



175 Jahre
Peddinghaus
Werkzeugtradition



Peddinghaus turned a proud 175 years in 2014.

The time is right for a little look back at an eventful company history filled with tradition. The Peddinghaus family's ancestors originate from the historical farmhouse in Peddinghausen, which was first referenced in 1130. The company's history begins, more or less, with Johann Daniel Peddinghaus (1773-1831), the father of the company's founder who learned to be a clock-maker from his father.

The grandfather clocks made by Johann Daniel Peddinghaus are still part of the family's estate. His son, Carl Daniel Peddinghaus founded his own trading company in 1839 in Altenvoerde.

In 1856, the company was renamed Carl Dan. Peddinghaus after the death of the previous co-shareholder Altenloh. The company's founder died in 1865.

His two sons, Carl Daniel and Julius accepted their inheritance. In 1873, Peddinghaus' first factory was

built in Altenvoerde on the Ennepe River where axes, hatchets, hammers and hoes were manufactured.

In 1902, after the death of the uncle, Carl, his brother Fritz joined the company as the head of sales. Under the leadership of Fritz and Carl Peddinghaus, the company quickly grew to become the market leader in the field of mining equipment and railway construction. In addition to hammers, hoes, pry bars and winches, the range of special equipment also included steel balls for cement and slag mixers.



Fritz Peddinghaus died in 1910. In 1909, after completing his studies, Theodor Peddinghaus, Carl Peddinghaus' son, assumed his position. In 1903, Paul Ferdinand Peddinghaus founded a company of the same name in Gevelsberg, for short, PFP. At this point, the two companies of the same name were created and they each built up a global, unique reputation for quality. The identically named companies at such close proximity to each other led to generations of confusion as they were often mistaken for each other, and sometimes still are.

In 1927, Peddinghaus was one of four suppliers for switch ribbed plates for the new, standardized track system for the German National Railway. With 405 employees, the company was the largest employer in the region. In 1934, Günther Peddinghaus joined the company after completing his training as an engineer. With the birth of his three sons, the succession of the fifth generation of the company was secured. Air-operated



hammers began to replace the old drop forge hammers in the factory. The golden age when employees could catch trout in the Ennepe during their breaks was over.

In 1939, the company had a huge 100 year anniversary celebration in which all of Altenvoerde participated. A few months later, World War II broke out. Under the leadership of Theodor and Günther Peddinghaus, the company was able to resume production after the war. The staff quickly

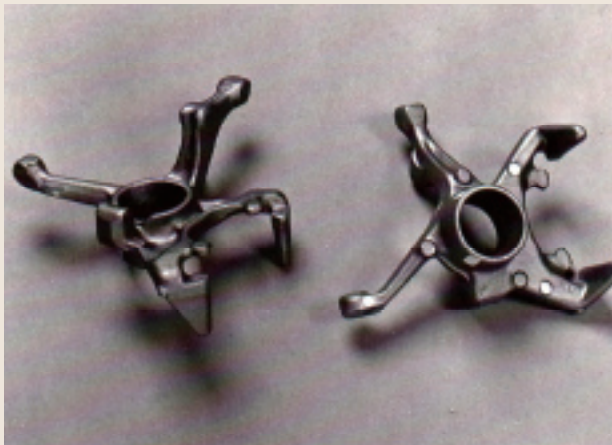
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grew to several hundreds of employees. The production of tools and drop-forged parts for the Federal Railway, the Volkswagen factory, Daimler-Benz and Ford increased rapidly. Lightweight switch fittings were developed for the Federal Railway.

Starting in 1963, seven mechanical drop forge presses were constructed which replaced the hammers with great success. In 1969, the tool factory Carl Döhl Söhne in Wuppertal was purchased and still lends its name to the CADOS trademark.

A huge technical step forward was made in 1983 with the construction of a 4000-ton forge press for the VW pivot bearing (Golf).

In 1986, this was followed by a 5000-ton press and, in 1988, a 4000-ton press line which replaced older forging systems.



In 1987, the tool production department was split off to create a separate company, CDP Handwerkzeug GmbH & Co.KG in Ennepetal. In the same year, the training workshop celebrated its 50th anniversary.

During this period of continuous growth, in particular in the export business until 1989, the production of tools became less and less important for the company. The revenue from the forged parts for vehicle production were too significant. At the time, the company employed 1255 employees including 75 trainees and was making a turnover of 180 million DM.

Thus, Peddinghaus decided to sell the separated tool division to the MOB group in France. The production systems in Ennepetal were dismantled in a complicated process and fully refurbished and reassembled in France.. Since that day, Axel

Hölscheid, the first person not to originate from the Peddinghaus family, oversaw the company's fortune in the handtool sector. The more recent success story of Peddinghaus tools was able to continue with intensity because, from then on, the company fully focused on making handtools.

The buildings originally rented in Gevelsberg, became too small during the years of growth and, in 2011, the company planned a relocation and moved to Schwelm. Throughout the years, a subsidiary, DURLACH, was founded and the tool production division of the traditional bar-turning company, Schröder, in Wuppertal was purchased. Since the takeover in 1991 by the MOB group, turnover has multiplied and market relevance has grown significantly. The group manufactures in several locations in Europe and has built up an excellent reputation.

Peddinghaus is proud of its many years of tradition in handtool-manufacturing and has made a promise to itself and all of its customers worldwide that it will stay true to its philosophy regarding quality of famous handtools.



