

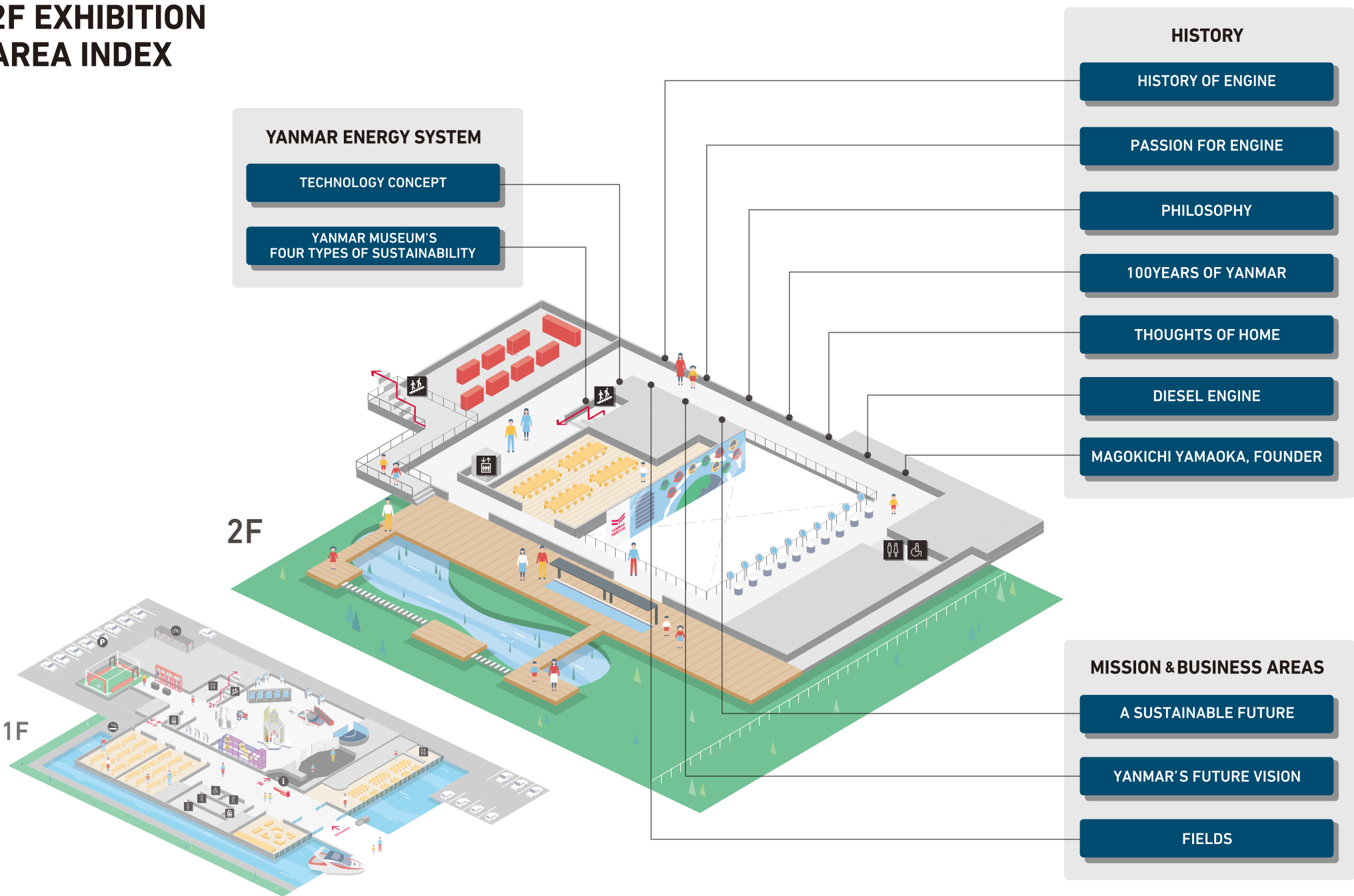


YANMAR MUSEUM

EXHIBITION AREA

ENGLISH

2F EXHIBITION
AREA INDEX



MAGOKICHI YAMAOKA, Founder

Founded Yanmar

Magokichi Yamaoka is Yanmar's founder, who developed the world's first small diesel engine. He was born in 1888 in Minami-Tominagamura Higashi-Atsujimura, Ika-gun (present day Nagahama, Shiga), as the son of Chuzaburo Yamaoka and his wife Kuni, who cultivated 2,000 square meters of farmland. Magokichi was the ninth of ten siblings. In 1903, after graduating from middle school with a mere 3 yen and 60 sen to his name, he began an apprenticeship with a knitting wholesaler in Osaka. Later in 1905, he worked at Osaka Gas Co., Ltd. and it was there that he encountered gas engines for the first time and began to learn about engineering. Magokichi founded Yamaoka Hatsudoki Kosakusho (trans. Yamaoka Engine Company, now Yanmar) in 1912 and began selling gas engines. By 1921, he developed a small oil-powered engine for agricultural use and decided to adopt "Yanmaa" (English transliteration: Yanmar) as his trademark, after the oni-yanma; a large species of dragonfly known as the "king" of dragonflies, which in Japan symbolize an abundant harvest.

Grateful to serve for a better world

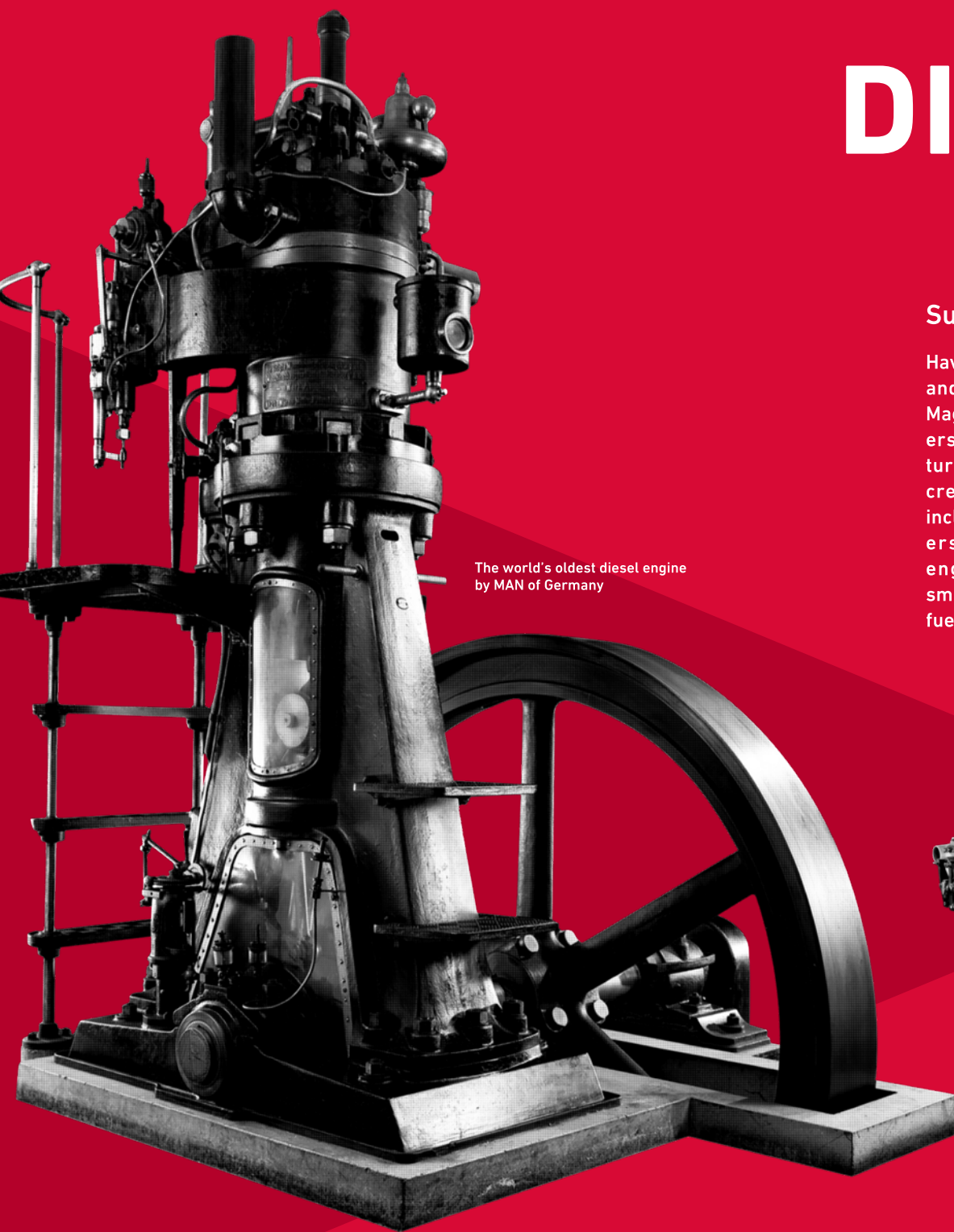
"Life is impacted by both fortune and misfortune; yet by working hard and not losing sight of our integrity and gratefulness, opportunities will arise to collaborate and open up new pathways. Others will show gratitude towards you, and you can bring about change to make our world more beautiful." Magokichi Yamaoka was born into a poor farming family, and overcame numerous difficulties and hardships

to establish Yanmar. Through his burning enthusiasm and ceaseless efforts, he eventually built the company into a world-class engine manufacturer. "Grateful to serve for a better world" is a motto that he used during his later years, when reflecting upon his life's journey. Even today, all Yanmar employees continue to value these words, which embody the spirit of the company's founder.



DIESEL ENGINE

Encounter with Diesel Engines

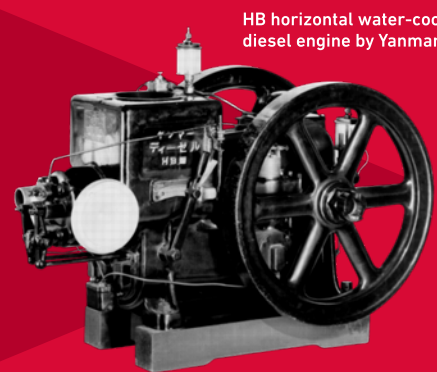


The world's oldest diesel engine by MAN of Germany

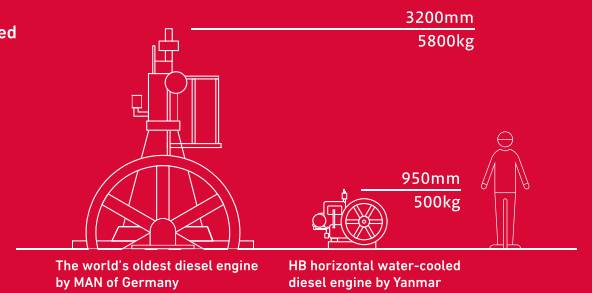
Success in developing the world's first compact-size diesel engine

Having been born into a poor farming family and aware of the harshness of farm labor, Magokichi wanted to ease the work of farmers through the mechanization of agriculture. With that goal in mind, he went on to create a stream of agricultural machines including powered rice hullers, rice polishers and pumps, all using oil-powered engines. However, things did not go as smoothly as planned, as he faced accidental fuel explosions and other problems. During

a trip to Germany in hopes of finding new ideas for his business, Magokichi became captivated by the diesel engine with its safe, economical and durable qualities. Upon his return to Japan, he immersed himself in developing a compact-sized diesel engine. On December 23, 1933, after numerous failed attempts, he finally succeeded in the development of the world's first compact-sized diesel engine.



HB horizontal water-cooled diesel engine by Yanmar



02

THOUGHTS OF HOME

Magokichi Yamaoka continued to feel gratitude towards his hometown and from his own experience of being born into a poor farming family and growing up helping with farm work, offered places for local people to work by building several factories in the Nagahama area. It was from this wish to ease

the work for farmers that he developed the compact-size diesel engine. Magokichi also established the Yamaoka Scholarship Foundation to grant scholarships to ensure children with education. This activity continues to this day and has been growing as a worldwide initiative.



Scenes of farming in Nagahama prior to mechanization



Cow plowing in Kada-cho, c.1945



Rice paddies in the Kitagori district



Manually operated treadmill-type water wheel (1920)



Farming with spades in Takatsuki-cho

Mechanization increases work efficiency, making people's lives easier



Demonstration of a fully-automatic rice huller powered by an S model diesel engine in Shiga (November 1936)



Vertical pump (Developed in 1921)

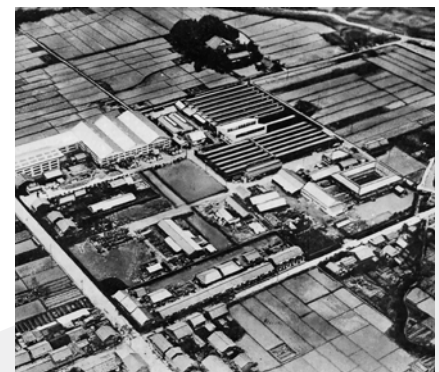


Sales of the first powered rice huller in Japan begins (Demonstration of a variable-type oil engine and rice huller)



Rice huller using K model diesel (1951) engine

Transforming agriculture from Nagahama



Nagahama Factory (1942)



Nagahara Noson Seimitsu Kojo (1949) 'now Nagahama Plant'



Ishimichi Noson Katei Kogyo (Ishimichi Home Workshops) (1951)



Omori Noson Seimitsu Kojo (1960) 'now Omori Plant'

Yamaoka Scholarship Foundation: Supporting Youth of the Future Generation



Gathering of parents and friends association at Nagahara Plant (2011)



The Yamaoka Scholarship Foundation was established in 1950 to give aid to youth leading the future generation. Since 2013, the foundation has extended its activities to Southeast Asia. 6,000 students have completed their studies as of 2019 and are now active in different sectors in society. The Foundation will continue to develop its scholarship program and aim to create an enriched society worldwide by helping to raise and educate future generations.

Scholarship awards ceremony at Than Phu Ying Chanthima Phung Barami High School

Giving Back to the Children in Nagahama



Donation of a large-scale globe (1953)



Globe and piano



The second gift of a grand piano (1957)

Magokichi Yamaoka made donations to a school in his hometown, Takatsuki Elementary School. He gifted a 120cm-radius globe to show the children how wide and far the world is. He also donated a grand piano to be used for concerts and recitals.

Building a bridge of friendship between Nagahama and Augsburg, Germany



Magokichi's wife, Mrs. Yoshino Yamaoka, cuts the ribbon at the opening ceremony for the Diesel Memorial Japanese Stone Garden



Ceremony for the commencement of sister-city relations (1959) * Agreement signed in August 1958

Magokichi Yamaoka donated a Japanese stone garden commemorating Dr. Rudolf Diesel to his hometown of Augsburg, Germany. As a result of this donation, the cities of Nagahama and Amagasaki later signed sister-city agreements with Augsburg.



The Diesel Memorial Japanese Stone Garden donated to the city of Augsburg (Donation ceremony in 1957)

03

HISTORY

100 years of YANMAR

1912-1945 Founding Period

Success in miniaturizing the diesel engine after significant efforts, in order to ease farmers' work

Major Events in Japan

1912

Yamaoka Hatsudoki Kosakusho founded by Magokichi Yamaoka at Kitanonishinocho, Kita-ku, Osaka (present day Chayamachi)



New Year photograph in front of Yamaoka Hatsudoki Kosakusho (January 1921)



Suction-type gas engine

1912
Name of Japanese era changes from Meiji to Taisho

1921

YANMAR brand name adopted
Horizontal variable-type oil engine for agricultural applications manufactured and launched

Yanmar oil engine-powered rice huller and vertical pump models manufactured and launched

ーマンヤ



Horizontal variable-type oil engine by Yanmar

1921
Greater Japan Football Association (now Japan Football Association, JFA) established

1925

Production and sales of "Yanmar Ford" oil engine for fishing boat use

1923
Great Kanto Earthquake

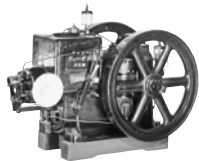
1932

President Magokichi Yamaoka decided to start a business based on the diesel engine upon being impressed by them at a trade fair in Germany

1926
Name of Japanese era changes from Meiji to Taisho

1933

World's first small horizontal water-cooled diesel engine, the HB (5 to 6 PS) completed (4 cycles)



HB model horizontal water-cooled diesel engine

1933
Prince Akihito (now Emperor emeritus Akihito) born

1936

Kanzaki Plant (now Amagasaki Factory) started production
Yamaoka Internal Combustion Engine Co., Ltd. established for the production of diesel engines

1937

"To conserve fuel is to serve mankind" declared as the company's fundamental philosophy



1939
Japan Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers Association (JAMMA) established

1942

Nagahama Plant opened in Nagahama-cho, Sakata-gun, Shiga, Japan

1946-1955 Postwar Reconstruction Period

Business for diesel engines with superior economic efficiency expanded due to deteriorating food conditions and power shortages

1947

Production and sales of LB model small marine diesel engine (5-7p)
Marine Business launched

Kanzaki Kokyukoki established
Component Business launched



LB model small marine diesel engine

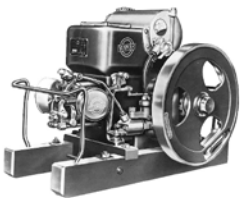
1947
Establishment of the Constitution of Japan, Labor Standards Act, and Japan Ship Machinery and Equipment Association (JSMEA)

1952

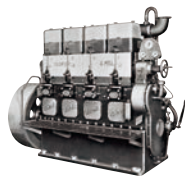
Yanmar Internal-combustion Engine Co., Ltd. renamed Yanmar Diesel Co., Ltd.

Completion of K1 model, world's smallest 4-cycle horizontal water-cooled diesel engine (1.5-2hp)

Completion of 4 MS model 200mm cylinder engine (120hp)
Launch of Large Engine business



K1 model



4MS model

1948
Japan Land Engine Manufacturers Association (LEMA) established

1953

Generator power supply systems supplied to Cosmic Ray Observatory of Tokyo University on Mt. Norikura (now Norikura Observatory, Institute for Cosmic Ray Research, University of Tokyo) and Norikura Solar Observatory of Tokyo Astronomical Observatory
Energy Systems Business launched



Diesel generator at the Tokyo Astronomical Observatory
Norikuradake Corona Observation Station

1954

Launch of “Helicopter campaign”, a nationwide sales promotion for the K series engine



Scene from the campaign

1955

President Magokichi Yamaoka awarded the Diesel Gold Medal by the German Inventor’s Association

1956 – 1984 Business Expansion Period

Due to a labor shortage brought about by rapid industrialization, mechanization was promoted, leading to the development of higher performance engines and machines

1956

Yanmar Technical Research Center (now Research and Development Center) established



The state of the campaign

1957

Yanmar Diesel Do Brasil Ltda. established in São Paulo, Brazil, as Yanmar’s first overseas subsidiary

President Magokichi Yamaoka awarded the German Merit Cross by West Germany



Diesel Memorial Japanese Stone Garden
Garden

1958

Launch of Yanmar Pony, mini-sized pickup truck



Yanmar Pony

1959

Sponsorship of Yanboh & Marboh Mascots Weather Forecast begins to air on Japanese television



First broadcast

1961

Rotary engine technology partnership agreement signed with NSU Automobil A.G. and Wankel GmbH. of West Germany

Yanmar Agricultural Equipment Co., Ltd. Established in Chayamachi, Kita-ku, Osaka



RA 12 Prototype

1962

Passing of Magokichi Yamaoka, founder and 1st president

Yasuhito Yamaoka appointed as 2nd president

1963

Passing of Yasuhito Yamaoka, 2nd president

Tadao Yamaoka appointed as 3rd president

1953

Television broadcasting starts
Act on Promotion of Agricultural Mechanization promulgated

1956

Japanese research ship Soya departs from Tokyo on an Antarctic observation voyage

1957

Showa Station established in Antarctica
Experimental color television broadcasting begins

1958

Tokyo Tower Opens

1959

Great Hanshin Earthquake (Kobe Earthquake)

1960

Full-scale color television broadcasting begins

1961

Basic Agricultural Act (now defunct) promulgated

1963

Meishin Expressway (Amagasaki – Tokyo) opens

1966

Launch of Y series diesel-powered tiller series



Diesel-powered tiller

1967

Launch of TP21 string seedling-type powered rice transplanters

Completion of Kinomoto Factory at Kinomoto-cho, Ika-gun, Shiga, as a production plant for tractors



Rice Transplanters

1968

Launched the sales of YNB300, the first self-powered mini excavator manufactured in Japan
Construction Equipment Business launched

Production of vertical water-cooled diesel engines started

Yanmar awarded the Deming Prize, the first in the diesel engine industry



YNB300

1969

Launch of TC500 model walk-behind two-row combine harvester model



Walk-behind two-row combine harvester

1972

Yanmar Shipbuilding & Engineering Co., Ltd. established in Ushimado-cho, Okugun, Okayama

Completion of A-250 (1.2t), Yanmar's first fiber-reinforced plastic (FRP) boat

P.T. Yanmar Diesel Indonesia established in Jakarta, Indonesia



A-250

1976

Yanmar Production System began at Nagahama Plant

1977

Completion of Yanmar Kyoto Research and Development Center in Oyamazaki-cho, Kyoto



Yanmar Kyoto Research and Development Center

1978

Yanmar Thailand Co., Ltd. established in Bangkok, Thailand

1981

Yanmar Diesel America Corp. established in Illinois, USA

1982

Launch of AT600S gas turbine

Launch of TN direct fuel injection vertical water-cooled series (11–100hp)



3TN75 model vertical water-cooled diesel engine



AT600S gas turbine

1984

Commenced operation of cogeneration system at Showa Station in Antarctica (6RL-T×200kVA×3)

1985–2011

Enhancement of Environmental Solutions

Pursuing industry-leading environmental technologies as efforts to address global environmental issues become a global mission

1987

Entered the air-conditioning market with the full-scale launch of gas heat pump systems (GHP)



Y4GPA GHP outdoor unit

1965

Japan Soccer League begins / All routes of Meishin Expressway opens

1969

Japanese government issues its first white paper on pollution
First successful manned moon landing

1970

Expo'70 held in Osaka

1972

11th Winter Olympic Games held in Sapporo
Sanyo Shinkansen (Shin-Osaka – Okayama) commences operation

1975

Sanyo Shinkansen (Okayama – Hakata) commences operation

1978





New Tokyo International Airport (now Narita International Airport) opened

1984

New banknotes issued: ¥10,000 (Yukichi Fukuzawa), ¥5,000 (Inazo Nitobe), ¥1,000 (Soseki Natsume)

1989

Japanese era name changes from Showa to Heisei
Consumption tax introduced at a rate of 3%

1988	YANMAR EUROPE B.V. established in Almere, The Netherlands	
1989	YANMAR ASIA (SINGAPORE) CORPORATION PTE. LTD. established in Singapore	
1992	Total production of diesel engines reached 10million units after half century	
1993	Osaka Football Club Co., Ltd. established as the parent body for Yanmar Football Club, with the team name Cerezo Osaka	 <div>Cerezo Osaka press conference</div>
1994	TNE vertical general-use diesel engine series clears California USA emissions regulations, and is awarded certification	
1995	Completion of Biwa Factory at Biwa-cho, Higashiazai-gun, Shiga, for production of vertical general-use diesel engines	 <div>Biwa Factory</div>
1998	Takehito Yamaoka appointed as 4th president	
2000	Yanmar Research and Development Center completed at Maihara-cho, Sakata-gun, Shiga, Japan (now the city of Maibara)	 <div>Yanmar Research & Development Center</div>
2002	<p>Company name changed from Yanmar Diesel Co., Ltd. to Yanmar Co., Ltd.</p> <p>Yanmar Marine International B.V. established in Almere, The Netherlands</p>	
2003	<p>YANMAR ENERGY SYSTEM CO., LTD. established in Kita-ku, Osaka, Japan</p> <p>Yanmar Engine (Shanghai) Co., Ltd established in Shanghai, China</p>	 <div>Inauguration ceremony of Yanmar Energy System</div>
2004	The construction equipment production division of Yanmar Construction Equipment established from the construction equipment production division of Seirei Industry Co., Ltd.	
2007	<p>Yanmar Kota Kinabalu R&D Center Sdn. Bhd. established in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia, as Yanmar's first overseas research center</p> <p>HB model, the world's first small horizontal water-cooled diesel engine (developed in 1933), designated as Mechanical Engineering Heritage by The Japan Society of Mechanical Engineers (JSME)</p>	
2011	<p>Yanmar India Private Ltd. established in Noida, India</p> <p>Yanmar R&D Europe S.R.L established as a research and development base in Florence, Italy</p>	

1991	The collapse of the bubble economy which continued since 1986
1992	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
	Earth Summit held in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil
1993	Japan Professional Football League (J.League) starts
1994	Kansai International Airport opens
1995	Great Hanshin Earthquake (Kobe Earthquake)
1997	Consumption tax raised from 3% to 5%
1998	18th Winter Olympic Games held in Nagano
1999	Revision of the Equal Opportunity in Employment Act and Labor Standards Act Basic Act for Food, Agriculture and Rural Areas passed
2002	FIFA World Cup held in South Korea and Japan
2003	Digital terrestrial television broadcasting begins
2004	New banknotes issued: 10,000 JPY (Yukichi Fukuzawa), 5,000 JPY (Ichijo Higuchi), 1,000 JPY (Hideyo Noguchi)
2005	Expo 2005 (Ai-Chikyuhaku, trans. "Love the Earth Expo") held in Aichi
2008	Collapse of Lehman Brothers triggers a global financial crisis
2011	Great East Japan Earthquake Nadeshiko Japan wins for the first time at the FIFA Women's World Cup held in Germany

2012~

Efforts Towards Creating a Sustainable Society

Focusing on basic research and a globalized research infrastructure
Providing a richer life through solutions

2012

100th anniversary of Yanmar

Yanmar becomes the world's first manufacturer to be awarded Tier 4 certification under California Air Resources Board (CARB) emission regulations (19–56kW class)



4TNV88C Model

2012
Tokyo Sky Tree opens

2013

Smart assist service launched, utilizing ICT

YANMAR MUSEUM opens

FLYING-Y, the new brand logo announced



YANMAR MUSEUM



2013
Mount Fuji added to the UNESCO World Heritage List

2015

YANMAR REMOTE SUPPORT CENTER established to enhance product support services through the use of ICT



Remote Support Center

2014
Consumption tax raised from 5% to 8%

2016

Announcement of our brand statement
—A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE—

Bio Innovation Center Kurashiki Laboratory established as a research and development base for plant life

2018

155kw 4TN107diesel engine awarded EU Stage V emission regulation certification

Launched Robot Tractor equipped with autonomous driving technology



Robot Tractor

2019

Reaching 10 million units in manufacturing vertical water-cooled gas engines

YANMAR MUSEUM renovation and re-opening



2019
Japanese era name changes from Heisei to Reiwa

2020
Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games held



PHILOSOPHY

Carrying on the Spirit of our Founder

In 1937, founder Magokichi Yamaoka declared Yanmar's basic management philosophy, that "to conserve fuel is to serve mankind." Japan has scarce fuel resources.

Magokichi felt strongly that by promoting the widespread use of diesel engines, with their superior fuel economy, Yanmar could contribute widely to Japanese society.

The philosophy of "to conserve fuel is to serve mankind" incorporates the ideal of serving society, not only through the pursuit of fuel efficiency, but also by enriching people's lives with new value.

Yanmar's current brand statement —A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE—has also inherited the DNA of this founding spirit.

燃新報国

05

PASSION FOR ENGINE

Our Passion for Engines

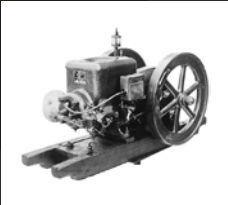
In December 1933, Yanmar succeeded in the development of a small, lightweight diesel engine, something which had been considered impossible at the time. Until then, Japanese agricultural work had relied upon heavy manual labor. Magokichi Yamaoka's wish of wanting to make farm work easier for the people back in his hometown drove him to continue undeterred with the challenge of developing the engine, despite numerous failures.

His small, lightweight diesel engine provided a safe and highly fuel efficient source of driving power, and contributed to the mechanization of agriculture. Today, over 70 years on, Yanmar continues to engage in the development of engines, approaching ever closer to the ideal vision of an engine that has zero environmental impact by achieving a sustainable society.

Although an unimaginable and unknown world lies ahead, Yanmar will continue undeterred, rising to new challenges in the true spirit of the DNA inherited from its founder.



※(1) Category (2) Output (3)Representative applications of use



1925
Offset-Type Oil Engines

- (1) Engine
(2) -
(3) Vertical pumps, rice hullers



1938
T10 model

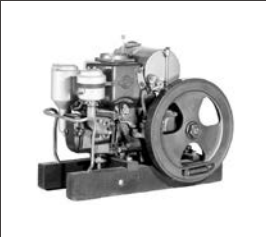
- (1) Vertical Marine Diesel Engines
(2) 10hp
(3) Main engine for landing craft



1947
LB model (LB series)

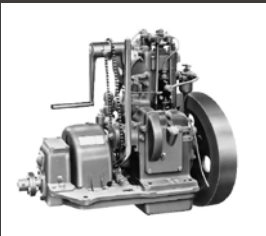
This engine was the smallest vertical diesel engine of the time and marked a departure from electrically-ignited and hot-bulb engines in favor of Bosch-type fuel injection, developed by engineers from the former Japanese Imperial Navy.

- (1) Vertical Marine Diesel Engines
(2) 5–7hp
(3) Main engine for landing craft



1955
NK3 (NK series)

- (1) Horizontal Water-Cooled Diesel Engines
(2) 2–6hp
(3) Grain threshers, rice polishers, tillers



1957
ST95 model
(Yanmar Tobiuo 6)

A small marine engine with 1,400RPM and characterized by its high speed of revolution. It was the first Yanmar engine to be given a nickname. (Tobiuo is “flying fish”).

- (1) Compact diesel engines for ships
(2) 6hp
(3) Commercial marine engines for fishing boats



1971
G25 model

- (1) Air-cooled gasoline engine
(2) 2.5hp
(3) Cultivators, pumps



1983
L60A (L series)

- (1) Air-cooled diesel engine
(2) 4–9hp
(3) Small power generators, cultivators, snowmobiles



1991
8N330 model

- (1) Commercial marine engine
Vertical Water-Cooled Diesel Engines
(2) -
(3) Marine propulsion engines for large vessels
Marine auxiliary engines for large vessels

1920

1921
Variable-Type Oil Engines

The first engine created by Yamaoka Hatsudoki Kosakusho, which bore the name “Yanmar” as its product name.

- (1) Engine
(2) -
(3) Vertical pumps, rice hullers

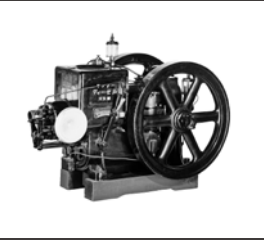


1930

1933
HB model (H series)

The world’s first small horizontal water-cooled diesel engine.

- (1) Horizontal Water-Cooled Diesel Engines
(2) 5–6hp
(3) rice hullers, rice polishers



1940

1950

1951
4LD model (LD series)

- (1) Vertical Water-Cooled Marine Diesel Engine
(2) 60hp
(3) Marine propulsion engines
Marine auxiliary engines
(onboard power generation)



1952
K1 model (K series)

The world’s smallest diesel engine.
A 4-cycle engine, reduced down to a light weight of 55kg.

- (1) Horizontal Water-Cooled Diesel Engines
(2) 1.5–2hp
(3) Grain threshers, rice polishers, pumps



1960

1965
F model

- (1) Horizontal Water-Cooled Diesel Engines
(2) 4–10hp
(3) Tillers



1970

1970
2TR22 model

- (1) Vertical Water-Cooled Diesel Engines
(2) 22hp
(3) Tractors



1980

1982
AT600S model

- (1) Gas turbine
(2) 600hp
(3) Emergency power generation equipment



1990

1986
3GPJ88 (G series)

- (1) Gas engine
(2) -
(3) Gas heat pumps (GHP)



1993
4TNE98 model

An improved engine design with cleaner exhaust gas and reduced operating noise.

- (1) Vertical water-cooled diesel engine
(2) 51.1kW
(3) Combine, power generator compressors, freezers



A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

—— Creating New Value through Technology ——

Since YANMAR's founding more than 100 years ago, our company has been driven by a pioneering spirit for world-leading technology. Today, this technology continues to be a core focus, allowing us to utilize and transform all kinds of energy resources into power that can be harnessed for highly efficient human convenience.

Using our ever advancing technology, Yanmar continuously strives to exceed customer expectations and deliver exceptional lifetime value by integrating our products, services and knowledge into comprehensive solutions of superior quality.

Food and energy are two needs of increasing importance for which YANMAR is committed to providing optimal solutions to our customers. We gather knowledge and insights from a variety of resources, research institutes and corporations to develop innovations aimed at creating a global sustainable society.

Sustainable prosperity for all. A sustainable natural environment. YANMAR will pursue these two “sustainables” to the next level, towards a new era of prosperity in the coming century.

YANMAR'S FUTURE VISION

What Creating New Value Means

Based on the principles of —A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE—, we have defined four kinds of social abundance which we actively seek to realize.

OUR SOLUTION

VISION

01

An Energy-Saving Society

Expanding the possibilities of energy. Affordable and safe power and heating. Whenever it is needed, and only as much as is needed.



By developing highly-efficient and safe engine technologies as well as systems that make optimal use of diverse energy source, we reduce the burden on the environment and make society a more comfortable place to live.



VISION

02

A Society where People Can Work and Live with Peace of Mind

Making hard work easy. Making work enjoyable for everyone, while also guaranteeing a steady income for everyone. Living a sustainable life that offers many opportunities.



We use mechanization and automation to reduce workload and improve productivity, find technical solutions for making machines and vehicles safer and easier to operate, and support infrastructure and urban planning in order to create better working and living environments.



VISION

03

A Society where People Can Enjoy Safe and Plentiful Food

Ensuring delicious, safe, and nutritious food, anywhere in the world at all times. Healthy living for all.



Supporting the entire food value chain from soil remediation, establishing seedlings and harvesting up to the moment produce arrives at your dinner table. We are determined to create a society where people can continue to enjoy the gift of flavor.



VISION

04

A Society that Offers an Exciting Life Filled with Rich and Fulfilling Experiences

Get the most out of work and play. Improving the quality of life for everyone.

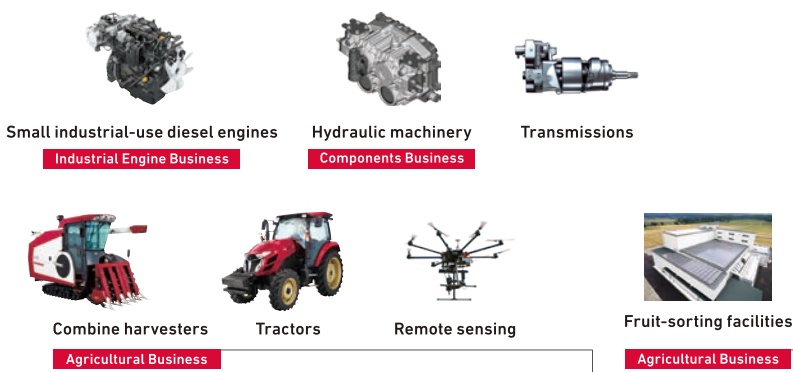


We not only pursue ease of use and creativity in our products and services, but also engage in corporate activities for educating future generations and encouraging cultural development. Through our activities, we aim to make everyday life more fulfilling in terms of both work and leisure.

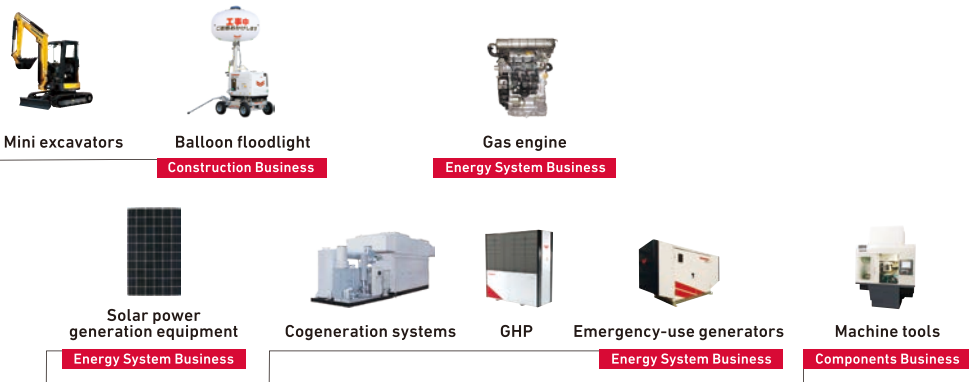


FIELDS

LAND



CITY

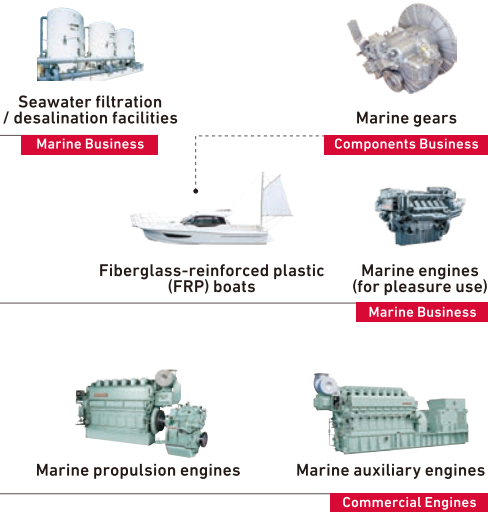


Our business is the earth itself.

From sprawling fields and oceans to our global cities, Yanmar is active in every part of the planet that touches our lives. Yanmar maintains an unparalleled reputation for reliability and efficiency based on the strength of its technologies in these domains.

We provide innovative and diverse solutions creating new wealth and value for our customers and our community.

SEA



LAND



LAND

Transforming Agriculture into A Food Value Chain

Yanmar has supported core food production industries through the manufacturing and sales of agricultural equipment for many years. Now, we have further evolved from simple "agriculture" to the "food value chain" with the aim of realizing a society rich in the blessings of abundant good food. We continue to develop business across a wide range of food-related industries, from superior equipment to the efficient use of ICT, as well as agricultural management support and the provision of more valuable ingredients and even food experiences.

SEA



SEA

Sustainable Practices on Our Oceans

We have developed marine engine and propulsion systems that provide safe and comfortable navigation with unparalleled performance and dependability while maintaining harmony with the surrounding environment. Furthermore, we continue to develop and support aquaculture technologies and related marine equipment. Our goal is an ideal coexistence between humanity and the sea, from industries supporting the foundation of our modern lifestyle such as shipping and fisheries to pleasure boats.

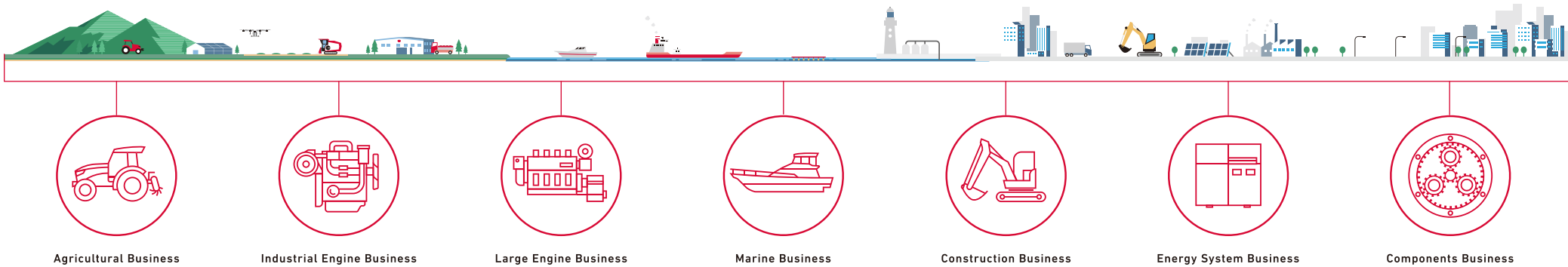
CITY



CITY

Contributing to the Development of Infrastructure that Supports Comfortable Urban Living

As urban development progresses on a global scale, we offer a variety of machines essential to building urban infrastructure, including compact construction equipment ideal for small urban development. Additionally, Yanmar has developed an ultra-efficient gas heat pump (GHP) air conditioner that contributes to energy savings and cogeneration as well as energy management systems that optimally control electricity and heat in urban environments where various facilities and housing developments are concentrated. Furthermore, our company promotes the use of renewable energy, contributing to the next generation in urban comfort and energy-savings.



TECHNOLOGY CONCEPT

Achieving Maximum Prosperity with Minimum Resources

At Yanmar, we continue to develop and pursue technologies in the fields of food production and energy conversion which provide the best possible results with minimal resources. Looking ahead to the next 100 years, we will strive to provide our customers with solutions through technology, providing a more prosperous future to our future society.

YANMAR TECHNOLOGY

Yanmar is engaged in research in five key areas, proposing solutions that will create a prosperous society.



Y-Energy

Maximum and optimum energy output with minimal environmental impact

- Engine technologies
- Hybrid technologies
- Power electronics & power transmission technologies
- Weak current and thermal storage technologies
- Hydrogen & heat usage technologies
- Energy management technologies



Y-Robotics

Maximum work effectiveness with minimal use of manpower

- Measured awareness technologies
- Intelligent control technologies
- Mechanical and mechanism design technologies
- System control technologies



Y-Cultivation

The safest, most delicious food with minimal energy usage

- Breeding technologies
- Bio-monitoring technologies
- Environmental control technologies
- Biological evaluation technologies



Y-Experience

Delivering the greatest excitement with cutting-edge solutions

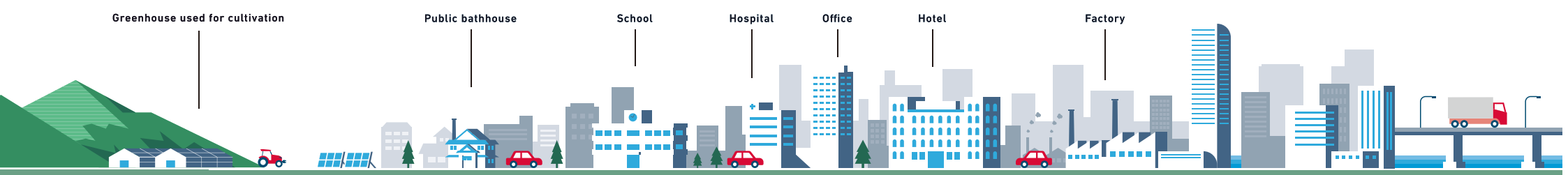
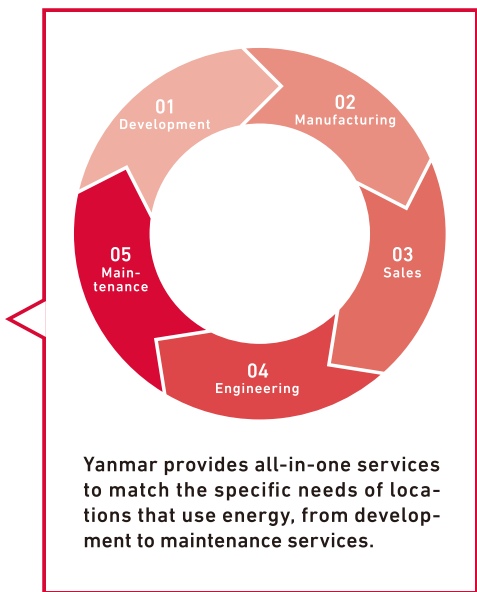
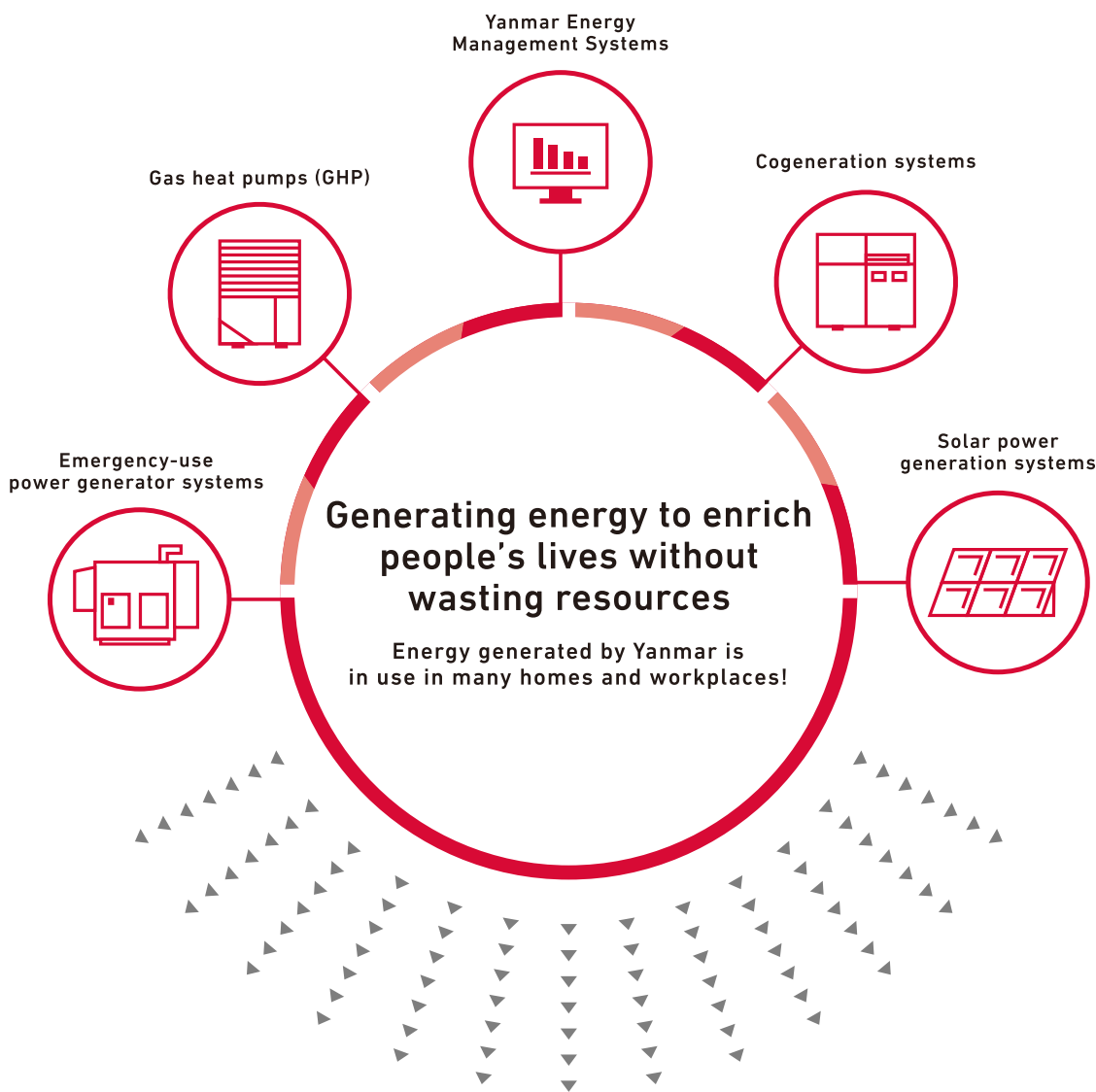
- Remote technologies
- Cognitive technologies
- Automated driving technologies
- Automated response technologies
- IoT technologies



Y-Quality

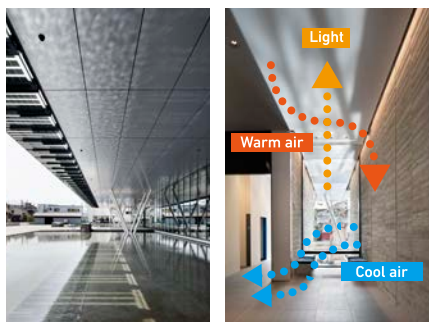
The greatest comfort and peace of mind with minimal burden

- Ergonomics technologies
- Materials & design technologies
- Evaluation & prediction technologies
- Condition determination technologies
- Security technologies



YANMAR MUSEUM'S Four Types of Sustainability

01 Sustainability through the use of water features



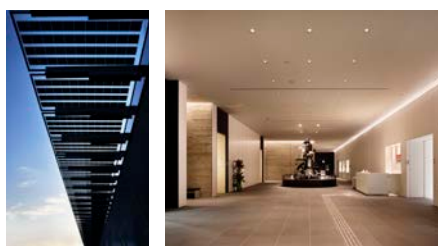
The museum building takes in natural light reflected from the outdoor water features, enabling us to reduce the number of light fixtures around the building.

02 Sustainability through the use of rooftop greenery



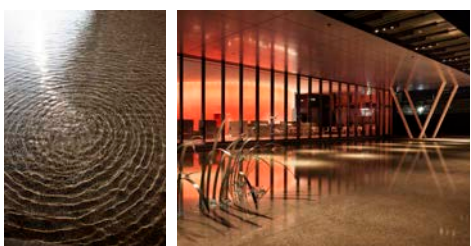
The use of greenery on the large rooftop space reduces the impact of sunlight. This has insulating advantages, preventing heat (or cool air in summertime) to escape outside of the building.

03 Sustainability through energy efficiency

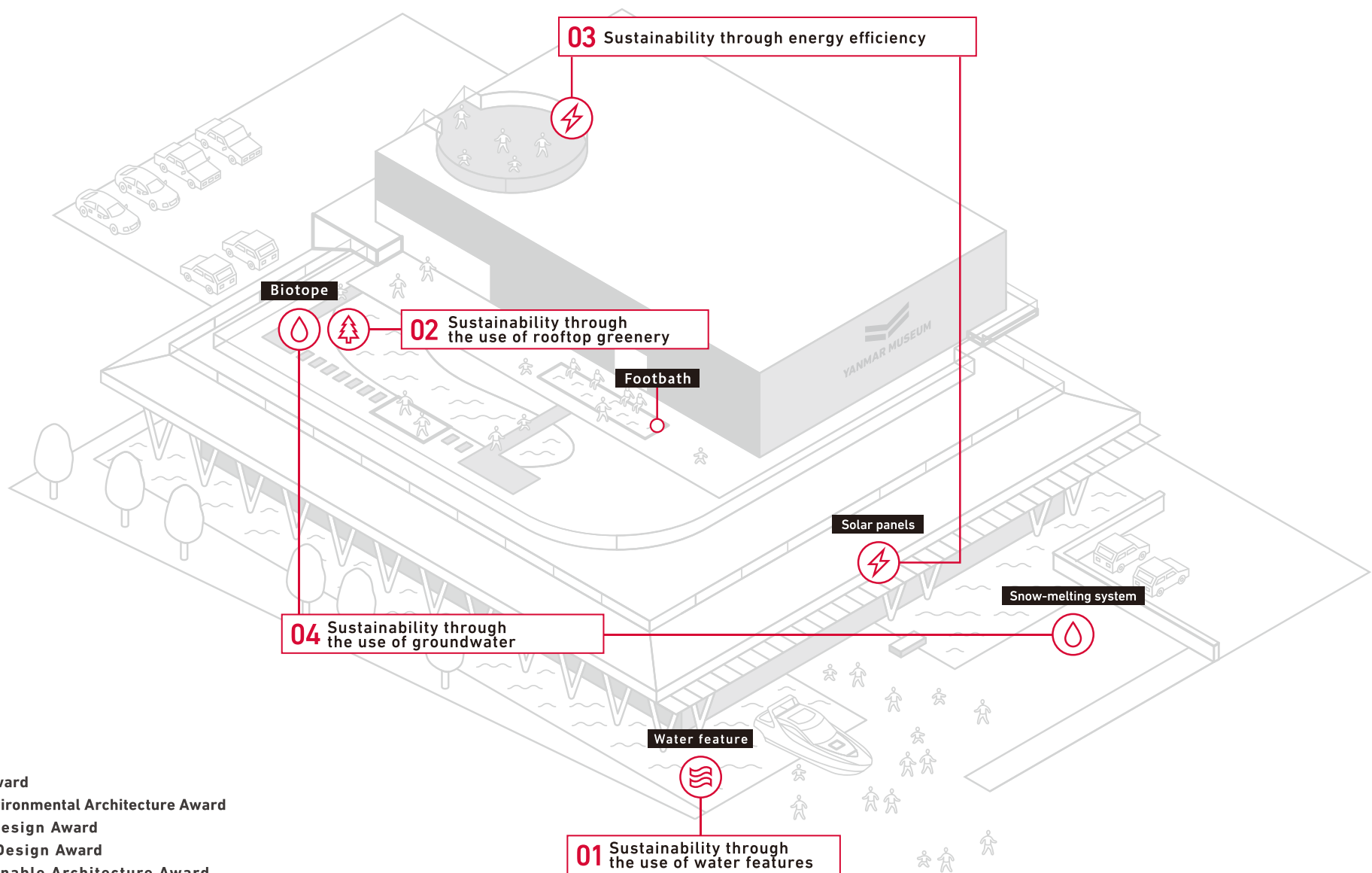


The museum limits energy consumption through the use of cogeneration and solar power generation systems. Waste heat generated by the cogeneration system is used to supply hot water for our footbaths.

04 Sustainability through the use of groundwater



We save water by utilizing natural groundwater for our water features, biotope, water sprinkling for our plants and trees, and for our snow-melting system.



Award

- 2014 BCS Award
- 2014 JIAEnvironmental Architecture Award
- 2015 Kids Design Award
- 2016 Good Design Award
- 2016 Sustainable Architecture Award

