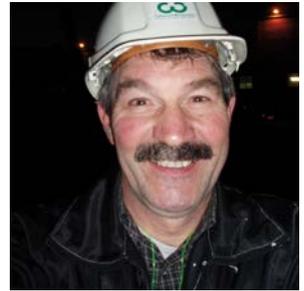


1913–2013

100

100 YEARS
CELLWOOD MACHINERY

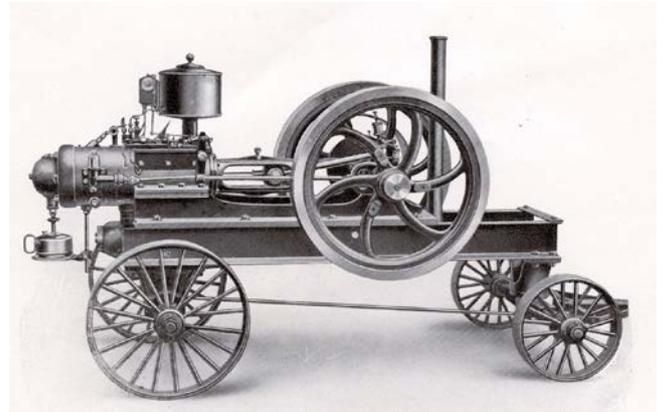


ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF DEVELOPMENT

1913 – HOW IT ALL BEGAN

AB Kristdala Motorfabrik was founded in Kristdala on 10 September 1913. Established by Carl Johan Rosén the company manufactured hot bulb engines.

Hot bulb engines were originally an American invention. They were very popular during the first half of the 20th century because they were reliable and had a long service life. They were fuel-efficient and could be run on many different types of fuel. Engines from Kristdala Motorfabrik were known as KRIMO.



Hot bulb engine, 1913, from Kristdala Motorfabrik.



1954 – A FRESH START

In 1954 Kristdala Motorfabrik changed ownership and quickly changed its focus. The company began producing a refiner: a machine for grinding wood chips for the pulp, paper and wallboard industry. This machine was named the Moulator.

The premises in Kristdala had become outdated. Therefore, the company, which by now had changed its name to Krima Maskinfabrik, moved to newly-equipped premises in Nässjö in 1963. Development work on the Moulator continued.

In 1972 the company name was changed to Cellwood Machinery AB. The Moulator was further developed and was incorporated into dispersing systems for waste paper, which became Cellwood's new niche.

The first dispersing system was sold in 1973, to Italy.

Grubbens Fractionator was acquired in 1976. Grubbens focused on supplementary equipment for the paper industry – including pulpers. This acquisition enabled Cellwood to offer more complete systems.



Cellwood Machinery's premises in Nässjö, built in 1912.



Grubbens & Co was founded in 1892 and among other activities also conducted wholesale trading of paper and waste paper.

1963

1972

1973

1976

1985 – INTERNATIONAL EXPANSION

In the 1980s, sales to Germany increased dramatically thanks to a targeted marketing effort.

1986

1986 saw the first system sold to China.

Requirements for paper recycling were introduced in the USA in the 1990s, leading to good business opportunities for Cellwood.

At the end of the 1990s came a major breakthrough in sales to Japan.



Machines manufactured in Sweden are exported throughout the world.

2000 – BIOENERGY AND CHINA

In 2000, Cellwood RTC (Research Technology Center) was opened in Nässjö. This facility allows customers to test their material using Cellwood's equipment. Development work at RTC has produced methods for pre-processing household waste and processing wood chips for the pellet industry. As a result, Cellwood now has customers not only in the paper industry but also in the bioenergy sector.

In the early 21st century came the major breakthrough for Cellwood in China. China has built numerous waste paper mills, producing paper packaging for the country's growing export industry. A subsidiary was opened in Shanghai in 2008.

South America is an interesting and growing market. Cellwood's subsidiary in Toronto Canada is responsible for the markets in North and South America.

2008

Norwegian company Algas was acquired in 2012. Algas manufactures microfilters for the paper industry, an excellent complement to Cellwood's other products.

2012

2013



Cellwood in Shanghai.



Cellwood RTC.



Equipment from Cellwood enables processing of wood chips for more rapid drying and pretreatment in pellet production.



THIS IS CELLWOOD

Cellwood Machinery has played its part in the development of the modern pulp industry. The company was founded in 1913 and was taken over in 1954 by the entrepreneurial Stenberg family, who were quick to spot the potential in processing Swedish forest-based raw materials. The company's activities are characterised by innovative solutions for cellulose processing. We specialise in highly-efficient systems for dissolving and dispersion of large volumes of recycled paper and other fibres. Early focus on recycling has made us a world leader in dispersion of waste paper.

Cellwood's product portfolio comprises dispersers, pulpers and microfilters as well as a number of supplementary products, including screw presses,

separators, pumps and bleaching systems. Each system is specifically designed with regard to the customer's activities, and every business relationship is characterised by close collaboration on testing, installation, commissioning and service in the form of maintenance and spare parts.

Our specialisation allows us to conduct intensive research and development within the field – the challenge is to find new ways to recycle different types of fibres even more efficiently.

Cellwood Machinery, together with Söderhamn Eriksson, Bruzaholms Bruk and Simson Power Tools, forms part of the family-owned Cellwood Group.



Peter Alfred Stenberg surrounded by his wife and their eleven children. One of the sons, Arvid (far left), is the grandfather of the current owners. This picture was taken around 1905.

KRIMA



Cellwood's Krima dispersing system disperses impurities in paper pulp to make them invisible.

Grubbens



Cellwood's Grubbens pulper system for dissolving paper pulp has a unique rotor for more effective separation.

ALGAS MICROFILTER



Algas microfilters save energy and recover fibres in the process water.



Cellwood Machinery
FOR BETTER PULP AND PAPER

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