was developed for the continuous hydrogenation of fatty alcohols.</p> <p>Facilities for preparation and packing were built at the Lomazzo site in Italy. Production started in December.</p>	<p>Alkacid, Schwarzkopf's first permanent wave combination, was launched, as was the hair tonic Seborin.</p>	<p>The Works Council in Düsseldorf was dissolved and replaced by a "consultative council."</p> <p>January 1: Henkel in Basel established a welfare institution for its workers and salaried employees on the basis of a group insurance.</p>
1935	<p>December 10: To solve the shortage of fats and oils, Henkel founded the Erste Deutsche Walfang GmbH [first German whaling company].</p> <p>Henkel acquired a business interest in Böhme Fettchemie GmbH, Chemnitz (1941: takeover of all remaining business shares).</p> <p>Hans Schwarzkopf Jr. and Kurt Schwarzkopf were appointed as directors of Schwarzkopf KG.</p> <p>Elida Gibbs acquired Kleinel GmbH, Berlin.</p>	<p>The Konsortialfonds [syndicated fund] of Henkel & Cie AG was founded in Basel. The fund integrated existing foreign reserve funds of various Henkel companies in Europe.</p> <p>After a capital increase on May 10, the shareholding in the Persil-Gesellschaft in Vienna rose from 30 to 49 percent (6 percent Henkel, 43 percent UMA; on June 17, Henkel's shareholding was transferred to UMA).</p>	<p>A patent was granted for a "method of making resin-like condensation products" (pioneering patent for the production of melamine resins).</p> <p>Beginning of research into biological fat syntheses.</p> <p>A fat hydrogenation plant went into operation in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. The former bleaching soda factory (Building C 1) was converted to an adhesives production plant. Henkel began to generate its own electricity again and built a power plant.</p> <p>Registration of the trademark Dorus (an acronym of <u>D</u>octor <u>R</u>udolf <u>S</u>chieber) and of a bull's head as a logo.</p> <p>In Saint-Maur-des-Fossés, Sinnova started to produce fatty alcohols on an industrial scale by means of the Bouveault-Blanc process.</p> <p>In Belgium, SA Persil, Brussels, started up its own plant in Herent to produce Persil, Henco, Sil, Imi and Ata (Shut down in 2002).</p>	<p>Alongside potato starch, cellulose became the second raw material to be used for glue production. (Henkel began producing carboxymethylcellulose in 1936). As a result, its adhesives business took a giant leap forward.</p> <p>Grünau produced the soap-free disinfectants Pangrol and Lavagrol.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf started to market the Onalka series including skin cream, face tonic and recipe books (40 articles until 1938).</p> <p>SA Persil in Belgium had its own pavilion at the World Exposition in Brussels, which drew 20 million visitors.</p>	<p>A new company canteen was built at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site (Building D 1).</p> <p>A school for working mothers was opened. After work, female employees could take cooking and housekeeping courses on a voluntary basis.</p>
	 <p>Böhme Fettchemie in Chemnitz</p>				 <p>Pavilion of SA Persil, Belgium, at the World Exposition in Brussels</p>
	<p>September 25: Yamahatsu Trade Co Ltd was founded in Osaka, Japan (Henkel subsidiary from 2000 to 2004).</p>				 <p>Detergent plant in Herent, Belgium</p>

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>The company celebrated its 60th anniversary. Sales amounted to 206.5 million Reichsmarks. The site in Düsseldorf-Holthausen covered 460,700 square meters, of which the buildings occupied 105,749 square meters.</p> <p>February 21: Deutsche Fettsäure-Werke GmbH, Witten/Ruhr, was founded. Henkel had a shareholding in this company (1952: closed down).</p> <p>Thompson-Werke took over the Pilo site in Mannheim, where shoe polish was manufactured. Pilo was initially operated as an independent company but was eventually integrated into Thompson-Werke as its Mannheim branch plant in 1938.</p> <p>Chemist Dr. Friedrich Supf became the owner of Sichel. The Sichel family had to emigrate due to its Jewish origins. A branch of the family (Dr. Dux) continued to run the subsidiary company in England.</p>	<p>Persil-Gesellschaft Henkel & Voith OHG, Vienna, took over Labor-fac Erzeugung chemischer Produkte Ges.m.b.H., Vienna.</p>  <p>The Henkel whaler "Jan Wellem"</p>	<p>Basic research into the creation of synthetic fatty acids by oxidizing paraffin.</p> <p>September 26: On the 60th anniversary of the company's foundation, the whaler "Jan Wellem" set off on its first trip to the Antarctic.</p> <p>Administration building A 5 in Düsseldorf-Holthausen was expanded.</p> <p>Another story was added to the office building of Schwarzkopf KG in Berlin. Affiliation of the Hair Hygiene Institute. A school for hairdressers was opened.</p> <p>A plant was built in Copenhagen to produce bar soap.</p> <p>The National Red Oil & Soap Company bought a developed site of around 210,000 square meters in Cedartown, Georgia, USA. Production was transferred to Cedartown.</p> 	 <p>Henkel main administration building</p> <p>Henkel Zellkleister Z 5 kaltwasserlöslich (a paste powder that was soluble in cold water) was launched as the company's first cellulose product.</p> <p>Thompson-Werke began to market its floor polish Gefest under the name Seifix.</p> <p>In May, 10,000 fake Persil wrappings were seized at a printing shop in The Netherlands.</p> <p>Turyag launched the laundry detergent Tursil in Turkey.</p>	<p>A new canteen for salaried employees was provided in Building A 5 in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>October 17: Company party in the Düsseldorf Volksgarten to celebrate the company's 60th anniversary.</p> <p>Apprenticeships for chemical lab assistants and chemical plant workers were offered for the first time.</p>	<p>1936</p>
<p>Henkel purchased the Spiegelglas Reisholz AG site to the north of its Düsseldorf site (295,000 square meters).</p> <p>Henkel acquired Pappen- und Papierfabrik Süchteln GmbH near Viersen on the Lower Rhine, and Kienzerle & Cie KG in Oberau near Garmisch-Partenkirchen in Upper Bavaria. In 1940, the two companies merged to form Papier & Pappe AG, Berlin.</p>	<p>May 14: Ostermann & Co.'s Handel relocated within Amsterdam from the Keizersgracht to the Persil House.</p> <p>Dr. Arthur Curti and Dr. Alfred Böckli took over the management of UMA AG, Chur, Switzerland.</p> <p>Henkel owned production companies in 11 European countries: Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and The Netherlands.</p>	<p>Henkel set up its first microbiological laboratory.</p> <p>Patent application for Henkel's first quaternary ammonium compound (QAC) as a biocidal active agent (under development since 1932; produced as of 1938).</p> <p>Construction of a plant for distilling fractionated fatty acids, and of new warehouses. The furnaces of the water glass factory in Düsseldorf-Holthausen were fed from automatically dispensing mix bunkers.</p>	<p>March 16: First freight car of whale oil arrived at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.</p> <p>Omag, a specialty detergent for professional consumers, was launched.</p> <p>Launch of the next carboxymethylcellulose-based product: Henkel Zelluloseleim [cellulose glue].</p> <p>Major national exhibition under the name "Schaffendes Volk" [Productive People] in Düsseldorf from May 8 to October 17. The Henkel pavilion attracted more than 5 million visitors.</p>	<p>October 1: Dr. Helmut Damm was employed by Henkel in Düsseldorf as the company's first microbiologist.</p> <p>For the first time, all employees of the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site were given a bag of Christmas gifts.</p>  <p>Henkel pavilion at the national exhibition "Schaffendes Volk"</p>	<p>1937</p>

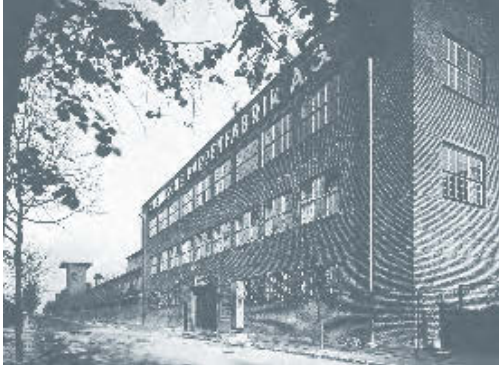


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Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1937	<p>Schwarzkopf KG took over the hairdressing salon equipment company Sanitas.</p>  <p>Persil House in Amsterdam</p>	<p>February 9: In Stockholm, a Persil school was opened.</p> <p>Barnängen, Sweden, took over Tomtens Krafttvålsfabrik, manufacturer of the household cleaner Häxan.</p>	<p>Construction of a factory in Vienna, in which Persil, Henko, Imi, Ata and specialty products for professional consumers were produced.</p> <p>In Jutphaas, The Netherlands, the Dutch Persil company built a water glass dissolving plant and a P3 plant. Production started in March 1938.</p> <p>In Bydgoszcz, Poland, an atomizing plant and a new office building for the factory were built.</p> <p>A P3 production plant was built in Lomazzo, Italy.</p>	<p>Sichel launched two new cellulose products, Sichozell-Leim (glue) and Sichozell-Kleister (paste). The use of starch from cereals or potatoes for industrial purposes had been banned in 1936.</p> <p>Colin Kininmonth and George Gray coated Cellophane film with a natural rubber resin, creating a “sticky tape,” which was based on a French patent. They registered their product under the name Sellotape and started to manufacture it shortly afterwards in Acton, West London. (Company acquired by Henkel in 2002.)</p> 	
1938	<p>March 19: The “Fritz Henkel Monument” was unveiled on the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.</p> <p>July 26: The third generation of the Henkel family took over the management of the company. Under pressure from the National Socialists, Dr. Hugo Henkel joined the newly formed Advisory Board and Supervisory Board. The company was managed by his son Jost, his nephew Werner Lüps (5/29/1906– 4/16/1942), representing the family of Emmy Lüps, daughter of company founder Fritz Henkel Sr., and Carl August Bagel (6/9/1902– 7/13/1941), a son-in-law of Fritz Henkel Jr.</p> <p>September 30: Werner Lüps became “Betriebsführer” [site director].</p> <p>October 4: Henkel & Cie, Düsseldorf, took over the 51-percent shareholding in the Persil Gesellschaft in Vienna from Gottlieb Voith.</p> <p>Ferdinand Sichel AG was transformed into Sichel-Werke AG.</p>	<p>All foreign companies that produced and marketed Henkel products were brought together in UMA AG.</p> <p>National Red Oil & Soap Company, Newark, New Jersey, USA, became Nopco (National Oil Products Company)</p>  <p>Carl August Bagel</p>  <p>Werner Lüps</p>	<p>Work was carried out on the production of oxo alcohols.</p> <p>Production of Guerbet alcohols.</p> <p>Construction of a hydrogenation plant. Start of construction of a sulfuric acid plant to utilize the off-gases from water glass production. (Production started on December 31, 1943.)</p> <p>January 5: Henkel AS, Oslo, Norway, was granted a license to build a detergent factory in Moss. Construction work started on the 4,950 square meter site in August and was completed in July 1939.</p> <p>Sinnova started to produce fatty alcohols in Meaux, France. The site was initially leased and was bought in 1941.</p> <p>In the USA, Emery developed the Emersol process, enabling saturated and unsaturated fatty acids to be separated by crystallization.</p>	<p>First synthetic resin glues for bookbinding.</p> <p>Ata extra fein was launched in a large bottle with a content of 600 grams.</p> <p>The “wool man” on the Fewa packet was replaced by the Fewa-Johanna figure.</p> 	 <p>Unveiling of the “Fritz Henkel Monument”</p> <p>A savings plan was set up for female salaried employees.</p> <p>The company founded the “Fritz Henkel Workers’ Pension Fund” to mark the goth anniversary of the birth of Fritz Henkel Sr.</p> <p>April 1: A pension insurance was introduced for male employees of Thompson and a savings plan was set up for the female employees.</p>



Company development Germany	Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
<p>May 1: Dr. Willy Manchot (7/10/1907–10/24/1985), a son-in-law of Fritz Henkel Jr., became provisional chairman of Deutsche Hydrierwerke AG in Rodleben.</p> <p>July 7: Participation in Rheinische Pappenfabrik AG, Monheim, Rhineland (1948: full acquisition, 1981 closed).</p> <p>August 31: Henkel took over Werner Lüps' export company Chemphar, chemisch-pharmazeutische Produkte, Hamburg.</p> <p>October 24: Dr. Willy Manchot replaced Carl August Bagel, who was in poor health, taking over his offices as General Manager of Henkel & Cie GmbH and Management Board member of Henkel & Cie AG.</p> <p>Participation in Ölmühle Nolee & Thörl GmbH, Hamburg (founded 1931). (1965: full acquisition, sold in 1987)</p> <p>July 1: Theodor Ross died at the age of 71.</p>	 <p>Dr. Willy Manchot</p> <p>January 4: The Persil Institute was opened in Zurich.</p> <p>November 3: Henkel acquired the soap factory Evona GmbH in Aurschinewes near Prague.</p> <p>After a change in ownership, the Piel Brothers Starch Company was again renamed, becoming National Starch Products Inc.</p>	<p>In Rodleben, a new research center for all Henkel companies became operational (start of construction: 1937; closed down: 1945).</p> <p>Patent application for Henkel's first phenol derivative, as a biocidal active agent.</p> <p>Construction of a pilot plant for hot detergent atomization (Welter process) and a 100-meter high stack for the water glass factory.</p> <p>Mechanical payroll accounting with punched cards.</p>	<p>After the beginning of World War II (September 1), the government decreed on September 5 that only the following standard washing powders should be produced: detergents for white, heavy and colored washes, and detergents for fine fabrics. Persil and Fewa had to be withdrawn from the market.</p>  <p>Persil advertising continued as a reminder: "Persil-Werke Düsseldorf."</p> <p>Launch of the plywood glue Pressal in the summer (Henkel's first melamine-based product).</p> <p>Launch of two cellulose derivatives as a filler and an emulsifier for the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries.</p>	<p>Plant ID cards with photographs were introduced.</p> <p>August 20: Dr. h.c. Oskar Reich became the first employee to celebrate 50 years of service with Henkel. Reich was Head of Sales for many years and had been a school friend of Fritz Henkel Jr.</p> <p>The "Workers' Pension Fund" was increased by 500,000 Reichsmarks.</p> <p>After the war began, <i>Blätter vom Hause</i> was reduced to 16 pages as a consequence of government regulations on the use of paper. As in World War I, the journal aimed to serve as a link between the company and those of its employees who had been called up.</p> <p>Over 330 Thompson Werke employees – more than one third of the total workforce – had been called up by the end of the year.</p>	<p>1939</p>
<p>May 1: The German Labor Front recognized Henkel in Düsseldorf-Holthausen as an exemplary National Socialist plant.</p> <p>October 30: Papier & Pappe AG, Berlin, was founded by merging the following Henkel paper factories: Inden near Jülich in the Rhineland, Westerhüsen near Magdeburg, Monheim near Düsseldorf, Süchteln near Viersen in the Rhineland, Tarnowker Mühle near Schneidemühl, and Oberau in Bavaria.</p>	<p>In Richmond, California, USA, Nopco opened a factory to extract vitamins from fish liver.</p> <p>Standard Chemical Products built a factory in Charlotte, North Carolina, USA.</p>	<p>Cellulose derivatives for detergent production were produced in the Relatin plant in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. The company started to make barrels from papier-mâché in the first story of the new packing department.</p>	<p>In September, the detergent Detersivo was launched in Italy. It had a reduced fat content.</p> 	<p>In Düsseldorf-Holthausen, Henkel organized a plant kindergarten as well as a part-time site medical service. The Henkel Kindergarten was opened in a timber-framed house situated opposite the main Henkel building in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p>	<p>1940</p>


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Kindergarten group in 1940

Year	Company development	Germany	Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
1940	 <p>Rheinische Pappenfabrik AG, Monheim</p>		<p>In Herent, Belgium, construction work started on a P3 production plant, which became operational on January 1, 1942, and a water glass dissolving plant. The main customer – in the case of the water glass dissolving plant the only customer – for these products was the Wehrmacht [German armed forces]. The site now also supplied Ata to professional consumers. Expansion work started on the packing shop and the warehouse. Construction work also started on a new administration building, with a canteen and a recreation room.</p>			
1941	<p>July 13: Death of Carl August Bagel, son-in-law of Fritz Henkel Jr., at the age of 39.</p> <p>September 19: Death of Emmy Lüps, daughter of company founder Fritz Henkel, at the age of 57.</p>	<p>Persil Kft, Budapest, acquired the soap factory Hajnal, Budapest, which was in liquidation, to expand its own production. Alongside the factory, it also acquired the trademark rights to cosmetic preparations under the name Liz. Liz GmbH was founded in Budapest to distribute these preparations.</p> <p>In June, the factory in Memel (Klaipeda), Lithuania, was closed.</p> <p>Pulcra SA was founded in Barcelona (Henkel subsidiary since 1986).</p> <p>December 31: Gota de Ambar SA, Barcelona, was established (Henkel participation since 1950).</p> <p>LePage's Inc was founded in Montreal, Canada.</p>	<p>In October, the Relatin flakes factory went into operation.</p> <p>In Rodleben, caprolactam was produced from hexalin. It later became a starting material for the production of Perlon®, a brand of the Warenzeichenverband [trademark association].</p> <p>Production of the first usable syndet for miners and sailors (referred to as U-boat soap).</p>  <p>French prisoners of war at Henkel</p>	<p>February 18: As a result of the German occupation of France, it became possible to repurchase the trademark rights to Persil for France and its colonies for 1.6 million French francs. However, this transaction was declared void on October 26, 1945, without any participation of Henkel.</p>	<p>December 22: As a consequence of legal requirements, the existing foundations had to be reorganized. They were transformed into the Versorgungskasse Henkel V.a.G. [a provident fund] and the Pensionskasse Fritz Henkel V.a.G. [a pension fund].</p> <p>To replace the many employees who had been called up, 343 foreign civilians and 194 prisoners of war were working for Henkel in Düsseldorf-Holthausen at the end of year.</p>	
1942	<p>April 16: Death of site director Werner Lüps at the age of 35, as a result of an accident.</p> <p>July 11: The Board elected Dr. Jost Henkel to succeed Werner Lüps. At the same time, Dr. Hermann Richter (1/29/1903–4/19/1982) was appointed Chairman of the Management Board.</p>	 <p>Dr. Hermann Richter</p>	<p>Systematic studies of the skin compatibility of products.</p> <p>The Cologne site of Gerhard Collardin GmbH was destroyed in a bombing raid. Production was therefore transferred to Schönbach in Hesse.</p>	<p>Henkel launched Dixit for professional consumers – its first synthetic detergent for fine and colored fabrics.</p> <p>>></p>	<p>At the end of the year, 435 foreign civilians and 127 prisoners of war were working for Henkel in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>August 1: The Henkel Plant Fire Department was called out after a major bombing raid on Düsseldorf and remained on duty for 15 hours.</p>	

Company development Germany Abroad		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
 <p>Female forced laborers at Henkel</p>			<p>Schwarzkopf in Berlin bottled medicaments and serums for the armed forces' main medical depot. Forty sewers were hired to produce triangular and rectangular cloths. In addition, Soltit, an impregnating agent for shoe soles, was produced.</p>	<p>For the first time, a bonus was paid for a suggestion for a technical improvement.</p> <p>A plant canteen was established at Matthes & Weber (Duisburg) for prisoners of war and forced laborers from France, The Netherlands and the Ukraine.</p>	<p>1942</p>
 <p>Thompson plants, Düsseldorf</p>		<p>Introduction of a biotechnological method of obtaining fats from species of <i>Fusarium</i> (fungus). The patentability of the method had already been established in 1938.</p> <p>The sulfuric acid factory went into operation. A sulfonation plant was built and the fat hydrogenation plant was expanded.</p> <p>June 29: A phosphorus bomb struck the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site, setting fire to the Relatin plant, an accommodation hut for foreign workers and a garage. The fire was quickly extinguished. Other firebombs set fire to two warehouses on August 23.</p> <p>November 3: All departments of Thompson-Werke in Düsseldorf were in flames after a firebomb attack.</p>	<p>Launch of Duxil, a prewash product for institutional washing machines.</p> <p>The advertising archive, which had been transferred to what was thought to be a safe place in Wuppertal, was destroyed during a night of bombing raids.</p> <p>Chemische Fabrik Dr. Rudolf Schieber (Henkel subsidiary since 1995) produced the first dispersion adhesive for wood from polyvinyl acetate.</p> 	<p>At the end of the year, 574 foreign civilians and 108 prisoners of war were working for Henkel in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>The company suggestion program was established in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Dr. Kurt Schumacher, a member of the SPD (Social Democratic Party), worked at the Sichel-Werk in Hannover as bookkeeper from October until April 10, 1945, after his release from Dachau concentration camp.</p> <p>In Lomazzo, the Società Italiana Persil provided canteens for workers and salaried employees.</p>	<p>1943</p>
 <p>Matthes & Weber, Duisburg</p>		<p>After the tenth bombing raid on the Thompson-Werke in Düsseldorf, only two rooms remained in which production could be carried out on a necessarily makeshift basis. The administrative buildings had been almost completely annihilated and 80 percent of the site had been destroyed.</p> <p>October 14 and 15: Three raids caused so much damage to the two sites of Matthes & Weber AG in Duisburg that production had to be stopped.</p>	<p>>></p>	<p>December 31: 353 foreign civilians and 113 prisoners of war were working for Henkel in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>In the fall, the Gesolei hall in Düsseldorf-Holthausen was made available as emergency accommodation to 120 men, women and children who had been bombed out of their homes.</p> <p><i>Blätter vom Hause</i> ceased to be published after the December number of 1944.</p>	<p>1944</p>

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1944			<p>The Düsseldorf adhesive plant's production was farmed out to Glogau in Silesia and Riva SA in Mulhouse in Alsace. After the war, Riva continued to use Henkel know-how to produce adhesives and wall paper paste. Henkel acquired Riva in 1953.</p> <p>January 27: A bombing raid destroyed 60 percent of the Chemische Fabrik Grünau site in Berlin.</p> <p>The first and third stories of the Schwarzkopf factory in Berlin-Tempelhof were destroyed, as was the lecture hall. Parts of the production as well as the print office were transferred to Naumburg, Silesia.</p>		In December, the last foreign civilian workers were assigned to Düsseldorf-Holthausen. They came from Belgium, The Netherlands and Italy.
1945	<p>April 16: The Düsseldorf-Holthausen site was occupied by US troops. June 5: The British Military Command took over.</p> <p>September 20: Five members of the Henkel family were arrested, namely Dr. Hugo Henkel, Dr. Jost Henkel, Dr. Willy Manchot, Dipl.-Ing. Reinhold Woeste and Dr. Konrad Henkel. The occupying forces also arrested a further seven members of the management and the supervisory boards. Between November 21 and 27, all company officers and family members who had been arrested on September 20 were released, with the exception of Dr. Jost Henkel and Dr. Hermann Richter.</p> <p>October 18: Trustee Dr. Paul Schulz, who had been a chemist with Henkel since 1935, was appointed head of the company.</p> <p>June 26: Böhme Fettchemie, Chemnitz, transferred its headquarters to Düsseldorf.</p> <p>>></p>	<p>As a result of wartime events, the production site in Bromberg (Bydgoszcz), Poland, was abandoned at the end of January.</p> <p>After the war, Henkel lost all its foreign subsidiaries and participations, as well as all trademark rights outside Germany.</p> <p>October 30: Under Allied Control Council Law No. 5, Germany's total foreign assets were placed under the control and at the disposition of the four victorious powers.</p>	<p>In early March, the production of adhesives had to be stopped. On July 20, the British military government issued a new production permit.</p> <p>On August 24, Henkel obtained a manufacturing permit for detergents, P3, water glass and adhesives from the British Economic Planning Council in Iserlohn.</p> <p>In July, the British military government issued an operating permit to Thompson-Werke in Düsseldorf for soap and detergent production and the production of shoe care products.</p>	<p>After the end of the war, Schwarzkopf lost a total of 208 trademarks in 27 countries through expropriation or bans on their use.</p>	<p>During World War II, 1,560 employees of Henkel in Düsseldorf were called up. 259 died in action or were killed during air raids and 141 went missing. At the end of the year, the company had 3,724 employees on its payroll.</p> <p>May 1: The first employees' meeting took place with the consent of the military government. Three days later, a provisional consultative council was formed, chaired by Viktor Kirberg.</p> <p>September 25: The first free Works Council elections since 1933.</p>
					
		Dr. Paul Schulz			The Works Council in 1947, headed by Viktor Kirberg (seated, fourth from left)

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>Deutsche Hydrierwerke AG, Rodleben, and Böhme AG, Chemnitz, were nationalized. The Soviet military authority also expropriated Henkel GmbH in Genthin.</p> <p>April 10: US troops occupied Hannover. On the same day, the undamaged Sichel-Werke site was occupied and looted by the approximately 200 forced laborers who had been accommodated there.</p> <p>By order of the US military government, Teroson in Heidelberg was administered by trustees until 1948.</p>		<p>Toward the end of the year, the rebuilding of Grünau, Illertissen, in Bavarian Swabia, began – at first with only three employees. Bleaching agents were initially produced.</p>			1945
<p>Henkel & Cie AG realized sales of 63 million Reichsmarks. Buildings covered 138,713 square meters of the 777,500 square meter site in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>July 18: Polycolor chemisch-pharmazeutische Gesellschaft mbH was founded in Düsseldorf (renamed TheraChemie on August 15, 1948; Henkel subsidiary since 1950).</p>		<p>June 19: Société des Produits Chimiques du Sinobre SA was founded in Boussens, France (Henkel subsidiary as of 1974, since 1999: Cognis).</p> <p>“Rheinisches Rübenkraut” [Rhineland black syrup] was produced in the glycerine factory until 1947. The syrup became a much-sought-after item of barter when it was distilled into potable alcohol.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf started a rough-and-ready sort of production at Valentinskamp in Hamburg. Hans Schwarzkopf Jr. and Dr. Heinz Schwarzkopf worked here.</p> <p>Kurt Schwarzkopf started to build production capacity in Wassertrüdingen in Bavaria.</p>	<p>The rust remover Lavoxyd (P3) was launched in March.</p> <p>April 16: Launch of Percid disinfectant.</p> <p>Launch of the first Thomsit flooring adhesive: Thomsit A for linoleum.</p> <p>February 18: First product left the Grünau plant in Illertissen.</p> <p>October 19: The Land administration in Saxony granted the Hans Schwarzkopf company in Dohna a permit to bottle Schwarzkopf products. Production of Schwarzkopf’s cold wave lotion Cori started there.</p> <p>Kleinol launched a transparent hair coloring gel, which allowed the progress of the coloring process to be observed for the first time.</p> <p>The textile dye Dylon (Dyes of London) was marketed for the first time in the UK by entrepreneurs Luca Purbeck and Peter Samuel (Henkel brand since 2014).</p>	<p>Number of people employed in Düsseldorf-Holthausen at the end of the year: 3,449.</p> <p>March 2: First performance by the “Städtische Bühnen Düsseldorf” [Düsseldorf city theaters] at the Gesolei hall (more than 140 performances by 1948).</p> <p>October 2: The official opening of the newly elected parliament of the Land of North Rhine-Westphalia was celebrated in the Düsseldorf opera house. From November 12, the parliament sat a total of 81 times (until 1949) in Henkel’s Gesolei hall in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Blätter vom Hause reappeared to mark the field staff Christmas conference in Düsseldorf (January 1947 issue).</p> <p>A Works Council was constituted at Teroson in Heidelberg.</p> <p>The number of employees at Grünau in Illertissen grew to 31 by the end of the year.</p>	1946



1947 March 1: The military government permitted Dr. Hugo Henkel to visit the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.

November 20: The appointment of Dr. Paul Schulz as trustee was cancelled. The assets of Henkel & Cie GmbH and Henkel & Cie AG were unfrozen.

November 21: The Henkel family returned to the company and the former Management Board members were reinstated with full restoration of their rights.

December 10: Management reorganization at Henkel & Cie GmbH. The official Management Board members Dr. Jost Henkel, Dr. Willy Manchot and Otto Pfaff were joined by Dr. Karl Eickschen, Karl Anton Fuchs, Walter Kobold, Friedrich Malitz and Fritz Schilbock as deputy members. Dr. Carl-Heinz Winkler was appointed general counsel and Max Schumacher became a member of the management team with the title of "director."



In Oak Creek, Wisconsin, USA, Darold Thiem opened a plant for foundry chemicals. In the early 1960s, the company expanded into the field of sealants for the automotive industry (1996: acquired by Henkel).

Start of dismantling of parts of the oil, glycerine and detergent factories in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.

In the USA, Emery built the first plant for continuous high-pressure hydrolysis of fats by the Colgate-Emery method.

Advertising slogan: "Zum Saubermachen – Henkelsachen" [Henkel has what you need for cleaning].

New cellulose-starch-based adhesives were developed.

Pattex leather adhesive was launched.

TheraChemie launched the liquid hair colorant Polycolor.

Schwarzkopf introduced Onaltherma, the first cold wave lotion on the West German market.

For the first time, a female employee celebrated 40 years with Henkel.



On November 21, 1947, the Henkel family returned to the company after their rehabilitation. Front row, seated, from the left: Dr. Jost Henkel, Herta Pape, Prof. Dr. Max Michel Forell, Ellen Woeste, Gerda Henkel, Ilse Bagel, Dr. Hugo Henkel. Middle row, from the left: Dipl.-Ing Reinhold Woeste, Ruth Thorbecke, Dr. Konrad Henkel, Katrina Henkel. Back row, standing, from the left: Ulrike Woeste, Gitta Forell (widowed Lüps), Dr. Willy Manchot, Sigrid Manchot, Andreas Heinrich Thorbecke and Dr. Ernst Petersen



1948 January 2: Dr. Konrad Henkel (10/25/1915–4/24/1999), the second son of Dr. Hugo Henkel, joined the company as a chemist.

March 20: The "Heye-strasse" in Düsseldorf-Holthausen was renamed as the "Henkelstrasse" to mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Fritz Henkel Sr.

Olivin GmbH was founded by Dr. Ernst Boehringer (Schwarzkopf subsidiary since 1975).



Dr. Konrad Henkel (Photo shoot 1951)

December 8: Herford-Smith Pty Ltd was founded in Australia (Schwarzkopf subsidiary since 1962).

Creation of the "oil quarter" in the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site, with new buildings for Böhme Fettchemie and Deutsche Hydrierwerke.


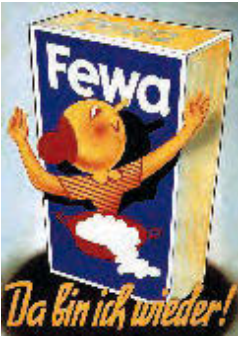


Purchase of the company's first Volkswagen bearing the slogan "Zum Saubermachen – Henkelsachen" [Henkel has what you need for cleaning].







The supply depot in Mannheim went into operation.




Under the name Dixol 48, Henkel again launched an antifreeze for car radiators (Discontinued in 1956).





For the first time, Henkel marketed automatic dish-washing detergents for professional consumers.

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>February 7: The legal seat of Papier & Pappe AG was transferred from Berlin-Zehlendorf to Düsseldorf.</p> <p>April 8: Deutsche Hydrierwerke AG relocated from Rodleben to Düsseldorf (start of production: 1/1/1949).</p>	<p>November 17: The Shampodor Trading Company (Pty) Ltd was founded in Pretoria, South Africa (Schwarzkopf shareholding from 1970 to 1989).</p>	<p>Due to the difficulties associated with crossing from one zone of occupation to another, Schwarzkopf operated separate production plants in West Germany in Hamburg and Wassertrüdingen.</p> <p>In the USA, Emery developed an improved dimerization process.</p>	<p>Chemische Fabrik Grünau was able to resume production of its detergent raw material Lamepon 4 BK after coconut fatty acid became available again.</p> <p>Dial Soap was launched in the USA.</p>		1948
<p>Henkel GmbH, Genthin, became a Volkseigener Betrieb or VEB [state-owned entity] under the name VEB Waschmittelwerk Genthin.</p> <p>VEB Härtol was founded in Magdeburg, with production facilities located in the city center (Henkel subsidiary 1991 until 2000).</p>		<p>First attempts to use ion exchanger resins to purify glycerine.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf started production in Magdeburg (until 1950).</p> <p>Grünau's chemists developed Lamepon A, a high-quality, biodegradable, industrial detergent and dispersing agent. In addition, a leather department was set up in Illertissen.</p> <p>In Cologne, Gerhard Collardin GmbH rebuilt its liquid production plant. In Schönbach, Gerhard Collardin GmbH ceased to extract green earth.</p>	<p>Relaunch of Fewa in Germany.</p> <p>The light duty detergent Perwoll and the detergent Lasil were launched in the Federal Republic of Germany. These were the first purely synthesis-based Henkel laundry detergents. They were also airlifted into Berlin during the Soviet blockade.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf launched Schauma Shampoo, which became the most successful shampoo in the Federal Republic of Germany.</p> <p>TheraChemie launched liquid hair bleaches and tints.</p> <p>In Switzerland, Persil was produced in normal peacetime quality again from the middle of the year.</p>	 	1949
<p>May 1: Henkel & Cie GmbH was renamed Persil GmbH (administration of real estate and participations), while Henkel & Cie AG became Henkel & Cie GmbH (production and distribution company).</p> <p>Henkel acquired TheraChemie in Düsseldorf.</p> <p>Gerhard Collardin GmbH moved into its new plant in Cologne.</p>	<p>Nigritella GmbH was founded in Basel as the Swiss agency of the Düsseldorf adhesives facility and the P3 department.</p>	<p>Work on epoxy adhesives.</p> <p>Henkel built its own plants for Pattex and plasticizers in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Start of large-scale production of dispersion adhesives at Chemische Fabrik Dr. Rudolf Schieber in Bopfinger.</p>	<p>September 1: Relaunch of Persil in the Federal Republic of Germany. The new Persil was very similar to pre-war Persil but also contained optical brighteners, which enhanced the white appearance of the laundry.</p> <p>Launch of Oleton oil-free binders for weather-resistant outdoor coatings and water- and rub-resistant indoor coatings.</p> <p>In March, the distribution company Böhme launched the Paral range of insecticides (sold to S.C. Johnson & Son in 1992).</p>		1950




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Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1950	<p>Schwarzkopf established its headquarters in Hamburg. Its main production facility was in Wassertrüdingen. Schwarzkopf agencies in the German Democratic Republic (Halle on the Saale, Dohna in Saxony, Magdeburg) were dissolved due to insurmountable economic and political difficulties.</p>	<p>The Melvin A. Anderson Company, specializing in the production of adhesive tapes for industrial applications, was founded in Cleveland, Ohio, USA. (As Manco Inc, it was taken over by Henkel in 1998.)</p>	 <p>Persil advertising on the Wilhelm-Marx multistory building in Düsseldorf</p>	<p>Adhesin marked the appearance of a new generation of adhesives: fast-setting synthetic resin dispersions based on polyvinyl acetate. They were especially suitable for bookbinding and the packaging sector.</p>	<p>At the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site, wages were paid every two weeks instead of weekly. The workers received a bridging payment to enable them to adjust to the new system.</p>
1951	<p>September 26: 75th anniversary of the founding of the company. On this day, Dr. Hugo Henkel was made an honorary citizen of the city of Düsseldorf.</p>  <p>Hugo, Jost and Konrad Henkel (l. to r.)</p> <p>On the occasion of Dr. Hugo Henkel's 70th birthday on January 21, the Düsseldorf Medical Academy awarded him the title of honorary doctor and the University of Bonn made him an honorary citizen. On October 9, he was presented with the Normann Medal of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Fettwissenschaft [German Society of Fats Science].</p> <p>Henkel & Cie realized sales amounting to 304 million DM.</p>	<p>July 14: Reno SpA was founded in Bologna as a distribution company for Böhme Fettchemie and Dehydag in Italy.</p> <p>July 18: The Persil-Gesellschaft in Vienna was reorganized, with the Austrian bank Österreichische Länderbank AG acquiring a 58.3-percent stake. As a result, the Persil Gesellschaft was taken out of public administration on October 16. Henry Koux became general manager.</p> <p>Foundation of the Société des Adhésifs et Insonorisants Modernes (SAIM) in Cosne-sur-Loire, France (Henkel subsidiary since 1984).</p> <p>P3 Products (Pty) Ltd was founded in Durban, South Africa. The company was the first Henkel subsidiary outside Europe (from 1954 Southern Chemical Manufacturers; since 1964 Henkel South Africa (Pty) Ltd, now headquartered in Johannesburg).</p> <p>LePage's Inc relocated within Canada from Montreal to Toronto.</p> <p>Hans Schwarzkopf Jr. founded a branch plant in Canada.</p> <p>Foundation of Produtos Cosméticos Silueta Ltda in São Paulo, Brazil.</p>	<p>Work on the epoxidation of fats and oils to obtain plasticizers.</p>  <p>Oil operations, Düsseldorf</p> <p>Expansion of the distillation plant and the tank farm for fatty acids in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>In Illertissen, Grünau rebuilt its building chemicals department.</p> 	<p>June 18: Launch of Persil D, a synthetic-based detergent for washing white fabrics in hard water (until the end of 1958).</p> <p>July 1: Pril powder, a household dishwashing detergent, was launched by Böhme.</p> <p>TheraChemie launched Polycolor hair coloring and bleaching creams.</p> <p>Henkel's P3 products were also marketed in Spain through Gota de Ambar.</p>	<p>At the end of the year, 5,419 people were employed at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.</p> <p>On the occasion of the 75th company anniversary, the first meeting of retired Henkel employees was held in the Düsseldorf Rheinterrasse.</p> <p>Foundation of the housing company Wohnungsbaugesellschaft mbH, Düsseldorf-Holthausen. It began building the "Kammer Acker" project in Holthausen (by 1957, 317 new company-owned housing units had been built).</p> <p>September 26: Official opening of the Gerda Henkel Kindergarten (named after Dr. Hugo Henkel's wife) in Henkel's Düsseldorf-Holthausen site (Building A 12).</p> <p>A vocational training program for unqualified young people was started at the Henkel site in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p>




Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>December 18: Death of Dr. Hugo Henkel at the age of 71.</p> <p>The shipping line Globus Reederei GmbH, Hamburg, was founded.</p> <p>TheraChemie was relocated from Ohligs to Dülken near Viersen.</p> <p>April 1: TEPHA Gesellschaft für pharmazeutische und chemisch-technische Erzeugnisse mbH officially reassumed its traditional name of Chemische Fabrik Grünau AG.</p>	 <p>Laboratory in Düsseldorf</p>	<p>Studies and patents relating to methods of producing terephthalic acid.</p> <p>A methylcellulose plant went on line in Düsseldorf. A license agreement was entered into with Blattmann, Switzerland, allowing Henkel to use the Noredux process to produce refined soluble starches and dextrans. Production of ether sulfates started.</p> <p>The P3 Products company started to manufacture five P3 products in Durban, South Africa.</p>	<p>Launch of Saptenol, the first grease solvent paste, for professional consumers.</p> <p>Thompson launched Sirafan D bactericidal floor polish.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf launched Gliss Sprüh-Tonic [spray tonic]. This product, supplied in a glass bottle with an atomizer, imparted gloss to a hairstyle.</p> <p>Launch of Fewa, the first synthetic light-duty detergent, in Austria.</p> <p>The newly developed deo stick was launched under the brand name Bac by Olivin (later a Schwarzkopf subsidiary).</p>	<p>July 1: Henkel's company health insurance fund was established.</p> <p>July 18: 1,000th recipient of a Henkel long-service award was honored.</p> <p>New apprenticeship at Henkel, Düsseldorf: chemical technician. For the first time, the company provided advanced training courses for master craftsmen and foremen.</p> <p>The Persil-Gesellschaft in Vienna had 354 employees.</p>	1952
<p>January 1: Reinhold Woeste (10/11/1896–7/29/1979), son-in-law of Emmy Lüps, daughter of company founder Fritz Henkel, became Chairman of the Advisory Board of Henkel & Cie GmbH (until 1959). Between 1942 and 1974, he was active in various Henkel management, advisory and supervisory committees.</p> <p>For the first time, two employee representatives were elected to the Supervisory Board of Henkel & Cie GmbH: Heinz Zugowski and Heinrich Boesenberg. The new Supervisory Board sat for the first time on November 5.</p> <p>All shares of Dreiring-Werke KG were transferred to Persil GmbH.</p> <p>Deutsche Hydrierwerke AG became Deutsche Hydrierwerke GmbH; Dr. Konrad Henkel became General Manager.</p>	 <p>Reinhold Woeste</p> <p>Henkel acquired the French company Riva SA in Mulhouse, which had produced and distributed adhesives and wallpaper paste after 1945, utilizing Henkel know-how.</p> <p>UniBond was founded in Great Britain. Initially, it produced floor coatings in powdered and liquid form (Henkel subsidiary, as Unibond-Copydex, since 1986).</p>	<p>Start of ecological research (basic principles of biodegradability of laundry detergents).</p> <p>The Welter method was utilized industrially in Germany and Austria (hot-air atomization of laundry detergents).</p> <p>In February, production started in the Metylan factory in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. In addition, the first Noredux plant and a plant for the production of melamine resin films in the adhesives facility went into operation. A new building was constructed for the textile laboratory.</p> <p>Laying of the foundation stone of the Schwarzkopf plant in Wassertrüdingen. Production started in 1955.</p>	<p>Launch of Metylan wall-paper paste. Rubber-based adhesives and alginates (salts of alginic acid) were marketed.</p> <p>TheraChemie launched its first cream tint, under the name Poly Color Creme-Shampoo Pastell.</p> <p>In Heidelberg, Teroson reclassified its adhesives, sealants and car-care products as workshop, car body, care and bicycle products.</p> <p>Pril was launched in Austria and Switzerland.</p>	 <p>April 29: First Works Council elected in Düsseldorf-Holthausen under the terms of the new Betriebsverfassungsgesetz [Works Council Constitution Act] of July 19, 1952. The electrician Heinz Zugowski (3/20/1913–1/3/1984) was its first chairman. A youth representative committee (comprising five members) was formed for the first time.</p> <p>Dr. von Schmidt was appointed as the first full-time site physician in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Provision of advanced training courses, open to all employees.</p>	1953

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1954		<p>A resolution to liquidate the Swiss UMA AG was adopted at an extraordinary general shareholders meeting in January. UMA AG was dissolved on February 13 according to a notarial act.</p> <p>Henkel acquired a 33-percent shareholding in Productos Gota de Ambar SA of Barcelona, Spain (as of 1963: Henkel Iberica SA, Barcelona).</p> <p>Böhme Fettchemie granted West European Trading of Kobe the exclusive right to sell its products in Japan.</p>	<p>The world's first cyclone-furnace boiler was put into operation in the Düsseldorf-Holthausen power plant. Facilities were constructed to produce neoprene-based adhesives.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf ceased production in Hamburg. The company's headquarters remained in Hamburg, as did R&D.</p> <p>Completion of a sulfonation plant at the Persil-Gesellschaft in Vienna.</p> <p>Standard Chemical Products constructed a new factory in Charlotte, North Carolina, USA.</p>	<p>Incorporation of rubber-based and neoprene adhesives into the company's adhesives product range.</p> <p>Henkel's Krefeld-based subsidiary Dreiring launched the toilet soap Fa (the name was derived from Fadenseife, i.e. thread soap).</p>  <p>Thompson launched Seiblack, a floor polish in a squeeze tube.</p> <p>Launch of Teroson Original Unterbodenschutz (a rubber-based underseal).</p>	<p>August 20: Establishment of the death benefit fund Sterbekasse Henkel V.a.G.</p> <p>The "Henkel Study Group" was set up to promote the development of junior executives.</p> <p>April 1: The foundation stone of a Schwarzkopf company housing project was laid in Wassertrüdingen. The first three houses were ready for occupation on October 1. Also on April 1, the foundation stone of a guesthouse, inaugurated in 1955, was laid.</p> <p>The Nederlandsche Persil company in Jutphaas, The Netherlands, had 123 employees.</p>
1955	<p>35 American journalists visited Düsseldorf and the Henkel plant. Noteworthy was that they flew from the USA to Germany on the first intercontinental flight of the re-established Lufthansa.</p> <p>Changes to buildings at the Holthausen site: The in-house printing shop was extended and the old bathhouse at Gate 1 was demolished. A new building was constructed for the spray tower.</p> <p>September 12–17: The International Dairy Federation held its conference at Henkel; 150 delegates attended.</p> 	<p>Prochima SA was founded in Paris (from 1956 Unichima SA; since 1967 Henkel France SA).</p>  <p>Detergent packing department in Düsseldorf</p> <p>November 13: The joint venture Henkel do Brasil SA was founded in São Paulo. Production started at the Jacareí site on December 15, 1958.</p> <p>After Austria regained its independence in 1955, 41.67 percent of the shares of Persil-Gesellschaft that were still owned by the German Henkel company were transferred to the Republic of Austria.</p>	<p>Selective catalytic reduction of unsaturated fatty acids to unsaturated fatty alcohols.</p> <p>New packing machines in the Düsseldorf laundry detergent packing department (300 packets per minute).</p> <p>The fats processing capacity of VEB Waschmittelwerk Genthin was built up again.</p> <p>Start of production at the new Schwarzkopf plant in Wassertrüdingen.</p> <p>Creation of a new research laboratory in the USA by Emery Industries Inc.</p>	<p>Launch of Wipp (fast-acting laundry detergent; from 1956: Wipp perfekt), Pattex contact adhesive, Stabilit household adhesive and the metal adhesives Metallon and Macroplast. Stabilit and Metallon were Henkel's first epoxy adhesives.</p> <p>Launch of the heavy-duty detergent Trifft for professional consumers. Introduction of the Saptenol method of thermochemical laundry disinfection.</p> <p>Launch of Schwarzkopf's Taft – das flüssige Haar-netz [the liquid hair net] – the first brand-name hair spray in Germany, in hair-dressing wholesalers from 1955 and in retail stores from 1956.</p> <p>Teroson launched butyl/ PIB sealants.</p> <p>Siegel launched Sidolin window cleaner.</p>	 <p>Introduction of a voluntary vacation bonus for all employees at the Henkel site.</p> <p>Henkel hosted its 100th cultural event.</p> <p>October 18: Inauguration of the dining hall in the adhesives factory.</p> <p>A foundation – the "Dr.-Friedrich-Supf-Stiftung" – was set up at Sichel. Its purpose was to promote the education of employees' children and to provide other social benefits for all employees.</p>

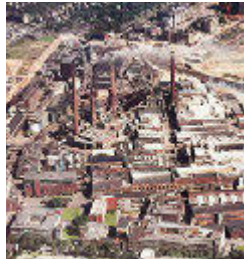


Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>April 19: Dr. Konrad Henkel became General Manager of Henkel & Cie GmbH.</p> <p>June 1: Transfer of all shares in Gerhard Collardin GmbH to Persil GmbH.</p>  <p>Collardin in Schönbach</p> 	<p>Foundation of Testanera in Florence, Italy (as of 1979: Testanera Schwarzkopf SpA).</p> <p>July 26: In New York, Professor Vernon Kriebel presented “Loctite, the liquid locknut” at the University Club. Kriebel promised that this adhesive would solve the problem of loose nuts and bolts in machines. With his neighbor, Paul G. Haviland, he founded the American Sealants Company in Hartford, Connecticut, USA (since 1963: Loctite Corporation; Henkel shareholding since 1985, acquisition in 1997). From the very beginning, Loctite adhesives were used in racing cars, e.g. those appearing in the Indianapolis 500.</p> <p>Arnold Lewis founded DEP. Its only product was DEP Hair Gel, which Lewis developed for his chain of hairdressing salons in California (Henkel brand from 1998 to 2012).</p>	<p>Expansion of scientific laboratories and atomization plant in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. A fatty acid fractionating plant and a “rolling-up” plant were built.</p> <p>For the hydrogenation plant, an 80-km hydrogen pipeline was laid between Chemische Werke Hüls in Marl and Henkel in Düsseldorf. It is still in use today, now by BASF.</p> <p>Collardin GmbH, Schönbach, began producing powdered P3 products, following its acquisition by Henkel.</p> 	<p>June 1: The Ata pasteboard bottle was replaced by a sprinkler can.</p> <p>Persil was marketed in printed and sealed folding boxes.</p> <p>Launch of Pontex and Silex laundry detergents for professional consumers.</p> <p>Henkel became the first adhesives producer to launch natural-resin-based hotmelt adhesives for the packaging sector.</p> <p>The first Poly hair treatment pack appeared.</p> <p>November 3: The first advertising spot ever aired on German television promoted Persil.</p> <p>Grünau launched the first ABC dry powder for fire fighting under the name Metasal.</p> <p>The liquid laundry detergent brand Wisk entered the US market (Henkel brand as of 2016).</p>	 <p>In Düsseldorf, 358 Henkel employees were honored for 25 years of accident-free work.</p> <p>Construction work started on the “Elbroichpark” housing project in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>March 26: Re-introduction of the accident prevention celebration for employees who had worked for 25 years and longer without an accident.</p> <p>April 5: Laying of the foundation stone for the “Haus der Werkstätigen” (social club for workers) in the former Henkel factory in Genthin.</p>	<p>1956</p>
<p>December 24: Death of Martha Schwarzkopf at the age of 82. She had managed the company after the death of her husband in 1921.</p> <p>May 31: Erwin Stapf was appointed deputy general manager and the marketing unit was set up.</p> 	<p>Colba was founded in Austria to build up the adhesives business.</p> <p>West European Trading of Kobe, Japan, was renamed Nippon Henkel Chemical Co Ltd.</p> 	<p>A central wastewater purification plant for the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site became operational. The water glass plant was converted to use fuel oil. A new Noredux plant started production.</p> <p>June 11: The new Fire Department building was inaugurated (building Z 9).</p> <p>This was the last year that the company’s transport department in Düsseldorf-Holthausen used horse-drawn vehicles.</p> <p>The Schwarzkopf-Institut für Haarhygiene [Institute for Hair Hygiene] celebrated its 30th anniversary and was renamed the Schwarzkopf Institut für Haarpflege [Institute for Hair Care].</p>	<p>May 31: Launch of Dixan, Henkel’s first specialty detergent for washing machines.</p> <p>Launch of Pid, the first synthetic soap.</p> <p>The Schwarzkopf Black Silhouette became an international brand.</p> <p>Grünau successfully entered the field of carbohydrate chemistry by developing the printing thickener Lameprint. This was obtained from carob bean flour. In addition, it launched its first auxiliary products for the construction sector: joint-sealing tapes made from PVC.</p>	 <p>February 1: Reduction of the working week to 45 hours and introduction of the 5-day week at Henkel.</p> <p>The first student trainees began working at Henkel.</p>	<p>1957</p>

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1958	<p>January 11: Dr. Jost Henkel was awarded the “Grosses Verdienstkreuz des Verdienstordens der Bundesrepublik Deutschland” [Grand Cross for Distinguished Service of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany].</p> <p>End of May: The American Chamber of Commerce in Germany held its management board meeting at the Henkel plant in Holthausen.</p>	 <p>Taking water samples from the Rhine</p> <p>Soterius & Co GmbH was founded in Vienna to market Henkel's cosmetics range in Austria.</p> <p>May 28: The joint venture founded in Brazil in 1955 became Henkel do Brasil Indústrias Químicas SA.</p> <p>The American Chemical Paint Company of Amber, Pennsylvania, USA, was renamed Amchem Products Inc.</p>	<p>Beginning of systematic monitoring of washing active substances (surfactants) in the Rhine and its tributaries. Development of the Closed Bottle Test to measure the rate of biodegradation of substances in water.</p> <p>Beginning of systematic packaging development.</p> <p>Dehydag carried out experiments on the transesterification of oils and fats into fatty acid methyl esters. The esters could be hydrogenated to obtain extremely pure fatty alcohols.</p> <p>Start of production in the new fatty alcohol facilities in Düsseldorf. A second sulfation plant was built and the ethoxylation plant, the chemical engineering administration department (Building B 19) and the advertising packaging department (Building Z 5) were expanded.</p> <p>In April, the detergent atomization plant in Düsseldorf switched from soap-based Persil to synthetic Persil.</p> <p>The sulfuric acid plant in Düsseldorf was closed down due to the elimination of the sulfate melt.</p> <p>December 12: Production launch of P3 in the Jacaré plant in Brazil.</p>	<p>Henkel participated in the World Exhibition in Brussels.</p> <p>Teroson was supplying silicone sealants.</p> <p>The Persil Gesellschaft in Vienna took over the distribution of Fa soap in Austria.</p> <p>Launch of new quality Persil in Switzerland.</p> <p>Indola opened a hair-dressing salon in Rijswijk, The Netherlands, as a demonstration center for European hairdressers.</p>	<p>January 11: To mark Dr. Jost Henkel's 25 years at Henkel, the “Dr. Jost-Henkel-Stiftung” was set up to promote vocational training for junior employees at Henkel.</p>
	 <p>Fatty alcohol plant, Düsseldorf</p>				
1959	<p>Dr. Jost Henkel was the first German industrialist to receive a replica of the Berlin Liberty Bell. It was presented to him by Willy Brandt, the Governing Mayor of the city, in recognition of the Henkel company's support of Berlin.</p>		<p>January 1: Integration of Labor-fac AG of Basel into Henkel & Cie AG, Basel.</p> <p>Organoquímica Mexicana SA de CV was founded in Naucalpan de Juárez, Mexico (Henkel subsidiary since 1967, as of 1973: Química Henkel SA).</p> <p>National Starch Products Inc changed its name to National Starch and Chemical Company.</p>	<p>Introduction of regular ecological quality control of detergents and household cleaners.</p> <p>Work on low-foam surfactants.</p> <p>First plant for producing unsaturated fatty alcohols by the high-pressure method in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. In the water glass factory an old chimney was replaced by a new 50-meter high flue stack.</p> <p>>></p>	<p>Launch of Persil 59 (January 2), Pril liquid dishwashing detergent (April 1), Pattex special adhesive, Ponal wood glue and Ovalit, an adhesive for heavy wallcoverings. Persil 59 was largely unaffected by water hardness. Instead of soap it contained synthetic anionic surfactants, a foam enhancer and a new fragrance. Persil 59 was the first product for which an advertising agency was engaged.</p>

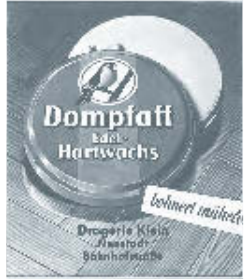



Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
	<p>In Nairobi, Kenya, Henkel Kenya Ltd was founded.</p>	<p>The increase in the number of self-service outlets resulted in greater demands being made on package printing. Henkel developed glossy packaging for Persil 59.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf established a poultry farm in Wassertrüdingen to ensure a supply of high quality raw materials for its Frischei [fresh egg] shampoo (until 1967).</p> <p>The American Sealants Company (as of 1963: Loctite) obtained its first patent.</p> <p>General Mills was granted a patent for Lix liquid ion exchanger resin, which was used for metal extraction (copper).</p>	<p>Dreiring-Werke, Krefeld, launched Ladon soap and Perla fine fabric finish.</p> <p>Sichel started to market sealants.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf launched Frottée dry shampoo. (Brand sold by Henkel in 2002.)</p> <p>The Tend laundry detergent brand was launched in Sweden and Finland (Henkel brand since 1997).</p>		<p>1959</p>
<p>October 1: Foundation of Henkel International GmbH as Henkel's export company (until 1977).</p> <p>Papier & Pappe GmbH was created in Monheim by merging Papier & Pappe AG, Düsseldorf, and Rheinische Pappenfabrik AG, Monheim.</p> <p>Chemische Fabrik Grünau AG became Chemische Fabrik Grünau GmbH.</p>  <p>Adhesives facility north</p>	<p>Gota de Ambar SA, Spain, became a 100-percent Henkel subsidiary. The 33-percent stake acquired in 1954 had previously been increased to 66 percent.</p> <p>Henkel acquired Standard Chemical Products Inc of Hoboken, New Jersey, and Charlotte, North Carolina, USA, thus entering the US chemical products market.</p> <p>National Starch bought a minority shareholding in LePage's, Toronto, Canada. Separation of LePage's Limited Canada, LePage's USA and LePage's UK.</p> <p>The American Sealants Company (as of 1963: Loctite) realized sales of 1 million US dollars.</p> <p>Parker founded a subsidiary in New Zealand (as of 1987: Henkel New Zealand Ltd).</p>	<p>The research center (Buildings Z 1, Z 4) in Düsseldorf-Holthausen was constructed in several phases. The new applications technology facilities (Buildings I and II) and the pilot plant were put into operation. Adhesives production was expanded in the northern part of the site.</p> <p>A modern patent documentation system was created in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. The patent data were stored on punched cards (by 1969 150,000 patents had been evaluated).</p> <p>Sichel researchers developed a new generation of reaction adhesives (single-component cyanoacrylates).</p>	<p>Introduction of the Silex-Ozonex duplex method for commercial laundries.</p> <p>Under a license from Lord Corporation, Erie, Pennsylvania, USA, Henkel entered the market for rubber-to-metal bonding agents (brand: Chemosil), used in particular in the production of vibration-damping elements in the automotive engineering and bridge building sectors.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf marketed the hair colorant Igora Royal.</p>  <p>Immigrant worker at Henkel (photo shoot from 1965)</p>	<p>Number of employees at Henkel's Düsseldorf-Holthausen plant: 9,362, including 80 Greeks.</p> <p>The Works Council set up a foreign workers committee. The aim was to help the company's new foreign employees and their families, especially in learning German. The committee was headed by the subsequent chairman of the Works Council, Gottfried Neuen.</p> <p>The working week was cut to 44 hours at the Henkel site at Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Industrial workers received their wages monthly instead of every two weeks.</p> <p>The number of employees at Teroson in Heidelberg increased to 472.</p>	<p>1960</p>

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1961	<p>July 7: Death of Dr. Jost Henkel at the age of 51. On July 31, his younger brother, Dr. Konrad Henkel, took over as Chairman of the Board of Management.</p> <p>Dr. Willy Manchot became Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Matthes & Weber GmbH.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf founded Golf Kosmetik GmbH.</p> <p>May 9: The "Schwarzkopf Fachstudio International" was opened in Hamburg as a training center for hairdressers.</p>	 <p>Dr. Konrad Henkel</p> <p>Henkel & Cie AG, Basel, took over the adhesives business of Nigritella GmbH of Basel.</p> <p>Nederlandsche Persil NV, Jutphaas, achieved sales of 24.7 million Dutch guilders.</p> <p>May 15: Schwarzkopf Ltd was founded in Aylesbury, England.</p> <p>December 20: Jean Bollhalter AG was founded in St. Gallen, Switzerland (since 1976 Hans Schwarzkopf AG).</p> <p>Establishment of Guaber SA in Bologna, Italy (part of the Spotless Group as of 2005, acquired by Henkel in 2014).</p>	<p>Major breakthrough by researchers at Dehydag: Selective catalyst systems enabled oil and tallow fatty acids to be hydrogenated to unsaturated fatty alcohols (HD oenol types).</p> <p>April 27: The new microbiology laboratories in Düsseldorf-Holthausen were taken into use. They covered an area of 400 square meters (previously 160).</p> <p>New buildings were erected in Düsseldorf-Holthausen for Administration III (Building Z 3), printshop north (Building V 28) and a central compressor unit for generating compressed air.</p> <p>Dial Soap became the first soap to go into space: As part of the astronaut's survival equipment it was on board with Alan Shepard on the first U.S. piloted spaceflight on May 5.</p>	<p>January 1: Henkel started to market products from Dreiring-Werke, Krefeld: Fa and Ladon soaps and Perla fine fabric conditioner.</p> <p>Launch of the all-purpose cleaner Dor.</p> <p>The "Henkel Lion" disappeared from packaging, being replaced by the Henkel oval.</p> <p>Launch of Dermalis detergent for thermal laundry disinfection in hospitals.</p> <p>Poly launched the first permanent hair waving foam for home use: Poly Lock.</p> <p>Thompson launched the Bif toilet bowl cleaner on the market.</p>	<p>Number of employees at Henkel's Düsseldorf site: 11,570.</p> <p>For the first time, 16 employees were honored for 40 years of accident-free work.</p>  <p>New apprenticeships at Düsseldorf-Holthausen: instrumentation technicians.</p> <p>January 4: Kurt Schwarzkopf opened a children's daycare center for 50 children in Wassertrüdingen.</p>
	1962	<p>June 20: Henkel acquired adhesives specialist Sichel-Werke AG of Hannover (since 1963: Sichel-Werke GmbH).</p> <p>Wunnersche Bitumenwerke, Unna, changed its name to Ceresit-Werke GmbH. Its range of products was extended to include paints and plasters.</p>	<p>General Mills acquired the polyamide resin business of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation of New York, USA.</p> <p>Hooker Chemical Corporation took over the Parker Rustproof Company.</p> <p>In Australia, Schwarzkopf acquired Herford-Smith Pty Ltd. Schwarzkopf products were subsequently marketed in Australia as well.</p>	<p>A new internal freight station went into operation on the north-eastern edge of the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site. A plant was built for the production of carboxymethyl-cellulose (CMC).</p> <p>The soap factory in Düsseldorf-Holthausen was finally closed down. The sulfuric acid plant was demolished and the foundations were blown up.</p> <p>Ceresit-Werke, Unna, started to make aqueous products based on synthetic resin dispersions.</p>	 <p>Launch of Somat for automatic dishwashers, Miropan-Latex exterior paint, Paral insecticide in an aerosol can, and the bleach-active scouring agent Tenn.</p> <p>Corporate concept "Thompson für die Wohnungspflege" [Thompson for household care].</p> <p>First edge-banding machine based on the hot-and-cold principle. It used glutin-based Dorus-Rapid glue.</p>



Company development Germany	Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
<p>Henkel founded the Orato Gesellschaft für neuzeitliche Ernährung mbH [company for modern nutrition] in Düsseldorf. Its first product was Orata Lockerfett (company divested in 1983).</p>  <p>Henkel in Düsseldorf</p>	<p>February 19: Henkel Ibérica SA was founded in Barcelona, Spain, by renaming Productos Gota de Ambar SA, in which Henkel had had a share interest since 1954.</p> <p>March 7: Türk Henkel Sanayi ve Ticaret Ltd was founded in Istanbul, Turkey.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf acquired Van Dijl in Dordrecht, The Netherlands.</p> <p>Teroson Ges.m.b.H. was founded in Vienna.</p> <p>Prof. Vernon Kriebel renamed the American Sealants Company of Hartford, Connecticut, USA, as Loctite Corporation.</p> <p>In Brazil, Indusquima SA was founded with its headquarters in São Paulo (Henkel subsidiary since 1977).</p>	<p>Work on amphoteric surfactants and biodegradable surfactants.</p> <p>Expansion of the Düsseldorf oleochemical facilities to the west of Halbuschstrasse, making them Europe's biggest fatty alcohol plant. The first oil-fired steam boiler became operational in the Henkel power plant. The flooded gravel pit in the northern part of the site was filled in.</p> <p>Raw glycerine no longer had to be refined by distilling; it was obtained mainly with the help of ion exchangers based on synthetic resins.</p> <p>Laying of the foundation stone of a modern administration building for the Persil Gesellschaft in Vienna.</p> <p>Construction of a sulfation plant in Hoboken, New Jersey, USA.</p>	<p>March 1: Launch of Metylan spezial paste for heavy wallcoverings and multicoatable wood-chip wallcoverings. It was based on methylcellulose and synthetic resin.</p> <p>Launch of Saptil (detergent paste dispensed from a tube) and industrial adhesives for rubber-to-metal bonding.</p> <p>Expansion of the Thompson product range to include the Paral insecticide range (previously a Böhme brand).</p> <p>Teroson marketed polyurethane sealants.</p> <p>Chemische Fabrik Dr. Rudolf Schieber launched Dorus HK3, its first edge-banding hot-melt adhesive for furniture-making machines.</p>	<p>In Germany, the working week was reduced to 42.5 hours and a minimum annual vacation of three weeks was introduced for all employees.</p> <p>Construction work started on the Nosthoffenstrasse housing project in Düsseldorf-Holthausen (by 1970: 330 apartments).</p> <p>The plant library in Düsseldorf-Holthausen was transferred from administration building A 5 to the former premises of the Gerda Henkel Kindergarten (Building A 12). It was an open access library and held 25,000 volumes.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf employed 2,800 people in Germany.</p>	1963
<p>December 22: Du Barry International Kosmetik GmbH was founded in Düsseldorf as a subsidiary of Persil GmbH (1969: renamed Intercosmetics; 1970: taken over by Therachemie).</p> <p>Henkel took over the two cosmetic companies Manuela and Khasana, both headquartered in Frankfurt am Main.</p>  <p>Henkel Onyxmex, Mexico</p>	<p>Completion of a new site in Montornés del Vallès (30 kilometers from Barcelona, Spain) after almost three years of construction work (600 employees, 85,000 square meters).</p> <p>December 28: Acquisition of a 25-percent share interest in Onyxmex SA in Tlalnepantla, Mexico, which had produced textile and leather auxiliaries since 1950. At the same time, the company's name was changed to Henkel Onyxmex SA.</p> <p>Carl Bergquist founded an electronics company in the USA in June 1964 (Henkel subsidiary since 2014).</p>	<p>Creation of an independent Ecology department.</p> <p>The <i>Henkel-Referate</i> appeared for the first time. By 1999, 35 issues of this collection of research and development publications had appeared in German and English.</p> <p>Expansion of the Düsseldorf oil factory and the fatty acid methyl ester plant. In the north part of the site, a large tank farm was built for raw materials and finished products. A 12,000 cubic meter underground reservoir for industrial water was constructed in the south part of the site at the Henkelstrasse. Construction of the Institute for Packaging Development (Buildings L 11, L 13).</p>	 <p>Launch of Saxit tile adhesive, Tangit special adhesive for PVC, and Silan fabric softener.</p> <p>Henkel's Grossverbrauch department (products for the industrial and institutional hygiene sector) launched its first product for thermochemical laundry disinfection.</p> <p>Thompson launched the toilet cleaner Bif and the floor care product Sofix.</p> <p>Kleinol began the successful marketing of its own hair cosmetics in Great Britain.</p>	<p>Henkel's housing company completed its 1,000th company housing unit.</p> <p>Construction of a new building for the site's medical department (Building A 22) in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Start of 14-day orientation seminars for "young graduates and similar personnel."</p> <p>January 1: Erich Ross established an old-age pension institution at Teroson in Heidelberg.</p>	1964

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1965	 <p>July 15: The chemist Dr. Jürgen Manchot (10/26/1936–4/29/2004), a grandson of Fritz Henkel Jr., joined the company (from 1966: Head of adhesives production).</p> <p>December 29: Joint operation contract between Persil GmbH and Sidol-Werke Siegel & Co.</p> <p>January 1: Teroson was taken over by the US company W. R. Grace & Co.</p>	<p>Henkel took an equity interest in Turyag AS of Izmir, Turkey.</p> <p>October 25: Henkel acquired the remaining 75 percent of the shares of Henkel Onyxmex SA, Mexico.</p> <p>Start of Henkel's adhesives business in Japan.</p> <p>LePage's of Toronto, Canada, acquired the Resilacrete concrete coatings business.</p> <p>The new Testanera building in Calenzano, Italy, was officially opened. At the time, this was the biggest Schwarzkopf site outside of Germany.</p>	<p>Creation of the Toxicological department and construction of a new computer center in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Transfer of the liquids production facilities of Gerhard Collardin GmbH from Cologne to Schönbach, Hesse.</p>  <p>August 13: Major fire in Building 22 at Teroson, Heidelberg.</p>	<p>Launch of Persil 65, Pril handmild, the hand dishwashing detergents Liz and Liz gold, the hand soaps Cremolan and Pril Goldstück, Dufix filler compounds and Technomelt hotmelt adhesives (based on ethyl vinyl acetate) for packaging and bookbinding. Persil 65 contained temperature-dependent foaming regulators and was thus also suitable for use in washing machines.</p> <p>Sichel-Werke presented a fully developed tissue adhesive based on cyanoacrylate, for use in human medicine. Wounds that had been almost impossible to sew up could now be closed with this adhesive (ruptures of the liver).</p> <p>Silan fabric softener was launched in Austria and Belgium.</p>	<p>Winand Hansen was honored as the first employee to serve 50 accident-free years with the company.</p> <p>In Düsseldorf-Holthausen, apprenticeships as chemical laboratory technicians and office assistants were introduced for young women.</p> <p>Increased television advertising made door-to-door and in-store advertising by female sales assistants unnecessary.</p> <p>As a result of an amendment to the German Works Council Constitution Act, the Works Council was elected for three years. The longer period in office was intended to ensure more continuity.</p>
	1966	<p>Henkel & Cie realized sales of 1.372 billion DM.</p> <p>The site at Düsseldorf-Holthausen had grown to 979,345 square meters. Buildings covered 277,604 square meters of this area.</p> <p>The company celebrated its 90th anniversary. The book <i>Kulturgeschichte des Waschens</i> [Cultural History of Washing] was published to mark the occasion.</p> <p>Henkel's adhesives sales exceeded 100 million DM for the first time.</p> <p>Cooperation between Henkel subsidiaries Thompson, Düsseldorf, and Siegel, Cologne.</p>	<p>Acquisition of Clin AB of Gävle, Sweden, a producer of liquid dishwashing detergents. Only one year later, the company changed its name to Henkel (Sverige) AB.</p> <p>In Austria, Soterius & Co GmbH was renamed as Poly Haarkosmetik Produktionsgesellschaft mbH.</p> <p>In August, the Konsortialfonds [see 1935] accepted an indemnity of 1.5 million US dollars from the US administration for its assets that had been blocked in the USA since World War II.</p> <p>Foundation of Schwarzkopf Ltd in Dublin, Ireland.</p>	<p>Start of a research project to find a substitute for phosphate in laundry detergents.</p> <p>Switch from steam to diesel locomotives in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. At the east side of the site, a new station went into operation. It included a signal box with pushbutton geographical circuitry (the site's railroad network comprised around 40 kilometers of track).</p> <p>Düsseldorf's tallest structure was erected on the Henkel site in Holthausen: a 149.5-meter high stack (1990: shortened by 12 meters).</p> <p>Construction of new Administration IV block (Building Z 20) in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. All streets in the site were named after Henkel personalities or products.</p> <p>An adhesives plant went into operation in Jacareí, Brazil.</p>	<p>Launch of Dato (special detergent for all modern white fabrics), Weisser Riese (heavy-duty detergent), Imi flüssig (liquid scouring agent), Rivonit for commercial dishwashers and polyurethane adhesives for film and foil lamination, used mainly to produce flexible packaging materials for the food sector.</p> <p>Creation of a Grossverbrauch department (products for the industrial and institutional hygiene sector) in Turkey.</p> 

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>Henkel took over Kossack-Chemie GmbH, Düsseldorf, with its Dompfaff brand, and the Braunschweigische Blechwarenfabrik GmbH (until 1972).</p>  <p>Kurt Schwarzkopf was awarded the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic, First Class.</p>	<p>June 30: Merger of the French subsidiaries Unichima, Paris, and Riva, Mulhouse, to form Société Anonyme Henkel France with headquarters in Paris.</p> <p>Establishment of Schwarzkopf SA in Madrid, Spain.</p> <p>Takeover of Organoquímica SA of Ecátepec, Mexico, to increase the production capacity of Henkel Onyxmex.</p> <p>Merger of Nopco Company with Diamond Alkali Company of Morristown, New Jersey, USA.</p> <p>National Starch Company acquired LePage, Toronto, Canada, from Johnson & Johnson.</p>	<p>Completion of the final section of the Henkel Research Center building on Henkelstrasse in Düsseldorf-Holthausen (Buildings Z 21 and Z 22).</p> <p>New water glass furnace in the Düsseldorf water glass factory. Expansion of the methylcellulose plant. Start of production in the newly built P3 mixing plant. The Sulfonate II plant went into operation, producing alkylbenzene sulfonate, a key surfactant for the production of laundry detergents.</p> <p>Loctite (via International Sealants) started to produce anaerobic adhesives in Dublin, Ireland.</p>	<p>Henkel launched Persil 65 with two whiteners, Fewamat (a laundry detergent), Pril rosé (a creamy hand dishwashing liquid) and Henk-o-mat (prewash detergent) as well as Ahabin, its first disinfectant for surfaces.</p> <p>Henkel participated in the Leipzig trade fair for the first time.</p> <p>The Persil trademark was finally lost in Norway when Persil-Fabrikken was taken over by a subsidiary of Unilever.</p> <p>Launch of Dixan in Spain.</p>	<p>November 6: Inauguration of the Jost Henkel training center (Building Z 24) with teaching laboratory and teaching pilot plant (442 training places) in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p>  <p>The working week was shortened to 41 1/4 hours in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Payroll accounting was computerized.</p>	<p>1967</p>
<p>Henkel took over Oscar Neynaber & Co AG of Loxstedt (since 1969: Neynaber Chemie GmbH), which had specialized in oleochemical products such as plastics auxiliaries.</p> <p>May 20: Death of Hans Schwarzkopf Jr. at the age of 64.</p>	<p>In Brazil, Henkel founded Importadora Campineira de Produtos Químicos Ltda, São Paulo.</p> <p>All activities in Mexico were transferred from Tlalnepantla (Henkel Onyxmex) to Ecátepec (Organoquímica).</p> <p>Loctite launched its Automotive Aftermarket business (sold in 1999).</p>	<p>Establishment of the Biosynthesis department, the predecessor of the Biotechnology department.</p> <p>A new building was constructed for the production of P3 in Düsseldorf.</p> 	<p>October 15: The "Fritz-Henkel-Haus für Vertriebsberatung" [Fritz Henkel House for marketing consultancy] was opened in the south part of the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site. (It was named after Fritz Henkel Jr.) Field sales staff training courses, seminars for the trade, and courses for technical consultants were held there.</p> <p>Launch of Fakt (an enzyme-containing laundry detergent), Pro-Dixan (laundry detergent), Stabilit-express (a fast-curing specialty adhesive) and Macroplast, a solvent-free assembly adhesive based on two-component polyurethane systems.</p> <p>WC-Frisch was introduced in Germany.</p>	<p>Eleventh type of apprenticeship introduced at Henkel in Düsseldorf: high-pressure-pipe fitter.</p> <p>Internships for school students were provided for the first time.</p> 	<p>1968</p>

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			

1968



VEB Waschmittelwerk Genthin launched Spee laundry detergent in the GDR.

1969

Persil GmbH was renamed as Henkel GmbH. Reorganization into divisions, functions and regions, with a Central Board of Management.

The subsidiaries Thompson-Werke GmbH, Düsseldorf, and Siegel-Werke, Cologne, merged to form Thompson-Siegel GmbH, Düsseldorf.

Foundation of Thomsit Vertriebsgesellschaft mbH, Düsseldorf, for flooring adhesives, and Henkel Khasana GmbH, Düsseldorf, as a distribution company for cosmetic products.

February 14: First meeting of the Informationskreis Henkel [Henkel information circle] (which was known as the Gesellschafterausschuss [Shareholders' Committee] until 1974). Its purpose was to facilitate contacts between the growing owning family and the steadily growing company.

October 7: Death of Dr. Heinz Schwarzkopf, aged 60.

The Schwarzkopf companies in Berlin, Hamburg and Wassertrüdingen merged to form Hans Schwarzkopf GmbH, Hamburg. Hoechst AG held an initial 23.85-percent share interest in Hans Schwarzkopf GmbH.

Takeover of Mistol SA, the market leader in hand dishwashing detergents in Spain.

Detergenta Nederland NV was founded in Amsterdam to sell household cleaners.

Acquisition of Franchini Química SA of Buenos Aires, Argentina, which was renamed Henkel Argentina SA.

Foundation of Henkel Chemicals East Africa Ltd in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Antitrust law considerations resulted in The Clorox Company, which had been taken over by Procter & Gamble in 1957, becoming independent again.

Henkel was granted a patent for the Pritt glue stick in 19 countries.

New continuous splitting plant II and expansion of fatty acid distillation in the Düsseldorf "oil quarter."



P3 factory, Düsseldorf

Launch of the solvent-free Pritt glue stick, Prella (film adhesive; until 1972), Vernell (fabric softener) and Persil 70. The enzyme-containing Persil 70 was given the claim "biologically active."

January 1: Henkel Grossverbrauch (industrial and institutional hygiene) took over the Incidin disinfectant range from Desowag-Chemie GmbH, Düsseldorf.

P3 was being exported to 55 countries and realized sales of around 100 million DM.

Thompson launched Flor grün, the first cut flower freshener in Germany, and the lawn fertilizer Toflor.

A 40-hour working week was introduced at the Düsseldorf Henkel site.

Start of vocational training at Chemische Fabrik Grünau in Illertissen.





Vernell 1982



Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>Foreign business accounted for 36 percent of Henkel's total sales.</p> <p>Henkel took over Gebr. Kleiner GmbH, Berlin.</p> <p>European adhesives business was grouped into one unit, subdivided into Professional Crafts and Industry.</p> <p>Papier & Pappe GmbH, Monheim, Braunschweigische Blechwarenfabrik GmbH, Brunswick, Gesellschaft für Kunststoffverarbeitung mbH, Frechen, and Holzwerke Zapfendorf GmbH, Zapfendorf near Nuremberg, merged to form the Vereinigte Verpackungsgesellschaft mbH [united packaging company], Monheim, near Düsseldorf.</p> <p>The new company remained in existence until 1981.</p>	<p>Foundation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henkel Portuguesa Produtos Químicos Ltda in Lisbon, Portugal; Henkel Sud SpA in Ferentino (Frosinone), Italy; Iran Henkel AG in Teheran; Henkel Chemicals (Caribbean) Ltd in Kingston, Jamaica, as a joint venture with the representative Chin. <p>Acquisition of perfume company Sophie Nerval SARM, Paris, the Portuguese adhesives producer Intento Indústrias e Representações Para a Construção LDA, Lisbon, and Sipon Products Ltd, London, producer of oleochemical products for the cosmetics and detergent industries.</p> <p>Incorporation of International Sealants SA of Mexico City into Loctite Corporation.</p> <p>In Japan, Kokuyo Co Ltd, Osaka, took over the distribution of Henkel adhesives for private consumers (Pritt stick).</p>	<p>On April 9 and 10, the first "Düsseldorf Hygienetage" – an international scientific congress of hygiene experts – was held (subsequently staged every two years until 1996).</p> <p>Henkel researchers focused more closely on epoxide chemistry (Adhesives).</p> <p>New Laundry Research Institute was built in Düsseldorf-Holthausen (Building L 19, demolished 2013).</p> <p>The last four brown-coal-fired boilers at the Düsseldorf Henkel power plant were demolished. In October, the biggest natural-gas-fired boiler in North Rhine-Westphalia went into operation.</p> <p>Installation of modern facilities for the industrial-scale production of cementitious products at Ceresit-Werke, Unna.</p> <p>At Henkel & Cie AG, Basel, Switzerland, the electrolysis plants were closed down due to the excessively high associated costs and competition from chemical methods.</p> <p>Production of Schwarzkopf products under license started in the CSSR (Czechoslovakia); first Taft, Igora Royal, Palette Color Shampoo and Palette Color Setting Lotion.</p>	 <p>Launch of X-Tra (biologically active heavy-duty powder for pre-washing), Creme 21, Fa deodorant, Fa bubble bath and Dixi hand dishwashing detergent (until 1987).</p> <p>For the first time, the promotion campaign "Unser Bestes" [our best] was carried out for Persil in Germany.</p> <p>With its Frottee deo range, Schwarzkopf GmbH took its first step into the toiletries market.</p> <p>Teroson marketed polysulfide sealants for insulation glazing.</p> <p>Ceresit-Werke produced ready-to-use dispersion adhesives for tiles.</p> <p>Dorus founded its own sales department for paper adhesives, and especially for packaging adhesives.</p> <p>Start of sales of the Fa range in Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg and Spain (Switzerland: 1971; France, Italy, The Netherlands: 1972).</p>	<p>The number of foreign employees at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site reached its highest point at 1,618.</p> <p>Industrial employees in Düsseldorf-Holthausen received capital accumulation benefits.</p>  <p>From the April issue onward, <i>Blätter vom Hause</i> became a monthly "magazine for the entire German Henkel Group".</p> <p>Teroson, Heidelberg, employed 1,350 people.</p>	<p>1970</p>
<p>For the first time, Henkel was unable to finance all its business transactions from its own resources and took out short-term loans.</p>	<p>Henkel France took over the powder detergents and cleaners business of Lesieur-Cotelle SA, France (brands: Super Croix, Mir, Bref).</p>	<p>Establishment of the "Leitstelle für Umwelt- und Verbraucherschutz" [center for environmental and consumer protection] in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Work on enzymes.</p> <p>>></p>			<p>1971</p>



Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	
	Germany	Abroad				
1971	<p>Takeover of all shares in Thompson-Siegel GmbH, Düsseldorf, by Henkel. The sole owner of Sidol-Werke, Senator Franz Benno Wolff-Limper, had previously held 50 percent of the shares.</p> <p>The Henkel subsidiary Therachemie GmbH, Düsseldorf, took over Dreiring-Werke KG, Krefeld, and Intercosmetics GmbH, Düsseldorf.</p> <p>Takeover of Bast Hefe- und Spirituswerke GmbH, Nuremberg, by the Henkel subsidiary Deutsche Hefewerke GmbH, Hamburg.</p> <p>Henkel took over Cordes & Co GmbH, Minden (founded in 1906).</p>	<p>Foundation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henkel Industries Ltd, London; • Henkel Hellas SA in Athens, Greece; • Henkel Chemicals (Canada) Ltd in Montreal; • Henkel Chemicals (H.K.) Ltd (distribution company) in Hong Kong. <p>Reno SpA, Bologna, Italy, was renamed Henkel Chimica SpA. Henkel Onyxmex SA became Henkel Mexicana SA.</p> <p>Foundation of Henkel Inc in Teaneck, New Jersey, USA, through transformation of Standard Chemical Products Inc, Hoboken, New Jersey.</p> <p>Acquisition of detergent factory Kwikbrite in Durban, South Africa (1984: sold to Colgate-Palmolive).</p> <p>Relocation of LePage to Brampton, Ontario, Canada.</p> <p>Jack Kahl Sr. (b. 9/20/1940) founded Manco Inc, Avon, Ohio, USA, by renaming the Melvin A. Anderson Company, which he had acquired and where he had worked since 1963. He headed Manco until the end of the year 2000.</p>	<p>Completion of the new administration block V (Building Z 30) in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>The foundation stone was laid for the new Schwarzkopf factory in Dordrecht, The Netherlands (official opening on May 1, 1973).</p>	 <p>Administration block V, Düsseldorf</p>	<p>Launch of the Dufix range of DIY products.</p> <p>Opening of the Henkel Gartencenter outside the Düsseldorf site in the district of Wersten (until 1992).</p> <p>Relaunch of Taft as Drei Wetter Taft.</p> <p>Henkel launched its cosmetics business in Switzerland with the Fa brands.</p> <p>First sales of products for the professional consumer sector in Brazil.</p> <p>Manco started to sell its own products, also in retail outlets.</p>	<p>Henkel introduced an in-house job market to reduce the level of personnel fluctuation in Düsseldorf.</p> <p>Introduction of a standardized assessment procedure for all executive personnel.</p> <p>New apprenticeship at Henkel, Düsseldorf: data processing clerk.</p> <p>Creation of a training workshop for power electricians.</p> <p>Henkel organized a “discussion with the neighbors” for the citizens of south Düsseldorf.</p>
1972	<p>January 1: Dr. Konrad Henkel became President of the Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI) [German association of the chemical industry] for a two-year term.</p> <p>January 1: The flooring adhesives activities of Kossack, Sichel and Thompson-Siegel were integrated in Henkel Bautechnik under the Thomsit brand.</p>	<p>Acquisition of Gordon Slater Ltd of Winsford, England; the company was renamed Henkel Chemicals Ltd.</p> <p>Nederlandsche Persil Mij was renamed Henkel Nederland NV, Amsterdam. The Dutch company Chemphar was renamed Henkel Chemie BV, Amsterdam, and distributed P3 products.</p>	<p>Expansion of the carboxymethylcellulose production plants in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>At the end of the year, Schwarzkopf discontinued its equipment manufacturing business (hair salon equipment).</p> <p>Loctite introduced adhesives that cure under ultraviolet light.</p> <p>Construction of production facilities for Schwarzkopf BV in Dordrecht, The Netherlands.</p>	<p>Launch of Pritt all-purpose adhesive, Fa fresh Eau de Cologne, Pid Sanft Deo and Creme 21 foam cream as well as the household cleanser Der General.</p> <p>July 1: Products for the paints and coatings sector from Henkel, Sichel and Cordes were combined under “Verkauf Sichel” [Sichel Sales].</p> <p>The activities of Cordes and Sichel in durable elastic joint sealants were united under the Sista brand.</p>	 <p>DER GENERAL besiegt jeden Schmutz SPIREMILOS mit BIO-ALKOHOL</p>	

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Company development

Germany | Abroad

In April, publication of the first consolidated annual report of the Henkel Group (for fiscal 1971).



Schwarzkopf took over Wolff & Sohn GmbH (Kaloderma brand, until 2001), Karlsruhe, thus entering the male cosmetics market.



SA Persil and Interoffice SA merged to form SA Henkel Belgium NV in Brussels.

Foundation of Henkel Produtos Domésticos Ltda in São Paulo, Brazil, and takeover of the laundry detergent business of Swift Amour SA, São Paulo (sold in 1984). Foundation of Henkel Chemicals (Nigeria) Ltd in Lagos, Nigeria, Henkel Thai Ltd, Bangkok, Thailand, Henkel Industrie AG in Teheran, Iran, and Henkel Kemi AB in Mölndal, Sweden (metal chemicals).

August 4: Spanish company Nusaf SA, Madrid, was renamed Schwarzkopf SA.

August 28: The merger of Ets. R. Meunier Srl, Poitiers, France, Geraime DA and C.E.D. took place. Schwarzkopf took a shareholding of 50 percent in the new company (since 1977 Schwarzkopf SA).

February 29: Société d'Innovations Chimiques (Sinnova) of Meaux and Société des Produits des Sidobre of BousSENS merged to form Produits Chimiques du Sidobre-Sinnova SA in BousSENS, France (Henkel subsidiary as of 1974; since 1999: Cognis).

Loctite Corporation acquired the automotive industry adhesives and sealants business of Permatex, Palm Beach, Florida, USA.

Research, technology and production

Building of a laundry detergents factory in Engels, Soviet Union (Henkel site since 1990).

Beginning of production of P3 hygiene products and adhesives in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (until 1997).

Products and distribution

Schwarzkopf launched Igora Toning, Europe's first foam tint.

Successful launch of the "Schwarzkopf Method" for hairdressers: The first systematic permanent wave concept, covering products, techniques and training.

Solvite wallpaper paste became the market leader in Great Britain.



Employees / Engagement

February 1: Introduction of flexible working hours in most departments at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.

First 10,000 DM reward for an improvement suggestion submitted by an employee.

Henkel-Blick, a monthly site journal, replaced Blätter vom Hause.







Advertising campaign for Pril with "Pril flowers."








Year


1972




Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1973	<p>Takeover of Kepec, Chemische Fabrik GmbH, Siegburg, and Kepec Chemical Corporation, Oak Creek, Wisconsin, USA, a producer of leather auxiliaries.</p> <p>January 1: Sale of Globus Reederei GmbH, Hamburg, to Safmarine, South Africa.</p>	<p>Nigritella GmbH, Basel, was renamed Henkel Chemie GmbH, Basel, Switzerland.</p> <p>March 1: Organoquímica Mexicana SA, Ecatepec, Mexico, was renamed Química Henkel SA, Mexico City.</p> <p>Henkel acquired the Illinois Adhesive Products Company of Chicago, Illinois, USA, a producer of hotmelt adhesives for bookbinding.</p> <p>General Mills founded a subsidiary in Little Island near Cork, Ireland. In 1977, it became Henkel Ireland Ltd after General Mills had been taken over by Henkel (since 1999: Cognis).</p>	<p>Application for a patent for Zeolite A (Henkel brand: Sasil), a substitute for phosphate in laundry detergents.</p>  <p>Model of a Sasil crystal</p> <p>Production of laundry detergents in the Welter tower at VEB Waschmittelwerk Genthin (as a result, Spee could be produced in a granular form).</p> <p>October 11: Start of production of the laundry detergent factory in Ferentino, south of Rome, Italy.</p>	<p>May 21: The new Persil was no longer marketed with a year number. The slogan "Persil – da weiss man, was man hat" [Persil – something to rely on] became a fixed element of Persil advertising.</p> <p>Launch of Pattex compact with the slogan "Kleben ohne Klecksen" [gluing without dripping]. Also Fa Antitranspirant, the first solvent-free flooring adhesive from Thomsit and swellable rubber-based macroplast sealants and tapes for the automotive industry.</p> <p>VEB Waschmittelwerk Genthin launched Spee gekörnt [granular Spee] as a new product.</p> <p>Dial launched Tone, a bath bar soap containing cocoa butter.</p>	<p>Creation of a representative committee for executive employees at Düsseldorf-Holthausen. First chairman: Rolf Allmendinger.</p> <p>New apprenticeship at Düsseldorf-Holthausen: economic assistant.</p>  <p>Head of research Dr. Bruno Werdelmann received the Normann Medal of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Fettwissenschaft [German Society of Fats Science].</p>
	1974	<p>January 1: Appointment of Dr. Jürgen Manchot, grandson of Fritz Henkel Jr., to the Central Board of Management of Henkel GmbH.</p> <p>Therachemie GmbH, Düsseldorf, was renamed Thera GmbH kosmetische und therapeutische Erzeugnisse [cosmetic and therapeutic products], Düsseldorf.</p>	<p>Henkel acquired Produits Chimiques du Sidobre-Sinnova SA of Boussens, France, and Eastern Industrial Oil Products Co. of Saugus, Massachusetts, USA, a producer of leather auxiliaries (especially degreasing agents for leather).</p> <p>Minority share interest in The Clorox Company of Oakland, California, USA. Agreement on a long-term cooperation in the USA, Canada and Puerto Rico. Licensing of Henkel products for the US market.</p> <p>Foundation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henkel Algérie in Algiers, Algeria, as a Bureau de Liaison; Joint venture PT Zeta Aneka Kimia in Jakarta, Indonesia; Química Henkel Centroamericana SA in Guatemala. 	 <p>Biological Institutes</p> <p>New building for the Biological Institutes (Building Z 33) in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. New buildings for pilot plants, laboratories and offices for process technology and chemical process development.</p> <p>Start of production of industrial aroma chemicals at Kepec in Siegburg.</p> <p>September 28: A new central warehouse for finished products was officially opened at the Schwarzkopf site in Wassertrüdingen.</p>	<p>Launch of Dor flüssig all-purpose liquid detergent and Sopree fragrant bubble bath.</p> 

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
		<p>Closure of Loctite's Dutch production and research facilities. Loctite's operations in Europe were concentrated in Ballyfermot, Dublin, Ireland.</p>	<p>Thompson launched the first "green market" plant protection products under the brand name Paral; Paral plant protection sticks and Pflanzen [plant] Paral were also launched.</p> <p>Henkel & Cie AG, Basel began to market the Poly range.</p> <p>L'Union Générale de Savonnerie, Marseille, France, acquired the Le Chat brand.</p>		1974
<p>January 1: Henkel GmbH was transformed into Henkel Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien (KGaA) [limited corporation based on shares]. The Shareholders' Committee was set up as the decision-making body of the Henkel family.</p> <p>Foundation of PMG Plastik- und Metallverpackung GmbH [plastic and metal packaging] in Düsseldorf (until 1981).</p> <p>Schwarzkopf took over Olivin GmbH with the brands Bac and Hâttric. The Schwarzkopf Group realized sales of 468 million DM.</p>	<p>Henkel took over Textilana Corporation (ingredients for cosmetics and surface treatment products) in Hawthorne, California, USA.</p> <p>Nopco became the Process Chemicals Division of Diamond Shamrock.</p> <p>Foundation of the Adhesives Consultants Corporation in Hayward, California, USA (Henkel subsidiary since 1987).</p> <p>Foundation of Henkel Australia Pty Ltd, which took over the marketing of Henkel products in Australia.</p> <p>Foundation of Henkel Hokusui Corporation in Osaka, Japan, a joint venture with Hokusui Chemical Industries Ltd, Osaka.</p> <p>Dan Huish founded Huish Detergents Inc in Salt Lake City, Utah, USA; a company that became part of Sun Products Corporation in 2008.</p>	<p>Work on the synthesis of materials based on phosphonic acids.</p> <p>Introduction of the Coupled Units Test (a sewage treatment plant simulation test).</p> <p>Verification of environmental safety of the phosphate substitute Zeolite A (Sasil) in laundry detergents.</p> <p>Construction of a second hydrogenation plant at the Boussens site of Sidobre-Sinnova in France.</p>	<p>Launch of the first generation of solvent-free polyurethane adhesives for food packaging materials: Liofol UK 7500, a single component laminating adhesive.</p> <p>Second half of the year: Start of television advertising with the Persil Presenter. By 1984, more than 100 different commercials had been produced.</p> <p>New products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fa shower gel; Kamillogen range (health care products); Vollglanz-Sofix for floor care with shine effect. <p>January 1: Henkel took over the Europe-wide distribution of the wood care products of the Danish company Gori (until the end of 1993).</p> <p>Integration of the building and floor cleaning appliances of Floordress Reinigungsgeräte GmbH in Lorch, Waldhausen, into the product range for the industrial and institutional sector (via Henkel-Ecolab until 2001).</p>	 <p>Construction of the Kasino Süd [south cafeteria] for employees in Düsseldorf-Holthausen (Building Z 31).</p> <p>Introduction of Henkel pension and capital-forming life insurance for salaried employees and workers in Germany.</p>  <p>Peter Glasmacher (6/20/1924–3/24/1992), of the Adhesives Sales department, became the new chairman of the works council in Düsseldorf-Holthausen (until 1981).</p> <p>The sports club "Verein für Sport und Freizeit von 1975 Düsseldorf Süd e.V." (SFD) was founded.</p>	1975
	 <p>Kasino Süd (south canteen)</p>				





Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1976	 <p>Dr. Konrad Henkel (left) receiving his honorary citizenship</p>		<p>Development of a continuous epoxide production method.</p> <p>Purchase of the first online research terminal.</p> <p>In Düsseldorf-Holthausen, a Somat production plant was constructed and adhesives production was expanded.</p>	<p>New products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyurethane assembly foams (brand: Assil); • Pritt Hafties adhesive pads; • Pritt all-purpose adhesive cream; • Saxit tile adhesive; • Belsoft bubble bath; • Tamoré toilet water range; • Perdent toothpaste with HEDP against tartar; • Dato, newly positioned as a specialty detergent for curtains; • Mustang, the first 60-degree centigrade laundry detergent; • Wipp Express as a specialty detergent for washing by hand; • Sirafan, the first hygiene cleaner for industrial kitchens; • Perclin range of disinfectants for commercial dishwashing machines. 	<p>Employees at Henkel in Düsseldorf-Holthausen: 13,009.</p> <p>Reorganization of old-age pension provision with the introduction of a company life insurance plan for employees.</p> <p>Construction of a new building for the Henkel KGaA works council (Building L 26) in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>First international personnel conference in Düsseldorf. The personnel heads of the larger Group companies in Europe discussed problems of international human resources and social policies.</p> <p>Foundation of the Henkel Harmony Orchestra in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>The “Gerda-Henkel-Stiftung zur Förderung der Wissenschaften” [foundation for the promotion of the arts] was set up by Lisa Maskell, née Henkel, a granddaughter of the company’s founder, in memory of her mother Gerda Henkel. This charitable foundation, which is independent of the company, has promoted the liberal arts.</p>
	<p>Company sales amounted to 5.102 billion DM.</p> <p>The site covered 1,234,200 square meters, with buildings covering 335,000 square meters of this area.</p>	<p>Takeover of Sunbeam Anti-Corrosives Ltd in West Molesey, Great Britain, to gain a foothold in the British market for industrial cleaners.</p>		<p>Amchem launched Autophoretic, a coating range for pretreating and coating surfaces in one step.</p>	
	<p>The company’s 100th anniversary. Henkel donated the Sportpark Niederheid and the Düsseldorf Art Restoration Center.</p>	<p>Foundation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henkel Venezolana from Inversiones Androca SA of Caracas, which had been acquired in 1974; • Henkel do Brasil Indústrias Químicas in São Paulo, Brazil (merger of Henkel do Brasil SA and Henkel Produtos Domesticos SA); • Joint venture PT Henkel Indonesia in Jakarta, Indonesia; • Joint venture Henkel Philippines Inc in Manila, Philippines. 	<p>Schwarzkopf GmbH inaugurated a new building at its parent plant in Berlin.</p>		
	<p>Dr. Konrad Henkel was made an honorary citizen of the city of Düsseldorf.</p>		<p>The foundation stone was laid for a new Schwarzkopf building in Aylesbury, Great Britain.</p>		
	<p>Dr. Jürgen Manchot retired from the Central Board of Management and became deputy chairman of the Shareholders’ Committee of Henkel KGaA.</p>		<p>Dial opened the Research & Development Lab in Scottsdale, Arizona, USA.</p>		
		<p>In the USA, Koppers Company Inc took over Thiem (Henkel subsidiary since 1996).</p>			<p>A multipurpose building was constructed at Sichel in Hannover. It contained a cafeteria, assembly rooms and other employee facilities (works council).</p>
1977	<p>July 1: Merger of the cosmetics distribution companies Henkel Khasana GmbH and Thera GmbH to form Henkel Kosmetik GmbH.</p>	<p>Acquisition of Grant and West Ltd of Guildford, Great Britain (surface technologies).</p>	<p>Development of special solvent-free methacrylate adhesives for the metal processing industry (brand name Sicorob). They were used to secure screws, bearings and bolts.</p>	<p>Launch of Macromelt assembly hotmelts for the cable, cable fittings and electrical industries.</p> <p>Launch of peracetic acid as P3-oxonia – a disinfectant for the food industry.</p>	<p>Introduction of flexible working hours, also for swing-shift workers, in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p>

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>July 6 and 7: The assets and business of Henkel & Cie GmbH and Henkel International GmbH were transferred to Henkel KGaA, which was organized into 5 management sectors, 17 divisions and 5 staff departments.</p>	<p>Henkel acquired General Mills Chemicals Inc in Minnesota, USA, together with its subsidiaries in Japan, Brazil (Indus-quima), Mexico (Gemisa) and Ireland. General Mills manufactured oleochemical products, polyamide resins and starch-based products (subsequently divested) and was the world market leader in natural-source vitamin E (since 1999: Cognis).</p> <p>Amchem became a subsidiary of Union Carbide Corporation, New York.</p> <p>Loctite created its Automotive and Consumer Division from the US companies Permatex and Woodhill Chemical Sales Company (business sold in 1999).</p> <p>Cling Adhesive Products was founded in Australia (acquired by Henkel Australia in 2004).</p>	<p>Start of a major project to expand the power plant in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p>  <p>As part of a modernization project, a new foyer was built at the Schwarzkopf plant in Wassertrüdingen.</p>	<p>Launch of the Poly Swing setting lotion range, Perwoll liquid wool and fine-fabric detergent, Prodixan (first detergent with Sasil; low phosphate) and Perla fabric former.</p> <p>Thompson launched the Haus Blumenborn plant care range.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf launched Schauma apple blossom shampoo.</p> 	 <p>Employees in Düsseldorf-Holthausen had to make a minimal tax contribution in return for their previously free midday meal.</p>	1977
<p>November 13: Dr. Willy Manchot was awarded the Bundesverdienstkreuz Erster Klasse [federal service cross, first class].</p> <p>Henkel acquired a share interest in Omnitechnic GmbH Chemische Verbindungstechnik, Munich, a producer of anaerobically curing adhesives (brand: Omnifit).</p> <p>Schwarzkopf acquired a shareholding in Leo-Werke GmbH, Obertshausen (brand: Chlorodont).</p>	<p>In Milan, Henkel took over Chem Plast SpA, an adhesives producer that had been founded in the previous year.</p> <p>Henkel Nederland NV and Henkel Belgium SA were grouped together under joint management.</p> <p>General Mills Chemicals Inc acquired a starch factory in Keokuk, Iowa, USA, and started to build a gluten (wheat extract) production plant there (start of production: 1981).</p> <p>National Distillers & Chemical Corporation took over Emery Industries Inc, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA.</p> <p>Lucky Silicone was founded in South Korea (Henkel subsidiary from 2003 to 2010).</p> <p>Acquisition of National Starch by Unilever.</p>	<p>The first Düsseldorf Hygiene Prize was awarded in recognition of outstanding scientific work in the field of hygiene. This prize was established to mark Henkel's anniversary in 1976. Until 1996, it was presented at the "Düsseldorf Hygienetage."</p> <p>The new wastewater pretreatment plant (Building Y 14) for the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site went into operation.</p> <p>Construction of a spray drying plant at Grünau, Illertissen.</p> <p>A new ethoxylation plant was built at the site in Meaux, France.</p>	<p>Only two laundry detergent brands were now being marketed for the professional consumer sector: Silex and Ozonex. Finishing agent: Saprit fabric former. New product for professional consumers: Temiran cleaner.</p> <p>Launch of Polifac Klarsichtpille, a cleaner in tablet form for windshield washer systems (1993: sale of Polifac business).</p> <p>Launch of Sista universal and spray foam in Japan.</p>  <p>Wastewater pretreatment plant, Düsseldorf</p>	<p>Employees in Germany became eligible for the Henkel pension after 10 years of service with the company rather than the previous 15.</p>  <p>Opening of the Düsseldorf Art Restoration Center (donated by Henkel KGaA to mark its 100th anniversary in 1976).</p> <p>June 7: Schwarzkopf opened the historic manor house of Steinhorst as a center for training courses and to house the Schwarzkopf Collection (until the 1990s; the Steinhorst manor house is now privately owned).</p>	1978

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1979	<p>Dr. Konrad Henkel announced the new Henkel identity at the Employee Meeting: "Specialist in applied chemistry."</p> <p>July 29: Death of Reinhold Woeste shortly before his 83rd birthday.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf acquired Kleinol GmbH (founded 1924) from Elida, Hamburg, to build up its hair salon business in Germany and Great Britain. The company's name was changed to Clynol.</p>	<p>In January, Henkel Inc, Teaneck, New Jersey, and General Mills Inc merged to form Henkel Corporation, Minneapolis, Minnesota, USA.</p> <p>At the end of the year, Henkel of America Inc was founded in New York as the holding company for the Henkel companies in the USA.</p>	<p>Introduction of microfilm technology in the Henkel computer center in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. The newly built biological pilot plant was opened. A leather pilot plant went into operation and in the "oil quarter" a continuous counterflow esterification plant came on line.</p> <p>Production of joint sealants was concentrated at Sichel in Hannover.</p> <p>April 26: In Doel, Belgium, a new plant for the production of methyl-cellulose came on line.</p>	 <p>Die erste Zahnpasta, die aus dem Spender kommt.</p> <p>Die singen wie in der Zahnarztpraxis.</p> <p>New products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thera-med in a dispenser; • Poly Style permanent wave foam; • Weisser Riese with Sasil. <p>First "labeled" environmental protection product from Grünau, Illertissen: Neocosal, an oil binder.</p>	<p>Introduction of free "bridging days" for the employees in Düsseldorf-Holthausen (until 1996). Work days sandwiched between holidays were worked in advance.</p> <p>Personnel bonds were issued as a capital accumulation measure for the employees of Henkel KGaA (until 1992).</p> <p>Start of publication of the magazine <i>Rundrum</i> for Henkel's neighbors in south Düsseldorf (until 1996).</p>
1980	 <p>Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler</p> <p>June 9: Dr. Konrad Henkel became Chairman of the Supervisory Board and of the Shareholders' Committee of Henkel KGaA. Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler (b. 4/6/1930) became Chairman of the Management Board.</p> <p>November 5: Dr. Konrad Henkel was awarded the Grosse Verdienstkreuz des Verdienstordens der Bundesrepublik Deutschland [Grand Cross for Distinguished Service of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany].</p> <p>January 1: Henkel took a majority stake in Gebrüder Brill Gartengeräte GmbH & Co KG, Witten-Herbede, a manufacturer of lawnmowers (divested in 1984).</p>	<p>In France, Henkel took majority shareholding interests in Paragerm France SA, Paris, (cleaners and disinfectants) and Bonetti Frères SA, Lièpvre, Alsace (cosmetics and hygiene products; brand: Diadermine).</p> <p>Takeover of Chimica Fino SpA, Italy. Henkel Italiana SpA increased its stake in Vidal SpA, Venice, from 20 to 40 percent. The company now also distributed cosmetic products of Henkel Italiana SpA.</p> <p>January 1: Liquidation of Nigritella GmbH, Basel, Switzerland, and integration of its adhesives business in Henkel & Cie AG, Basel.</p> <p>Henkel Corporation took over the adhesives producer Ross Chemical Co of Detroit, Michigan, USA.</p>	<p>The first in-vitro tests were carried out in place of animal experiments.</p> <p>Toxicological verification of the safety of diphosphonates.</p> <p>Two Sasil plants went into operation in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. Capacity: 35,000 tons per year.</p> <p>Energy saving campaign in Düsseldorf-Holthausen as a consequence of the second oil crisis.</p> <p>Construction of a multipurpose plant at Grünau in Illertissen.</p> <p>At Sidobre-Sinnova in Boussens, France, a new fatty alcohol fractionating plant came on line.</p> <p>Henkel do Brasil Indústrias Químicas started up Henkel's biggest sulfonation plant at its Campinas site.</p>	<p>Trend-setting step for recycling: Henkel launched water-soluble hotmelts for bookbinding, packaging and labeling.</p> <p>Repurchase of the trademark rights in Ata, Imi and Sil in the GDR. Henkel was also granted a preemption right for the Persil brand.</p> <p>Thompson-Siegel marketed Pilofix, a new type of shoe care (available in Austria since 1979; brand: Picobello).</p> <p>In the field of weaving preparation, Grünau became the market leader with "Grünau Pillenwachs."</p> <p>Schwarzkopf launched the Bonacure range for professional hairdressers.</p> <p>At the end of the year, Liz was launched in Austria – the first liquid heavy-duty detergent for washing machines.</p>	<p>Introduction of a three-week recuperation period for swing-shift workers at Henkel KGaA.</p> <p>Introduction of regular personnel conferences for foreign Group companies.</p> <p>In August, Henkel KGaA published its first four-page personnel and social policy report (until 1983).</p> 

Company development	Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
<p>Ceresit-Werke GmbH, Unna, became Ceresit GmbH. Intensive advertising raised awareness of the Ceresit brand.</p> 	<p>Henkel acquired Amchem Products Inc, Ambler, Pennsylvania, USA, from Union Carbide. By 1986, various licensees in Scandinavia, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Latin America and Australia had also been taken over.</p> <p>Foundation of Henkel Oleochemicals Malaysia in Port Kelang (a joint venture with two Malaysian palm kernel oil refineries; since 1999: Cognis), Henkel de Costa Rica SA de CV in Heredia (as a distribution company) and Henkel Incorporated Zimbabwe (Pvt) Ltd in Harare.</p>	 <p>Henkel Oleochemicals, Malaysia</p>	<p>Henkel Chemicals, Enfield, England, acquired Gloy, a traditional British adhesives brand.</p> <p>First sales of products for the industrial and institutional sector in Great Britain and Mexico.</p>		1980
<p>Closure of the Monheim site of the Vereinigte Verpackungsgesellschaft. Sale of the sites in Süchteln and Inden, which continued to operate under new ownership.</p> <p>In March, Henkel sold its share interest in Deutsche Hefewerke to Chemische Werke Hüls AG, Marl.</p> <p>VEB Härtol moved from the center of Magdeburg to a new building in a greenfield location in the north of the city.</p>	<p>Henkel acquired a majority stake in Tecnimetal, a Belgian Amchem licensee in Machelen. The company was integrated into Henkel Belgium SA.</p> <p>Foundation of Henkel de Honduras SA de CV in San Pedro Sula and Quimica Henkel Centroamericana de El Salvador SA (since 1992 Henkel de El Salvador SA de CV). Both companies had a production facility. In El Salvador, a distribution company was established as well.</p>	<p>Construction of a new main administration building for Teroson in Heidelberg.</p> <p>Completion of a factory for the production of natural-source flavor chemicals in Lana, Italy.</p> <p>In Jacareí, Brazil, startup of a factory for the production of hydrogenated castor oil by Henkel do Brasil.</p> <p>In Cimanggis, Indonesia, Henkel started up a new factory for the production of technical consumer products.</p>	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persil containing the phosphate-substitute Sasil (Zeolite A); • Liz, the first liquid heavy-duty detergent (phosphate-free); • First foam tint from Poly; • Pattex Pistole; • Examix, the first electronic control and monitoring system for detergent dispensing in commercial laundries. <p>Launch of Diadermine in Belgium.</p> <p>The first machine laundry detergent to carry the Le Chat brand name was launched in France: Le Chat Machine.</p>	<p>May 6 and 7: Election of the Henkel KGaA works council with Gottfried Neuen (b. 7/10/1933) as chairman.</p> <p>The Henkel chemist Dr. Werner Stein was awarded the Normann Medal of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Fettwissenschaft [German Society of Fats Science].</p> <p>Completion of the first construction phase of the Henkel "own home" development project in Monheim near Düsseldorf.</p>	1981
<p>Death of Dr. Hermann Richter at the age of 79. He was General Manager of Henkel & Cie GmbH from 1942 until the end of World War II and Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Henkel KGaA from 1975 to 1980.</p> <p>The city of Düsseldorf took over the Henkel harbor in Reisholz.</p>	<p>Cosmetics business in Italy was concentrated in Vidal SpA, Venice.</p> <p>March 3: Foundation of Schwarzkopf N.Z. in Auckland, New Zealand.</p>	<p>New at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site: High-pressure hydrogenation plant and third Sasil plant. Expansion of the Henkel power plant by a new coal block.</p> <p>>></p>	<p>New products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pattex Sekundenkleber [instant glue]; • Pritt Klebefix; • Metylan Textiltapetenkleber [wallcovering fabrics adhesive]; • Poly Kur Special hair care range; • Fasa fabric softener 10-fold concentrate. 	<p>The first Fritz Henkel Awards for Innovation were presented to employees.</p> 	1982

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1982	<p>The Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI) [German association of the chemical industry] set up the Transport Accident Information and Aid System TUIS for accidents with hazardous materials. The Henkel Fire Department in Düsseldorf was also connected to the system.</p>	<p>Foundation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Henkel Chimica SpA in Lomazzo, Italy; Chimiche Fino, Fino Mornasco, which had been acquired in 1980, was integrated into the new company; Henkel Les Milles in Aix-en-Provence, France, as an export office for French-speaking African countries; Henkel South East Asia Pte Ltd in Singapore. 	<p>Also modernization of the transesterification plant and construction of several new plants in the fatty alcohol facilities. The new Henkel telephone exchange went into operation (Building Z 38).</p> <p>New production plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatty alcohol distillation in Boussens, France; Starting products for the paints and coatings industry in Kankakee, Illinois, USA; Spray tower in the Henkel factory in Indonesia; Laundry detergents factory in South Africa. 	<p>All Henkel laundry detergents sold in Germany were switched to formulations containing Sasil.</p> <p>Launch of Paral fertilizer sticks for plant care by Thompson.</p> <p>In France, Fa Savon-Crème, the first cosmetic liquid soap from Henkel, and Euro GV (a new textile hygiene range) were launched.</p> <p>Henkel became the first company to introduce an enzyme-containing laundry detergent in Turkey: Bio Tursil.</p>	<p>Start of a project to help unemployed young people (until 1991).</p> <p>May 7: First employees information day at the Persil Gesellschaft in Vienna, giving all employees the opportunity to talk directly to top management.</p> <p>Crisanta Aquino became the President and General Manager of Henkel Chemicals Philippines – the first woman to hold this position in a Henkel subsidiary.</p> <p>Number of employees at Henkel South Africa, Johannesburg, at the end of the year: 623.</p>
1983	 <p>Aok skin care range</p> <p>Henkel purchased 200,000 square meters of land for the Düsseldorf site from its neighbor Mannesmann Röhrenwerke in Düsseldorf-Reisholz.</p> <p>Henkel took over the Aok skin care range from Heyden GmbH, Munich.</p> <p>Henkel acquired the remaining shares of Omnitechnic GmbH Chemische Verbindungstechnik, Munich.</p>	<p>January 1: The Persil Gesellschaft, Vienna, was renamed Henkel Austria Gesellschaft mbH.</p> <p>To strengthen the P₃-system range in France, Henkel France acquired Watco SA, Paris (water treatment).</p> <p>Alberto Culver acquired Indola Cosmetics.</p> <p>The Ford Motor Company took over the Parker Division of Occidental and renamed it Parker Chemical Company, Madison Heights, Michigan, USA.</p> <p>Orbseal (adhesives and sealants) was founded in the USA (acquired by Henkel in 2004).</p> <p>Henkel Chemicals (Philippines) Inc became Centennial Chemicals Trading Inc, Manila. This company was then renamed Henkel Philippines Inc, Manila.</p>	<p>Development and introduction of the Herenox flue gas desulfurizing process (Herenox = “Henkel process for <u>re</u>ducing <u>NOx</u>”).</p> <p>Development of the metabolites test to demonstrate whether substances are fully biodegradable.</p> <p>Construction of a new water glass furnace and a new methylcellulose plant in Düsseldorf.</p> <p>Construction of a new atomization plant at Sidobre-Sinnova in Meaux, France.</p> <p>Building of a margarine factory near Turyag in Turkey.</p>	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dixan, the first phosphate-free powder laundry detergent; Vernell concentrated fabric softener; Liquid Somat dishwasher care product; Sapur powder carpet cleaner. <p>The Turyag company launched the margarine Yayla in Turkey (sale of the margarine business in 2007).</p>	 

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>By selling Holzwerke Zapfendorf GmbH and Brill Gartengeräte GmbH, Henkel divested its fringe activities in the pallet, parquet and lawnmower sectors.</p>  <p>Triacetin plant in Düsseldorf</p>	<p>By acquiring the adhesives business of Monarch/ Adams Adhesives Ltd, West Thurrock, Henkel became the market leader in Great Britain.</p> <p>Henkel took over the French adhesives producer Société des Adhésifs et Insonorisants Modernes SA (SAIM) of Cosne-sur-Loire.</p> <p>Henkel and Biochemie Gesellschaft mbH, a member of the Sandoz Group, founded a joint venture company in Kundl, Austria: The new Biozym-Produktionsgesellschaft mbH started to produce enzymes for laundry detergents by fermentation (until 2013).</p> <p>At the end of the year, the loss-making Brazilian laundry detergent business was sold.</p> <p>In the USA, the food additives business was sold.</p> <p>In Japan, Henkel Hakusui Corporation merged with Henkel (Japan) Ltd.</p>	<p>Work on alkyl polyglycosides (Henkel brand: APG) as especially mild and fully biodegradable surfactants.</p> <p>First robot at the Düsseldorf site, in the packaging production department. A new building was constructed for the Henkel computer center (Building Z 39). Modifications in the glycerine factory. A triacetin plant for processing glycerine came on line. Construction of the world's biggest water glass furnace.</p> <p>Construction of an ethoxylation plant at Grünau, Illertissen.</p> <p>A new SO₃ sulfonation plant went into operation at Fino Mornasco in Italy. In Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, a new production plant for oleochemical products was started up.</p>	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thera-med gel; • Denta Clin toothpaste for smokers; • Pur, the first concentrated powder laundry detergent; • Perwoll fine fabric shampoo; • Dato Form & Pflege [form and care]; • Perla starch spray and ironing aid; • Mobilette cleaning cart for industrial and institutional cleaning. <p>Schwarzkopf launched Drei Wetter Taft styling mousse in four variants.</p>	<p>Introduction of flexible part-time working at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.</p> <p>Expansion of the Just Henkel training center in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> 	<p>1984</p>
<p>A Henkel worldwide financial statement (for fiscal 1984) was published for the first time.</p> <p>September 10: Dr. Konrad Henkel was awarded the Normann Medal of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Fettwissenschaft [German Society of Fats Science].</p> <p>October 24: Dr. Willy Manchot died, aged 78.</p> <p>October 11: The company went public: issue of preferred shares without voting rights.</p>	<p>In Italy, Henkel Italiana SpA acquired SEPA, Società Europea Produzione Adhesivi SpA, in Zigonia. The company was the Italian market leader in adhesives for the paper and packaging industries.</p>  <p>Stock market launch 1985 (from the left): Dr. Hans-Otto Wieschermann, Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler, Dr. Jürgen Manchot, Dr. Konrad Henkel, Prof. Gabriele Henkel, Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste</p>	<p>Henkel's biology researchers developed skin-tissue cultures and a river-simulation model.</p>	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pattex Super Gel, (instant glue); • Dufix Leicht und Fertig, a light, ready-to-use filler; • Gori Aqualasur, an environmentally compatible wood varnish; • First coloration in the two-component system from PolyLady; • Fa mild product line; • Wipp express also as a detergent for use in washing machines. <p>From October, formaldehyde was no longer used as a preservative in household products.</p>	<p>Introduction of early retirement and part-time pre-retirement work at Henkel KGaA.</p>  <p>October 1: An in-house supermarket selling only Henkel products was opened in Düsseldorf for Henkel employees and pensioners.</p>	<p>1985</p>

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Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			

1985



The company was reorganized into five operating business units and three functional management units. The five business units were:

- Chemical Products,
- Institutional Hygiene/Industrial Cleaning,
- Adhesives/Technical Consumer Products,
- Cosmetics/Toiletries and
- Detergents/Household Cleansers.

The three management units were:

- Finance/Logistics,
- Research/Technology and
- Personnel/Law.

The company established the "Konrad-Henkel-Stiftung," a foundation to promote economics at the Heinrich Heine University, Düsseldorf.

At the end of the year, Henkel sold the tampon business of Therachemie GmbH.

Henkel acquired a 25-percent share interest in Loctite Corporation, Hartford, Connecticut, USA.

Acquisition of the Spanish laundry detergent producer Casamitjana Mensa SA from Clorox. Clorox received a 20-percent stake in Henkel Ibérica SA.

January 31: Schwarzkopf became the first western company to acquire a majority share interest in an Eastern European company: Schwarzkopf Kozmetikai Kft in Budapest, Hungary (51 percent).

Dial purchased the Purex household and laundry product lines. Acquired in the deal were the Purex and Trend laundry detergents, Brillo soap pads and StaPuf fabric softeners.

Acquisition of a 28-percent share interest in Química Härting SA, Santiago de Chile.

In India, Henkel acquired the 40-percent stake of the US company Diamond Shamrock Chemicals Co in Diamond Shamrock (India) Ltd (organic specialty chemicals for the textile and leather industries as well as ion-exchanger resins). The company was renamed Henkel Chemicals (India) Ltd.

Henkel took over the remaining shares of Monarch Adhesives (Pty) Ltd, Alrode, South Africa.

Henkel South Africa (Pty) Ltd took over Trochem (Pty) Ltd, Wadeville, a producer of mining chemicals.

For the first time, total production at Düsseldorf-Holthausen exceeded 2 million tons (2,030,000 tons).

A pipeline was laid between the harbor in Reisholz and the oleochemical facilities at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site. Carrying capacity of the 4-kilometer long pipeline: 200,000 tons of oils and fats per year.

New materials (some of them developed by the aerospace sector) and improved techniques enabled the melting campaign of a water glass furnace to be increased to two years (1906: 10–15 weeks).

Start of production of detergent packet carrier grips from plastics waste at the Vienna plastics recycling plant of Henkel Austria.

Startup of a plant for the production of the detergent bleach activator TAED at Henkel Ireland, Cork.

In November, Türk Henkel, Istanbul, started up a continuous production plant for sulfates and ether sulfates.

Henkel Hokusui, Osaka, Japan, constructed plants for the production of adhesives for the packaging sector and the automotive industry, as well as dimer fatty acids.

In the USA, transfer of oleochemical production from Hawthorne, California, to Hoboken, New Jersey.

Pflanzen Paral was the Thompson umbrella brand for plant care and plant protection; in addition, Paral continued to be used as an insecticide brand.

In the USA, Manco introduced the Duck Tape brand. It originated in a mispronunciation of "duct tape." Manco T. Duck – drawn by a former Disney cartoonist – became a mascot and company ambassador.

New products in Europe:

- Diadermine in The Netherlands;
- The hand laundry detergent Mir express in France;
- Dixan piatti as the first highly concentrated hand dishwashing detergent in Italy;
- The window cleaners Clin (Austria) and Bref vitres (France), with foam gun.

Hans Schwarzkopf GmbH, Hamburg, employed 2,364 people at this time.



River simulation model in Düsseldorf

Company development

Germany

Abroad

Research, technology
and productionProducts
and distributionEmployees /
Engagement

Year



First public Annual General Meeting

Henkel
“Year of the Market.”

January 1: Henkel took over Chemische Fabrik Grünau GmbH from Degussa AG.

June 16: First public Annual General Meeting of Henkel KGaA in Düsseldorf City Hall.

Publication of the first *Information for Our Shareholders*.

Purchase of the former Mannesmann administration building at Henkelstrasse in Düsseldorf-Reisholz. Henkel Cosmetics GmbH moved into the building the following year.

Gebrüder Kleiner GmbH, Berlin, was renamed Columbia Cosmetics GmbH.

November 22: Kurt Schwarzkopf died at the age of 81.

Henkel acquired Unibond-Copydex Ltd, Camberley (Great Britain), Rubson, Rueil-Malmaison (France), and Ceresit GmbH, Unna (Germany), from the Beecham Group plc, London, Great Britain.

In Great Britain, Henkel took over the Samson adhesives business from Samuel Jones & Co Ltd.

In Austria, the adhesives business of Chemie Linz AG under the Leifa brand was transferred to Henkel Austria Ges.m.b.H.

Henkel Ibérica SA took over Pulcra SA, Spain, a producer of oleochemical derivatives. Ceras Alex (floor and shoe care products), Plastron (bleaching lyes) and Blancol were also taken over.

Henkel France SA took over Union Générale de Savonnerie with the well-known Le Chat brand.

Henkel took over the industrial cleaners business of Kemec Industriekemie AB, Mölndal, Sweden, as well as Jones & West Starches Ltd (food additives), Heywood, England, and Stacote Ltd (adhesives) in Jamaica.

The research magazine *in view of tomorrow* appeared for the first time (eleven issues until 2007).

Start of operations (molecular-genetic, explorative chemical research and analysis) at Henkel Research Corporation in Santa Rosa, California, USA, at the end of the year. In 1991, this company was integrated into COGNIS.

A catalyst was developed for the hydrogenation of natural fats to fatty alcohols; it eliminated the intermediate methylester production stage, thus making the process much simpler.

Transfer of P3 liquid production from Düsseldorf to Gerhard Collardin GmbH in Herborn-Schönbach.

Start of production of the laundry detergent protease P 300 at Biozym in Kundl, Austria.

Construction of a new factory in Belvedere, Kent, England, for industrial and institutional cleaners in Great Britain.

In Cork, Ireland, a new production plant for copper extraction chemicals (LIX) went into operation.

Henkel closed the outdated site in Kakogawa, Japan, and transferred the production facilities to Kitakakogawa, near Osaka.

Closure of the Durban site in South Africa. The administration and production were concentrated in Alrode and Wadeville.



January 21: Launch of phosphate-free Persil in Germany. It had already been available in Austria, Switzerland and The Netherlands since late 1985.

New products in Germany:

- Pattex transparent;
- Sichelit, a system consisting of a flame-resistant glass-fiber wallcovering and a specialty adhesive;
- Fa soft Creme and Fa soft Lotion skin care products;
- Fa soft Shampoo and Fa soft Spülung hair care products;
- Poly Swing trend styling line;
- Gori fencing glaze.

Schwarzkopf launched the Taft Hairstyle range with the first color setting foam for the private consumer market.

At the start of the year, Taft was launched in Italy, Switzerland and the Benelux states.



Number of Henkel employees worldwide at the end of the year: 32,038. Of these, 16,430 were in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Introduction of an “account card” at the Düsseldorf site catering facilities to enable non-cash payment.

The new technical training building was opened in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.

Reorganization of the company’s old-age pension system for employees of Henkel KGaA.

The Henkel Fire Department at Düsseldorf-Holthausen consisted of 79 full-time and 16 voluntary firefighters.



Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler became an honorary professor at Münster University, where he lectured on marketing and corporate management.


Henkel South Africa, in which the Rembrandt Group had owned a 50-percent shareholding since 1980, had 356 employees on its payroll (June 30).

1986

Year	Company development	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
1987	<p>Germany</p> <p>Corporate guidelines: As a corporate objective, environmental protection was given the same priority as generation of profits.</p>	<p>Abroad</p> <p>December 16: Henkel preferred shares were traded on the Swiss stock exchanges for the first time (until 1998).</p>	<p>Start of virology research. Start of dermatological product testing on human volunteers. Development of biodegradable hydraulic oils.</p>	<p>Number of people employed by Henkel at the end of the year: 34,731. For the first time, the company had more employees outside the Federal Republic of Germany (18,237) than inside.</p>
	<p>With Konsumex, Elvegy and NMV as its partners, Henkel Austria Ges.m.b.H. founded the first joint venture in Hungary: Henkel Budapest Chemie GmbH. Henkel Austria held a 51-percent share interest in this company.</p>	<p>Use of the HETCAM test (hen's egg test on the chorioallantoic membrane), developed by Henkel, to replace tests on animals.</p>		<p>Introduction of flexible working time for employees of Henkel KGaA.</p>
	<p>Foundation of Henkel Home Improvement and Adhesive Products Ltd in Winsfield, Great Britain. The consumer adhesives of Henkel and Unibond Copydex were integrated into the new company.</p>	<p>First use of a computer system to control and monitor production in the Düsseldorf fatty alcohol facilities.</p>	<p>Launch of the liquid detergents Persil flüssig (in May) and Fewa flüssig. Henkel also launched liquid heavy-duty detergents in Austria, Belgium, France, Italy (Dixan liquido) and Switzerland (Persil flüssig).</p>	<p>Participation certificates for Henkel KGaA employee capital accumulation and property owning programs (until 1997).</p>
	<p>Henkel took over Ecolab Inc's business in products for the surface treatment of metals in Great Britain (brand: Magnus) and the French cleaners producer Lesieur-Cotelle SA, Paris.</p>	<p>Installation of a new jet filter on the atomization tower in Henkel Austria's detergent production plant. The new filter operated with an efficiency of 99.9 percent.</p>	<p>In the fall, the men's body care line City, developed for the international market, was launched in Germany, Spain (eau de toilette/deodorant) and France (also shower gel).</p>	<p>At the 19th Druckschriften-Wettbewerb [publications competition] in Berlin, <i>Henkel-Blick</i> was awarded the "Berliner Type" in silver as the best German-language company newspaper (further awards in 1988 and 1989).</p>
	<p>Acquisitions in the USA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oxy Process Chemicals Inc, Morristown, New Jersey (specialty chemicals for the textile, paints and coatings and paper industries, also known under the name Nopco), with several sites worldwide; • Parker Chemicals, Madison Heights, Michigan (cleaning and pretreatment of metal surfaces in the automotive industry); • Adhesives Consultants Corporation, Hayward, California (adhesives). 	<p>Startup of a new esterification plant in Meaux, France.</p>	<p>The Somat range was extended by a liquid dishwashing detergent.</p>	<p>Teroson in Heidelberg had a workforce of 1,408.</p>
	<p>The share of National Starch sales generated outside the USA rose above 50 percent for the first time.</p>			
	<p>>></p>	<p>Schwarzkopf switched all its production lines to CFC-free aerosols, thus taking on a pioneering role in Germany.</p> <p>Teroson marketed MS polymer sealants.</p>		

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
	<p>February 1: In the USA, Henkel and Hercules Inc, Wilmington, Delaware, founded the joint venture Aqualon Group: World-wide cooperation in water-soluble polymers. (Henkel's share in this joint venture was sold, together with the Doel site in Belgium, to Hercules in 1989.)</p> <p>Restructuring of Henkel's US activities into two companies. Henkel of America Inc retained the shareholdings in Clorox and Loctite and in Henkel Corporation. All operational business was concentrated in Henkel Corporation, Gulph Mills, Pennsylvania.</p>		<p>DEP launched a hair gel under the brand LA Looks and acquired the brands Lavoris (mouthwash), Topol (toothpaste) und Porcelana (face care) from Jeffrey Martin Inc.</p>		1987
					
<p>Henkel's sales exceeded 10 billion DM for the first time.</p> <p>January 1: Prof. Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler was elected President of the Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI) [German association of the chemical industry] for a 2-year term.</p> <p>Foundation of Henkel Tecnimetal Europa GmbH in Cologne (until 1996). All European activities of Henkel in the field of metal pretreatment were steered from here.</p> <p>150-year anniversary of Matthes & Weber, Duisburg.</p> 	<p>Merger of Parker Chemicals and Amchem to form the Parker + Amchem Group, Madison Heights, Michigan, USA.</p> <p>Acquisition of Industrial Detergents Ltd in Ireland (hygiene products and industrial cleaning). Business in Ireland was regrouped under the Dublin-based Henkel Chemicals Ireland, set up as an independent entity.</p> <p>Henkel Ibérica SA acquired a share interest in Prolimper SA (Taifol liquid household cleaner and Sualite fabric softener concentrate).</p> <p>Henkel acquired all the shares it did not already own in Gemisa SA de CV, Mexico.</p>	<p>Patent application for the production of extruded laundry detergents and cleaners (Megaperls).</p> <p>Henkel made a breakthrough in radiation-induced curing of adhesives with a combination of anaerobic and UV curing in dimethyl-acrylate adhesive systems.</p> <p>Renovation and modernization of laundry detergent processing in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. Construction of a new biotechnology building at Niederheider Strasse (Building Y 20) and a new sulfation plant.</p> <p>Construction of a new aroma chemicals production facility at Kepec in Siegburg.</p> <p>The second hot air spray atomization plant for laundry detergent production at Henkel Austria in Vienna was fitted with a high-performance jet filter.</p> <p>>></p>	<p>At the end of the year, Henkel ceased to produce phosphate-containing laundry detergents in Germany.</p> <p>Replacement of fluorochlorinated hydrocarbons in polyurethane foams by environmentally more compatible propellants.</p> <p>Adhesin, dispersion and latex adhesives were switched to a solvent-free formulation.</p> <p>New products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pattex transparent power adhesive; • Sista joint sealant (immediately rainproof); • Purmelt adhesives for bookbinding; • More heat-resistant and dual-curing Omnifit reaction adhesives; • City Men shower gel; • Action shampoo for men, for hair and skin care; • Poly Farbschimmer [color gloss]; • Aok active skin care line for "30 and above" (also in Austria); • Vernell concentrate in plastic refill pack; • Sidolin lens wipes; 	<p>Issue of free shares to the employees of Henkel KGaA in the context of a capital increase. For every 10 "old" preferred shares an additional new one was issued.</p> <p>New remuneration agreement for the employees of Henkel KGaA: uniform job classifications; removal of distinction between wage and salary groups (workers/salaried employees).</p>  	1988

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1988		<p>Henkel opened a liaison office in Peking.</p> <p>Foundation of Henkel Taiwan Ltd in Taipei with a production plant in Chung Li, Taoyuan, and Henkel Kimianika (M) Sdn Bhd (HKM) in Kuala Langat to produce glycerine in Malaysia (since 1999: Cognis).</p> <p>Purchase of the Nightingale activities of Harcros Chemicals Pty Ltd in Australia (hygiene).</p> <p>In Casablanca, Henkel took over the Moroccan adhesives company Le Soleil and founded the distribution company Henkomar (later Henkel Maroc SA).</p>	<p>New high-pressure hydrogenation facility in Boussens, France.</p> <p>Türk Henkel put a sulfochlorination plant into operation to enable it to step up its activities in the market for synthetic leather fatting products.</p> <p>Acquisition of plants and alkyl polyglycoside know-how (Henkel brand: APG) from the Horizon Chemical Division of Staley Continental Inc, Decatur, Illinois, USA.</p>	 <p>High-pressure hydrogenation in Boussens, France</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biff universal bath cleaner; • Eltra heavy-duty detergent for the industrial sector; • Aqueous substitutes for chlorinated hydrocarbons under the P3-dimal brand. 	
1989	<p>Henkel KGaA increased its share capital by 70.0 million DM to 702.5 million DM by issuing nonvoting preferred shares.</p> <p>At the beginning of the year, Henkel took over the protein activities of the Freudenberg group of companies in Weinheim.</p> <p>100th anniversary of Henkel subsidiary Sichel GmbH in Hannover-Limmer.</p> <p>Thera GmbH, Dülken, was renamed Thera Cosmetic GmbH.</p> 	<p>Acquisitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Great Britain, Nitromors Ltd (until 2000), the market leader in paint strippers; • AfN Zachariadis AG, Athens, Greece, (renamed Henkel Chimika) and Trifon & Kastrinis SA (renamed Henkel Hellas, Athens); • Emery Division, Cincinnati, Ohio, USA, from Quantum Chemical Corporation (since 1999: Cognis). <p>Henkel acquired a 12-percent share interest in Ecolab Inc, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA, one of the world's biggest suppliers of products for industrial and institutional cleaning.</p> <p>Adhesives Consultants Corporation, Hayward, California, USA, was renamed as Henkel Adhesives Corporation.</p>	<p>Jointly with US drilling service company Baroid Drilling Fluids Inc, Houston, Texas, Henkel started to develop a drilling fluid based on fatty acid esters (brand: Petrofree), which was fully biodegradable under all conditions and had excellent technical properties. Petrofree received a number of awards in the early 1990s.</p> <p>Expansion of the computer center in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Annual production of VEB Waschmittelwerk Genthin: 210,000 tons; exports: 60,000 tons.</p> <p>Startup of a new transesterification plant at Sidobre-Sinnova, Boussens, France.</p>	<p>All laundry detergents in Germany were phosphate-free. All Pritt products worldwide were solvent-free (the Pritt stick had been so since 1969).</p> <p>New products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packageless hotmelt pressure-sensitive adhesives for the non-wovens market; • Polyurethane adhesives for the direct glazing of car windshields and back windows; • Metal-reinforcing elements based on adhesive glass-fiber reinforced epoxy composites; • Pritt glue roller in several European countries; • Fa deodorants in propellant-free atomizers; • The Fa activ range for men; • The Derm Aok body care line; • Poly Color Intensiv Color-Creme; • Persil flüssig perfume-free; • First refill pack for Persil flüssig; 	<p>Introduction of the 39-hour working week at Henkel in Germany.</p> <p>Works agreement between Henkel KGaA and the Works Council: "United for environmental protection." Elements of the agreement: The Works Council would be promptly informed about permit procedures for new plants, operational incidents, water protection and waste disposal concepts.</p> <p>Teroson GmbH opened its training center in Heidelberg-Wieblingen.</p> <p>Number of employees at VEB Waschmittelwerk Genthin: around 1,800.</p> <p>First "open house" day at Gerhard Collardin GmbH in Herborn-Schönbach.</p>

Company development Germany	Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
<p>Hans Schwarzkopf GmbH, Hamburg, increased its sales to 621.9 million DM.</p>	<p>Foundation of the joint venture Henkel-Daesung Co Ltd in Seoul, South Korea, (hygiene products, until 2000) and Henkel Korea Ltd in Seoul, Henkel Singapore PTE Ltd (metal chemicals) and the joint venture Henkel Rika (M) Sdn Bhd in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (since 1999: Cognis).</p> <p>Licensing agreement with SPIC Fine Chemicals Ltd, India, for the construction and operation of a laundry detergent production facility with integrated zeolite production in Madras.</p>	<p>Inauguration of a new research laboratory by Henkel Corporation in Ambler, Pennsylvania, USA.</p> <p>Startup of a computer-controlled esterification plant in Kitatone, Japan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dor Neutral with surfactants based on renewable raw materials; • Dor spray cleaner with a new type of amphoteric surfactant as a cleaning enhancer; • Somat Reiniger Tabs [dishwasher detergent tablets]; • Theramed junior in Belgium. <p>Opening of the Schwarzkopf Academy, an international seminar and training center, in Hamburg.</p> <p>A Henkel shop opened in Prague. Henkel products could be bought here for hard currency.</p> <p>Liquid Dial antibacterial hand soap pioneered a new era in personal hygiene products.</p>		<p>1989</p>
<p>P3 technology and metal surface treatment business were grouped together in a new Metal Chemistry division.</p> <p>March 1: Takeover of the producer of Lixton specialty cleaners, Rudolf Schmitz KG, St. Augustin, near Bonn; the company was subsequently transformed and renamed Lixton GmbH.</p> <p>The Ceresit and Thomsit brands (Henkel flooring technology) were grouped together in Henkel-Bautechnik. The Ceresit range was divided into two separate product lines for professional and DIY users.</p>	<p>Henkel & Cie AG, Basel, Switzerland, took over Gebrüder Schnyder AG in Biel (detergents and household cleaners, cosmetics).</p> <p>Henkel Chemicals Ltd, Enfield, England, took over the metal pretreatment business of the British chemical company Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI).</p> <p>September 1: Acquisition of a share interest in the detergent plant of the Chimvolokno chemicals combine in Engels, Russia. Foundation of Sovhenk as a joint venture with the fibers combine Chimvolokno.</p>	<p>Establishment of the Dermatology department in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Inclusion of alkyl polyglycosides (APG) in brand-name products. Comprehensive testing to verify the ecological safety of APG.</p> <p>Development of a new highly concentrated protease, enabling the proteolytic (protein-cleaving) activity of laundry detergents to be doubled without increasing their enzyme content – an advantage in the formulation of compact detergents. Across Europe, the formulations of all heavy-duty powder detergents were switched to the new protease. Production of the protease BLAP at Biozym, Kundl, Austria.</p>	<p>May 28/30: Transfer of GDR Persil trademarks to Henkel.</p> <p>June 12: Launch of Henkel Persil in the GDR.</p>	<p>January 1: Introduction of computer-aided time recording for Henkel KGaA employees.</p> <p>Introduction of capital-accumulating life insurance and the LEO fund for Henkel KGaA employees.</p> <p>Systematic environmental protection training courses for all Henkel KGaA employees.</p>	<p>1990</p>



Kitatone site, Japan



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Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			

1990

May 9/11: Cooperation agreement between Henkel KGaA and VEB Waschmittelwerk Genthin.
 September 22: Foundation of Henkel Genthin GmbH.
 November 26: Henkel KGaA repurchased Waschmittelwerk Genthin from the Treuhand-Gesellschaft [trust agency].

December 3: Konrad Henkel handed over the chairmanship of the Supervisory Board and Shareholders' Committee to Albrecht Woeste (b. 10/30/1935), a great-grandson of the company's founder. Konrad Henkel became "Honorary Chairman of the Henkel Group."



Dr. Konrad Henkel and Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste (from left)

Hoechst AG took a majority shareholding (77 percent) in Schwarzkopf GmbH.

Establishment, through shareholder or participation agreements, of: Henkel Bautechnik Polska Sp zoo in Staporoków, Poland; Henkel Hungária in Budapest, Henkel Metakémia in Körösladány and Henkel Taurus in Vác (all in Hungary); Henkel Zlatorog doo in Maribor, Slovenia.

Long-term license agreement between Henkel Corporation, Gulph Mills, Pennsylvania, USA, and Nihon Parkerizing Company Ltd in Tokyo, Japan (treatment of metal surfaces).

Dial's annual revenue exceeded 1 billion US dollars for the first time.

First joint venture in China: Shanghai Henkel Chemicals Ltd (production site in Gu Lang Lu).

Launch of new anti-microbial disinfectant: active ingredient Glucoprotamin.

Construction of a new Central Analytics laboratory (Building Z 43), expansion of the Sasil plants, and new fatty alcohol fractionation in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. Henkel ceased to produce plastic bottles.

Other projects:

- New production plant for textile and leather auxiliaries at Henkel Italiana, Fino Mornasco, Italy;
- Multipurpose plant for the production of plastics lubricants in Kankakee, Illinois, USA;
- Production plant for Sista joint sealants and Pattex Super Gel in Mexico;
- Multipurpose reactor for oleochemical products in Broadmeadows, Australia.

Schwarzkopf concentrated its production activities in the Berlin, Wassertrüdingen and Dordrecht sites. The production sites in Aylesbury, Great Britain, and Calenzano, Italy, were closed.



Detergent plant in Genthin

New products:

- Persil supra compact detergent;
- Perfume-free Persil powder;
- Sidolin window wipes;
- Sapur carpet cleaner spray;
- Aqueous specialty adhesives for labeling returnable plastic (PET) bottles for soft drinks;
- Solvent-free Liofol hot-melts Q8733;
- Poly ampoule hair conditioning treatment;
- Poly Sensitive, permanent wave for stressed hair;
- Poly Swing Fashion Styling;
- All-in-one detergent paste Pur-Compactat for commercial laundries (Europe-wide: 1993);
- Pricol highly concentrated compact powder for industrial kitchen hygiene;
- Atlas range of ecological cleaners in Italy;
- Diadermine in Spain in the fall.

Dial purchased the Breck brand (shampoo; sold in 2001) and other haircare products from American Cyanamid.


DEP acquired the Lilt (perming products) brand from Procter & Gamble.

Number of Waschmittelwerk Genthin employees when the company was acquired by Henkel: 1,100.





September 15: The first "open house" day at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site attracted 17,000 visitors. This event was part of a nationwide campaign by the Verband der Chemischen Industrie [German association of the chemical industry].

Hans-Joachim Richtler, Head of the Oleochemicals/Industrial Chemicals division, was awarded the Normann medal of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Fettwissenschaften [German Society of Fats Science].




Maecenas Award received by Henkel Austria for the best art sponsorship project in Austria in recognition of its efforts in saving irreplaceable prints of the Albertina in Vienna and valuable newspapers of the Austrian national library dating from the time of the monarchy.



Company development	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad			
<p>Christoph Henkel (b. 2/11/1958), the son of Konrad Henkel, joined the Shareholders' Committee of Henkel KGaA (deputy chairman since 1994).</p>		<p>Esterquats were included as a new, rapidly biodegradable, active component in all Henkel fabric softeners.</p>	<p>Works agreement "Family and job" between Henkel KGaA and the Works Council.</p>	1991
<p>In December, Albrecht Woeste was elected President of the Düsseldorf Chamber of Industry and Commerce.</p>	<p>Christoph Henkel</p>	<p>In Düsseldorf-Holthausen, startup of flue-gas desulfurization system of the Henkel power plant and waste-gas incineration plant in adhesives factory north. The Henkel-Ecolab research and training center was inaugurated in Holthausen (Building L 34).</p>	<p>Expansion of the Works Council building in Düsseldorf-Holthausen (Building L 26) to provide rooms for the representatives of severely disabled and youth employees.</p>	
<p>Henkel was one of the first industrial companies to commit to the Business Charter for Sustainable Development of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.</p>	<p>Foundation of Henkel Liimat OY, Helsinki, Finland (adhesives distribution).</p>	<p>The Henkel drilling fluid Dehydriil was used to drill Europe's deepest borehole.</p>	<p>The capital of the Konrad-Henkel-Stiftung was increased by 1 million DM.</p>	
<p>March 1: Foundation of COGNIS Gesellschaft für Bio- und Umwelttechnologie [biotechnology and environmental technology company] as a Henkel subsidiary (1994: integrated into Central Research).</p>	<p>Takeover of Parker-Amchem licensee Paolo Granata SpA, Lodi, Italy.</p>	<p>Start of production of Perwoll in Genthin.</p>	<p>Degussa AG founded the nonprofit Degussa-Konrad-Henkel-Stiftung.</p>	
<p>June 27: Henkel took over Teroson GmbH, Heidelberg, (founded 1898) and integrated it into the Adhesives and Surface Technologies business sectors.</p>	<p>Participation in detergent producer Pollena Ratibor, Poland (Henkel Polska since 1992).</p>	<p>An esterification plant to produce plastics additives went into operation at Neynaber Chemie in Loxstedt.</p>	<p>"Cultural evolution" at Henkel. Objectives of the program: Improvement of the management structure; a more performance-oriented salary system; further optimization of leadership and management development; expanding the information systems for all employees.</p>	
<p>Henkel founded Citax Klebetechnik GmbH in Heidenau, near Dresden. Takeover of two factories from Leuna AG, which were then integrated into Citax (since 2000: part of Henkel Dorus GmbH & Co KG; as of 2005: a site of Henkel KGaA; since 2008: a site of Henkel AG & Co. KGaA).</p>	<p>Foundation of joint venture Henkel-Palma spol sro in Bratislava (since 1997 Henkel Slovensko). Palma produced Persil for Czechoslovakia.</p>		<p>In the spring, Henkel employees founded the solidarity organization Henkel-Förderwerk Genthin e.V. to help people in the region of Genthin.</p>	
<p>June: Takeover of Härtol GmbH in Magdeburg (Frostox-brand antifreeze products). The site was integrated into the new Henkel Härtol GmbH.</p>	<p>Foundation of Henkel Ragasztástechnika Kft in Budapest, Hungary (production and distribution of adhesives).</p>	<p>Startup of a plant to produce the laundry detergent base material TAED (tetraacetylthylidiamine) at Henkel Chemicals in Ireland.</p>	<p>Henkel Chimica, Bologna, took over the distribution of the long-established white glue brand Vinavil in Italy.</p>	
	<p>Henkel Ibérica SA took over the detergents/household cleaners business and parts of the cosmetics business of Sociedade Nacional de Saboos Ltda, Lisbon, Portugal.</p>	<p>In the USA, startup of an ethoxylation plant in Charlotte, North Carolina, and of a sulfation plant in Kankakee, Illinois.</p>	<p>The Somat Tabs packaging won an award in France for its childproof closure.</p>	
	<p>December 13: Henkel Chemicals Ltd, Little Island, near Cork, Ireland, and Henkel Chemicals Ltd, Enfield, Great Britain, took the joint name of Henkel Limited.</p>	<p>A new sulfation plant went into operation at Henkel SA Indústrias Químicas, São Paulo, Brazil.</p>		
	<p>Foundation of the European joint venture Henkel-Ecolab between Henkel and the US company Ecolab Inc (until the end of 2001). At the same time, Henkel increased its share interest in Ecolab Inc to 24.9 percent.</p>	<p>>></p>		


Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	
	Germany	Abroad				
1991	<p>Takeover of Stalo Chemicals GmbH in Lohne, a producer of PVC additives for cable and pipe extrusion, profile extrusion and injection molding (since 1999 Cognis).</p> <p>Establishment of globally responsible Strategic Business Units (SBUs), initially in the Detergents/ Household Cleansers business unit and, as of October, also in the Cosmetics/Toiletries business unit.</p> 	<p>Barnängen took over Neutromed in Italy (personal care products).</p> <p>Chemtek was founded in Coventry, Great Britain. Its first product was Vax carpet cleaner (acquired by Henkel in 2004).</p> <p>Reorganization in Mexico: Química Henkel SA and Henkel Mexicana SA merged to become Henkel Mexicana SA de CV. Parker-Amchem (metal chemicals) and Gemisa (polyamide resins) were integrated.</p> <p>Foundation of the joint venture Ashwa Adhesives Industries Ltd in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.</p> <p>Foundation of Henkel Asia Pacific (HAP) in Hong Kong as a management holding company for the Asia and Pacific region.</p> <p>Foundation of Guangzhou Henkel Chemical Products Co Ltd as a second joint venture in China.</p>	<p>Establishment of the Loctite Engineering Center, Garching, near Munich, for applications research, design support, materials testing, equipment development, process development and simulation.</p>  <p>Teroson GmbH in Heidelberg</p>	<p>The White Lady decorating the wall of a house in the Wenceslas Square in Prague.</p> 	<p>Launch of new-formula heavy-duty laundry detergent Spee, also in western Germany. In mid-1991, phosphate-free Spee became available for the first time.</p>	
	<p>June 15: At the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of Henkel KGaA, Prof. Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler handed over his office as Chairman of the Management Board to Dr. Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus (b. 7/16/1937).</p> <p>October 1: Albrecht Woeste was awarded the Federal Service Cross, First Class.</p> <p>>></p>	<p>The acquisition of the Barnängen consumer goods division of the Swedish Nobel Industrier AB Group boosted the growth of the cosmetics division in Europe. Henkel's activities in Scandinavia were grouped together under the umbrella of Henkel Norden AB in Stockholm. In Denmark, Skandinavisk Henkel and Barnängen AB merged to become Henkel Barnängen AS, Taastrup.</p>	<p>Development of Biocrack by COGNIS for the remediation of oil-contaminated soil. It was awarded the Prix Européen d'Invention in Monaco in 1994.</p> <p>Relocation of production for the industrial and institutional sector (35,000 tons/year) from Düsseldorf-Holthausen to Nieuwegein, The Netherlands.</p> <p>In Düsseldorf-Holthausen, startup of a fatty acid distillation facility and the residual substances center (Building W 14).</p>	<p>Henkel bottled all liquid products in the "eco-light" bottle (until 1999).</p> <p>After the acquisition of Barnängen, the WC-Ente toilet cleaners (until 2009), Substral plant care products (divested in 2001) and the Aapri skin care line (divested in 2000) were integrated into the Henkel portfolio.</p>  <p>Eco-light bottles</p>	<p>March 20: First "Round Table" as a forum for discussion between employees and top management in Düsseldorf (until 1995; reactivated in 2003, and continued in Germany since 2014 as "Germany in dialog").</p> <p>Introduction of a new personnel structure and a new salary system for exempt and executive level employees of Henkel KGaA.</p>	

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
 <p>Henkel's first environment report.</p> <p>Henkel developed Citax Klebetechnik GmbH in Heidenau near Dresden into a European competence center for the wood processing industry.</p> <p>The Schwarzkopf Design Award was presented for the first time (the second was presented in 1994).</p>	<p>Henkel Cosmetic GmbH took over the hair care business of Henara/Fashion Style from the British European Brands Group, Wallingford (shampoos, rinses, colorations).</p> <p>The Metal Chemicals division opened a branch office in Warsaw: Henkel Metal Chemicals, Branch Office Polska.</p> <p>Henkel Austria took over TVM (Tiszamenti Vegyi Myvek) in Szolnok, Hungary, with the national laundry detergent brand Tomi (market share: 25 percent). TVM had produced Henkel laundry detergents under license since 1988.</p> <p>Foundation of Henkel Magyarország Kft, Budapest, Hungary, Henkel ČR, Prague, CSFR, and Henkel Zlatorog, Zagreb, Croatia.</p> <p>Foundation of Schwarzkopf spol sro, Prague (present-day Czech Republic).</p> <p>Participation in detergent manufacturer Port Said Detergents & Chemical Industries Co SAE, Port Said, Egypt.</p>	<p>A wastewater pretreatment plant was put into operation at Kepec, Siegburg.</p> <p>Malgrat de Mar, Spain: Completion of Henkel's most up-to-date liquid production facility.</p> <p>In Herent, Belgium, the first extrusion plant for the production of a new type of compact laundry detergent (brand: Megaperls) came on line in August; a second followed in January 1993.</p> <p>Startup in March of the first industrial-scale production plant for alkyl polyglycosides (APG) by the Emery Group in Cincinnati, Ohio, USA.</p> <p>The adhesives activities previously carried out at various locations in the area around Chicago, Illinois, USA, were concentrated at the Elgin South site near Chicago.</p> <p>Startup of a fatty alcohols plant at Rika, Malaysia.</p> <p>Shanghai Chemicals Limited (SHC) started production of the P3 and metal chemicals product groups.</p> <p>Production of Fa soap in Nigeria in Henkel's own plant.</p>	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The liquid products Persil flüssig supra and Persil flüssig color; • Under the Assil brand, the first CFC-free PU foam; • Thera-med junior (market leader in Belgium since 1990) • Thera-med liquid 2-in-1: toothpaste and mouth rinse in one, • Poly Color Mousse Color; • Poly Soft and Poly Swing hair sprays with air pump system. <p>A Schwarzkopf refilling station for hair salon products won an "Oecopack" competition award.</p> <p>Launch of the new laundry detergent generation under the Megaperls brand in Austria, Belgium, Switzerland and The Netherlands.</p> <p>Turyag launched Yayla soft margarine in Turkey (sale of the margarine business in 2007).</p> <p>APG was launched on the US market under the Glucopon brand in October.</p>	<p>Henkel KGaA and Henkel Austria conducted a survey among all non-exempt (i.e. covered by a collective wage agreement) and exempt employees for the first time (anonymous questionnaire). Management was first surveyed in 1990.</p> <p>The Konrad Henkel School was opened in the province of Nakorn Panom in Thailand. Henkel supported the project financially.</p>  	<p>1992</p>
 <p>ERA in Tosno, Russia</p>	<p>Henkel acquired a participation in ERA AG, Tosno, near St. Petersburg, Russia. Laundry detergents, household cleaners, abrasives and cosmetics were produced there.</p> <p>Türk Henkel received an award as "most environmentally friendly company" from Cerreted, the association of Turkish environmental technology companies.</p>	<p>Development of air-activated single-component reaction adhesives.</p> <p>Development of a new water-soluble epoxy-based anticorrosive coating, characterized by superior environmental compatibility and excellent chemical resistance.</p>	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persil with Plantaren (APG); • Somat Supra; • Persil Supra and Persil Color in refill packs and, in a special campaign, in refillable metal boxes; • Pril Balsam and Pril Supra; • Dor with Plantaren; • First refillable cyanoacrylate adhesive: Pattex Power Pen; 	<p>February 4: First conference of plant managers of German Henkel companies held in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>March 5: The Technology and Enterprise Center was opened in Genthin.</p> <p>April 1: The working week in the German chemical industry was cut to 37.5 hours.</p>	<p>1993</p>

Year	Company development	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	
1993	<p>Germany</p> <p>Abroad</p> <p>Henkel and International Trade Marketing GmbH, Gundelfing, near Freiburg, Germany, founded Henkos Cosmetik (since 1998: SHC Beauty Cosmetics) for the Commonwealth of Independent States. In the following years, representative offices were set up in Moscow, Almaty (Alma-Ata, Kazakhstan), Minsk (Belarus) and Kiev (Ukraine).</p>	<p>Foundation of Loctite Magyarország Kft in Budapest, Hungary.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf established branch offices in Poland and Venezuela. Takeover of Laboratorios Artibel Ltda in Columbia.</p> <p>Foundation of the joint venture Liofol Corporation in Cary, North Carolina, USA (development and distribution of laminating adhesives in North America and Mexico). In late 2001, Henkel acquired the shares of its partner Lord Corporation, Erie, Pennsylvania, USA.</p>	<p>Creation of the HECLID (Henkel Chemical Information Data Base) environmental and consumer protection database.</p> <p>Henkel developed biodegradable polymers for the fiber and textile industries, as substitutes for less favorable process chemicals.</p> <p>Introduction of a newly developed CFC-free range of cleaners for the electrical industry.</p> <p>A tube reactor technique developed by Henkel for the production of fatty alcohols was launched successfully in the USA and Malaysia, then used in the Düsseldorf parent plant.</p> <p>New production plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Viersen-Dülken for skin care preparations; • In Genthin for the production of powder laundry detergents; • In Ferentino, Italy, for the production of extruded laundry detergent (Megaperls); • New SO₂ sulfation plants at Henkel Thai near Bangkok, Türk Henkel, Istanbul, and Fino Mornasco, Italy (detergent/cosmetic base materials); • At Pulcra, Barcelona, for esterquats (active substances in fabric softeners); • At Fancy Daily Use Chemicals (Zhaoqing) Ltd, China, for the Fa series; • Laundry detergent factory at SPIC Fine Chemicals Ltd, Karaikal, India. 	<p>• Poly Nature Color: first coloration based only on plant-sourced raw materials;</p> <p>• Topmat Tabs: first tablets for industrial dishwashers;</p> <p>• Perclin: first chlorine- and phosphate-free product for industrial dishwashers;</p> <p>• P3-multan 21-2: first non-nitrosamine-forming industrial coolant.</p> <p>Launch of Wolfin GW SK, the world's first self-adhesive fabric-reinforced plastic roofing and waterproofing membrane.</p> <p>Grünau took over the European distribution of Lab, an enzyme for cheese production.</p> <p>Other new products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the Italian Sergio Tacchini fragrance range acquired with Barnängen to include the Sport Extreme line; • Dixan in Poland; • Across Europe, Pur compact detergent paste (commercial laundries); • In China: Persil Supra, Wipp Express and Henko (all produced in China); • In southern India: the laundry detergents Zymo and Henko. <p>DEP acquired the Hälsa and Agree (haircare) brands from S.C. Johnson & Son.</p> <p>Dial purchased the Renuzit air fresheners line from S.C. Johnson & Son.</p> <p>Takeover of the Poly brands (painter products of Polycell Products Ltd) in Canada and the USA by LePage.</p>	<p>October 12: First meeting of Henkel KGaA executives in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>In Unna, Ceresit opened the Henkel Bautechnik training center.</p>
		<p>New joint ventures in China: Tianjin Henkel Detergents & Cleaning Products Co Ltd, Tianjin, and Shanghai Henkel-Teroson Adhesives & Coatings Ltd, Shanghai.</p> <p>Henkel took over the industrial cleaners business of Chemserve, South Africa.</p>		 <p>Perclin</p>	
					

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>January 1: Foundation of Henkel Waschmittel GmbH. The sales staffs of Henkel and Böhme GmbH were merged.</p> <p>The company's worldwide mission, principles and strategy were formulated in a brochure.</p> <p>Henkel declared its goal of achieving ecological leadership.</p> <p>October 7: The 1987/1994 250 million DM equity warrant issue of Henkel Finance Europe NV, Amsterdam, became due for repayment. The option of conversion into preferred shares of Henkel KGaA was exercised to 99.75 percent. The equity capital of Henkel KGaA thus increased.</p> <p>January 1: Sale of the shares in Schmidt & Hagen, Uetersen, to Harles & Jentszsch.</p> <p>Sale of soda factory Matthes & Weber, Duisburg, to D. George Harris & Associates, New York, USA.</p>	<p>Henkel & Cie AG, Basel, Switzerland, took over the consumer goods brands of F. Steinfels AG, Zurich (laundry and dishwashing detergents and household cleaners).</p> <p>Foundation of Henkel Klebetechnik in Warsaw for the distribution of household adhesives. Henkel Cosmetic Sp zoo and Henkel Polska SA were merged.</p> <p>Acquisition of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Viafrel SA, Athens, Greece (adhesives); Synco SRL, Calenzano, Italy (plastics additives); Sanisol, France (building hygiene); CFM (UK) Ltd, Great Britain (hygiene). <p>Foundation of AOZT Schwarzkopf in Moscow, Russia.</p> <p>In April, a new agreement was entered into with Loctite Corporation, under which Henkel increased its share interest to 35 percent and was able to exercise a greater influence on decisions.</p> <p>In Casablanca, Morocco, Henkel Maroc and the adhesives company Le Soleil were merged to form the new Henkel Maroc.</p>	<p>New process for producing microfine emulsions (PIT).</p> <p>First in-vitro work with skin cells to obtain proof of efficacy.</p> <p>Development of an EU standard method specification (further development of in-vitro percutaneous penetration); this standard method was accepted by the EU in 1999.</p> <p>Computer-aided simulation of substance concentrations in the environment.</p> <p>Stalo Chemicals, Lohne, became the first company to succeed in stabilizing large PVC pipes with cadmium/zinc instead of lead.</p> <p>New production plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Megaperls factory (Building C 12) in Düsseldorf-Holthausen (capacity 70,000 tons/year); Filling plant for liquid detergents and household cleaners in Genthin (transferred from Düsseldorf); Steam spray drying in Vienna (odorless, exhaust-free laundry detergent spray drying; awarded the Vienna business community's Grand Environmental Prize); In Nemours, France, and Malgrat, Spain, expansion of production plant and filling plant for liquid detergents; In Cincinnati, Ohio, USA, for processing of azelaic acid (base material for plastics production; Henkel was the sole producer of azelaic acid based on natural raw materials); For the production of liquid metal chemicals in Calhoun, Georgia, USA, and Ecátepec, Mexico. 	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persil Megaperls; Der General bathroom cleaner; New hotmelt pressure-sensitive adhesive: Euromelt Xtra; Pattex power adhesive with high heat resistance; Liotron solvent-free, UV-curing, laminating adhesives; Wallcovering adhesive Ovalit T as powder; Fa series with hydro-balance system. <p>Henkel Metal Chemicals started to sell Alodine 2040 (pretreatment of aluminum parts).</p> <p>Teroson launched PVC-free product families for automotive engineering: Terophon for sound-absorbing coatings and Terocoat for underbody protection and sealing of weld seams.</p> <p>Eco logistics: Long-distance transport of detergents and household cleaners in Germany was largely transferred from road to rail. This meant 22,000 fewer truck journeys each year.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf No. 1 became Germany's first shampoo concentrate with a pump dispenser and refill pack.</p> <p>Dorus marketed the first practicable solvent-free wet contact adhesive for foam bonding and mattress-making.</p>	 <p>Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus was named "Eco Manager of 1994" by the <i>Capital</i> magazine and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF).</p> <p>March 10: Award of Federal Service Cross and Ribbon to Gottfried Neuen, the chairman of the Works Council.</p> <p>January 21: Formal opening of Thomas Morus House youth center in Genthin; it was built with the support of Henkel Förderwerk Genthin.</p>  <p>June 17: Opening of Halbusch recreation center for employees in Düsseldorf-Holthausen (until 2002).</p> <p>July 1: Teroson employees became eligible to join the Henkel health insurance fund.</p> <p>The Henkel craftworkers house was opened in Kommern Rhineland open-air museum.</p>	1994
 <p>Megaperls factory in Düsseldorf</p>			>>		


Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1994	<p>Separation of the business activities of COGNIS and assignment to Henkel businesses; COGNIS Gesellschaft für Biotechnologie became part of Central Henkel Research (merged in 1998).</p> <p>Schwarzkopf closed its parent plant in Berlin in the middle of the year.</p>	<p>New joint ventures in China: Shantou Henkel Consumer Adhesives & Building Chemicals Co Ltd, Siping; Henkel Detergents & Cleaning Products Co Ltd; Shanghai Henkel Oleochemicals (SHO) Co Ltd. In Hong Kong: the joint venture Henkel Cosmetics China Ltd.</p>	<p>The green Substral bottle from Henkel Austria was the first packaging manufactured from 100 percent plastics recycle.</p> 	<p>Other new products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diadermine in Great Britain, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia; • Pril in Egypt; • White Giant as powder detergent and washing soap in India. 	<p>The business magazine <i>Gewinn</i> and the association of Austrian industrial journalists awarded Henkel Austria the "Dialog" communication prize in recognition of its excellent internal communication.</p>
1995	<p>November 17: Konrad Henkel was awarded the Grand Service Medal and Star of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany.</p> <p>November 1: Henkel acquired Hans Schwarzkopf GmbH, Hamburg (brands: Schauma, Drei Wetter Taft, Gliss, Bac, Kaloderma, Frottee, Hättric).</p> <p>August 1: Takeover of the development, production and marketing rights in the roller technology of Pelikan Holding AG, Zug, Switzerland, for countries outside the German-language area.</p> <p>June 14: Foundation of the joint venture OptiMel Schmelzglasstechnik GmbH & Co KG (systemic solutions for waterproof plug-in and cable connections).</p> <p>October: Acquisition of Dr. Rudolf Schieber Chem. Fabrik GmbH & Co KG, Bopfingen, a leading producer of adhesives for the wood and paper processing industry (since 2000: Henkel Dorus GmbH & Co KG; as of 2005: a site of Henkel KGaA; since 2008: a site of Henkel AG & Co. KGaA).</p>	<p>January 1: Foundation of the Henkel Austria Group as the umbrella organization for the 17 Henkel companies in Central and Eastern Europe.</p> <p>Acquisitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laesser AG, Erlinsbach, near Zurich, Switzerland (cigarette adhesives and adhesives for the paper converting and graphic arts industries); • Henkel Ibérica took over Industrias Nural SA, Barcelona (brand-name adhesives); • LePage Ltd in Brampton, Ontario, Canada (craftsmen and DIY adhesives); • Argenpisa, Argentina (adhesives and sealants for the automotive industry); • Tenaz Colas Ltda, São Paulo, Brazil (adhesives), from Orniex SA, São Paulo; • Henkel South Africa (Pty) Ltd acquired the adhesives business of Trans Hex Group Ltd, Parow (Tylon company; tile adhesives and building chemicals). 	<p>Publication of the newly formulated "Principles and Objectives of Environmental Protection and Safety," binding throughout Henkel worldwide.</p> <p>Construction of an in-vitro skin culture laboratory in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Measurement of the rate of biodegradation of surfactants in rivers.</p> <p>At the 4th symposium "Renewable raw materials – perspectives for the chemical industry" on September 27 and 28 in Düsseldorf, Henkel underscored its leading role as a processor of natural fats and oils.</p> <p>The standard SAP R/3 software was licensed for Henkel.</p> <p>October 18: Presentation of a new type of enzyme gel that gently dissolved stubborn adhesive bonds. It was developed in cooperation with the Albertina Graphic Arts Collection in Vienna.</p> <p>Development to market readiness of a new nickel-free process for treating metal surfaces.</p>	<p>Successful launch of autophoretic coating technology (one-coat painting) for suppliers to the automotive industry.</p> <p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persil Megaperls in refill pack; • Refillable Pritt stick; • Ponal refill pack; • Pattex assembly filler adhesive; • Pattex power adhesive without solvents; • Poly Country Colors range; • Poly Kur hair repair treatment; • Sil Color stain remover for colored fabrics; • Der General Professionell with cleaning crystals; • Sidol kitchen cleaner: descaler, spray cleaner and grill cleaner; • Somat in the "Prakti" pack with reduced packaging material consumption. <p>Dorus launched the first polyolefin hotmelt edge-banding adhesive for thick thermoplastic edging materials in the furniture industry.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf launched Igo fleur Color & Wash, an individually mixable color shampoo for hair salons.</p>	<p>Publication of globally binding Henkel "Guidelines for Teamwork and Leadership."</p> <p>In Düsseldorf, the "Vereinbarung Europäisches Arbeitnehmer-Gremium Henkel (EAG Henkel)" [Henkel European employees' council agreement] was signed. The objective was to promote cooperation in Europe and to establish an exchange of information among the works councils from the individual countries about the economic situation, sites, jobs and corporate decisions with transnational effects.</p> <p>May 18: Opening of the three-year exhibition "Sehnsucht nach Vollkommenheit" [yearning for perfection] (Schwarzkopf collection) at the German Hygiene Museum in Dresden.</p> <p>July 18: Establishment of the Gemeinschaft der Henkel-Pensionäre e.V. [Association of Henkel Pensioners] in Düsseldorf.</p>

Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>Takeover of the industrial adhesive products business of PKL Verpackungssysteme GmbH, Linnich (label adhesives, dispersion adhesives and hotmelts).</p> <p>Renaming of Chemische Fabrik Grünau GmbH as Grünau Illertissen GmbH and acquisition of Hausers Labfabrik, Neusäss, near Augsburg.</p>	<p>More joint ventures in China: Henkel Kemeng Cosmetics Ltd (toiletries) in Shanghai; Guilin Henkel Detergents & Cleaning Products Co Ltd in Guilin; Henkel (Tianjin) International Trading Company, Tianjin.</p> <p>October 25: Foundation of Henkel China holding company: Henkel (China) Investment Co Ltd, Beijing (in Shanghai since 2000).</p> <p>Dial acquired ISC (International Soaps and Cosmetics) in Guatemala, a manufacturer of translucent bar soaps.</p>	<p>Use of newly developed fast-curing 1- and 2-component methacrylate-based reaction adhesives for applications beyond the capacity of cyanoacrylate adhesives.</p> <p>New production plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APG plant in Düsseldorf-Holthausen; • Continuous fatty acid hydrogenation with a new noble metal catalyst in the Düsseldorf "Oil quarter;" • At Grünau, Illertissen, a second spray drying plant for food additives (highly effective powdered whipping emulsifiers for fine baked goods). 	<p>Europe-wide launch by Henkel-Ecolab of Ecoplus 2000 – a cleaning system for commercial dishwashing.</p> <p>Introduction of Megaperls from Le Chat and Super Croix in France.</p> <p>Launch of Fa Whitening Cream (Henkel Cosmetics China) helps Chinese ladies to achieve refined paleness of skin.</p> <p>Dial introduced Purex Baby Soft, a specialty detergent to launder baby clothes.</p>	<p>Loctite became a technology partner to the McLaren-Mercedes Formula 1 racing team, supplying it with a large range of innovative bonding solutions. Since 2004, Henkel Technologies has continued the partnership as an Official Supplier (until 2007).</p>	<p>1995</p>
<p>April 13: Members of the Henkel family, as holders of ordinary shares in the company, concluded a new shareholders' pooling agreement for an indefinite period, from which individual signatories could not withdraw before 2016. The new agreement ensured that the Henkel family would retain long-term control of more than 50 percent of the voting shares.</p> <p>Henkel "Year of Sales."</p> <p>Creation of Henkel Internet sites: www.henkel.com and www.henkel.de.</p> 	<p>Henkel acquired a share interest in the Tunisian detergents and cleaners producer ALKI SA, Tunis.</p> <p>Acquisition of Novamax Technologies Corporation, Atlanta, Georgia, USA (products and systems for treating metal surfaces).</p> <p>In the USA, Henkel Corporation took over Thiem Automotive Division, Oak Creek, Wisconsin (adhesives and sealants for the automotive industry), and United Resin Products, Green Brook, New Jersey (hotmelt adhesives).</p> <p>Sovereign Specialty Chemicals was founded in Chicago, Illinois, USA (Henkel subsidiary since 2004).</p>	<p>In the cosmetics sector, tests on animals were replaced by tests on the skin of cow udders (abattoir waste).</p> <p>Henkel developed a process to create microemulsions for cosmetic and technical applications.</p> <p>A lye-soluble hotmelt adhesive enabled laminated labels to be applied to PET bottles and subsequently removed after use and separated for recycling or thermal utilization.</p>	<p>International roll-out for the Pritt roller.</p> <p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weisser Riese Megaperls; • Spee Megaperls; • Persil specialty detergent for fine fabrics; • Thomsit T450 Futura solvent-free floor-covering adhesive, tailored to the demands of indoor air hygiene; • Ponal Construct structural adhesive in a cartridge; • Ovalit GF concentrate, the first glass fiber fabric adhesive in powder form; • Denvit aktiv stain-removing toothpaste; • New-formulation Fa "The Spirit of Freshness"; 	<p>Number of Henkel employees worldwide at the end of the year: 46,665. Henkel KGaA employed 8,065 people in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>April 1: New hours-of-work system for Henkel KGaA employees: Flexible function time replaced the previous flexible time system.</p> <p>The municipal non-denominational school in Düsseldorf-Garath was renamed the Fritz Henkel School.</p>	<p>1996</p>



APG plant in Düsseldorf




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Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1996	<p>Dr. Rudolf Schieber Chem. Fabrik GmbH & Co KG, Bopfingen, acquired in 1995, was renamed Dorus Klebtechnik GmbH & Co KG (as of 2000: Henkel Dorus GmbH & Co KG; since 2005 a Henkel KGaA site).</p> <p>Teroson GmbH was renamed Henkel Teroson GmbH (since 2005 a Henkel KGaA site).</p> <p>Grünau took over the sealing systems business of DLW Bautechnik GmbH, Bietigheim.</p> <p>Transfer of leather technology from Düsseldorf-Holthausen to Milan.</p> <p>For the first time, Henkel ordinary shares were traded on the stock exchanges in Frankfurt am Main, Düsseldorf (both Germany) and in Switzerland. Ordinary shares could therefore be acquired by investors from outside the Henkel family. At the same time the nominal share value was reduced from 50 to 5 DM.</p>	<p>Acquisition of the business of Canadian Adhesives Ltd (brand: Bulldog Grip).</p> <p>Henkel Teroson acquired Takiplas Indústrias Químicas Ltda in São Bernardo, Brazil (adhesives and sealants for the automotive industry).</p> <p>Foundation of the joint venture Henkel Soad Limited, Haifa, Israel (toiletries, laundry detergents and household cleaners).</p> <p>Takeover of PVC Additives Ltd, Hong Kong (additives and stabilizer compounds for PVC production), and foundation of the joint venture Henkel Liyuan Cosmetics Ltd.</p> <p>Acquisition of N.B. Love Adhesives, Melbourne (market leader in packaging adhesives in Australia and New Zealand).</p>	<p>In cooperation with customers and plant manufacturers, Henkel-Ecolab developed a hygiene process for cold, sterile filling of microbiologically sensitive beverages.</p> <p>Kepec in Siegburg became the first Henkel company to pass an environmental audit under the EU Eco-Management and Audit Scheme regulation and publish a site environmental statement.</p> <p>Henkel Teroson developed a recycling process for polysulfides.</p> <p>Inauguration of the fire protection center at Grünau Illertissen GmbH.</p> <p>New production plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer-controlled mixing plant for the production of perfume oils in the Henkel Fragrance Center, Krefeld; • At Henkel Bautechnik in Wrzaca, Poland; • For craftsmen and DIY adhesives at Shantou Henkel, China; • Near Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, a new Henkel Surface Technologies plant. 	 <p>Kasino Nord [north cafeteria] in Düsseldorf</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biff hygiene cleaner – the first ready-to-use sanitary cleaner with active chlorine; • Sil Fleckenlöser – the first liquid detergency enhancer against stains. <p>Loctite launched Indermil tissue adhesive in Great Britain.</p> <p>Dial introduced LongLast AromaSense Candles under the brand name Renuzit.</p>	<p>May 6: The Kasino Nord (north cafeteria) was opened in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p>
	1997	<p>Henkel “Year of Cooperation” (within Henkel and with customers and suppliers).</p> <p>Henkel’s sales exceeded 20 billion DM for the first time.</p>	<p>January 6: After increasing its share interest step by step, Henkel finally took over Loctite Corporation, Hartford, Connecticut, USA, the world’s leading engineering adhesives specialist (Henkel’s most expensive acquisition at the time).</p> <p>Acquisition of detergent producer Hackman Havi in Finland and Sweden, as well as Chemolux Sarl, Foetz, Luxembourg, with a modern production plant for dishwasher detergent tablets.</p>	<p>Formulation of the SHE standards (Safety, Health, Environment) applicable worldwide throughout Henkel.</p> <p>Introduction of the product-safety database ProSafe for all Henkel companies.</p>	<p>90 years of Persil: Persil brand registered for Henkel in 102 countries, and consumers in 51 countries could wash their laundry with Persil from Henkel.</p> <p>Persil liquid detergents were switched to gel formulations: Persil Kraft-Gel [power gel] and Persil color Gel.</p>



Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>Introduction of integrated management systems and start of worldwide safety, health and environment audits.</p> <p>Sale of the shares in Degussa AG shares to VEBA AG. The shares were held through the GFC Gesellschaft für Chemiewerte mbH.</p> <p>January 1: After the integration of Schwarzkopf into Henkel KGaA, the business areas brand-name products and hair salon products were split up and assigned to Schwarzkopf & Henkel Cosmetics GmbH, Düsseldorf, and Hans Schwarzkopf GmbH & Co KG (Schwarzkopf Professional), Hamburg, respectively.</p> <p>March 20: The Metal Chemicals business unit was renamed Henkel Surface Technologies.</p> <p>The marketing units Cospha, High Care, Surfactants and Fragrances were concentrated in the new Care Chemicals division of the Chemical Products business unit.</p> <p>Sale of the soap production business of Thera Cosmetics GmbH, Krefeld, (Dreiring-Werk) to Dalli-Werke Mäurer + Wirtz, Stolberg, near Aachen.</p> <p>Business magazine <i>Capital</i> singled out Henkel for the best 1996 annual report and the best investor relations work.</p>	<p>In France, Sellotape acquired Barnier's consumer adhesives business and became the number 2 in the French DIY market.</p> <p>Loctite Corporation took over the adhesives specialist Resin Technology Group (RTG), Boston, Massachusetts, USA (emission-free epoxy adhesives for the electronics industry).</p> <p>Takeover of Diversified Technology Inc, San Antonio, Texas, USA (lubricants for the beverage can industry).</p> <p>Henkel divested its cellulose and paper chemicals business as well as specialty products for the cement, gypsum and ceramics industries in the USA and Canada. The European paper auxiliaries business was transferred to Henkel Nopco AS, Drammen, Norway (until 1999).</p> <p>Henkel sold ACT Advanced Coating Technologies, Hillsdale, Michigan, USA (precoated sheets for coating companies and metal processing).</p> <p>Dial sold its Brillo soap pads business to Church & Dwight.</p> <p>Foundation of the joint venture Wuhan Henkel Surface Technologies Co Ltd and Xuzhou Henkel Detergents & Cleaning Products Co Ltd (XHD) in China.</p> <p>Acquisition of the Indian company Modern Home Care Products (liquid laundry detergents and household cleaners).</p> <p>Unilever sold National Starch to Imperial Chemical Industries PLC (ICI).</p>	<p>Henkel started to develop a new product line for continuous coil coating (brand name: Granocoat; launch: 1999).</p> <p>Loctite developed a water-resistant cyanoacrylate adhesive with good bonding to glass.</p> <p>Connection of the power plant and water glass factory in Düsseldorf-Holthausen to the North Rhine-Westphalian remote emission monitoring system.</p> <p>Establishment of a molecular biology department in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Operating agreement between Düsseldorf Henkel-Bahnbetriebe (track operations) and Industrierterrains Düsseldorf-Reisholz AG.</p> <p>Closure of the Grünau production plants in Neusäss near Augsburg and Lodi, Italy. Rennin production was continued in Illertissen.</p> <p>Expansion of the liquids plant in Genthin by a batch mixing plant (start of production of Persil Gel).</p> <p>The production in Pratteln near Basel, Switzerland, was closed down.</p> <p>Start of cellulase production at Biozym in Kundl, Austria.</p>	<p>Further new products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metylan supra wallpaper paste – extra wet strength; • Ceresit Antifeucht Luftentfeuchter [air dehumidifier]; • Fa Body Splash shower gel (also in Italy, Austria, Belgium); • Schauma Kids, the shampoo for children; • Somat Supra dishwashing detergent range; • Pril Supra Antibakteriell (antibacterial hand dishwashing detergent); • New plant granule system from Substral. <p>Henkel entered the Spanish and Portuguese hair colorants market with Poly Country Colors.</p>	<p>Works agreement in Düsseldorf-Holthausen: Performance-related compensation was introduced for non-exempt employees.</p>  <p>Introduction of the Löwen [Lion] share fund for private capital accumulation by Henkel employees and pensioners and employees of affiliated companies.</p> <p>The <i>Henkel Zeitung</i> magazine informed the local community in the South of Düsseldorf about company developments (until 2001).</p> <p>May 22: The Henkel Jiao Tong Management Training Center opened in Shanghai. This was a joint project of Henkel (China) Investment Co Ltd and Shanghai Jiao Tong University.</p>	1997
	>>				Management Training Center, Shanghai

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1997	<p>Henkel's Internet site won the title "Web company 1996/97."</p>	<p>New joint ventures in India: Henkel Chembond Metal Chemicals Ltd (pretreatment of metal surfaces), Bombay, and Henkel Teroson India Pvt Ltd (Anchemco), Gurgaon (adhesives and sealants for the Indian automotive industry).</p> <p>Establishment of Alterna in the USA (acquired by Henkel in 2014).</p>	<p>Construction of a production plant for building chemicals in Jincheon, South Korea.</p>	<p>DEP launched the premium brands Le Système (skincare) and Théorie (haircare).</p> 	
1998	<p>Henkel "Year of Simplification."</p> <p>January 1: Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus took up his office as President of the Verband der Chemischen Industrie (VCI) [association of the chemical industry] for a term of two years.</p> <p>In Gundelfingen, Henkel founded SHC Beauty Cosmetics GmbH to market the cosmetic brands of Henkel and Schwarzkopf in 11 countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), until 2007.</p> <p>January 1: Dorus Klebetechnik GmbH & Co KG, Bopfingen, and Citax Klebetechnik, Heidenau, were merged to form Dorus Klebetechnik GmbH & Co KG.</p> <p>January 1: Merger of Gerhard Collardin GmbH, Herborn-Schönbach, Henkel Härteol, Magdeburg, Lixton, St. Augustin, and Henkel Cognis (water treatment and soil remediation) to form Henkel Oberflächentechnik GmbH.</p> <p>Henkel sold around one third of its Düsseldorf company housing units to two real estate companies.</p>	<p>Henkel acquired 100 percent of the shares in Manco Inc, Avon, Ohio, USA (consumer adhesives).</p> <p>March 13: The Henkel Austria Group was renamed Henkel Central Eastern Europe GmbH, Vienna.</p> <p>April 1: Foundation of Henkel Bautechnik (Ukraina) TOB in Vyshgorod near Kiev.</p> <p>Henkel acquired a share interest in the Greek cosmetics company Rilken SA, Athens.</p> <p>Acquisitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The hair salon business of R. Barlach AB, Stockholm, Sweden; • Darenas Ltd, Birmingham, by Henkel-Ecolab Ltd, Great Britain (hygiene system solutions for cleaners); • Compagnie Française des Produits Industriels (CFPI), Gennevilliers, France (surface technologies); • DEP Corporation, Los Angeles, California, USA (L.A. Looks and DEP hair styling ranges); • The Chemical Products Division (specialty adhesives, epoxy resins, lubricants) of the US-based Fel-Pro Group of companies. 	<p>Basic research started in 1996 on the mechanism of regeneration of the skin barrier resulted in the launch of a new type of cream against skin aging: Diadermine Bio Cohesion.</p> <p>New production plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persil Tabs factory in Düsseldorf; • Grünau-Zentrum für Nahrungsmittel-Technologie [center for food technology] in Illertissen; • For FAS granules and other surfactant compounds in Düsseldorf-Holthausen; • For the production of cigarette adhesives under clean-room conditions in Niedererlinsbach, Switzerland; • For environmentally compatible base materials for paints and coatings in Meaux, France; • For the production of chitosan, a naturally sourced cosmetic raw material obtained from shrimp shells, in Tromsø, Norway; • Transfer and modernization of oleochemical production plants in Bangpakong, Thailand; • For adhesives and sealants at Henkel Argentina, Avellaneda (until November 2002); • In Shantou, China, for the production of casein and hotmelt adhesives; • Cultivation of algae in Hutt Lagoon, Australia (beta-carotene business). 	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persil Tabs; • Poly Re-Nature Creme (to restore gray hair to its original color); • Loctite Chipbonders for the manufacture of electronic components; • Ponal Rapido expansion adhesive; • Schwarzkopf Hair Sculpture hair spray; • Fa Cooling Mousse (shower gel); • Gliss Kur Haarmilch [hair milk conditioning treatment]; • Aok moist tissues; • Somat Profi for dishwashers; • Pril Kraft-Gel [power gel]; • Sil Flecken Tabs with two phases [stain remover]; • Sil Flecken Gel [stain remover gel]; • WC Frisch Aktiv Tabs [toilet cleaner tablets]; • Substral Vital Depot Perls [delayed-release plant fertilizer pearls]. 	<p>To mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of company founder Fritz Henkel and exceeding the 20-billion DM sales milestone, all 56,619 employees worldwide received a commemorative silver medal.</p> <p>June 16: The Dr. Konrad Henkel residential complex for Henkel pensioners was opened on the Bergius-Strasse in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p>  

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Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
Germany	Abroad				
<p>Affiliates celebrated corporate anniversaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 years of Schwarzkopf; • 100 years of Teroson; • 100 years of Neynaber Chemie. 		<p>New joint ventures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BioHenk AS, Tromsø, Norway, for the production of chitosan; • Henkel Detergent Saudi Arabia Ltd in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia; • Kokuyo Henkel Co Ltd in Osaka, Japan (glue sticks; until 2005). <p>Henkel Oberflächentechnik GmbH took over the Maxwell Automotive Division of Maxwell Chemicals Pty Ltd, Botany, New South Wales, Australia, and the adhesives and sealants business of Tirreno Indústria E Comércio de Derivados Plásticos Ltda SA, São Paulo, Brazil.</p>	<p>Successful international launch of humidity absorbers and assembly adhesives (No More Nails concept).</p> 	<p>February 13: Henkel Teroson marked Teroson's 100th anniversary by donating 100,000 DM to the "Kuratorium ZNS für Unfallverletzte mit Schäden des zentralen Nervensystems" [a trusteeship for victims of accidents resulting in damage to the central nervous system].</p> <p>June 12: To mark its 100th anniversary, Neynaber Chemie donated 100,000 DM for youth work in Loxstedt.</p> <p>Launch of the MIT initiative to support volunteer engagement by employees and retirees.</p>	1998
<p>April 24: Konrad Henkel, "Honorary Chairman of the Henkel Group", died aged 83.</p> <p>Henkel "Year of ROI" (ROI = Return on Investment). The aim was to sustainably increase the operating return on investment, the return on equity, and the return on shareholders' equity.</p> <p>January 1: The Henkel reporting currency was switched from the Deutschmark to the euro.</p> <p>August 1: Carve-out of the Chemical Products business unit as an independent legal entity under the name of Cognis.</p>  <p>Henkel was included for the first time in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI), which considers social and environmental as well as economic aspects.</p>	<p>April: Henkel took over the Laboratoires Sérobiologiques Group, Nancy, France, for Cognis (renewable raw materials for the cosmetics sector).</p> <p>Foundation of the holding company Cognis BV in Roermond, The Netherlands.</p> <p>October: Henkel CEE founded Henkel Uzhgorod (detergents, scouring powder, shoe polish) in the Ukraine.</p> <p>Henkel Corporation took over the Inspec Group (metal-extraction solvents) in the USA.</p> <p>New joint ventures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With The Dial Corporation, Scottsdale, Arizona, USA (detergents); • Henkel Adhesives AE Egypt and startup of a new factory for industrial adhesives. <p>Sexy Hair founded in Los Angeles by hair stylist Michael O'Rourke (acquired by Henkel in 2014).</p>	<p>Henkel Austria and the Austrian National Library completed a nine-year research project to develop the Improved Vienna Method – a process for deacidifying paper in bulk. The method was made available to all archives and museums via the Internet.</p> <p>Cognis developed a new nickel-extraction process.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf & Henkel marketing was given a completely converted building in Düsseldorf-Reisholz (M 2).</p> <p>The Herborn-Schönbach site took over production of the remaining P3 powder products from Düsseldorf.</p>	 <p>Paying last respects to Dr. Konrad Henkel in the reception hall</p> <p>New products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pritt Rollers for gluing, correcting and highlighting; • Duck brand adhesive tapes in Europe; • Hair colorants Poly Vital Colors and Poly Live with especially bold colors (also in Austria, Sweden and France); • Taft Xpress hair styling; • Fa Men and Fa Kids; • Persil Color Tabs, Weisser Riese Tabs and Spee Tabs; • Persil Sensitiv for people with sensitive skin; • Sidol washing machine descaler; • Biff Fresh Shower, a cleaner especially for showers; • Somat 2-in-1 Tabs with built-in rinse aid; in Germany, Austria and France. 	<p>April 30: More than 6,000 employees and pensioners paid their last respects to Konrad Henkel in Henkel's Düsseldorf main administration building.</p> <p>January 1: The company health insurance funds of Henkel and Schering merged to create BKK Chemie-Partner.</p> <p>First Environment Day for employees and visiting experts at Henkel Genthin.</p> <p>Large-scale donation campaign in Düsseldorf-Holthausen for children in Bosnia.</p>	1999

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
1999	<p>Queen Silvia of Sweden presented Henkel with the “Distinguished family Business Award” of the “International Institute for Management Development” (IMD), Lausanne, Switzerland, for successfully combining family and business interests.</p> <p>In the fall, Henkel KGaA joined the German business community’s initiative “Erinnerung, Verantwortung und Zukunft” [remembrance, responsibility and the future] to compensate forced laborers of the Nazi period.</p> <p>In a study of the ecological performance of the world’s top 50 chemical groups, carried out by the Hamburg Environment Institute, Henkel was ranked number one by a wide margin.</p> <p>In Düsseldorf, the autonomous production company Schwarzkopf & Henkel Production Europe GmbH was founded to manage the international cosmetics sites.</p>	<p>Takeover of South African J.V. Chemserve Surface Technologies Co (HST), Parklands.</p> <p>Henkel Surface Technologies acquired a participation in Hong Seong Chemicals Co Ltd, Seoul, South Korea (prefabricated parts for the South Korean automotive industry).</p> <p>Foundation of the joint venture Cemedine Henkel Co Ltd, Tokyo (adhesives and sealants for the Japanese automotive industry). Henkel acquired a 10-percent equity interest in Cemedine Co Ltd, Japan.</p> <p>Cooperation between Henkel and Lion Corporation in Tokyo in laundry detergents, household cleaners and cosmetics/toiletries (until the end of 2006).</p> <p>Henkel SPIC acquired Calcutta Chemical Company Ltd (cosmetics brands: Margo, Neem) and Detergents India Ltd (brand: Chek) from the Shaw Wallace Group.</p>	<p>New production plants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reactor for laminating adhesives in Düsseldorf; • Expansion of the production of laundry detergent tablets in Düsseldorf; • For the production of unsaturated fatty alcohols in Düsseldorf; • Expansion of production of Somat zımı tablets in Foetz, Luxembourg; • Two plants for the production of detergent tablets in Herent, Belgium; • For industrial adhesives (packaging and wood adhesives) at ERA in Tosno, Russia; • New Ceresit site of Henkel Bautechnik in Vyshgorod, Ukraine; • Plant for the production of concentrated base material for vitamin E production in Jacaref, Brazil; • In Bangkokong, Thailand, a new Henkel Surface Technologies plant and a new adhesives plant. 	 <p>Henkel-Ecolab Food & Beverage/P3 Hygiene launched P3-oxysan, a new generation of disinfectants for cleaning-in-place (CIP) systems in dairies, breweries and soft drink bottlers/canners.</p> <p>Integration of Grünau’s roof-sheeting business into Henkel-Bautechnik.</p> <p>Other new products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teroson’s Terocore ultralight polymer foam for car bodies; • Diadermine in The Netherlands; • A Thera-med toothbrush in Belgium; • Duck Roll-On Windows Insulator Kit in the USA. <p>Dial acquired the Zout (stain remover) and Coast (soap) brands.</p>	<p>August 22: The 100th anniversary of the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site was celebrated with a party for 40,000 employees and their families, as well as pensioners and neighbors.</p> <p>At the international publications competition, Berliner Type 1999, the newspaper <i>Dr. Konrad Henkel – Ein Leben für die Firma</i> [a life for the company] won a silver award.</p> <p>December 4: In Jacksonville, Florida, Manco supported the US Marine Corps’ “Toys for Tots” program. Members of the US Marine Corps packed gifts with Duck One-Touch adhesive rollers in return for a donation of cash or a toy.</p>
	2000	 <p>May 8: At the Annual General Meeting of shareholders, Dr. Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus (right), retiring Chairman of the Management Board of Henkel KGaA, handed over his office to Dr. Ulrich Lehner (b. 5/1/1946).</p>	<p>Henkel Ibérica SA received a European occupational health and safety award; Henkel Detergents, Port Said, Egypt, received an environmental agency award as an exemplary company in the region.</p> <p>Participation in the US venture-capital funds Burrill Biotechnology and Forward Ventures IV.</p>	<p>January: Henkel Research decided to adopt a new organizational structure to improve efficiency and transparency. Chemical and biological research were merged, and a new Systems Technology competence platform was introduced as a link between Research and Engineering/Process Technology. In the future, Research would cooperate with new, visionary companies (startups) and universities.</p>	<p>Approval as adhesives supplier for the Space Shuttle (as the only one of 50 applicants).</p> <p>Fa Deo Roll-on was awarded the Worldstar Award for Packaging Excellence.</p>

Company development Germany	Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
<p>Henkel “Year of Organic Growth.”</p> <p>Henkel received an honorable mention for sustainable development from the Commission of the European Union. Henkel also received an Environment Award from the Federation of German Industries (BDI).</p> <p>Henkel participated in eBusiness marketplaces on the Internet: for chemical and pharmaceutical products: cc-markets online Ltd, Dublin, Ireland (with BASF, Degussa-Hüls and Metallgesellschaft); for handling purchasing transactions of companies in the consumer goods sector: CPGmarket.com SA, Geneva, Switzerland (with SAP, Nestlé and Danone).</p> <p>Cognis Deutschland GmbH, Düsseldorf, received an award for resource conservation from the Society of German Chemists.</p>	<p>Acquisitions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multicore Solders Ltd, Hemel Hempstead, Great Britain (soldering pastes for assembling telecommunications terminal equipment); • The polymer specialties business of Dexter Corporation, Windsor Locks, Connecticut, USA (high-performance adhesives, especially for the aerospace industry, under the brand name Hysol); integrated into Loctite; • Power Devices Inc, Laguna Hills, California, USA (chemical products for heat dissipation in electronic devices); • The cosmetics producer Yamahatsu Sangyo KK, Osaka, Japan, with subsidiaries in Thailand and China. <p>Participations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fábrica de Jabón Mariano Salgado (FJMS) SA de CV (detergent brand 123) in Toluca, Mexico; • Majority interest in the Russian detergent producer OAO Pemos, Perm. <p>New joint ventures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Henkel Enad SPA, Algeria (laundry detergent brand Isis; since 2004: Henkel Algérie); • Changchun Henkel Surface Technologies Co, China. 	<p>First equity participations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vermicon AG, Munich (technology for fast and accurate identification of microorganisms) (until 2007); • SusTech GmbH & Co KG, Darmstadt (application of nanotechnology at surfaces and in consumer products) (until 2008). <p>Opening of a new technology center at Henkel Teroson, Heidelberg.</p> <p>Together with Kinki University, Japan, Henkel opened the Henkel Kindai Laboratories research center in Iizuka, Japan.</p> <p>Projects completed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production plant for hotmelts at Henkel Dorus, Bopfingen; • Second plant for the production of WC Frisch Gel [toilet freshener gel] at Thompson-Siegel; • Production plant for Pritt Rollers at Pritt-Produktionsgesellschaft at the Sichel site in Hannover; • Factory for the Ceresit range at Henkel Bautechnik Romania, Bucharest. 	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New Pritt Roller generation: Compact, Mini, Pen and the refillable adhesive tape Mini Roller as well as Pritt mark-it text highlighter; • Metylan Tabs; • Pritt On & Off adhesive squares; • Diadermine skin care range;  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gliss Kur Hair Repair with scan repair complex; • For hair salons, the colorant coding system Igora Color System, enabling uniform coloring results to be achieved with all hair shades; • Osis trendstyling range from Schwarzkopf Professional; • Spee Gel; • Vernel Soft & Easy fabric conditioner; • Fewa Black Magic with black fixative; • Sil Spray & Wash; • WC Frisch Aktiv foam; • The cleaners Sidolin 2-phase active, Sidolin demister and Sidolin lens demister wipes. <p>Schwarzkopf introduced eCommerce for hair salons via the Internet.</p>	<p>The company library and the chemical engineering library in Düsseldorf-Holthausen were merged to form the Helmut Sihler InfoCenter (in the basement of building Z 22).</p> <p>Henkel poster campaign against racial hostility in Germany: “Who is a foreigner in a global company? No one.”</p> <p>August 1: Opening of BKK Chemie-Partner membership to employees other than those of only Henkel and Schering</p> <p>July 31: An elementary school endowed by members of the Henkel family was opened in Daliuhao, a few hundred kilometers to the north of Beijing. The old school had been destroyed by an earthquake two years earlier.</p> <p>For each tube of Quick-Tite that it sold in Canada, Loctite donated 15 cents to the Susan G. Komen Breast Cancer Foundation.</p> 	2000
<p>April 23: Albrecht Woeste received the Grand Cross for Distinguished Service of the Order of Merit of the Federal Republic of Germany.</p> <p>Henkel’s anniversary year under the motto: “125 years. focus: future.”</p>	<p>In Italy, Henkel Surface Technologies took over the automotive business of Vagnone & Boeri, Turin. This acquisition made Henkel a major supplier of adhesives and sealants to the Fiat Group.</p>	<p>Installation of a new power management system for the power supply plants at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.</p> <p>Modernization of the Omag warehouse (constructed 1936/37) on the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.</p>	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thin-bed adhesive mortar CM 18 Easy-Flex from Ceresit Bautechnik (tile adhesive); • Pattex Powerknete (power putty); • Tangit Uni-Lock thread sealant cord; <p>>></p>	<p>At the end of the year, Henkel had 45,753 employees.</p>	2001

2001

Henkel's environment report, published annually since 1992, appeared for the first time as a sustainability report.

On April 1, the two Internet marketplaces for technical purchasing in the chemical and pharmaceutical industries – cc-markets (BASF, Degussa, Henkel, SAPMarkets) and chemplorer (Bayer, Chemfidence, Deutsche Telekom) – were merged to create cc-chemplorer.

Merger of Waschmittel Deutschland GmbH and the distribution company Thompson GmbH to form Henkel Wasch- und Reinigungsmittel GmbH, Düsseldorf.

Together with the Johann Wolfgang Goethe University in Frankfurt am Main and a group of professors, Henkel founded the biotechnological research company Phenion GmbH & Co. KG. Operations were launched at the end of the year in Frankfurt (continued in Düsseldorf from December 2008, until the close of 2008).

June: Henkel and the electricity utility Rheinisch-Westfälische Elektrizitätswerke (RWE) founded the joint venture TEN DE GmbH & Co KG in Berlin (professional and individual lifestyle management).

Henkel und Protéus SA, a biotechnology company in Nîmes, France, signed a cooperation agreement for the purpose of carrying out research and developing new types of enzymes for laundry detergents and cleaners.

Henkel acquired the metal treatment business of Atofina, the chemicals division of TotalFina-Elf, Paris (products for metal forming and surface treatment).

Sale of the Substral range to Scotts Company, Columbus, Ohio, USA.

Early in the year, the laundry detergents joint venture with The Dial Corporation, Scottsdale, Arizona, USA, was reorganized. In the USA, only the Custom Cleaner business was continued (dry cleaning in the home tumble dryer). Henkel took over Dial's shares in the Mexican joint venture company.

In Mexico, Henkel took over the heavy-duty laundry detergents business of Colgate-Palmolive.

Cognis:

- Acquisition of Laboratorios Dr. Vinyals SA, Barcelona, Spain (botanical extracts);
- Cooperation agreement with Aarhus Oliefabrik AS, Denmark (base materials for the cosmetics industry);
- Termination of the San Nopco joint venture: Partner Sanyo Chemical Industries, Japan, took over Cognis' 50 percent share interest;
- Complete divestment of the paper chemicals business.



New reactor to produce Guerbet alcohols and other cosmetic base materials at Cognis in Düsseldorf.

Inauguration of Henkel's second fluidized bed facility for the production of granules in Genthin.

Teroson closed its Hanau site, where Wolfin products had been produced. Production, technology and sales were concentrated in Wächtersbach near Gelnhausen.

Starting in the spring, a totally solvent-free process (StayClean) developed for car paintshops by Henkel-AWARE Technologies was implemented in all Ford production plants in Europe. Instead of solvents, the process used biodegradable environmentally compatible polymers and surfactants.



Loctite opened a research, development and engineering center in Isogo, near Yokohama, Japan.

July 26: Henkel KGaA and Cognis Deutschland GmbH terminated the joint operation at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.



- Pattex anniversary tube (plus pin in limited edition);
- Diadermine Aqua Force and Diadermine Force-Retinol+;
- Hair salon products from Schwarzkopf Professional: Igora Personality, Osis Carving and Bonacure Sun;
- three anniversary editions of Persil Megaperls drums with historic White Lady motifs;
- Somat 3in1 Tabs for dishwashers;
- Anniversary bottles marking 50 years of Pril;
- Sidolin moist cleaning wipes with lemon fragrance;
- First Tangit fire-resistant foam with R-/S-/F-90 approval.

After four weeks of testing of the Pritt stick and Pritt rollers in the International Space Station (ISS), Pritt became the world's first brand to obtain the seal of "space proof quality."

Fa, Margo and Neem – the three strongest Henkel cosmetics brands in India – were the main sponsors of the beauty competition "Femina Miss India-Universe 2001."

To mark the 125th anniversary of Henkel, 125 children's projects in 52 countries were supported with a maximum of 12,500 euros each.

Other anniversary projects:

- Henkel provided 8 million DM for the restoration of the east wing of Schloss Benrath in Düsseldorf-Benrath;
- The capital of the Dr. Jost Henkel Foundation was increased from 4 to 6.5 million DM;
- The capital of the Konrad Henkel Foundation was increased by 500,000 DM to 3 million DM;
- Start of a world-wide employee share program in September;
- The Association of Henkel Pensioners received 125,000 DM to build up an international pensioners network;
- Sponsorship of the opera "La Dame Blanche" by François Adrien Boieldieu in October at the Düsseldorf opera house Deutsche Oper on the Rhine;
- Book: "Menschen und Marken [People and Brands]. 125 Years of Henkel 1876–2001" for all employees in Germany.

Paul Spiegel, President of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, discussed the subject of right-wing extremism with trainees in the Düsseldorf south canteen.

All employee newspapers of Henkel were renamed *Henkel Life* and given a uniform appearance.

First survey of Cognis employees in Germany.

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Company development Germany Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
<p>November 30: Sale of Cognis (9,100 employees worldwide) to a consortium of investors comprising funds advised by Permira, GS Capital Partners and Schroder Ventures Life Sciences.</p> <p>November 30: The 50-percent interest in the European joint venture Henkel-Ecolab was sold to the joint venture partner Ecolab Inc for 484 million euros. Henkel Ecolab employed 4,950 people.</p> <p>December 11: New corporate identity for the entire Henkel Group under the slogan "A Brand like a Friend."</p>	<p>March: The Brazilian Abrinq foundation awarded Cognis Brasil the distinction of being a "child-friendly company."</p>	<p>Other product innovations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purmelt adhesives in granule form; • Loctite instant plastics adhesive [Super Plastix] and (in Europe) the Super Glue with brush [Easy Brush]; • Sanicare adhesive systems for the hygiene and medical industries; • Zip'n Safe, a new type of dispenser system for hand and skin hygiene from Henkel-Ecolab. <p>Consumers in Great Britain could now order 105 different hair coloring shades via the Internet. Online type-color-matching assistance was also implemented.</p>	<p>June: 20 new Internet cafés were established in various buildings in Düsseldorf-Holthausen so that employees without a home PC could familiarize themselves with the Internet.</p> <p>As of December, the community newspaper was issued under the new name of <i>Seitenblicke</i> [side glances] to the local inhabitants of South Düsseldorf by Henkel and Cognis (renamed BASF in 2011).</p>	<p>2001</p>
<p>Henkel carried out an organizational realignment: "Brands & Technologies". A third branded products business unit was established for adhesives. Industrial adhesives, engineering adhesives and surface treatments were grouped together in the new "Henkel Technologies" business unit.</p> <p>Henkel formulated its corporate vision for the first time and drew up ten associated values ("Vision and Values").</p> <p>January 1: Reorganization of Henkel Bautechnik. The traditional Thomsit, Ceresit, Teroson and Wolfen brands were united under the umbrella of Henkel Bautechnik.</p> <p>July 1: Start of a world-wide Henkel intranet: Henkel Online.</p>	<p>The acquisition of the Sellotape business of Verdosio Holdings Ltd, Great Britain, expanded Henkel's adhesive tapes business to include transparent adhesive tape for consumers.</p> <p>Henkel acquired Solyplast, Spain, a manufacturer of acrylate and silicone sealants.</p> <p>In October, Henkel acquired a participation in Merima, Serbia. Merima had produced Henkel laundry detergents under license in the early 1970s (1970 Prodixan, 1971 Persil).</p> <p>In North America, Henkel company Manco, Cleveland, Ohio, and the LePage Division of Henkel Canada Corporation, Brampton, Ontario, merged their businesses under the name of Henkel Consumer Adhesives.</p>	<p>Official opening of the new Liofol and packaging technical center in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Ceresit received the Ukrainian State Science and Technology Award.</p> <p>In Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, the joint venture Ashwa Adhesives Industries opened a new plant for metal treatment products.</p>	<p>New products in Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persil Liquits, a liquid laundry detergent preportioned in foil wrappers that dissolve completely and residue-free in the washing water; • Vernel in a new type of bottle (twist bottle) and in the fragrance Blue Sky; • May: Theramed Perfect in 3 varieties; • Pritt "No More Scissors" adhesive tape; • Pattex Repair Express (multifunctional putty). <p>Revival of the Pril flowers: In August, the popular stickers were reintroduced on the Pril bottles.</p>	<p>2002</p>



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2002 On February 1, Henkel Bautechnik GmbH and Solvay SA, Brussels, Belgium, merged their flat roof market activities in Germany and Austria. The distribution and marketing of the products were taken over by Wolfin + Teroson Bautechnik in Wächtersbach.

Henkel acquired the Bielefeld-based Möller Group's business in acoustic foams for the automotive industry.

In fiscal 2002, Henkel generated sales of 9,656 million euros and an operating profit of 666 million euros.



First Annual General Meeting in the new Corporate Design

In March, Henkel Bautechnik Ltd. (Russia) was founded.

By acquiring Cemedine USA Inc, Henkel rounded off its adhesives and sealants portfolio, to cater specifically for Japanese automotive manufacturers with production facilities in the North American economic area.

Dial became a partner to Anheuser-Busch adventure parks: Dial Complete soap was introduced in all the parks – including Sea World and Busch Gardens.

At the end of September, the new Henkel Loctite Technology Center Asia Pacific in Yokohama, Japan, was officially opened.

At the end of the year, 72 Henkel production sites throughout the world had been certified to the ISO 14001 environmental management standard. The sites' output accounted for 60 percent of Henkel's total production.

Terostat 8600 2K HMLC, a two-component window glazing adhesive for automotive repair shops, won an innovation award at the Automechanika, the leading automotive aftermarket trade show.

The Ponal Rapido packaging system was awarded the World Packaging Organization's World Star.

Loctite's Indermil tissue adhesive received FDA approval for market release in the USA.

Dial introduced three Liquid Dial Décor pump bottles with Sea World designs for liquid soaps.

Henkel organized in Germany a collection for the victims of the Elbe floods. Almost 575,000 euros were raised.

Henkel pensioner Elisabeth Nellen was awarded the Bundesverdienstkreuz [Federal Service Cross] for her work for the "Alle im Dienste Solidarisch e.V. AIDS," a charitable organization that helps AIDS sufferers in Düsseldorf.

December 19: World premiere of the Henkel corporate song "We together."

Henkel CEE presented the Art.Award for the first time. This is a competition organized in Central and Eastern Europe that also includes a young artists award (held annually since 2013).



2003 Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste was presented with the Grand Ring of Honor by the Council of the City of Düsseldorf

Henkel launched a 10-year, one-billion-euro bond issue as a contribution to securing its long-term liquidity.

On July 18, Henkel purchased from YIT Construction Ltd in Helsinki, Finland, the Makroflex business in Finland and Estonia (sealants and insulants for the construction industry).

Henkel strengthened its adhesives business by acquiring the adhesives (Resistol and Resistolito brands) and sealants (Fester brands for damp-proofing) division of the Mexican company Desc A de CV.

In Düsseldorf-Holthausen, Cosmetics/Hair Care Product Development and Application Technology moved into the new building Z 46.

The industrial adhesives production facility in building K 27 in Düsseldorf-Holthausen was officially opened.

A newly developed system of entrance and building signage in the corporate design was put in place for the first time at main entrance gates to the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.

Henkel and SusTech Darmstadt introduced their new toothlike material Nanit® active.

New products:

- Power Pritt, the first all-purpose glue stick, became available worldwide in early September;
- New Pritt adhesive and correction rollers became available in April;
- Seah Hairspa (Schwarzkopf Professional);
- Igora Action Paint, a color gel in five vivid shades and one pastel tone;
- Sofix EasyClean floor-wiping system with integrated cleaner.
- Sil OXI laundry detergent booster;
- Fewa Fresh Magic with Neutralin, which binds odors;

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At the end of the year, the number of Henkel employees worldwide was 48,628.

21 members of the Henkel Plant Fire Department were awarded the Flood Medal of the State of Saxony-Anhalt.

First round table for female managers at Henkel.

Dr. Ulrich Lehner became an honorary professor at Münster University, where he teaches business administration with a main emphasis on controlling.

Company development

Germany

Abroad

October 1: Henkel placed its Teroson and Loctite adhesive brands business under the umbrella of Henkel Loctite, Munich.

Henkel occupied second place in the first sustainability ranking of companies in the German stock index “Deutscher Aktienindex” (DAX 30).

Henkel declared its participation in the United Nations’ Global Compact.



Henkel acquired a shareholding in laundry detergent and household cleaners manufacturer La Luz in Guatemala City, Guatemala.

In December, the acquisition of the South Korean sealant manufacturer Lucky Silicone Industry Co. Ltd in Jincheon strengthened Henkel’s adhesives business.

Henkel acquired a 60-percent shareholding in the Saudi Arabian Adhesives Factory.

In Manila, Philippines, the first Shared Service Center of Henkel was established. Initially, it supported the functions of Finance, Purchasing, Human Resources and Information Technology.

An agreement was signed between Henkel and Hindustan Inks and Resins (HIRL), India, allowing HIRL to distribute Liofol products in India. In return, Henkel took over the international distribution of HIRL’s Hibond brand.

Research, technology and production

For the first time, the newly developed IonGuard process enabled Henkel Technologies to almost completely recycle wastewater polluted with heavy metals, such as that generated by car body pretreatment in the automotive industry.

Henkel began to cooperate with InnoCentive, a new type of web-based community that matches international top scientists to relevant R&D challenges facing leading companies around the globe.

February 27: Schwarzkopf & Henkel Production Europe in Wassertrüdingen was named “Factory of the year” by A. T. Kearney and the specialist journal *Produktion*.

The production lines for household cleaners at Henkel Magyarország in Körösladány, Hungary, were expanded.

Henkel opened a new Ceresit factory in Kolomna, 100 km south-east of Moscow.

Henkel ERA in Tosno: New filling plant for liquid laundry detergents and laundry detergents in polyethylene pouches.

A plant was constructed for the production of powder laundry detergents in Dammam, Saudi Arabia.

Products and distribution

- Thomsit EP 94 repair mortar;
- Ceresit CE 41 joint protector (water repellent);
- Pritt “No More Scissors” packing tape;
- Dispersion adhesive Thomsit T 420 LF Aquatack adhesive for needle-punched floorcoverings;
- Metylan TG Power Granules (the first wallpaper paste in granular form);
- Pattex Extreme (new generation of universal high-performance adhesives).

Henkel Bautechnik introduced a declaration of warranty for craftsmen in Germany.

Dial introduced the first Coast Body Wash.



India: Pril Dish Detergent Bar was introduced in the varieties Lime + Vinegar and Orange + Vinegar (Debutante Brand Award 2004).

Employees / Engagement

The child welfare organization “Deutsches Kinderhilfswerk” presented the “Goldene Göre” (Golden Kid) award to Henkel for its Make an Impact on Tomorrow (MIT) initiative.

September 19: After just six months of construction work, Henkel Surface Technologies’ new multifunctional building, with modern staff facilities in Herborn-Schönbach was officially opened.

Especially for Henkel employees and pensioners, the company developed a collection of attractive and comfortable clothing with accessories.

The first special edition of *Henkel Life*, covering Corporate Citizenship and the MIT initiative, appeared in December.

Pril was the main sponsor of the Schlagermove festival in Hamburg.

100 families of Henkel employees were left homeless by the major earthquake in Algeria. Employees and the fire department in Düsseldorf bought tents and mattresses and sent them to Algeria. The Henkel Friendship Initiative donated 120,000 euros for the reconstruction of schools in the neighborhood of the Reghaïa plant near Algiers.

2003



Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			

2004 April 29: Dr. Jürgen Manchot died at the age of 67 after a short illness. The great-grandson of the company's founder played a leading role in the transformation of the chemical company into a global branded products and technology group.

The journal *PR Report* declared that Henkel had the best corporate communications team in Germany. The jury of 22 PR experts from companies, agencies and service providers praised the consistent strengthening of the umbrella brand, the internationalization of brand PR, internal communication and Corporate Affairs. Henkel installed a global communication structure.

Henkel supplemented its Internet corporate site with a service site. Under www.qualitaet-von-henkel.de, Henkel provided information about its own products and their use. The international page could be found at www.quality-from-henkel.com.

June 24: Prof. Dr. Ulrich Lehner signed the 10th principle of the UN Global Compact, which states that "Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery."

Henkel acquired The Dial Corporation in Scottsdale, Arizona, USA. Dial operates mainly on the North American market, with its successful personal care products, air fresheners, laundry detergents and food products (the latter business was subsequently sold in 2006). At 2.9 billion US dollars (2.4 billion euros), this was Henkel's most expensive acquisition to that date.

Henkel took over the Advanced Research Laboratories in Costa Mesa, California, USA (hairstyling brands: Götz, Citré Shine, Smooth'N Shine, Zero Frizz).

Henkel acquired Concorde Participation SA in Arnage, France (industrial water treatment and corrosion inhibitors).

On June 1, Henkel took over Indola Cosmetics BV, The Netherlands, the European hair salon business of Alberto-Culver Inc, Melrose Park, Illinois, USA.

Henkel acquired Chemtek, Coventry, Great Britain, a manufacturer of household and professional cleaners.

Henkel took over G.P. Michaelidis, Cyprus (cooperation since 1929, own production as of 1990).

Henkel Loctite developed Loctite 8040 Freeze and Release. This enables seized and corroded parts to be rapidly released by chilling them to -43°C . Microscopic cracks then form in the layer of rust. The lubricating ingredient wicks into the cracks and the part can be released.

The Darmstadt research company SusTech GmbH & Co. KG was honored with the 2004 Innovation Award of the State of Hesse.



Henkel employed a bio-chip developed together with the University of Greifswald to monitor bacteriological enzyme production.

On June 23, Henkel Merima opened a factory for Ceresit-brand engineering adhesives in Kruševac, Serbia.

Sidolin Nano Protect offered in the fragrances Crystal and Citrus. (Glass cleaners Sidolin, Instanet and Clin in Germany, Belgium, Austria, Hungary, Poland and Romania.)

The US trend brand Götz (ARL) was launched in Germany and Austria as gotzb (hair styling; 2005 in France and Spain).

Various Loctite threadlocker sticks (248, 268, 561) and anti-seize products (8065, 8060).

Metylan with Henkel MCX technology: initially Metylan special and Metylan special extra power.

Sista was relaunched in the consumer sector.

Worldwide presentation of the innovative Loctite SOS Repair instant glue.

To underline the high quality of Henkel cutting fluids, the company started to market them worldwide under the Multan brand.

Pritt Power Gel, a multi-purpose adhesive in very user-friendly packaging, was launched in 12 European countries.

All charity activities were brought under the umbrella of Henkel-Smile (until 2010).



January 1: The health insurance company BKK Chemie-Partner merged with BKK Essanelle.

Rainer Tschersig, CEO of Hans Schwarzkopf & Henkel GmbH, became head of the employers association ChemieNord of the chemical industry in Hamburg and Schleswig-Holstein (until 2008).

A White Lady stamp was issued in Austria.



Company development

Germany

Abroad

Research, technology and production

Products and distribution

Employees / Engagement

Year

April 28: Henkel Consumer Adhesives acquired the retail business and the Painters Mate brand from Tape Specialties Ltd, Ontario, Canada.

Henkel purchased Orbseal LLC in Richmond, Missouri, USA (sealants and adhesives).



Production plant for building chemicals in Balakleya, Ukraine

October 6: Henkel sold back its total shareholding in Clorox in return for a newly established subsidiary, whose portfolio included operative businesses (Soft Scrub), the insecticide businesses of Combat (USA), Home Mat (South Korea) and Home Keeper (South Korea), Clorox's 20-percent shareholding in Henkel Ibérica and around 2.1 billion US dollar in cash.

Henkel Corporation, USA, acquired Sovereign Specialty Chemicals Inc. in Chicago, Illinois, USA (specialty adhesives, sealants, assembly adhesives).

March 26: Henkel took over the MAS-brand liquid laundry detergents business of Master Products in Mexico.

A new joint venture was started in China: Xi'an Hangang Co., Ltd.



August 26: Henkel Central Eastern Europe (CEE) opened a new production plant for building chemicals in Balakleya, Ukraine. The new plant made Henkel the largest manufacturer of building chemicals in Ukraine.

In the USA, Dial launched an innovation site on the Internet. The company aimed to find ideas for new products through its "Partners in Innovation" program.

Henkel India Ltd opened a new soap production plant in Kolkata (brands: Margo, Chek and Fa).

Henkel opened a new production line for Tangit and the Pritt Stick in Salamanca, Mexico.

Launch of the liquid adhesive "Pattex Blitz Plastic flüssig", which bonds even PE and PP.

Parquet flooring adhesives (P 685 Elast Universal; P 690 Elast) based on Thomsit Sicure technology.

Dehumidifiers in tablet form in Eastern Europe.

New in France, the Benelux countries and Germany: Diadermine Body Perfect.

Launch of the Gliss Kur line in Spain.

Hysol QMI 550EC conductive adhesive for bonding integrated circuits and components.

Renuzit Airlets from Dial.

India:

- Chek Beauty bath soap in three varieties (previously only Chek detergents)
- Dishwashing brand Pril expanded to include glass and surface cleaners.

Henkel Romania started a clean-up project in the Danube Delta under the name "Together for Clean Delta" in partnership with the management of the Danube Delta Biosphere reservation. For example, it financed two presses for PET waste.

In the USA, the Henkel Corporation sponsored the Nascar team of Robert Yates Racing with its Loctite brand.



Toluene-free adhesives under the Pattex brand in China and South Korea, and under the brand name Resistol in Mexico.

Schwarzkopf Professional set up its Chinese business team.

New coating for the durable goods market: Bonderite NT based on nanotechnology.

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2004

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
2004		<p>Henkel Australia acquired Cling Adhesives Products (CAP) in Thomastown, Victoria, Australia (hardware and retail tapes).</p> <p>Henkel acquired the remaining 40 percent of the Henkel ENAD joint venture in Algeria. The company was renamed Henkel Algérie SPA.</p> <p>Henkel Consumer Adhesives Australia became the first affiliate to market Pritt KidsArt Glue.</p>	<p>Henkel opened a new production line for Tangit and the Pritt Stick in Salamanca, Mexico.</p>  <p>Henkel in Salamanca, Mexico</p>	<p>Henkel purchased the Chinese adhesive brand Panda from Shanghai Haiwen (Group) Co., Ltd.</p>	
2005	<p>On January 1, Teroson (Heidelberg), Cordes (Porta Westfalica) and Dorus (Bopfingen and Heidenau) were merged into Henkel KGaA. On October 1, Hans Schwarzkopf & Henkel GmbH & Co. KG was merged into Henkel KGaA, subsequently operating under the umbrella of Hans Schwarzkopf & Henkel GmbH for Henkel KGaA.</p> <p>Henkel acquired a shareholding in Chemofast ramcord, Willich, a supplier of chemical fixing and anchorage systems in 39 countries (until 2013).</p> <p>May 1: The Henkel Bautechnik business areas and the craftsmen-oriented activities of Henkel KGaA were merged in a single organization focusing exclusively on professionals in the construction sector.</p> <p>The Code of Corporate Sustainability was published.</p>	<p>Henkel acquired French company Rhodia's European sealants business for craftsmen and DIYers, with production sites in Leverkusen, Germany, and Leicester, Great Britain.</p> <p>Henkel took over 49 percent of the shares and management rights of Polybit Industries Ltd in Sharjah, United Arab Emirates (adhesives).</p> <p>Henkel India won the national environment award for its successful initiatives for sustainability in the period from 1999 to 2003.</p>  <p>>></p>	<p>Relocation of the production of Thompson-Siegel cleaners from Erkrather Strasse to Henkel's headquarters in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Henkel and Brain AG, Zwingenberg, started a new project to develop laundry detergent enzymes that are effective at low temperatures.</p> <p>Introduction of Macromelt Molding, a process that uses hotmelt adhesives at low pressures (from 2 to 40 bar) and offers an alternative to injection molding and 2-component molding.</p> <p>Thomsit, in technological partnership with Pleyers Building Innovations GmbH, Würselen, developed porfil screed floor finish technology. porfil products act as a diffusion barrier, closing the pores in the surface of the screed and thus shortening the drying times of conventional screeds from the usual 28 days.</p>	<p>Marketing launch for the men's fragrance Ferrari in more than 70 countries worldwide (until 2007).</p> <p>Launch of the first Fa Yoghurt products.</p> <p>The Ceresit PowerTAB dehumidifier was launched in France and The Netherlands under the Rubson brand and in Italy under the Ariasana brand. A fragrant version was also launched in Italy during the course of the year.</p> <p>Launch of Ponal X-Pert Repair adhesive filler, which makes holes and cracks invisible and can even be used to glue on chair legs.</p> <p>Launch of Thomsit P 685 Elast Universal (universal elastic parquet flooring adhesive) and Thomsit P 690 Elast (power adhesive for prefabricated parquet flooring).</p> <p>Innovations from Henkel Bautechnik: Wolfin Flex coating system (primer, polyester non-woven, top), Tectofin RV white roofing membrane and Terotec SK DUO vapor barrier membrane.</p> <p>Launch of BC hairtherapy from Schwarzkopf Professional international.</p>	<p>May 24: In Berlin, Henkel won the award for the most family-friendly large corporation in Germany in the "Success Factor Family 2005" competition organized by the German Federal Ministry for Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth in cooperation with the Federal Ministry for Economics and Labor.</p>  <p>August 30: The constituting meeting of the first Central Works Council of Henkel KGaA was held.</p> <p>As in the last five years, Henkel donated 1 million euros for children's projects throughout the world on World Children's Day.</p>

Company development

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Central Warehouse in Vienna

Henkel acquired a majority shareholding in Huawei Electronics Co Ltd, Lianyungang, China (epoxy molding compounds for semiconductors).

Henkel built a new headquarters building for Australia and New Zealand in Kilsyth near Melbourne, Australia.

Henkel acquired the Saska Group, a distributor of hair care products (professional sector) in Australia.

A leveraged buy-out of the home care products manufacturer Eau Ecarlate by AXA Private Equity and various acquisitions in Europe (Guaber, Punchme, Dylon, Catch) resulted in the establishment of the Spotless Group (acquired in 2014).



Racing car at the NASCAR Busch Series in the USA

On the former Grundig site in Vienna, Henkel constructed a central warehouse from which to supply customers in Austria, Slovenia, the Czech Republic and Slovakia directly.

Henkel initiated cooperation with six leading research groups from five Chinese universities. This is Henkel's most comprehensive research and development project yet in China.

Ceresit EIFS (exterior insulation façade systems) withstood a level-9 earthquake test in the Beijing National Building Standard Institute, thus setting a new industry standard in China.

March 17: The new Lucky Silicone plant opened in Jincheon, South Korea.

May 18: Henkel Vietnam opened a new soap plant in Binh Duong province.

Europe-wide launch of:

- Fresh Surfer toilet freshener rim block in cooperation with Alessi (until 2010);
- Two versions of Bref Power cleaner with high grease-dissolving power;
- Somat 5 automatic dishwashing detergent;
- Sil Oxi Perfect 2 in Western Europe;
- Schwarzkopf (Testanera) Natural & Easy;
- Compact Haarsprays.

New in Eastern Europe: Persil also became available with the fragrance of the leading fabric softener brand (Silan or Vernel).

Henkel acquired Unilever's Biopon laundry detergent brand and became in 2005 the market leader in Hungary.

International launch of Pritt Rolli Pop correction roller.

Henkel sponsored Brewco Motorsports' car number 66 in the US NASCAR Busch series. Driven by Greg Biffle, it promptly won on its first outing at the Phoenix International Raceway.

International launch of Easy Start adhesive tapes.

The Indola brand was brought up to date with a styling range, a care range for problem scalps, etc., and the Indola Profession Permanent Caring Color hair colorant was renewed.

Russia: Launch of frost-resistant (down to -20°C) Vernel fabric softener.

USA: Launch of Dial Complete liquid soaps.

Henkel was an official sponsor of beach volleyball World Tour tournaments in Klagenfurt and Paris.

Henkel sponsored the Rubson Raid Turquoise for the first time. The Rubson Raid Turquoise, also known as the Paris-Dakar of the sea, is an event for 4-man power boats and took place off the Brazilian coast between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo from November 23 to 30.



Henkel provided rapid and unbureaucratic help for the victims of the floods in Romania. Henkel CEE supported the work of aid organizations with product donations of 1,935 metric tons of manual laundry detergents and 3,600 liters of disinfectants to the value 20,000 euros.

Henkel India organized aid measures for the victims of the earthquake in Kashmir (total donations: 100,000 US dollars).

Henkel was a premium partner of the Paris-Dakar Rally with its Loctite brand.

2005

2006



2006 was declared the "Year of Innovation" at Henkel. All employees around the world were called upon to submit 130,000 ideas on products and processes by the end of the year.

Henkel KGaA sold the business in chemical adhesion promoters for rubber-to-metal bonding and other materials to the Lord Corporation in Cary, North Carolina, USA.

In recognition of his outstanding academic and business achievements the Heinrich Heine University in Düsseldorf awarded an honorary doctorate to Christoph Henkel, the deputy chairman of the Shareholders' Committee of Henkel KGaA.

January 1: Henkel sold 26 percent of its South African business to the BEE (Black Economic Empowerment) investor Vuya Investments (Pty) Ltd.

Integration of Henkel Adhesivos y Tecnologías S.L. in Henkel Ibérica.

Henkel CEE acquired the tile adhesives and colored grouts business marketed under the Cimsec brand from ICI.



Henkel in Madison Heights, Michigan, USA

Henkel Chile moved into new headquarters in Pudahuel.

The Dial Corporation, headquartered in Scottsdale, Arizona, USA, acquired the deodorant brands Right Guard, Soft & Dri and Dry Idea from The Gillette Company, a subsidiary of Procter & Gamble.

March 29. Laying of the foundation stone for a new regional warehouse for laundry and home care products in Genthin.

Phenion GmbH & Co. KG relocated in December from Frankfurt am Main to Düsseldorf, moving into the Life Science Center on Merowingerplatz square. This entity was expanded to include Henkel's skin research activities, thus becoming a center of competence for skin research (until 2008).

In Madison Heights, Michigan, USA, Henkel opened a new technology center for adhesives and sealants for use in the automotive industry.

Modernization at the Wien-Erdberg site in Vienna, Austria: Improved compressed air supply for environmentally compatible energy generation, construction of a palletization plant and garages.



Henkel's company premises in Pudahuel, Chile

Germany:

- Wolfen roofing membrane Tectofin RV in gray (previously only in white) as well as Tectofin RA duo membrane in white and gray;
- The new intensive toothpaste Theramed S.O.S. Sensitive for protection of sensitive teeth was based on Denti Repair technology with Nanit® active and built up a nature-identical protective layer on the tooth (until 2009).

To safeguard the pension entitlements of employees and retirees, Henkel underpinned its pension obligations by setting up a trust with capital contribution. The pension assets were separated from the company assets and are managed by a trustee as a fund appropriated specifically for company pensions.

Henkel received an award for innovation in continuing education from the Federal Institute for Vocational Education and Training in recognition of its concept for basing language instruction on special corporate topics. The jury commented that the concept responded to the needs of internationally operating companies and the failure by language coaches to adapt their courses to the practicalities of business life.



Company development

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March 28: Henkel sold the business with insulating glass sealants to H.B. Fuller in the USA. The business had been purchased as part of the Teroson acquisition in 1991.

Henkel acquired the consumer adhesives business Alba Adesivos, Boituva, São Paulo, Brazil, from Hexion Specialty Chemicals.



Integration of Henkel Bautechnik Romania in Henkel Romania.

Henkel CEE grouped its businesses in Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Mongolia into the sub-region Central Asia and Caucasus (CAC).



Construction of a factory for Ceresit materials in Chelyabinsk, Russia.

Beginning of Ceresit production (eight product groups) in Belarus. Henkel invested around 5 million euros in the project.

Facilities for liquid laundry detergent production put into operation in the Henkel plant in Lomazzo, Italy.

With the Funny Man edition, Henkel introduced an exclusively designed manual dishwashing liquid to Europe's kitchens for the first time.

With three new compressed foam tapes, TeroComp ecoMAX, Teroson offered a complete product series for external sealing of window masonry joints from 2 to 24 millimeters.

Henkel divested the food business it had acquired with Dial in the USA in 2004.

Introduction of Persil mit einem Hauch Vernel/Silan [Persil with a hint of Vernel/Silan] in Western Europe.

Market launch of the WC Frisch toilet freshener WildKayak in the varieties Citrus Sunshine and Mountain Fresh.



Further new products:

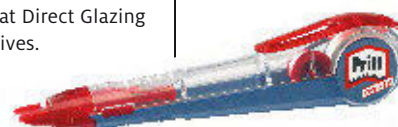
- Drei Wetter Taft Titan;
- Dial for Men;
- Gliss Kur Total Repair 19;
- Igora Royal;
- Loctite Super Glue Brush-On;
- Loctite 3876;
- P3-Neutracare 3000 Series;
- Pattex PL 700 assembly adhesive;
- Pritt Pen Roller;
- Somat 7;
- Terostat Direct Glazing Adhesives.

Introduction of the "Awards de la coiffure" by Schwarzkopf and the magazine *Coiffure de Paris*.

Henkel CEE donated products to the value of 36,000 euros to help flood victims in Dürnkrot.



The Gerda Henkel Stiftung foundation, an entity that is independent of the company, set up the Gerda Henkel Prize. This award includes prize money of 100,000 euros. For the first time it was presented on November 6 in Düsseldorf. The first recipient of the award was the Hamburg-based art historian Prof. Dr. Martin Warnke.



Building A 33 in Düsseldorf-Holthausen; front left: monument to company founder Fritz Henkel

2006

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			
2007	<p>April 1: The business units Consumer and Craftsmen Adhesives and Henkel Technologies, which had been run separately, were merged into a new business unit under the name Adhesive Technologies.</p> <p>The operating business units were given English names: Laundry & Home Care, Beauty Care, Adhesive Technologies.</p>	<p>Schwarzkopf & Henkel opened Taft Beauty Salons in 10 Russian cities.</p> <p>Henkel inaugurated a Shared Service Center in Bratislava, Slovakia, initially to bundle the accounting processes for over 20 European sites.</p> <p>Completion of the new main administration building and development center in Shanghai, China.</p>	<p>At the end of the year, production of powder detergent products in Genthin, Saxony-Anhalt, was discontinued and transferred to Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>A permit was obtained for building and operating a second line for producing polyurethane adhesives in Bopfingen, Germany.</p> <p>Expansion of the laundry detergent production facilities in Ratibor, Poland.</p> <p>Opening of a second adhesives factory in Câmpia Turzii, Romania.</p> <p>Opening of a factory for manufacturing dry building product mixes in Chelyabinsk, Russia.</p>	<p>“Rein in die Zukunft” [clean into the future]: Henkel celebrated 100 years of Persil with a new brand design and brand communication.</p> <p>From April onwards, the other West European premium laundry detergent brands Le Chat (France), Wipp (Spain) and Dixan (Italy) were adapted accordingly.</p> <p>BlondMe was the first coloring, care and styling range from Schwarzkopf Professional specifically for blond hair.</p> <p>Introduction of Gotzb in China.</p> <p>Introduction of Fa Naturals deodorant and shower gel.</p> <p>Introduction of Men Perfect, the first hair coloring product for men from Schwarzkopf.</p> <p>Introduction of Technomelt PS 8707 hot-melt adhesive for perfect and lasting positioning of labels.</p> <p>Further new products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diadermine • AgeExcellium; • Drei Wetter Taft Sensitive and Drei Wetter Taft Volumen Power; • Gliss Kur Oil Nutritive; • Schauma Kiwi Glanz; • Theramed Titan Fresh and Theramed 2in1. 	 <p>Zum 100. Geburtstag: Besser denn je!</p> <p>REN NIE ZUPUNKT</p> <p>Henkel inaugurated the Henkel Innovation Challenge. This international innovation competition for students was initially run in six European countries. Entrants were challenged to develop ideas, concepts and products for the future.</p> <p>Henkel sponsored the ice hockey world championship in Moscow, Russia, and the handball world championship in Germany.</p>
	<p>June 18: Split of Henkel preferred shares in a ratio of 3-for-1. The face value of the shares was reduced to one-third in order to lower the share price and increase the attractiveness of Henkel shares still further.</p> <p>Prof. Dr. Ulrich Lehner was elected President of the German Chemical Industry Association (VCI) for a term of two years. On November 26, he was also elected President of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry (IHK) in Düsseldorf.</p>	<p>Expansion of the Henkel Asia Pacific Service Center (HASPC), Philippines.</p> <p>The Adhesive Technologies business unit began operating in Vietnam.</p> <p>Henkel sold</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the private label business with laundry detergents and household cleaners with production sites in Luxembourg and the UK to the British company McBride plc; • the Turkish activities with oils and fats to the Turkish company Nokta Insaat; • Morris Profumi SpA, Milan. 	<p>Henkel increased the production capacity in Bogotá, Colombia, by 50 percent.</p> <p>October 23: Henkel Bautechnik opened its third plant in the Ukraine in Tsyurupinsk, Kherson region.</p> <p>Two new factories for Bautechnik products were put into operation in Mirovyane, Bulgaria, and Injija, Serbia, respectively.</p>		
2008	<p>April: Henkel changed its legal form: Henkel KGaA became Henkel AG & Co. KGaA. The Henkel Management AG became the sole personally liable partner in Henkel AG & Co. KGaA.</p>	<p>April 3: With the purchase of the adhesives and electronics businesses from National Starch/Akzo Nobel for 3.7 billion euros, Henkel closed the biggest acquisition in its corporate history up to that date. Henkel thus decisively enhanced the range of products and services it offered to existing and potential customers in the global adhesives market.</p>	 <p>National Starch in Bridgewater, New Jersey, USA</p> <p>>></p>	<p>At the end of the year, Henkel employed 55,142 people around the world.</p> <p>March 31: Reopening of the renovated and redesigned Kasino Süd cafeteria in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p>	

Company development

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Prof. Dr. Ulrich Lehner (left) hands over the chairmanship to Kasper Rorsted

Kasper Rorsted (b. 2/24/1962) was appointed Chairman of the Management Board of Henkel Management AG. He succeeded Prof. Dr. Ulrich Lehner.

Henkel merged the building products brand businesses Thomsit (flooring technology), Metylan and Sista (professional renovation/decoration) into a new organizational unit.

Henkel launched a globally harmonized Internet presence.

The Ethisphere Institute and *Forbes Business Magazine* included Henkel in their ranking of “World’s Most Ethical Companies.”

Henkel divested its participation in Ecolab Inc, St. Paul, Minnesota, USA.

The integration of Acheson (Japan) and the adhesive businesses of Nippon National Starch Chemicals resulted in the establishment of Henkel Technologies Japan.

July 1: Henkel of America relocated its headquarters in the USA from Gulph Mills, Pennsylvania, to Rocky Hill, Connecticut.

Founding of the Sun Products Corporation through a merger of the heavy duty laundry detergents and fabric softeners business of Unilever in the USA and Huish Detergents Inc. The most important products are All, Sun, Snuggle and Wisk (Henkel brands since September 2016).

The research company Phenion and the Dermatology and Venereology Center of Goethe University in Frankfurt am Main received research funding to the amount of 520,000 euros from the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research for the development of an alternative test method to assess potentially allergenic substances.

Expansion of the Bautechnik factory in Tsyurupinsk, Ukraine.

The Dial Corp. based in Scottsdale, Arizona, USA, entered into a three-year research partnership with Arizona State University in the field of Life Cycle Management.

Relocation of the Turkish laundry detergent manufacturing operations from Izmir to Ankara.

Building of a production facility for highly concentrated liquid laundry detergents in St. Louis, Missouri, USA.

Expansion of the production facility for methyl-cellulose in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.

Introduction of the laundry and home care brand Terra with especially environmentally compatible ingredients in Germany and Switzerland (until 2012).

Introduction of Vernel Crystals, which are added to laundry in the drum.

The formulations of the West European premium laundry detergents Persil, Dixan, Le Chat and Wipp were improved for even more environmentally compatible stain removal at temperatures as low as 20 degrees Celsius.

With the five brands Ceresit, Metylan, Pattex, Ponal and Sista, Henkel launched a campaign for the UEFA EURO soccer championship: “Unsere Besten für 2008” [Our best for 2008].

Pattex Sekundenkleber Ultra Gel is the first flexible instant adhesive from Henkel.

Introduction of Aquence, a sustainable, water-based adhesive technology.

In the Burj Khalifa building in Dubai, the world’s largest expanse of parquet flooring was bonded using Henkel adhesives.

Further new products Laundry & Home Care:

- Dixan Universal Gel Lavendel Frisch (West Europe);
 - Purex Natural Care (USA);
- Beauty Care:
- Bonacure Color Save;
 - Bonacure Moisture Kick;
 - Glem Vital Kiwi Glanz;
 - Osis Magic.



Persil supported children with a total of 500,000 euros through its “Project Futurino.”

Henkel entered into an educational cooperation agreement with the University of Applied Sciences in Düsseldorf concerning combined vocational and academic studies aiming for a Bachelor of Engineering degree.

May: Henkel donated a total of 150,000 euros for earthquake victims in China through the Henkel Friendship Initiative.



October 31: Kasper Rorsted and Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah opened the new Henkel child daycare center “Kleine Löwen” [Little Lions] in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.

To mark its 50th anniversary, the Dr. Jost Henkel Stiftung foundation supported 50 talented students at Heinrich Heine University in Düsseldorf with a total of 50,000 euros.



Henkel headquarters in Rocky Hill, Connecticut, USA

2008

2009



Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah and Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste

Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste, chair of the Henkel Supervisory Board and of the Shareholders' Committee, handed over his offices to Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah (b. 1/10/1969), a member of the fifth generation of the Henkel family. Albrecht Woeste was then appointed Honorary Chairman of the Henkel Group.

Henkel set new financial targets for the years 2009 to 2012: Sales were to grow organically by an average of 3 to 5 percent per year. The adjusted return on sales was to rise to 14 percent. The average growth of the adjusted earnings per preferred share was to lie above 10 percent per year. To reach these targets, Henkel set three strategic priorities:

- Achieve our full business potential
- Focus more on our customers
- Strengthen our global team.

Henkel reached an agreement with investors on the sale and continued use of the Genthin site for laundry detergent production.

Henkel's Körösladány factory in Hungary was named "Best Factory in East Europe" by the business magazine *Produktion* and business consultants A.T. Kearney.

For the Adhesive Technologies business unit, Henkel increased its interest in joint venture companies in China and Turkey.

Henkel sold its North American consumer adhesives Duck brand business.



Henkel headquarters in Scottsdale, Arizona, USA

In Scottsdale, Arizona, USA, a new headquarters was inaugurated for the consumer businesses of the Laundry & Home Care and Beauty Care business units in North America.

Henkel developed the first water-miscible bactericide-free coolant-lubricants.

The development of hotmelts for textile lamination initiated a technology change in this industry.

To optimize component encapsulation, Macromelt Molding was developed and presented to the public at the globally leading Productronica trade fair in Munich.

In Toluca, Mexico, a production line for liquid laundry detergents was put into operation. It complied with the latest standards and was designed to save water and energy.



The Schwarzkopf brand celebrated its 111th anniversary.

Persil Sensitive was the first laundry detergent to receive the seal of quality of the European Centre for Allergy Research Foundation (ECARF).

Purex Complete 3-in-1 was launched on the market in the USA.

Successful international launch of the Beauty Care brand Syoss in retail stores.

Introduction of Gliss Kur Asia Glatt and Hair Active.

Introduction of Schwarzkopf Essential Color – a permanent hair coloring product containing no ammonia.

Further new products Laundry & Home Care:

- Bref Tornado Gel (East Europe);
- Persil ActicPower;

Beauty Care:

- Drei Wetter Taft Ultra with Silk Touch;
- Fa Cream & Oil;
- Schwarzkopf Brilliance Intense Couleur;
- Theramed 2in1 Arctic White;

Adhesive Technologies:

- Halogenide-free Multicore solder paste;
- Pattex Kleben statt Bohren [No More Nails];
- PUR hotmelt technologies.



Henkel and the Düsseldorf ice-skating association (DEG) joined forces with the German bone marrow donor registry (DKMS) to support leukemia patients.

In the fall of 2009, Henkel offered apprentices at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site the opportunity to study for a combined vocational and academic degree for the first time.

The Henkel-Saal hall was opened in the Altstadt [Old Town] of Düsseldorf. Supported by the Henkel-Brauchtums-Stiftung, a foundation dedicated to fostering local traditions and customs, the Henkel-Saal is available rent-free to Düsseldorf clubs with the same aim.

Henkel employees helped to renovate and upgrade homes for people in Guatemala in a project supported through the MIT Initiative.



Company development Germany	Abroad	Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement	Year
<p>July 9: Henkel and BASF Coatings founded a joint venture company to develop innovative corrosion protection solutions for the automotive industry.</p> <p>Sales rose to 15.092 billion euros.</p> 	<p>Henkel Russia opened a further factory in Ulyanovsk for the production of building materials.</p> <p>For its laundry and home care businesses, Henkel increased its shareholdings in companies in Guatemala and Cyprus to 100 percent.</p> 	<p>In only ten months, a highly advanced production line was built to expand the liquid laundry detergent facilities in Düsseldorf-Holthausen.</p> <p>Henkel developed the innovative Autophoretic surface coating process. This generates a protective anti-corrosion coating on metal surfaces by chemical deposition alone, without the need for electricity.</p>  <p>The corrosion-protection process Bonderite CC 40 is a further development that uses even less resources while simultaneously enhancing the quality of refrigerated counters.</p> <p>Thermosetting synthetic resins were improved in terms of strength and flexibility thanks to Henkel research. This opened up new design possibilities for the automotive industry.</p>	<p>Introduction of the hand dishwashing liquid Pur in Eastern Europe.</p> <p>Perfect Mousse was the first permanent hair coloring product from Schwarzkopf.</p> <p>The odorless and solvent-free instant adhesive Loctite Power Easy was launched on the market.</p> <p>The sound-dampening material Terophon HDF minimized unwanted noise in vehicle interiors and made it possible to use lighter materials.</p> <p>Introduction of Bref / WC Frisch Kraft-Aktiv, the first toilet rim block with four power balls.</p> <p>Further new products Laundry & Home Care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dac Disinfectant (North Africa); • Persil Gold Plus Active (East Europe); • Somat 9 and Somat Perfect Gel; <p>Beauty Care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dial Nutri Skin; • Fa Active Pearls; • Osis Shine Duster; • Right Guard (now also in Germany); • Right Guard Total Defense Deodorant; • Schauma Push-Up Volume; • Syoss Color; • Syoss Moisture Intensive Care; <p>Adhesive Technologies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loctite Super Glue; • Loctite 3090; • Pattex Power PU foam; • Pritt Ecomfort Roller. 	<p>The CRF Institute awarded Henkel the title of “Germany’s Top Employer 2010” for taking 1st place in the categories of Employer Certification and Employer Branding.</p> <p>For its special engagement in workplace health management, Henkel received the “Move Europe-Partner Excellence 2009” certificate from the European Network for Workplace Health Promotion (ENWHP).</p> <p>Through its “Project Futurino,” Persil invested 150,000 euros in educational measures for children.</p>  <p>The employees at the Düsseldorf site initiated a major fund-raising campaign. Each Henkel employee could donate five euros through a voucher intended for one of three selected children’s projects.</p>	<p>2010</p>
<p>Henkel introduced a new corporate design worldwide along with the claim “Henkel – Excellence is our Passion.”</p> <p>Henkel established a purchasing alliance together with Siemens, E.ON and Deutsche Lufthansa.</p>	<p>Henkel Mexico introduced the Persil brand to the Mexican laundry detergents market and set up its own Persil production facilities.</p> <p>Henkel GCC opened a new office complex in the Dubai Silicon Oasis.</p>	<p>The global implementation of the Total Productive Management program was successfully completed. It focused on holistic, continuous optimization of production and supply chain processes.</p>	<p>Perwoll with Renew Effect was launched in the varieties Brillante Farben [brilliant colors], Intensives Schwarz [intensive black] and Sport- & Funktionstextilien [sports and functional fabrics].</p> <p>Schwarzkopf Professional [3D] Mension was the first men’s hair care series from Schwarzkopf Professional.</p>	<p>In February, Henkel carried out a global employer branding campaign.</p> <p>Schwarzkopf was the main sponsor of the Eurovision Song Contest, which took place in Düsseldorf from May 10 to 14.</p> <p>>></p>	<p>2011</p>

2011



Henkel is pursuing a long-term sustainability strategy aiming to triple resource efficiency by the year 2030: "Factor 3." For each five-year period, beginning with 2011 through 2015, Henkel sets concrete intermediate targets in different focal areas.

A further Shared Service Center was inaugurated in Mexico City.

Effective January 1, Henkel purchased the company Schwarzkopf Inc, Culver City, California, USA, for 42 million US dollars, thus strengthening its direct presence in the US professional hairdressing business.



Soccer coach Jürgen Klopp advertising in 2011 for the home improvement brand Metylan



Persil Abaya

Henkel and the Max Planck Institute for Coal Research in Mülheim an der Ruhr entered into an agreement to collaborate on research into the sustainable use of biomass for laundry detergents.

Henkel developed a polyurethane-based matrix resin for composite materials that made it possible to produce much lighter composite components for vehicles.

The warehousing capacities for laundry detergents were expanded in the factories in Perm, Russia, and Ferentino, Italy.

With Terostat 3631 FR, Henkel developed a fire-retardant and easily processed butyl sealant. This is used for sealing self-extinguishing cables.

Henkel researchers developed the Loctite 4530 HC Robot Dispensing System. The fully automatic robot bonds electronic components with precision at high speed.

In Düsseldorf-Holthausen, a new production facility for dishwasher tabs was inaugurated.



Fritz Henkel Stiftung

Persil Black – especially for black and dark fabrics – became available in Germany, Austria and Switzerland (until 2015). It had already been sold in Arab countries since 2006 as Persil Abaya.

Market launch of the Aquence Co-Cure 900 series, a coating for environmentally compatible protection of surfaces against corrosion.

Pattex expanded its assembly adhesives range, adding PL 100, PL 200, 300 and PL 400 PU Express.

- Further new products
- Laundry & Home Care:
 - Purex Crystals (USA);
 - Somat 10;
 - Beauty Care:
 - Bonacure Oil Miracle;
 - Dial Nutri Skin Body Lotion (USA);
 - Fa NutriSkin;
 - Gliss Kur Ultimate Repair;
 - Got2b Powerful;
 - Adhesive Technologies:
 - Pattex 100%.



The "Fritz Henkel Stiftung" foundation was set up in February 2011 to broaden the company's worldwide corporate citizenship activities.

Henkel, McKinsey & Company and the *Wirtschaftswoche* business magazine jointly instituted the German Diversity Award. This distinction is conferred in four categories.

For the first time, all business units were involved in the Henkel Innovation Challenge, a global innovation competition for university students.

Schwarzkopf Professional established the charitable initiative "Shaping Futures." Its aim is to help disadvantaged children learn basic hairdressing skills.



2012

August 1: Henkel acquired the high-performance pressure-sensitive adhesives (PSA) from Cytec Industries. These are used in the packaging, automotive, electronics and consumer durables industries.

Henkel opened a new adhesives factory in Környe, Hungary.

Henkel Electronic Materials developed an electrically conductive adhesive for more cost-effective components.

Persil Duo-Caps with an innovative dual-chamber capsule were introduced to the market. The pre-dosed liquid laundry detergent is available in the varieties Universal and Color in more than 20 countries.

At the end of the year, Henkel employed 46,610 people around the world.

Henkel-wide voluntary commitment to flexibilize employment. The core element of this is the "Work-Life Flexibility Charter."

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Company development

Germany | **Abroad**

Research, technology and production

Products and distribution

Employees / Engagement

Year



Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah and Hans Van Bylen, Executive Vice President Beauty Care, opening the Beauty Care Lighthouse

In September, the Beauty Care business unit in Düsseldorf opened its Lighthouse as an international customer and innovation center.

In November, Henkel presented its new global strategy. By the end of 2016, sales were to rise to 20 billion euros, with 10 billion euros being generated in emerging markets. For the adjusted earnings per preferred share (EPS), Henkel aimed for a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 10 percent. Four strategic priorities were defined under the new strategy: Outperform – Globalize – Simplify – Inspire.

Schwarzkopf Professional opened a new ASK Academy for hair-dressers in Moscow.

The Beauty Care business unit opened a new logistics center in Thailand in November.

In the Dominican Republic, Henkel purchased the laundry detergent business from Colgate-Palmolive for 20 million euros during the second half of the year.

Henkel sold the brands Soft & Dri, DEP Sport and LA Looks to High Ridge Brands Co. in Stamford, Connecticut, USA.

Henkel Mexico inaugurated a sulfonation plant for laundry detergent production at the Toluca site.

In Düsseldorf the production of Somat was expanded through the inauguration of a new factory.

Building of a new production plant for pre-dosed liquid laundry detergent capsules (Mega-Caps) in Körösladány, Hungary.

A new factory was built in Roznov, Romania, to manufacture Bautechnik building products.

The curing time of polyurethane matrix resin was reduced to one minute.

Successful development work produced Loctite Ablestik 200P, an electrically conductive die attach film. It enabled customers to simplify the manufacturing process for tiny high-performance electronic chips.

Introduction of Schwarzkopf Color Mask, the first Schwarzkopf hair coloring product in a jar.

Three new Loctite instant adhesive varieties, 403, 408 and 460, are especially low-odor, offer increased moisture tolerance and are suitable for bonding nearly all kinds of materials.

Pattex PU Foam was launched on the market. Because of its innovative formulation it was the first PU foam containing MDI that could be sold without restrictions in retail stores following the tightening of European legislation.



In the Philippines, Henkel and the environmental organization WeForest planted half a million trees to help protect the climate.

Henkel's Forscherwelt [Researchers' World] was honored as one of 365 places by the initiative "Deutschland – Land der Ideen" [Germany – Land of Ideas].



Further new products Laundry & Home Care:

- Bref / WC Frisch with new fragrances, Fresh Eucalyptus and Fresh Flower;
- Silan Royal (East Europe and Austria);
- Purex Ultra Packs (USA);
- Spee 2in1-Gel;
- Spee Black;

Beauty Care:

- Fa Double Sport Power;
- Gliss Kur with Marrakesh Oil & Coconut;
- Gliss Kur Oil Elixir;
- Right Guard Deo TD5 Cooling;
- Schauma Cream & Oil;
- Syoss Beauty Elixir Absolute Oil;
- Syoss Oleo Intense;
- Taft Keratin.



2012



2013



Henkel's largest adhesives factory worldwide – the Dragon Plant in China

For the seventh time in a row, Henkel was listed as sector leader in the Dow Jones Sustainability Index (DJSI World) and the Dow Jones Sustainability Index Europe (DJSI Europe).

In Shanghai, Henkel opened its largest adhesives factory in the world. The Dragon Plant covers an area of 150,000 square meters and can produce up to 428,000 metric tons of adhesives a year.

Henkel do Brasil built a new polyurethane factory in São Paulo.

Henkel Mexico expanded its laundry detergent production site in Toluca, making it the second-largest after Düsseldorf.

In Dubai, India and South Korea, additional Shared Service Centers were put into operation.

Beginning of the sale of Henkel laundry detergents in Myanmar.

In Dubai, the Laundry & Home Care business unit opened a regional innovation center for research and development.

Henkel acquired the Polish laundry and home care brands of the British consumer goods manufacturer PZ Cossons Plc, including the brand "E" (acquisition completed on February 14, 2014).

The Henkel logo on the roof of the Megaperls factory in Düsseldorf was overhauled and equipped with energy-saving LED technology.



Henkel developed the polyurethane matrix resin Loctite MAX 3.

In the Electronics business area, Henkel added Loctite Multicore HF 212 to its range of halogenide-free products.

Henkel developed a series of novel thermal absorbing films. The products in the Loctite TAF series lower the processor and housing temperature of handheld devices.

The Adhesive Technologies business unit began collaborating with the Center for Entrepreneurship of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Boston, USA.

The liquid laundry detergent Persil High Suds Gel offered best Persil washing power in many countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

The new Somat Gel Tabs – available in Italy as Pril Gel Caps since July – were the first tabs from Henkel in gel form.

The new halogenide-free underfill product Loctite UF3808 offered drop and impact protection for electronic components.

The floors of the Gehry buildings in Düsseldorf's Media Harbor were upgraded using Thomsit flooring technology.

Ceresit offered an epoxy-based tile adhesive under the name of UltraPox.

With Ceresit Impactum, Henkel provided a new composite system for thermal insulation on external building façades.

Further new products Laundry & Home Care:

- Bref Power WC-KraftGel 6xEffekt;
- Home Mat Compact Alpha (South Korea);
- Silan Pure & Natural (East Europe);

Beauty Care:

- Diadermine Lift+ Soforteffekt;
- Fa Shower + Lotion;
- Fa Men Attraction Force;
- Fa Romantic Moments;
- Gliss Kur Ultimate Oil;
- Got2b Strandnixe;
- Osis+ Session;
- Right Guard Xtreme Activated;
- Schwarzkopf Color Ultimate;
- Schwarzkopf Million Color;
- Supreme Keratin;
- Syoss Oleo Intense;
- Syoss Supreme Selection;
- Taft Stylist Selection;
- Vademecum Pro-Vitamin.

Kathrin Menges, Executive Vice President Human Resources, opened the third Henkel children's daycare center in Düsseldorf-Holthausen on July 5. It is administered by the workers' welfare organization Arbeiterwohlfahrt: "Die Waschbären" [The Raccoons]. Henkel thus increased the daycare facilities for children by 43 places to a total of 240.



Laundry & Home Care, the development organization Solidaridad and further partners began a three-year program in Honduras to improve palm oil cultivation and the livelihood of 5,000 workers and 7,500 smallholders and their families.

Through their joint initiative "NaturKinder" [Nature's Children], Persil and Rossmann donated funds for projects centering on strengthening children's awareness of the environment and encouraging them to treat their natural environment responsibly.

Henkel became the official beauty care partner of the FC Bayern München soccer club for two years (until 2015).



Company development

Germany | Abroad

The Henkel family reiterated its long-term commitment to the company and renewed its share-pooling agreement for an indefinite term. It can now first be terminated as of December 31, 2033.

Henkel redesigned its worldwide websites, beginning with the pages at henkel.de and henkel.com.



To mark the renewal of the share-pooling agreement, Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah, Dr. Friderike Bagel, Johann-Christoph Frey and Benedikt Richard Freiherr von Herman (from the left) as representatives of the Henkel family planted a ginkgo tree at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.

The hair care brand Pert was added to the portfolio of Henkel Beauty Care in Latin America.

Henkel purchased the professional hair care brands Sexy Hair, Alterna and Kenra from TSG Consumer Partner, San Francisco, USA, for 270 million euros.

Henkel acquired the Spotless Group SAS based in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France, for 940 million euros. This group is active throughout Western Europe with leading brands mainly in the areas of laundry aids, insect repellents and home care products. Its range includes the brands Eau Ecarlate, Dylon and Catch.

Research, technology and production

27 Henkel sites around the world were certified in accordance with the international energy management standard ISO 50001.

Henkel developed the halogenide-free solder paste Loctite HF 212 and new anaerobic Loctite retaining compounds. The latter are temperature-resistant up to 180 degrees Celsius, have high oil tolerance and cure reliably even on passive metal surfaces such as stainless steel.

A new fully automatic process using ion exchangers softens the water for many processes and operations at the Düsseldorf site.

Products and distribution

The online platform Henkel Lifetimes had one million registered users.

In Egypt, X-Tra Super Gel was the first liquid laundry detergent from Henkel for price-conscious consumers.

The new Schwarzkopf brand Essence Ultime became available in retail stores. Top model Claudia Schiffer is the endorser and co-developer of this product line.



To mark its 110th anniversary, the Diadermine brand launched the anti-aging facial care series Diadermine No. 110.

Smooth'N Shine was introduced as a new Beauty Care brand in South Africa. The hair care range was especially created to meet the care needs of African hair.

Further new products Laundry & Home Care:

- Bref Blu Aktiv;
 - Losk Duo Caps (Ukraine);
 - Perwoll with ReNew+Effekt formula;
 - Persil Duo-Caps with Color Brightness Formula Plus;
 - Pril Duo-Power and Pril Kraft-Gel Ultra-Plus;
 - Purex No Sort (USA);
 - Somat Gold Impulse;
 - Vernel Soft & Oils;
 - Vernel Aroma-Therapie;
- Beauty Care:
- Fa Floral Protect;
 - Fa Vitalize & Power;
 - Gliss Kur Million Gloss;
 - Got2b rise'n'shine;
 - Osis+ Wax Dust;
 - Palette Perfect Gloss;
 - Right Guard Protect 5;

Employees / Engagement

Henkel sponsored the Special Olympics Germany for the first time at the May 2014 edition, which was held in Düsseldorf. At the games, 50 Henkel employees also participated as volunteers to help the athletes and the local organizers.

Under the motto "Der Natur auf der Spur" [Exploring Nature], Henkel donated a total of 150,000 euros through the Persil project "Futurino" to support development and education projects designed to bring children in Germany closer to nature and the environment.

In recognition of its unusual interior design, the Henkel Forscherwelt [Researchers' World] received the German Design Award 2014.

Schwarzkopf sponsored the art exhibition "Der weiße Abgrund Unendlichkeit" [The Infinite White Abyss] during the Quadriennale Düsseldorf festival.

100 years of *Henkel Life*. The first-ever Henkel employee magazine appeared on August 1, 1914, with the title *Blätter vom Hause* [news from the house]. *Henkel Life* is thus one of the ten oldest employee magazines in Germany.



Title page of the anniversary issue "100 Years of Henkel Life"

Year

2014



Spotless product portfolio



Henkel purchased The Bergquist Company in Chanhassen, Minnesota, USA, for 467 million euros. Bergquist is a leading supplier of thermal-management solutions for the electronics industry worldwide.

Henkel researchers succeeded in incorporating enzymes in the hand dish-washing liquid Pril, in addition to the surfactants, in order to remove starch residues. Besides enhancing product performance, this saved 12,000 metric tons of CO₂ per year during production.

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Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			

2014



New high-bay laundry detergents warehouse in Düsseldorf-Holthausen

Henkel opened Shared Service Centers in Cairo, Egypt, and Shanghai, China.

Henkel's largest automatic high-bay warehouse worldwide was put into operation in Düsseldorf-Holthausen. The new warehouse has ten levels and offers space for more than 90,000 pallets of laundry and home care products.

Two new nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers enabled researchers in Düsseldorf to precisely determine the constituents of mixtures.

Together with KraussMaffei, Henkel developed a process for producing composite components for car exteriors.

- Schwarzkopf Nectra Color;
- Syoss Keratin Hair Perfection;
- Syoss Style Perfection;
- Taft Invisible Power;
- Theramed 2in1 Complete Plus;
- Adhesive Technologies:
 - Loctite TAF;
 - Bonderite Magnesium.

The Fritz Henkel Stiftung foundation participated in the campaign "Neue Bäume für Düsseldorf" [New trees for Düsseldorf] to replace trees lost after the storm "Ela."

During a charitable campaign called "Gemeinsam Gutes tun" [Doing good together], Henkel and retailer Rewe donated one Persil special offer pack to the Düsseldorf Tafel (a food bank) for every two packs sold.

In cooperation with the non-profit organization Habitat for Humanity and the Fritz Henkel Stiftung foundation, 20 Henkel employees did volunteer work in Romania to build a house for a large family in need. The project was continued in 2015 and 2016.

2015

June 1: Henkel acquired Novamelt GmbH, headquartered in Wehr, Baden-Württemberg, Germany, to further expand its expertise in pressure-sensitive hotmelt adhesives.

NOVAMELT 

The Beauty Care business unit opened a first research and development laboratory in Midrand, South Africa.

The Laundry & Home Care business unit opened its Global Experience Center in Düsseldorf-Holthausen, offering 700 square meters of space with 14 stations for presentations and meetings with customers.

As of early March, Henkel began selling Persil ProClean in the USA, initially exclusively through Walmart.



Henkel and RWTH Aachen University inaugurated the "Innovation Campus." Experts from both sides collaborate in interdisciplinary teams to research and develop laundry and home care products.

The first laundry app from Persil offered tips on topics such as laundering, fabric care and ironing.

Perwoll Care & Repair was the first Perwoll laundry detergent to offer a repair effect.

Silan/Vernel Soft & Oils was sold in 19 European countries.

At the end of the year, Henkel employed around 49,450 people worldwide.

January 1: The company health insurance fund BKK Essanelle merged with the Deutsche BKK fund.

Opening of a Forscherwelt [Researchers' World] initiative on the Bosphorus: Henkel Turkey teamed up with the Creative Children's Association to plan opportunities for children to experiment. The project launched under the name "Kesif Dünyası!" started in Istanbul and is due to tour the entire country.

The Henkel project "Hauptschüler welcome" [Tenth graders welcome] in Düsseldorf aims to promote educational opportunities for youths from lower secondary schools. For the apprenticeship cycle beginning in 2016, a total of 24 young people will be offered either an apprenticeship or assistance in obtaining a place at a vocational training school.



Global Experience Center at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site

Dr. Konrad Henkel was born on October 25, 1915. To mark the 100th anniversary of his birth, an exhibition on his life and achievements was staged for several weeks.

Henkel purchased all of the Colgate Palmolive Company's laundry detergent and pre-wash brands in Australia and New Zealand.

In liquid laundry detergents, Henkel introduced products with a unique auto-dosing system in Western Europe under the Le Chat, Mir and X-tra brands. The PowerShot system integrated in the bottle precisely doses the liquid detergent to achieve best washing results. This technical innovation is exclusively available to Henkel.



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Company development

Germany | Abroad

Research, technology and production

Products and distribution

Employees / Engagement

Year



Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste (left) receiving the freedom of the city from Düsseldorf's mayor Thomas Geisel

December 1:
Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste, Honorary Chairman of the Henkel Group, was given the freedom of his home city of Düsseldorf.

Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah, Chair of the Supervisory Board and the Shareholders' Committee, was honored by the INTES Family Business Academy and the *Impulse* magazine as the "2015 Family Entrepreneur of the Year."

At Henkel in Düsseldorf, modernization work began on the North gate to create a highly efficient logistics gate by the fall of 2016.

Opening of a conference center in building L 34 at the Düsseldorf site.

At the end of the year, Henkel had achieved all of the intermediate sustainability targets set for the 2011 to 2015 period in all five areas. Compared to the base year 2010, Henkel had increased its efficiency by 38 percent.

Introduction of Schwarzkopf in retail stores in the USA.

Introduction of a global supply chain structure in the Benelux countries, beginning in Switzerland and the production sites of Beauty Care in Germany and Slovenia.

July 16: Henkel acquired the hair styling business and related brands from Industrias Wet Line S.A. de C.V. in Latin America.

Henkel entered into a forward-looking strategic partnership with Alibaba, China's largest e-commerce portal.

December 14: Closing of the acquisition of all shares in Magna-Tech Manufacturing LLC, Ohio, USA, and MT Canada LLC, Ohio, USA.

In Mumbai, India, the Adhesive Technologies business unit opened the first Henkel Flexible Packaging Academy in the region.

Henkel introduced the new Bonderite Dual Cys process for the metal-working industry.

Adhesives experts from Henkel helped to restore the world-famous gold mask of Egyptian pharaoh Tutankhamen.

At the Beauty Care site in Wassertrüdingen, Germany, a new high-speed line was installed in mid-2015 for bottling liquid products.



Loctite Lewis, the main character in Loctite's Super Bowl® commercial

Launch of "Persil Service online" in Germany.

Market launch of the hair care range Schwarzkopf Men in the core countries of China, Germany and Russia.

Henkel presented a new online portal for adhesives in the furniture and building components industries.

First-ever screening of a Loctite TV commercial during the Super Bowl®, the final of the National Football League (NFL) annual championship in the USA.

Henkel and its Adhesive Technologies business unit became exclusive adhesives supplier for Tetra Pak.

Further new products Laundry & Home Care:

- Colour Catcher sheets "All at 30°";
 - Bref Duo Aktiv;
 - Pur Gold Care (East Europe);
 - Pril 100 Lemons Power (Africa/Middle East);
 - Somat Gold Gel;
 - Persil Power-Mix Caps;
- Beauty Care:

- BC Bonacure Color Freeze;
- BC Bonacure Miracle Oil;
- Diadermine No. 110 Crème de Lumière;
- Diadermine Lift+ Superfiller;
- Dial Miracle Oil;
- Fa Magic Oil;
- Fa Fresh & Dry;
- Fibreplex, three-step care program from Schwarzkopf Professional;
- Gliss Kur Oil Nutritive;
- Got2b Mann-o-Mann;
- Igora Royal-Pearlescence;
- Palette Perfect Care Color;
- Right Guard Heat Control;
- Schauma Spiegelglanz 24 Stunden;
- Schwarzkopf Keratin Color;
- Syoss Color Refresher;
- Syoss Renew 7;
- Taft Ultimate with hold strength 6;
- Theramed Non-Stop White;

Henkel became a new sponsoring partner of the German soccer association (DFB).

The Works Council moved into new offices in building A 12 at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site.

Henkel supported the motor sports team China Racing with its driver Nelson Piquet Jr. in the Formula E championships.

Craftsmen at the retirees' workshop in Düsseldorf-Holthausen spent one year doing volunteer work to restore an old "Persil locomotive."



To mark Henkel's 139th anniversary, the Group-wide social network Yammer was launched.

Henkel, along with Bayer and Schindler, became a founding member of a new MBA degree course called "Business & IT" at TU Munich university.



The new Adhesive Technologies portal for experts was fully optimized for tablets, smartphones and PCs

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2015

Year	Company development		Research, technology and production	Products and distribution	Employees / Engagement
	Germany	Abroad			

2015

Henkel began building India's largest adhesives factory near Pune, which is due to begin manufacturing in 2017.

With its new steering model "ONE!Henkel Latin America!" Henkel strengthened its organization from Mexico to Uruguay.

At the end of 2015, the Global Supply Chain organization opened a branch office in Singapore.



Surfing pro Maya Gabeira as an international endorser for Fa

The regional Adhesive Technologies research center in Pune, India, develops adhesive solutions that are tailored to meet the needs of the local automotive and manufacturing industries.

As the result of a cooperation with can maker Ball Corporation, Henkel succeeded in using aerosol cans with 25 percent recycled aluminum for the spray deodorants of its Fa, Souplesse and Neutromed brands. This significantly lowers energy use during the manufacturing process.

- Adhesive Technologies:
- Bonderite L-MR 21972 coolant;
 - Ceresit White Teq assembly foam;
 - Loctite Liofol LA 2760/LA 7371;
 - Loctite 6osec instant adhesive;
 - Loctite GC 10, the first solder paste that is stable at room temperature;
 - Pattex DK Flex 1000 sealing/bonding/filling;
 - Ponal Rapido assembly foam;
 - PonalSuper 3 universal white glue;
 - Tangit Rapid, first solvent-free PVC pipe adhesive;
 - Tangit Uni-Lock thread sealing cord;
 - Technomelt AS 3216.



2016

Hans Van Bylen (b. 4/26/1961) took over the post of Chairman of the Management Board from his predecessor Kasper Rorsted, who left the company at his own wish after eleven successful years on the Henkel Management Board.

Schwarzkopf Professional opened its first Hair Pro Showroom in Chiang Mai, Thailand.

Henkel became a "preferred supplier" of adhesives for bottle labeling for the first bottling plant of Coca-Cola in Vientiane, Laos.



At Henkel's Annual General Meeting 2016 in Düsseldorf (from the left): Hans Van Bylen, Chair of the Supervisory Board Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah and Kasper Rorsted

The 25th Sustainability Report appeared. In 1992, Henkel was one of the first companies in Germany to publish an environment report.

Henkel opened a factory in Gardabani, Georgia, to produce building materials. The products manufactured there are to be sold in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan.

With the LIS system (Loctite Impregnation Solutions), Adhesive Technologies began offering unique solutions for sealing porosities in cast parts in the automotive industry.

Adhesive Technologies developed the Bonderite L-FM FL polymer coating process for automotive suppliers and the screwfasteners industry as well as the Bonderite L-FG process lubricant for hot sheet metal forming.

In Amsterdam, the first building to be constructed with components made by 3D printing was opened. The individual façade elements were made by Henkel using hotmelt adhesives based on renewable raw materials and injected with concrete.

February 7: Persil ProClean advertised at the 50th Super Bowl® in the USA with a commercial featuring "The Professional" and reached more than 100 million viewers.

For its North American laundry detergents brand Purex, Henkel cooperated with The Clorox Company to develop an especially powerful formula incorporating Clorox2 enzymes.

With Dylon fabric dyes, Henkel introduced to the German market a brand from the Spotless Group acquired in 2014.

Sidolin/Clin with lotus effect was introduced to the market Europe-wide.

Adhesive Technologies further expanded its portfolio of thermal transfer materials, launching Gap Filler 1400SL on the market.

>>



"The Professional" advertising for Persil ProClean at the Super Bowl®

NaturKinder 2016: Persil and the drugstore chain Rossmann funded nature projects in schools, kindergartens and charitable organizations to the amount of 50,000 euros.

Company development

Germany

Henkel set itself new intermediate targets for its long-term Sustainability Strategy: By 2020, the corporation intends to reduce the energy use, CO₂ emissions, water and waste footprint of its production sites by 30 percent per metric ton of product in each case. Sales per ton of product are to rise by 22 percent. Occupational safety is to be improved by 40 percent – all referred to the base year 2010.

July 15: After a complete refurbishment and expansion, the Beauty Care Lighthouse at the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site was re-opened.

Abroad

Henkel signed an agreement with Procter & Gamble to acquire various hair care brands in the regions Africa/Middle East and Eastern Europe. The transaction includes the leading brands, Pert, Shantu and Blendax, which serve mainly the shampoo segment. The main markets are in Russia, Saudi Arabia and Turkey.



View of the new Composite Lab in Heidelberg

Henkel invested 30 million euros in the Toluca site in Mexico. The production capacity for laundry and home care products is to be increased by 70 percent.

Acquisition of Sun Products Corporation based in Wilton, Connecticut, USA, for 3.4 billion euros. With this purchase Henkel advanced in September 2016 to the No. 2 position in the North American laundry detergents market.



Research, technology and production

June 30: At the Düsseldorf-Holthausen site, two new combined heat and power plants were put into operation in a joint project of BASF and Henkel.

At the Heidelberg site, a new Composite Lab was opened. This facility enables Henkel customers from the automotive industry to develop and test composite components in collaboration with Henkel experts.

Products and distribution



Delivery of the twelve-cylinder engines for the two new combined heat and power plants in Düsseldorf-Holthausen

Introduction of Somat phosphate-free in Germany and 20 other countries in Western and Eastern Europe.

Further new products Beauty Care:

- Bonacure Repair Rescue;
- Diadermine LIFT+ Super Corrector;
- Drei Wetter Taft Fülle;
- Essence Ultîme Amber + Oil Anti-Breakage;
- Fa Dry Protect;
- Fa liquid soaps Coconut Milk, Coconut Water;
- Gliss Kur Magnificent Strength;
- Got2b Made4Mess and Got2be Vorspiel;
- Igora ColorWorx;
- Igora Royal Nude Tones;
- Schwarzkopf Diadem Vital Beauty;
- Styliste Ultîme Elastin + Flex & Volume;
- Syoss Color Gloss;

Adhesive Technologies:

- Bonderite M-NT 4595 R5 for enhanced coating of light metal wheel rims.

Employees / Engagement

Five years of the Fritz Henkel Stiftung foundation: Since 2011, more than 2,000 social projects have been supported through a total donation amount of 10 million euros.

Ceresit was an official sponsor of the Ice Hockey World Championship in Moscow and St. Petersburg, Russia.

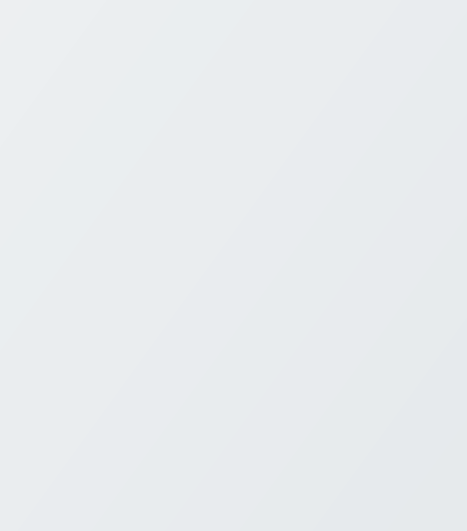
In April, Henkel launched a program for integration of refugees at its vocational training center in Düsseldorf.

Henkel was a sponsor of the Special Olympics 2016 in Hannover. From June 6 to 10, people with mental or multiple disabilities gathered there to compete in athletic disciplines. As in 2014 during the games in Düsseldorf, 50 Henkel employees volunteered as helpers.

The Gerda Henkel Stiftung foundation, which is independent from the company, donated 1 million euros to help reconstruct temples in Nepal which had been destroyed in the 2015 earthquake.

Year

2016



140 years of management committees

Henkel's legal structure changed in response to changing circumstances as the company grew.

- In 1904, the individual proprietorship became a general partnership (OHG). In 1919, the owners appointed a Management Committee to support them.
- In 1922, Henkel & Cie GmbH (GmbH = closed corporation) was founded as a production company and Henkel & Cie AG (AG = stock corporation) as a distribution company.
- In 1950, Henkel & Cie GmbH became Persil GmbH, the management company of the Henkel Group. Henkel & Cie AG became the new Henkel & Cie GmbH.
- In 1960, Henkel International GmbH was founded to look after export and foreign business. It was dissolved on June 29, 1977.
- In 1969, Persil GmbH became Henkel GmbH and took over the business shares of Henkel & Cie GmbH, which until then had been held directly by the Henkel family.
- In 1975, Henkel GmbH became a limited corporation based on shares (KGaA).
- In 2008, Henkel KGaA became Henkel AG & Co. KGaA. Henkel Management AG was established as a new entity. It is the sole personally liable partner in Henkel AG & Co. KGaA.

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Management Committees

Henkel & Cie OHG 1904–1922

Personally liable managing partners

Name	From/to
Counselor of Commerce Fritz Henkel	1904–1922
Fritz Henkel jun.	1904–1922
Dr. Hugo Henkel	1908–1922
Emmy Lüps, née Henkel	1911–1922

Members of the Management Committee*

Dr. Bernhard Werner, Chairman	1919–1922
Dr. Dr. Otto Bartz	1919–1922
Victor Funck	1919–1922
Dr. Ernst Leskien	1919–1922
Oskar Reich	1919–1922
Peter Schifferdecker	1919–1920
Dr. Hermann Weber	1919–1922
Dr. Walter Weber	1919–1922

* The Management Committee came into existence in 1919.

Henkel & Cie GmbH 1922–1950

Members of the Advisory Board*

Name	From/to	Chair	Deputy Chair
Dr. Ernst Busemann	1938–1939	1938–1939	
Wilhelm Tengelmann	1938–1945	1940–1942	1938–1940
Dr. Hugo Henkel	1938–1950	1947–1950	
Dr. Karl Kimmich	1938–1945		
Emmy Lüps	1938–1941		
Dr. Willy Manchot	1939		
Hermann Brekenfeld	1939–1942		1940–1942
Dr. h.c. Oskar Reich	1939–1945		
Carl August Bagel	1939–1941		1940–1941
Dr. Hermann Pape	1941–1950		
Dr. Ernst Petersen	1941–1950		1941–1950
Vicco von Bülow-Schwante	1942–1950	1942–1947	
Dipl.-Ing. Reinhold Woeste	1942–1950		1947–1950
Dr. Hugo Glasmacher	1942–1945		
Dr. Philipp Möhring	1942–1945		
Philipp Reemtsma	1942–1945		
Hermann Schlosser	1942–1950		
Dr. Norbert Zapp	1942–1945		
Victor Funck	1947–1950		
Viktor Kirberg	1947–1950		
Gerd Bagel	1948–1950		

* The Advisory Board came into existence in 1938.

Name	General Manager	Deputy General Manager	Henkel & Cie GmbH 1922–1950
Counselor of Commerce Fritz Henkel	1922–1930		Members of the Management Board Dr. Richard Brandt was Legal Counsel from 1937 to 1942 and Fully Authorized Representative from 1942 to 1950. Dr. Carl-Heinz Winkler was Legal Counsel from 1947 to 1950. Max Schumacher was a member of the Management Board with the title of Director from 1947 to 1950.
Dr. h.c. Fritz Henkel	1922–1930		
Dr. Hugo Henkel	1922–1938		
Dr. Dr. Otto Bartz	1930–1938	1922–1930	
Victor Funck	1930–1945	1922–1930	
Dr. Viktor Hänisch		1922–1930	
Dr. h.c. Oskar Reich	1930–1939	1922–1930	
Dr. Hermann Weber		1922–1945	
Dr. Walter Weber		1922–1930	
Dr. Bernhard Werner		1922–1923	
Dr. Edgar Riehl		1930–1946	
Otto Erbslöh		1935–1938	
Gustav Schmelz		1936–1946	
Anton Hock		1937–1945	
Franz Maier		1937–1946	
Carl August Bagel	1938–1939		
Dr. Jost Henkel	1938–1950		
Dr. Willy Manchot	1939–1950		
Werner Lüps	1938–1942		
Dr. Karl Eickschen		1938–1939	
Otto Pfaff	1940–1950	1938–1940	
Dr. Willy Manchot	1939–1950		
Dr. Heinrich Bertsch	1940–1946		
Otto M. Heufer		1941–1945	
Dr. Hermann Richter	1942–1945		
Dr. Karl Eickschen		1947–1950	
Karl Anton Fuchs		1947–1950	
Walter Kobold		1947–1950	
Friedrich Malitz		1947–1950	
Fritz Schilbock		1947–1950	
Dr. Otto Lind		1949–1950	
Max Schumacher		1950	

Name	From/To	Persil GmbH 1950–1968
Dr. Willy Manchot, Chairman	1959–1968	Members of the Board of Directors * The Board of Directors came into existence in 1959.
Dr. Jost Henkel, Deputy Chairman	1959–1961	
Dipl.-Ing. Reinhold Woeste	1959–1968	
Gerd Bagel	1959–1964	
Dr. Hermann Richter	1959–1968	
Dr. Konrad Henkel, Deputy Chairman	1961–1968	
Dr. Hermann Pape	1964–1966	
Ilse Bagel	1967–1968	

Management Committees

Persil GmbH 1950–1968

Members of the Management Board

Name	General Manager	Deputy General Manager	Members
Dr. Jost Henkel	1950–1961		
Dr. Willy Manchot	1950–1968		
Friedrich Malitz	1960–1968	1950–1960	
Gustav Schmelz			1951–1964
Dr. Richard Brandt			1950–1968
Walter Kobold	1960–1968		
Dr. Konrad Henkel	1961–1968		
Dr. Carl Wulff	1964–1967		
Erwin Stapf		1967–1968	
Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler		1968	
Dr. Bruno Werdelmann		1968	

Henkel GmbH 1969–1974

Members of the Administrative Board

Name	From/To
Dr. Willy Manchot, Chairman	1969–1974
Dr. Dr. h.c. Konrad Henkel, Deputy Chairman	1969–1974
Ilse Bagel	1969–1974
Dr. Hermann Richter	1969–1974
Dipl.-Ing. Reinhold Woeste	1969–1970
Prof. Dr. Max Michel Forell	1970–1974
Friedrich Malitz	1973–1974

Members of the Advisory Committee

Prof. Dr. Max Michel Forell	1969–1970
Dr. h.c. Hans L. Merkle	1969–1974
Dr. Felix Prentzel	1969–1974
Rudolf Schlenker	1969–1974
Helmuth Wohlthat	1969–1971
Dr. Wolf Schwarz	1970–1974
Dipl.-Ing. Reinhold Woeste	1970–1974

Members of the Central Management Board

Name	General Manager	Deputy General Manager	Members
Dr. Dr. h.c. Konrad Henkel	1969–1974		
Dr. Willy Manchot	1969–1972		
Walter Kobold	1969–1974		
Friedrich Malitz	1969–1973		
Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler	1970–1974	1969–1970	
Erwin Stapf		1969	
Dr. Bruno Werdelmann	1970–1974	1969–1970	
Dr. Richard Brandt			1969–1970
Prof. Dr. Kurt H. Biedenkopf	1971–1973		
Dr. Jürgen Manchot			1974
Dr. Hans-Otto Wieschermann		1974	

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair
Counselor of Commerce Fritz Henkel	1922–1930	1922–1930	
Hugo Lüps	1922–1933	1930–1933	1922–1930
Dr. Fritz Rössler	1922–1930		
Oskar Jakob*	1924–1930		
Heinrich Jehring*	1924–1930		
Dr. Carl Wuppermann	1927–1938		
Dr. Ernst Busemann	1930–1939	1934–1939	1930–1934
Walther Moll*	1930–1933		
Ernst Schwarz*	1930–1931		
Josef Kerzmann*	1931–1933		
Änny Henkel	1932–1936		
Carl August Bagel	1932–1938 1939–1941		1934–1938 1940–1941
Emmy Lüps	1934–1941		
Dr. Willy Manchot	1937–1939		
Wilhelm Tengelmann	1938–1947	1940–1942	1938–1940
Dr. Hugo Henkel	1938–1950	1948–1950	
Dr. Karl Kimmich	1938–1945		
Hermann Brekenfeld	1939–1942		1940–1942
Dr. h.c. Oskar Reich	1939–1947		
Dr. Hermann Pape	1941–1947		
Dr. Ernst Petersen	1941–1947		1941–1947
Vicco von Bülow-Schwante	1942–1947	1942–1947	
Dipl.-Ing. Reinhold Woeste	1942–1950		1948–1950
Dr. Hugo Glasmacher	1942–1947		
Dr. Philipp Möhring	1942–1947		
Philipp Reemtsma	1942–1947		
Hermann Schlosser	1942–1947		
Dr. Norbert Zapp	1942–1947		
Ilse Bagel	1948–1950		

Henkel & Cie AG
1922–1950

Members of the
Supervisory Board

* Elected by the workforce.

Name	Members of the Management Board	Deputy Members of the Management Board
Dr. h.c. Fritz Henkel	1922–1930	
Dr. Hugo Henkel	1922–1938	
Dr. Dr. Otto Bartz	1922–1938	
Dr. h.c. Oskar Reich	1922–1939	
Victor Funck	1930–1945	
Otto Erbslöh		1935–1938
Anton Hock		1935–1945
Franz Maier		1935–1946
Dr. Edgar Riehl		1936–1945
Dr. Hermann Weber		1936–1945
Gustav Schmelz		1937–1946
Dr. Karl Eickschen		1938–1939

Members of the
Management Board

Management Committees

Henkel & Cie AG 1922–1950

Members of the Management Board (continued)

Dr. Richard Brandt was Legal Counsel from 1937 to 1950.

Name	Members of the Management Board	Deputy Members of the Management Board
Otto Pfaff	1940–1950	1938–1940
Carl August Bagel	1938–1939	
Dr. Jost Henkel	1938–1950	
Werner Lüps	1938–1942	
Dr. Willy Manchot	1939–1950	
Dr. Heinrich Bertsch	1941–1947	
Otto M. Heufer		1941–1945
Dr. Hermann Richter	1942–1948	

Henkel & Cie GmbH 1950–1976

Members of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board of Henkel & Cie GmbH was formed in 1953 after the coming into force of the Works Constitution Act (BetrVG).

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair
Dipl.-Ing. Reinhold Woeste	1953–1971	1953–1959	1959–1971
Dr. Ernst Petersen	1953–1959		1953–1959
Vicco von Bülow-Schwante	1953–1965		
Victor Funck	1953–1959		
Heinz Zugowski*	1953–1975		
Heinrich Boesenberg*	1953–1957		
Wilhelm Hambach*	1957–1971		
Dr. Jost Henkel	1959–1961	1959–1961	
Dr. Willy Manchot	1959–1975		
Dr. Dr. h.c. Konrad Henkel	1961–1976	1961–1976	
Helmuth Wohlthat	1965–1971		
Prof. Dr. Max Michel Forell	1971–1976		1971–1976
Peter Glasmacher*	1971–1976		
Dr. Hermann Richter	1971–1976		
Heinz Dornbusch*	1975–1976		
Manfred Pape	1975–1976		

* Elected by the workforce.

Members of the Advisory Board (until 1974)

Dr. Dr. h.c. Hugo Henkel	1950–1952	1950–1952	
Dr. Ernst Petersen	1950–1959		1950–1959
Dipl.-Ing. Reinhold Woeste	1950–1974	1953–1959	1959–1970
Gerd Bagel	1950–1964		
Vicco von Bülow-Schwante	1950–1965		
Victor Funck	1950–1961		
Viktor Kirberg	1950–1953		
Helmuth Wohlthat	1950–1971		
Dr. Hermann Pape	1957–1966		
Dr. Hermann Richter	1957–1974		
Dr. Jost Henkel	1959–1961	1959–1961	
Dr. Willy Manchot	1959–1974		1959–1974
Dr. Dr. h.c. Konrad Henkel	1961–1974	1961–1974	
Dr. Felix Prentzel	1961–1974		
Prof. Dr. Max Michel Forell	1964–1974		1970–1974

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair
Ilse Bagel	1967–1974		
Rudolf Schlenker	1967–1974		
Dr. h.c. Hans L. Merkle	1968–1974		
Dr. Wolf Schwarz	1970–1974		

Henkel & Cie GmbH
1950–1976

Members of the
Advisory Board
(until 1974)
(continued)

Name	General Manager	Deputy General Manager	Member/Fully Authorized Representative
Dr. Jost Henkel	1950–1959		
Dr. Willy Manchot	1950–1959		
Otto Pfaff	1950		
Dr. Richard Brandt			1950–1970
Dr. Karl Eickschen	1950–1958	1950	
Karl Anton Fuchs	1950–1952	1950	
Walter Kobold		1950–1960	
Dr. Otto Lind		1950–1962	
Friedrich Malitz	1950–1972	1950	
Fritz Schilbock		1950–1966	
Dr. Carl Wulff	1951–1967	1950–1951	
Max Schumacher		1950–1951	
Dr. Carl-Heinz Winkler		1953–1970	1951–1953
Josef Leopold		1953–1965	
Gustav Schmelz			1955–1964
Dr. Konrad Henkel	1956–1961		
Erwin Stapf		1957–1967	
Dr. Walther Elting		1959–1971	
Adolf Müller-Born	1967–1973	1960–1967	
Walter Kobold	1964–1972		
Dr. Bruno Werdelmann	1967–1972	1964–1967	
Otto Opderbecke	1972–1974	1966–1972	
Hans Berndt	1969–1974	1966–1969	
Dr. Rudolf Heise	1972–1974	1966–1972	
Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler	1967–1972	1966–1967	
Dr. Friedhelm Bußmann			1969–1974
Walter Harich		1971–1974	1969–1971
Dr. Edgar Hartmann		1970–1971	1969–1970
Hans Hellwig		1971–1974	1969–1971
Dr. Dietrich Hoffmann			1969–1972
Klaus Szymczak		1972–1974	1969–1972
Dr. Dieter Schlemmer		1972–1974	1970–1972
Dr. Hans-Otto Wieschermann	1973–1974	1972–1973	1970–1972
Prof. Dr. Carl Heinrich Krauch			1971–1974
Dr. Jürgen Manchot			1971–1973
Dr. Werner Mörath			1971–1974
Jörg Volkamer			1971–1974

Members of the
Management Board
(until 1974)

Management Committees

Henkel & Cie GmbH 1950–1976

Members of the Management Board (until 1974) (continued)

Name	General Manager	Deputy General Manager	Member/Fully Authorized Representative
Dr. Hans Zobelein			1971–1974
Dr. Walter Kolvenbach		1972–1974	
Reinhold M. Fries			1973–1974
Dieter Völker			1973–1974

Henkel International GmbH 1960–1977

Name	General Manager	Deputy General Manager
Dr. Edgar Hartmann	1960–1969	
Dr. Fritz André Debus	1961–1976	
Walter Harich		1967–1969
Jörg Volkamer		1969–1971
Dr. Walter Kolvenbach	1971–1972	1969–1971
Dr. Roman Dohr		1973–1977
Dr. Stefan Schulz-Dornburg		1973–1977

Henkel KGaA 1975–2008

Members of the Supervisory Board

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair
Dr. Hermann Richter	1975–1980	1975–1980	
Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste	1975–1976	1990–2008	1975–1976
	1988–2008		
Eberhard von Brauchitsch	1975–1985		
Ursula Fairchild	1975–2001		
Georg Fritz*	1975–1985		
Dr. Wilfried Guth	1975–1983		
Gottfried Neuen*	1975–1978		1983–1998
	1983–1998		
Dr. Louis von Planta	1975–1988		
Dr. Wolfgang Röller	1975–1993		
Karl Sauthoff*	1975–1988		
Karl Schorn*	1975–1978		
Ruth Thorbecke	1975–1983		
Prof. Dr. Max Michel Forell	1976–1988		1976–1978
Siegfried Bleicher*	1978–1984		
Heinz Dornbusch*	1978–1983		
Weert Gerdes*	1978–1993		
Walter Gläsner*	1978–1988		
Peter Glasmacher*	1978–1983		1978–1983
Erwin Grützner*	1978–1983		
Prof. Dr. Hinrich Mrozek*	1978–1988		
Manfred Pape	1978–1993		
Hans Vonderhagen*	1978–1998		

* Elected by the workforce.

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair
Dieter Wendelstadt	1978–1983 1985–1998		
Dr. Dr. h.c. Konrad Henkel	1980–1990	1980–1990	
Hans Mehnert*	1983–2001		
Jürgen Walter**	1984–2004		
Dr. Ulrich Cartellieri	1985–2003		
Helmut Maucher	1988–1992		
Herbert Puderbach*	1988–1998		
Erich Ruch**	1988–1998		
Kläre Spass*	1988–1998		
Benedikt-Joachim Freiherr von Herman	1990–2006		
Dr. Klaus Dieter Leister	1992–1998		
Johann-Christoph Frey	1993–1998		
Jürgen Sarrazin	1993–1998		
Winfried Zander*	1993–2008		1998–2008
Hans Dietrichs*	1998–2008		
Dieter Jansen*	1998–1999		
Bernd Hinz*	1998–2008		
Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. Heribert Meffert	1998–2008		
Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. mult. Heinz Riesenhuber	1998–2008		
Heinrich Thorbecke	1998–2006		
Michael Vassiliadis**	1998–2008		
Bernhard Walter	1998–2008		
Dr. Anneliese Wilsch-Irrgang*	1998–2008		
Brigitte Weber*	2000–2005		
Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah	2001–2005		
Heike Hauter*	2001–2002		
Rolf Zimmermann*	2002–2008		
Werner Wenning	2003–2008		
Andrea Pichottka**	2004–2008		
Dr. Friderike Bagel	2005–2008		
Engelbert Bäßler*	2005–2008		
Thomas Manchot	2006–2008		
Konstantin von Unger	2006–2008		

Henkel KGaA
1975–2008

Members of the
Supervisory Board
(continued)

* Elected by the workforce.
** Elected by the workforce as
representative of the Mines,
Chemicals, Power Trade Union.

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair
Prof. Dr. Max Michel Forell	1975–1976	1975–1976	
Dr. Dr. h.c. Konrad Henkel	1975–1990	1976–1990*	1975–1976
Ilse Bagel	1975–1978		
Friedrich Malitz	1975–1984		
Dr. Jürgen Manchot	1975–2004		1976–2004
Dr. Hermann Richter	1975–1982		

Members of the
Shareholders'
Committee

* Then Honorary Chairman
of the Henkel Group
until 1999.

Management Committees

Henkel KGaA
1975–2008

Members of the
Shareholders'
Committee
(continued)

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair
Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste	1976–2008	1990–2008	1976–1990
Walter Huneke	1978–1999		
Prof. Dr. Joachim Zahn	1978–1986		
Walter Kobold	1979–1989		
Winrich Behr	1982–1989		
Prof. Dr. Bruno Werdelmann	1984–1986		
Dr. Wilfried Guth	1985–1993		
Prof. Dr. Herbert Grünewald	1986–1994		
Dr. Christa Plichta	1989–2003		
Dr. Hans-Otto Wieschermann	1989–1992		
Dr. h.c. Christoph Henkel	1991–2008		1994–2008
Prof. Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler	1992–2000		
Dr. h.c. Helmut Maucher	1992–2000		
Dr. Wolfgang Röller	1993–2002		
Dr. h.c. Ulrich Hartmann	1998–2008		
Stefan Hamelmann	1999–2008		2004–2008
Burkhard Schmidt	1999–2007		
Dr. Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus	2000–2008		
Prof. Dr. Paul Achleitner	2001–2008		
Karel Vuursteen	2002–2008		
Konstantin von Unger	2003–2008		
Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah	2005–2008		2005–2008

Members of the
Management Board

(1975–1985
Central Management
Board)

Name	From/To	Personally liable managing partner	Chair	Deputy Chair
Dr. Dr. h.c. Konrad Henkel	1975–1980	1975–1980	1975–1980	
Walter Kobold	1975–1979	1975–1979		1975–1978
Prof. Dr. Dr. Helmut Sihler	1975–1992	1975–1992	1980–1992	1979–1980
Prof. Dr. Bruno Werdelmann	1975–1984	1975–1984		
Dr. Hans-Otto Wieschermann	1975–1989	1975–1989		
Dr. Jürgen Manchot	1975–1976			
Jörg Volkamer	1975–1978	1978		
Walter Harich	1978–1985			
Dr. Dieter Schlemmer	1978–1990	1985–1990		
Prof. Dr. Carl Heinrich Krauch	1979			
Dr. Stefan Schulz-Dornburg	1979–1985			
Dr. Dieter H. Ambros	1979–1992	1985–1992		
Dr. Horst Sommer	1980–1985			
Prof. Dr. Jürgen Falbe	1984–1993	1985–1993		
Dr. Roman Dohr	1985–1993	1990–1993		
Prof. Dr. Uwe Specht	1985–2005	1990–2005		
Dr. Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus	1985–2000	1990–2000	1992–2000	1991–1992

Name	From/To	Personally liable managing partner	Chair	Deputy Chair
Dr. Hans-Günter Grünewald	1989–1995	1992–1995		
Dr. Klaus Morwind	1991–2005	1995–2005		
Dr. Roland Schulz	1991–2001	1995–2001		
Dr. Jens Conrad	1992–1996			
Dr. Jochen Krautter	1992–2007	2000–2007		
Dr. Wilfried Umbach	1992–1998			
Guido De Keersmaecker	1993–2003	2000–2003		
Prof. Dr. Ulrich Lehner	1995–2008	1999–2008	2000–2008	1999–2000
Dr. Harald Wulff	1996–1999			
Alois Linder	2002–2008			
Knut Weinke	2002–2005			
Dr. Lothar Steinebach	2003–2008			
Dr. Friedrich Stara	2005–2008			
Kasper Rorsted	2005–2008			
Hans Van Bylen	2005–2008			

Henkel KGaA
1975–2008

Members of the
Management Board
(continued)

Name	From/To	Deputy Members
Walter Harich	1975–1977	
Dr. Rudolf Heise	1975–1983	
Dr. Walter Kolvenbach	1975–1985	
Dr. Werner Mörath	1975–1985	
Dr. Hans Zoebelein	1975–1991	
Dr. Roman Dohr	1977–1985	
Reinhold M. Fries	1977–1978	
Dr. Hans-Günter Grünewald	1977–1989	1975–1976
Hans Hellwig	1977–1982	
Prof. Dr. Carl Heinrich Krauch	1977–1978	
Dr. Josef Kretschmann	1977–1991	
Otto Opperbecke	1977–1989	
Dr. Stefan Schulz-Dornburg	1977–1978	
Dr. Meinhard Sielaff	1977–1987	1975–1976
Dr. Horst Sommer	1977–1979	
Klaus Szymczak	1977–1979	
Dr. Karlheinz Vellmann	1977–1988	
Dieter Völker	1977–1982	
Prof. Dr. Arnold Heins	1979–1990	1977–1978
Prof. Dr. Hans Verbeek	1979–1997	1977–1978
Werner Westphal	1979–1982	1978
Dr. Hans-Dietrich Winkhaus	1979–1985	1977–1978
Ernst Bössmüller	1980–1982	
Otto Drews	1980–1992	
Dr. Roland Schulz	1980–1990	

Members
of the Operating
Management
(1975–2007)

Management Committees

Henkel KGaA
1975–2008

Members
of the Operating
Management
(1975–2007)
(continued)

Name	From/To
Dr. Uwe Specht	1980–1985
Horst Steinorth	1980–1985
Hans-Joachim Richtler	1982–1991
Ehrhart Schlüter	1982–1991
Gert Egle	1983–1993
Dr. Klaus Morwind	1983–1990
Waldemar Oelmann	1983–1987
Günter von Briskorn	1985–1990
Dr. Jens Conrad	1985–1991
Dr. Johannes Dahs	1985–1993
Dr. Karl Grüter	1985–1998
Dr. Hans-Heinrich Gürtler	1985–1987
Dr. Jochen Krautter	1987–1991
Dr. Ulrich Lehner	1987–1991 1994–1995
Jürgen Seidler	1988–2005
Hans J. M. Bökking	1990–1997
Dr. Veit Müller-Hildebrand	1990–1992
Dr. Wilfried Umbach	1990–1992
Fritz Vier	1990–1991
Dr. Jochen Heidrich	1991–1999
Dr. Jürgen Maaß	1991–2002
Herbert Pattberg	1991–1993
Dr. Michael Schulenburg	1991–1999
Dr. Paul Hövelmann	1992–1999
Knut Weinke	1992–2001
Bruno Deschamps	1993–1995
Arno Jacobi	1993–1997
Dirk Stephan Koedijk	1993–1997 2001–2008
Jörg Koppenhöfer	1993–2003
Paul Wentholt	1993
Thorsten Hagenau	1995–1998
Dr. Lothar Steinebach	1995–2003
Pierre Brusselmans	1997–2008
David Freeman	1997–1999
Dr. Franz-Josef Acher	1998–2005
Gunter Effey	1998–2005
Dr. Wolfgang Gawrisch	1998–2008
Wolfgang Haumann	1998–2004
Isabelle Parize	1998–2001
Dr. Angela Piacello	1998–2006
Dr. Antonio Trius	1998–1999
Gabriele Weiler	1998–2003
Jean-Christophe Babin	1999–2000
Jean Fayolle	1999–2008
Heinrich Grün	1999–2006
Dr. Peter Hinzmann	1999–2006

Name	From/To	Henkel KGaA 1975–2008
Robert A. Lurcott	1999–2001	Members of the Operating Management (1975–2007) Corporate Senior Vice Presidents (2007–2008) (continued)
Joachim Söhngen	1999	
Alfredo Gangotena	2000	
Hans Van Bylen	2001–2005	
Prof. Dr. Ramón Bacardit	2002–2008	
Alain Bauwens	2002–2008	
Andreas Lange	2003–2008	
Stefan Sudhoff	2003–2008	
Pietro Beccari	2005–2006	
Wolfgang Beynio	2005–2008	
Dr. Andreas Bruns	2005–2008	
Libor Kotlik	2005–2008	
Prof. Dr. Thomas Müller-Kirschbaum	2005–2008	
Peter Ruiner	2005–2007	
Christian-André Weinberger	2005–2008	
Bertrand Conquéret	2006–2008	
Dr. Attilio Gatti	2006–2008	
Günter Thumser	2006–2008	
Dr. Peter Wroblowski	2006–2008	
Brad Casper	2007–2008	
Julian Colquitt	2007–2008	
Enric Holzbacher	2007–2008	
Norbert Koll	2007–2008	
Thomas-Gerd Kühn	2007–2008	
Tina Müller	2007–2008	

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair	Henkel AG & Co. KGaA since 2008
Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste	2008–2009	2008–2009		Members of the Supervisory Board * Elected by the workforce. ** Elected by the workforce as representative of the Mines, Chemicals, Power Trade Union.
Dr. Friderike Bagel	2008–2009			
Fritz Franke	2008–2009			
Bernd Hinz*	2008–2010			
Thomas Manchot	2008–2012			
Thierry Paternot	2008–2013			
Konstantin von Unger	2008–2010			
Michael Vassiliadis**	2008–2013			
Dr. E.h. Bernhard Walter	2008–2013			
Ulf Wentzien*	2008–2011			
Boris Canessa	2012–2016			
Ferdinand Groos	2012–2016			
Béatrice Guillaume-Grabisch	2012–2016			
Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah	since 2008	since 2009		
Jutta Bernicke*	since 2008			
Birgit Helten-Kindlein*	since 2008			

Management Committees

Henkel AG & Co. KGaA since 2008

Members of the Supervisory Board (continued)

* Elected by the workforce.
** Elected by the workforce
as representative of the
Mines, Chemicals, Power
Trade Unions.

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair
Prof. Dr. Michael Kaschke	since 2008		
Andrea Pichottka**	since 2008		
Winfried Zander*	since 2008		since 2008
Prof. Dr. Theo Siegert	since 2009		
Dr. Kaspar von Braun	since 2010		
Mayc Nienhaus*	since 2010		
Edgar Topsch*	since 2010		
Dr. Martina Seiler*	since 2012		
Peter Hausmann**	since 2013		
Barbara Kux	since 2013		
Johann-Christoph Frey	since 2016		
Benedikt-Richard Freiherr von Herman	since 2016		
Timotheus Höttges	since 2016		

Members of the Shareholders' Committee

* Since then
Honorary Chairman of the
Henkel Group.

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair
Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste	2008–2009	2008–2009*	
Dr. h.c. Ulrich Hartmann	2008–2010		
Karel Vuursteen	2008–2013		
Johann-Christoph Frey	2012–2016		
Prof. Dr. Paul Achleitner	since 2008		
Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah	since 2008	since 2009	2008–2009
Stefan Hamelmann	since 2008		
Dr. h.c. Christoph Henkel	since 2008		since 2008
Prof. Dr. Ulrich Lehner	since 2008		
Konstantin von Unger	since 2008		
Werner Wenning	since 2008		
Dr. Dr. E.h. Norbert Reithofer	since 2011		
Jean-François van Boxmeer	since 2013		
Boris Canessa	2009–2012 since 2016		

Henkel Management AG since 2008

Members of the Supervisory Board

Name	From/To	Chair	Deputy Chair
Dipl.-Ing. Albrecht Woeste	2008–2009	2008–2009	
Dr. Simone Bagel-Trah	since 2008	since 2009	2008–2009
Prof. Dr. Ulrich Lehner	2008–2013		
Stefan Hamelmann	2009–2012		2009–2012
Konstantin von Unger	since 2012		since 2012
Werner Wenning	since 2013		

Name	From/To	Chair
Kasper Rorsted	2008–2016	2008–2016
Hans Van Bylen	since 2008	since 2016
Thomas Geitner	2008–2010	
Dr. Friedrich Stara	2008–2011	
Dr. Lothar Steinebach	2008–2012	
Jan-Dirk Auris	since 2011	
Kathrin Menges	since 2011	
Bruno Piacenza	since 2011	
Carsten Knobel	since 2012	
Pascal Houdayer	since 2016	

Henkel
Management AG
since 2008
Members of the
Management Board

Name	From/To
Jan-Dirk Auris	2008–2010
Prof. Dr. Ramón Bacardit	2008–2013
Alain Bauwens	2008–2012
Wolfgang Beynio	2008–2014
Dr. Andreas Bruns	2008–2016
Pierre Brusselmans	2008–2009
Brad Casper	2008–2010
Julian Colquitt	2008–2013
Jean Fayolle	2008–2013
Dr. Attilio Gatti	2008–2009
Enric Holzbacher	2008–2013
Dirk-Stephan Koedijk	2008–2012
Norbert Koll	2008–2015
Libor Kotlik	2008–2009
Andreas Lange	2008–2011
Tina Müller	2008–2012
Bruno Piacenza	2008–2010
Alan Syzdek	2008–2015
Christian-André Weinberger	2008–2010
Dr. Juliane Wiemerslage	2008–2009
Dr. Peter Wroblowski	2008–2013
Carsten Knobel	2009–2012
Kathrin Menges	2009–2011
Dr. Matthias Schmidt	2009–2015
Dr. Stefan Huchler	2010–2015
Patrick Kaminski	2010–2012
Paul Kirsch	2010–2016
Dr. Marcus Kuhnert	2010–2014
Pascal Houdayer	2011–2016
Bertrand Conquéret	since 2008
Thomas-Gerd Kühn	since 2008
Prof. Dr. Thomas Müller-Kirschbaum	since 2008
Stefan Sudhoff	since 2008

Henkel AG & Co. KGaA
since 2008

Corporate Senior
Vice Presidents

Management Committees

Henkel AG & Co. KGaA
since 2008

Name

From/To

Corporate Senior
Vice Presidents
(continued)

Günter Thumser	since 2008
Dr. Joachim Jäckle	since 2009
Georg Baratta-Dragono	since 2010
Jens-Martin Schwärzler	since 2010
Carsten Tilger	since 2010
Ashraf El Afifi	since 2011
Michael Olosky	since 2011
Michelle Cheung	since 2012
Thomas Keller	since 2012
Dr. Joachim Bolz	since 2013
Hermann Deitzer	since 2013
Dr. Christian Kirsten	since 2013
Jerry Perkins	since 2013
Michael Rauch	since 2013
Marie-Eve Schröder	since 2013
Csaba Szendrei	since 2013
Klaus Keutmann	since 2014
Marco Swoboda	since 2014
Matthias Czaja	since 2015
Holger Gerdes	since 2015
Dr. Christian Hebel	since 2015
Dr. Dirk Holbach	since 2015
Sylvie Nicol	since 2015
Benoit Pouliquen	since 2015



Digital Timeline – 140 Years of Henkel

To accompany the 140th anniversary of the company, Henkel is offering a Digital Timeline on the internet enabling you to discover 140 years of history.

Here, Henkel events are linked with happenings in broader society in a collage-like gallery. This enables fascinating insights into history. The online Timeline is the modern, digital continuation of a calendar which was published in printed form to mark the company's 125th anniversary. The black-and-white design reflects this origin.

In the new version of the Digital Timeline, you can browse through history by clicking on whatever interests you. The collage includes many historical figures and landmarks interwoven with 140 years of innovations from Henkel and events that took place in the company. Trends in architecture and mobility are also illustrated.

This inspiring Digital Timeline stretches from the founding of the Henkel company in 1876 to 2016 and is provided in German and English.

Follow the links to discover the fascinating history of Henkel:

www.zeitreise.henkel.de

www.timeline.henkel.com

Henkel Archives publications

	Year
Henkel 70 Jahre in Holthausen (= Heft 1)*	1969
Aus der Geschichte von P3 (= Heft 2)*	1970
Arbeitsschutz bei Henkel (= Heft 3)*	1971, ² 1977
Dokumente aus dem Leben großer Chemiker (= Heft 4)*	1971
Die Anfänge der Firma Henkel in Aachen und Düsseldorf (= Heft 5/6)*	1973
Ein Vierteljahrhundert Betriebskrankenkasse Henkel, Düsseldorf (= Heft 7)	1977
Werbung in Plakaten von gestern bis heute (= Heft 8)*	1978
Von der Leimabteilung zum größten Klebstoffwerk Europas (= Heft 9)*	1979
Stammwerk Henkel – 80 Jahre in Düsseldorf-Holthausen (= Heft 10/11)*	1981
Deutsche Hydrierwerke (DEHYDAG). Stationen ihrer Geschichte (= Heft 12)	1981
75 Jahre Persil. Rechtsprobleme einer großen Marke (= Heft 13)	1982
Vom Fang der Wale zum Schutz der Wale (= Heft 14)*	1982
Personal- und Sozialarbeit bei Henkel (= Heft 15)	1984
75 Jahre Bewahren, Vermitteln, Informieren. Werkbibliothek, Chemische Bibliothek, Information und Dokumentation, Volkswirtschaftliche Abteilung, Werksarchiv (= Heft 16)	1985
Ein Jahrhundert Wasserglas von Henkel (= Heft 17)	1985
75 Jahre Henkel Glycerin (= Heft 18)	1985
75 Years Henkel Glycerine (= Volume 18)	1985
75 Jahre Werkfeuerwehr Henkel (= Heft 19)	1986
80 Jahre Persil. Produkt- und Werbegeschichte (= Heft 20)	1987
50 Jahre Mikrobiologie (= Heft 21)	1988
75 Jahre Henkel & Cie AG, Schweiz (= Heft 22)	1988
Matthes & Weber 150 Jahre Soda-Spezialist (= Heft 23)	1988
Mitwissen, Mitdenken, Mitarbeiten. Geschichte der Henkel-Publikationen für Mitarbeiter und Nachbarn (= Heft 24)*	1989
100 Jahre Sichel. Spezialist für Kleb- und Dichtstoffe (= Heft 25)	1989
75 Jahre Mitarbeitervertretung bei Henkel (= Heft 26)	1992
90 Jahre Persil. Die Geschichte einer Marke (= Heft 27)	1997
90 Jahre Persil. Rechtsprobleme einer großen Marke (= Heft 28)	1997

Henkel Archives special publications

Alle mögen's weiß. Schätze aus der Henkel-Plakatwerbung (= Sonderband 1)*	1987
Henkel 100 Jahre in Holthausen. 1899–1999 (= Sonderband 2)	1999
1925–2000. Fit für die Zukunft. 75 Jahre Ausbildung (= Sonderband 3)	2000
125 Jahre Henkel: Chronik 1876–2001 (= Sonderband 4)*	2001
125 years of Henkel: Timeline 1876–2001 (= Special Issue 4)*	2002
130 Jahre Henkel: Chronik 1876–2006 (= Sonderband 5)	2006
130 years of Henkel: Timeline 1876–2006 (= Special Issue 5)	2006
100 Jahre Persil (= Sonderband 6)	2007

Additional publications concerning the history of the company

Hauptsache sauber? Vom Waschen und Reinigen im Wandel der Zeit	1988
Der Sturm aus dem Wasserglas. 100 Jahre weltbewegende Forschung bei Henkel	1997
It All Started With Water Glass. 100 Years of Revolutionary Research at Henkel	1997
150 Jahre Fritz Henkel	1998
150 years Fritz Henkel	1998
Verbindungen für die Zukunft (Henkel-Klebstoffe)	1998
Bonds for the Future (Henkel Adhesives)	1998
Menschen und Marken. 125 Jahre Henkel 1876–2001*	2001

* Out of print.
All publications have been digitized and are available as PDF files in the Henkel Archives.

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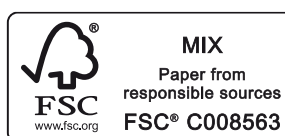
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Henkel on the internet

www.henkel.com

or

www.henkel.de



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