

Wrenchmonument in Enköping

From the contents:

The J.P. Johansson trip to America in 1916

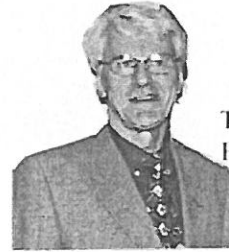
The Bahco-wrench saved for the future

The J.P. Johansson story

New workshop in 1899

Etcetera

The president speaks



The President
Hans E Söder

The cover picture

On the cover you can see the wrench-monument in the "Wrenchtown" Enköping. You find it in a small plantation in the beginning of J.P. Johansson street. The place is sometime called "Fannakorset". The wrench represented Sweden on the world fair in Sevilla 1992. At the present place the monument has been completed and the wrench has got a nut as a foot. The monument stands in the middle of the crossing informing all travellers that Enköping is the hometown of the wrench.

One hundred company-members

In September our company-member no 100, WEELU AB in Enköping announced its membership.

Homepage at Internet

Our member Sten-Anders Fellman has created and placed a homepage on Internet with information about our activities in the J.P. Johansson-sällskapet. You find it on the address:
www.saf.net/jp

Play about J.P. Johansson

The boarding ordered a theater-play about J.P. Johansson's life and on May 3rd the first performance took place in the headlibrary in Enköping. The play was written by Fatima Addberger and as J.P. Johansson acted our member Sven Olof Johansson.

Free to speak

The boarding decided to introduce a new section in the membership magazine J.P.-Bladet. The line is **The Members Letters**. There all members can express their thoughts about J.P. Johansson, our work, the membership magazine, arrangements etc.

Our post-, fax- and E-mailaddresses are:

J.P. Johansson-sällskapet

SE-745 82 Enköping

Fax: 0171-322 87

E-mail: anne-marie.ahlgren@sandvik.com

Model of a drop forge hammer

In 1950 a lack of blacksmiths on Baheo Tools AB came up. Our member Gösta Söderberg who was a forgingmaster then built a model of a drop forge hammer which he used as education of further smiths.

Now when there's no longer use for drop forge hammers, the model isn't usefully for instruction. The drop forge hammer is now placed in the museum for the visitors view. The employees in the blacksmiths shop have kindly admitted this.

Changing of owner and name

On October 1st the American Tool company Snap-on bought AB Sandvik Bahco in Enköping. Snap-on's head office is situated in Kenosha, Wisconsin, USA. The new name for Sandvik Bahco is Bahco Tools AB. The company management here in Enköping are very pleased of the owner-changing and believe in volume increase. For the account of the J.P. Johansson-sällskapet it will probably not be any changes.

Next issue

The next issue of the membership magazine J.P.-Bladet will be distributed in the beginning of May in the year 2000.

Welcome to the J.P. Johansson Museum.



Detail of the J.P. Johansson Museum.

The J.P. Johansson's trip to America in 1916

Continue from the latest three issues we told about J.P. Johansson's trip to America in 1916. We described the spirit of times during the First World War and some important events in the life of J.P. Johansson.

We told about the railroad trip to Bergen, heavy seas and fog at the Atlantic and the life on board the S/S Bergensfjord of which we also showed a picture. We also told about the meeting with the daughter Tyra and her husband Anton, and how they guided J.P. Johansson in New York.

We mentioned the train journey from New York to St Paul and further on to Red Lake Falls, about the ardent meeting with his Mother after 35 years and the brothers and sisters.

The information has been taken from the J.P. Johansson's diary notes.



**The Clara Lutheran Church,
St Hilaire, Minnesota**

J.P. Johansson at his Father's tomb in 1916.
To the left his daughter Tyra. Coachman is
Elmer Erickson, the father of our member
Robert Erickson, St Paul, Minnesota.

Wednesday July 6

Went to St Hilaire half past seven and from there in company with Carl Wiktorsson, Ruben and Nydal further over Warrod to Fort Frances in Canada. Fine weather.

Thursday July 6

Went to the sawmills. They are working hard. Looked at line-saws with three blades in the same frame. They can saw 1" boards of a 500 stock from one end to the other in one minute. The waggon on which the board is fixed is crewed by three men, who are working on to stand still. 2 are fixing the stock and the 3rd moves it forward little by little. A long steam-cylinder, which is regulated with a control stick by a man who stands in a compartment, drives the waggon with the stock there and back. Also turning the stock at pleasure.

Has been in the town several times, a town with small bungalows and a few shops. Have met Danielsson, Nilsén, Oskar and more Swedes.

Very hot

Friday July 7

Fine weather

Saturday July 8

Very hot

Sunday July 9

A trip with Danielsson up to the Lake. Met some Indians in birch bark canoes. Saw the Indian school. In the afternoon at 3-4 attended church with a Swedish priest from International Falls. Then we went up Lekar and took a bath by a nice sandy bay.

Fine weather

Monday July 10

It was very hard thunder, rain and wind last night. Been over the boundary to USA and bought gasoline etc. Heavy thunderstorm and enormous rain 3-5 pm. Went 6.45 from International Falls to Bemidja. 2.52 o'clock to Crookston.

Tuesday July 11

Visited Christina in Galsta, Hotel Westborg. She and her son with family are working together with a rather big hotel but "3rd class". Stayed until 11.50 when Anton Pettersson came home in the evening.

Fine weather

Wednesday July 12

Payed a visit to William Pettersson in the evening, nice party.
96 degrees in the sun and 80 in the shade.

Thursday July 13

At home. Albin with his Norweigan wife and daughter Märta was here for a party.
Warm. 80 degrees.

Friday July 14

To Albin in the evening. Saw nearly total lunar eclipse. Charley to Plumber.
80 degrees in the shade.

Saturday July 15

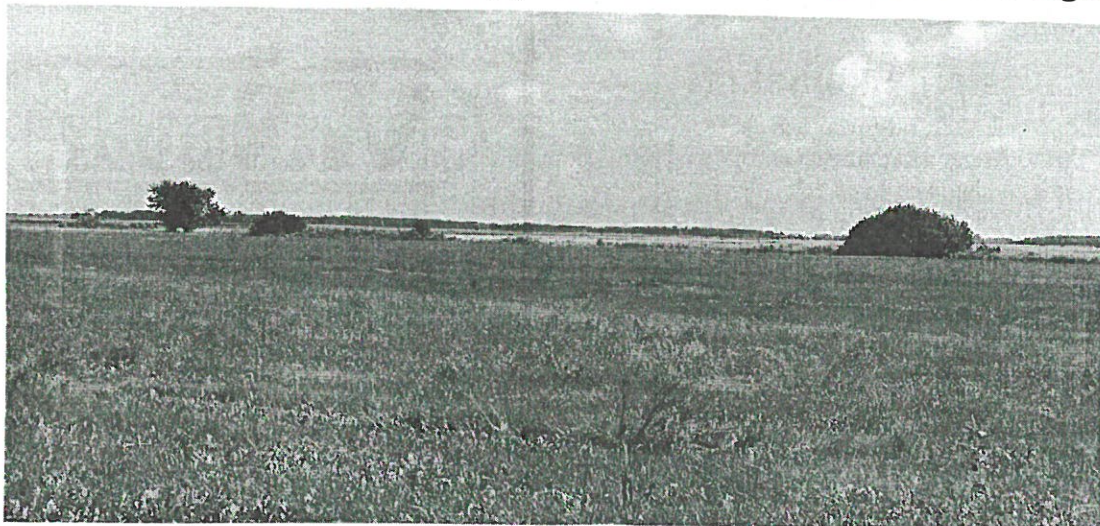
At home all evening
74 degrees in the shade

Sunday July 16

To Sjöberg from Bettna, Elfsborg. Nice party, said good bye to my dear mother, Emma and Charlie. To Tilda in the evening.
78 degrees

Monday July 17

With Erickson to St. Hilaire to watch the land that Daddy own. Rather good land. I could see my Daddy's happiness when he saw the abundant vegetation.



Agriculture in St Hilaire, Minnesota. These fields and meadows were owned and cultivated by J.P. Johansson's father. It was also the land J.P. Johansson saw when he visited his father's ex-farm on July 17, 1916.
Photo Hans E Söder

Continue in the next number
Hans E Söder

Bahco-adjustable wrench saved for the future

The near millennium-shift has paid very great attention. In many local districts there are programs to document the 20th century and to celebrate the year 2000.

In Enköping our local magazine Enköpings-Posten daily has pictures from the 20th century. The pictures reflect that, which is representative of this century. It has often been photos of school-classes, buildings, private persons, cars, tractors, agricultural machines, tools etc.

Also we in the J.P. Johansson-sällskapet have taken part in some occasions. Our contribution have been as a symbol to describe the bicycle-car-epoch with photo and description of A. Westerlund's "bikecar", the manager house of Enköpings Verkstäder in Fanna and the peat-digging in Fanna peat moss.

City ritual in Sundsvall

Our member Carl Hagman in Sundsvall has informed us about how they document the 20th century with a daily ritual. With a ritual means "acting done in settled order". The thought behind the ritual is an opposite kind of archeology. Instead of updigging rests from prehistoric age you put down "find" from the 20th century, which are gifts from people in a future that we yet don't know anything about.

The ritual is made with a new person every day. The place is the Big Square in Sundsvall at 11.58.

A concrete-plate in the square lifts away, a retinue of three people goes out from the town hall and the "findputter" lays down his find. After that the surface covers with a new plate. The new concrete-plate which covers the finds are light-blue or graphite-grey. Day after day, find after find the pattern grows. A mosaic where every part is connected with the thoughts from a person due to the new millennium.

The "findputter" on August 5

On Thursday August 5 the "findputter" was our member Jim Karlin. He lives in Njurunda just outside Sundsvall and he has profession as a marketing man and is employed at Dahl Sverige VVS. The finds from Jim were a pipe-cutter and a BAHCO adjustable wrench. Jim says: *I've sold high-quality tools for nearly 20 years and I want to put down two kind of tools which are available all over the world. It's two of the most usual tools that are used by the industries and VVS.*

Hans E Söder



Honours high-quality tools.

Jim Karlin has saved a BAHCO adjustable wrench for the future. Jim Karlin is a new member of the J.P. Johansson-sällskapet.

Photo: Sören Walldin



Our interested and enthusiastic member Carl Möller Hansen in Denmark in this number introduces a succession of articles about Johan Petter Johansson.

Carl Möller Hansen

J.P.Johansson and his acts.

Foreword: Without our inventors, Sweden wouldn't be what it is today-and not the remaining world either. Many of the objects that we daily are surrounded by, and every fourth element has been invented or discovered by a Swede.

One of those successful men was Johan Petter Johansson, who invented the pipe wrench 1888 and the adjustable wrench 1892. Few Swedish inventions have had such an extensive spread internationally as the pipe wrench and the adjustable wrench, and the production is still running. Johan Petter Johansson's inventivity resulted in close to 100 patents.

The 100 millionth adjustable wrench was made at present AB Sandvik Bahco on June 2, 1998. There they make millions of adjustable wrenches annually. In the whole world approximately 40 million adjustable wrenches are made annually, all of the J.P.Johansson type.

In coming magazines I intend, to the best of my ability, to describe the history of Johan Petter Johansson and insert the production chronology until today.

When you are in the area around Eskilstuna, Sweden you notice the wing-beats of the industrialism and in every firm you may ever search about, you meet the name Munktell. In that company Johan Petter got his mechanical education.

Part 1.

From navy to one of the foremost inventors in Sweden.

Johan Petter was born in Nordgården-"Stoppatorpet"-Vårgårda in Västergötland on December 12, 1853. The parents, Johannes Johansson and Christina Bryngelsdotter were crofters under the property of Tegalund. By the time of the birth of Johan Petter the industrialism hadn't begun and 90 per cent of the population was occupied with farming and forestry.



Johan Petter was the oldest of 7 children and came out in the working life directly after the short schooling time of that time. At first he was shepherd's boy on the property of Tegalund, later he became farm hand on the neighbour farm. After that Johan Petter got work as a helper on the first peat factory in Sweden in Vårgårda, that worked so, that the peat was pressed into balls and was then rolled into the drying barn. The form gave the name "ball peat".

It soon turned out that Johan Petter had a good hand with the work at the Ball peat factory and with Munktell's locomobile and Bolinder's steam engine volume 1871 from Stockholm. In a letter to his mother Johan Petter wrote that the "Bolinder" makes 25 horsepowers and was amounted to 7500 rix-dollars. Johan Petter rapidly advanced to machine helper and it was at the help with the peatwork's machines that the seed was sowed so he later in life became a technician and inventor. He got on very well with the work and it was close to a mission to keep the machines in perfect fit.

The ball peat production wasn't long while it was very hard to get it dry enough despite being dried in barns. The mining can almost be called fiasco as it had the result that the work was closed in the autumn of 1872. It later turned out that under the peat there was some fine clay. The new owners started a brickworks in the same buildings and continued with this until 1959.

Intensive railway building.

In the end of the 19th century the railway building expanded. In the 1870's the extension was most intensive with an increase of 400 km a year in Sweden. The fast and cheap means of transport formed an assumption for the spreading of the industrialism. Presumably Johan Petter saw the opportunities for development in the new transport technic, which enticed him to start as a navvy at the Hallsberg-Motala Railway Company.

He had seen the trains come and leave at Vårgårda station and surely he had read and heard about John Ericsson's participation in the first locomobile competition in the world on Rainhill station between Manchester and Liverpool.

The navy time.

When Johan Petter arrived in Motala his property was a sack of clothes and 1,50 swedish crowns in cash. The first work was to lay gravel on the distance Hallsberg-Mjölby. It was norvegians who built the line and they gave him the nickname "Lappgutt". It means that he got to set up the balance plate after the sectioning, which was a responsible work.

In the autumn he left the norvegians and went to Västerås to participate in the building of Stockholm-Westerås-Bergslagen Railways (SWB). He took part in the adjustments at Långängskrogen between Västerås and Kolbäck and lived with a soldier named Ytterholm. He helped the soldier family with reparation of locks and fittings, a spool machine and similar.

The Ytterholm family had a son Johan Erik who was instrument maker in Stockholm. He had worked with director Munktell in Eskilstuna. At a visit at his parents he met Johan Petter, saw the reparations that he had made when he exclaimed: "You don't belong here. You are mechanic. Go to Eskilstuna and search work at Munktells! I shall write a recommendation". After having reflected the matter exactly he walked or rode horse and carriage to Eskilstuna.



However supervisor Lutman at Munktells didn't have a free place, so Johan Petter worked on the Eskilstuna line during the winter. After several attempts he got a test employment at Munktells in the springtime, and by then he was on the right track.

Bahco part 2

The time at Munktells

In the springtime of 1874 Johan Petter after several attempts got a temporary employment at Theofron Munktell's mechanic factory in the locomobile department, where his first job was to lie and put his weight against the rivets in the steam-boilers. He advanced quickly to rivet warmer which means to hold the rivet boiler at exact temperature, which was very important for the tenability of the steam-boiler and density but the noise in the workshop was unbearable especially when they was to be in the locomobile. It soon turned out that Johan Petter was suitable as assistant for a tool smith and good at reading drawings. As assistant for the tool smith he got insight in working from drawings and sketches, which later would show that it had been an incredibly big help for Johan Petter.

In the summer of 1877 Johan Petter got experience on the mechanic factory in Västerås where he completely developed and improved a cutting machine for a mower.

The machine had to be finished to the exhibition in Paris in 1878. That work gave Johan Petter insight in farming machines which later was good help for him. After the complete of the cutting machine Johan Petter was offered an employment as a forging master at Hagbyholm. There Johan Petter gets connected with the properties in Västmanland and Uppland together with great experience of reparations of farming machines and implements.

At Hagbyholm Johan Petter met his future wife, a woman from Småland, Sweden as he said himself: "It was the most remarkable thing that happened to me there".

Johan Petter reflected as many others to emigrate to USA, where an uncle that lived in Minnesota time after time bid Johan Petter to come to USA. Johan Petter decided to go, but on the way to his birth home in Vårgårda for a short visit before the departure he stayed in Eskilstuna to see Munktells. The store administrator was so upset with his plans that he offered him to choose any work, only if he stayed in Sweden. Johan Petter accepted the offer.

In a period from 1878 to 1886 Johan Petter worked as controller of completed locomobiles after that as a travelling fitter. He was responsible for a bigger fitting work at Kolningsberget in Norberg. When the work was finished everything was accepted and he was the man for travelling fitter. During a fitting work in Östergötland in 1882 they thought about building a machine house for saw and mill. Johan Petter counted on the work and worked out a proposal sketch. When director Munktell saw the sketch he immediately placed Johan Petter on the drawing office as drawer and constructor at Munktells where he among other things invented an oilcup. This was Johan Petter's first invention that he got patent on. In the summer 1881 Johan Petter took part in the first electric street lighting in Sweden- that was in Stockholm, where Johan Petter put up the locomobile, that operates the generator. Further he was at Långholmen where he installed the central prison's first central heating.



BESKRIFNING

OFFENTLIGGJORD AF
KÖNGL. PATENTBYRÅN.

MUNKTELLS MEKANISKA VERKSTADS AKTIEBOLAG

ESKILSTUNA

Smörjkopp för Ångcyllindrar.

Patent i Sverige från den 11 april 1885.

Denna uppfinning afser en smörjkopp att anbringas på ångtilloppsroret eller slidskåpet till en ångcyllinder, i ändamål att låta den förbigående ångan medföra smörjämnet i lämpliga kvantiteter till slidytorna och ångcyllindrens innerväggar.

A medföljande ritning visar fig. 1 en vertikalsektion af smörjkoppen och fig. 2 en annan vertikalsektion af densamma vinkelrätt deremot. Fig. 3 visar en plansektion efter linien a-b och fig. 4 visar smörjkoppen i plan.

C är själva smörjkoppen, hvars nedre ände är försedd med gängor för att fastskruvas på lämplig plats. Smörjkoppens öfre öppning täckes af ett lock D, som tätas medelst en skarp kant mot i spår ingjutet bly. Den skarpa kanten kan förläggas antingen på lockets underkant eller kring smörjkoppens öfre öppning.

Locket D sitter på en klyka A, som med en tapp uppgår genom en bygel E, hvars ena ände är vridbar kring en sprint i koppens afrundade öfverkant. Ofvanför bygeln sitter på klykan A fastskruvad en arm med ett handtag G, från hvilket utgår en på smörjkoppens öfverkant pekande visare F (se fig. 5). Den fria änden af bygeln E är formad till en klyka, uti hvilken en kring ett stift i smörjkoppens kant vridbar skruf I kan infällas och fasthålla bygeln, när muttern I nedskruvas mot densamma. B är en inuti smörjkoppen befäst spindel, hvars nedre ände är inskrufvad uti smörjkoppens botten och som är försedd med en längre kanal K och en kortare, mera snedt gående kanal L. Spindeln B är nedanför skruvgångorna formad till en kon, som, då spindeln är fullt nedskruvad, tätar mot en motsvarande urborring i smörjkoppens afloppsror. Spindelns båda kanaler utgå från konen, hvarigenom kanalerna äro stängda, när konen ligger an mot den koniska urborringen, men öppna, när spindeln uppskrufvats mer eller mindre (se fig. 7). Spindelns B öfre ände omfattas, när locket är nedlagt på sin plats,

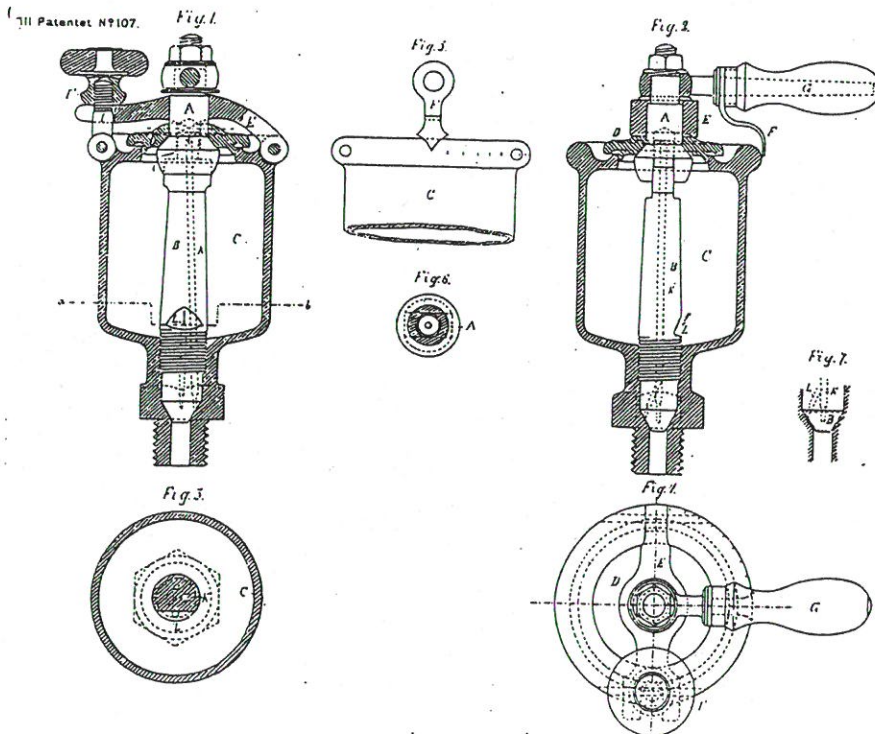
på två sidor af klykan A. Uti klykan A finnes ofvanför spindelns B öfre ände en urborring, hvarigenom kanalens K öfre mynning är fri, så att ånga kan genomgå kanalen och inkomma uti smörjkoppens inre. Kanalen L åter utmynnar på spindelns sida, så att det smörjämne som finnes uti smörjkoppen, kan nedrinna genom kanalen, då spindeln B är uppskrufvad.

Är nu smörjkoppen stängd och applicerad på ofvan angifven plats, bringas densamma i verksamhet på följande sätt. Muttern I uppskrufvas på skruven I och denna fälls åt sidan, så att bygeln E och locket D kunna uppliftras. Smörjämnet nedhålls eller nedföres derpå uti smörjkoppen och locket D tillslutes. Derefter vrides handtaget G, hvarvid såväl klykan A som spindeln B vridas, så att denna senare skruvas uppåt och lemnar kanalernas K och L nedre öppningar fria. Ånga kan då tränga genom kanalen K in uti smörjkoppen. Smörjämnet kan då flyta genom kanalen L och blanda sig med ångan samt af denna föras till ångcyllindrens inre och slidytorna. Ju mera handtaget G vrides desto större öppning uppstår vid spindelns B kon, och derigenom kan smörjningen modereras. På smörjkoppens utsida finnes en gradering, hvarpå visaren F pekar. Härigenom kan man se, till hvilken grad smörjningen är stäld.

Patentanspråk:

En smörjkopp försedd med en invändig gängad spindel med två sneda kanaler, utmynnande vid ett ventilåre, som vid anskrufning tätar båda kanalerna, af hvilka den ena räcker endast till smörjkoppens botten, men den andra deremot upp till öfversta delen af spindeln, hvilken kan vridas medelst en på dess öfverände passande, genom smörjkoppens lock gående klyka eller nyckel och utanför koppen har ett handtag eller en visare, angifvande på en skala spindelns ställning.

(Här till en ritning.)
Stockholm 1885. Kongl. Doktryckeriet.
Offentliggjord den 31 oktober 1885.

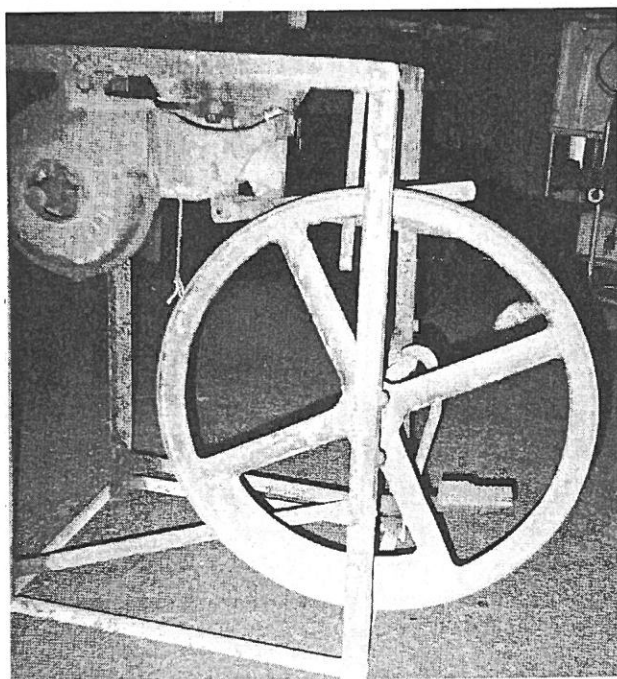


FIELD FORGE

Our member Björn Thyselius in Oxelösund handed over a field forge to the J.P. Johansson-sällskapet on September 11. The intention is that after reparation and upcleaning it shall be exhibited in the J.P. Johansson Museum.

Björn Thyselius doesn't know more about the forge than that he several years ago overtook it from a neighbour. It was already then in a bad condition. After that it was never used but was standing outside the home workshop and oxidized, which made the condition even worse. Consequently it's rather bad but still it's a "treasure" as it's marked "ENKÖPINGS MASKINFABRIK". The information mention that the field forge is made sometimes between 1899-1914.

The board would like to thank Björn Thyselius for the thinking about our museum and for giving the forge to us.



Restored to Enköping. Thanks to Björn Thyselius and his gift the field forge once again ended up in Enköping where it once upon a time was produced.

Hans E Söder

”The Pignout”



J.P. Johansson's "work of art" in close-up picture. The concrete is a little cracked at the lower edge, but after 92 years "the pignout" and the year still appears plain.

Water is an assumption for human life. Access to clean water for housekeeping is considered as an elementary human right. Also at house building water is a necessity.

Therefore the foundation of wells was one of the first measures when the owner-occupied houses and the workshop houses in Fanna were built. At that time the wells were a digged shaft down to the subsoil water layer near the ground. At first they were of a simple kind with walls of stone or brick and with a lid of wood. The water was then taken up with a bucket, which later was developed so that the wells were completed with a pump. J.P. Johansson contributed to the development by making pumps at "Hamnverken".

Almost at the same time and unknowing of each other the members of the Association Ivan Söderberg and Alvar Ehlin asked me if I had heard about "the Pignout". "The Pignout"? I said, and looked puzzled. What's that? It sounded so strange and distant from our common interest in J.P. Johansson that I first thought that they made fun of me. When I realized that it wasn't a joke, we



told Ivan about "the pigsnout" in the same way as he himself and Alvar has told me. Alvar Ehlén was one of the last persons that took water from "the pigsnout" which was Enköpings' last common well.

I thank Ivan Söderberg and Alvar Ehlén for the interesting story about "the pigsnout" and for a nice time at the well, that doesn't only bear witness to an episode in Fanna a long time ago, but also to J.P. Johansson's ingenuity and emancipated forms of intercourse with his employees.



Vid Fannas utbyggnad anlades enkla brunnar för hushållsvatten. Vattenet togs då upp med hnk. I slutet på 1800-talet, gick det så långt att en bonde kastade en stålöd gris i brunnen. Grisen, med bara tyner ovanför vattenytan, avlägsnades och så smältningen kunde de närboende åter använda brunnen.
Tiden gick och 1907 renoverades brunnen. J.P. Johansson och renoveringsbyråerna ombesörjde inrättningen av symbolen för brunnen namn och detal.

SVINTRYNET

The water well "The Pigsnout" with information board. Those who visits the minipark at Hejargatan can now have some information about the origin of the well and J.P. Johansson's work of art on the lid of the well. Text and photo: Hans E Söder

arranged to meet on an autumn day in 1994 at "The Pigsnout". It is situated at Hejaregatan 18 in Enköping and turned out to be a well for housekeeping water.

Ivan and Alvar knew a lot about the background of the peculiar name and in accord informed me the following tale:

It wasn't always such a good concord between every one here in Fanna. On an occasion they were so quarreled that a farmer, who had a pig that had died from natural causes, threw the animal corpse in the well. He did that to make it unusable and by that hurt those who used it.

The pig, who had died from natural causes, with only the snout above the surface of water, was removed and every one that lived near by again took water in the well. Time passed. Gradually they thought that the well was in a bad condition and decided to renovate it. When most of them worked at the workshop, they asked J.P. Johansson if purchasing cement pipes, pump et cetera could be done through the company. They would in that way come into possession of the cost price of the company. J.P. Johansson gave his consent and asked when the pouring was to be done and the pump was to be mounted. Yes, that was going to happen on Saturday after the work was finished at 2 p.m.

Late on Saturday afternoon, when the cement pipes was placed and the lid was poured, the "old men" took a Pilsner beer and admired the result of their work. Then they saw J.P. Johansson come uphill.

He examined the well and felt on the consistency of the concrete. Yes, it was perfect, he thought, as well as the opportunity was suitable to draw in the symbol for the name of the well and the year.

What J.P. Johansson and "the old men" did then became steady. This year it's 92 years since the well was renovated. It is true that the well doesn't work because of some spare parts missing, but the well's lid with "the pigsnout" drawn in is still there.

One day after a heavy snowfall in January 1995 I went there to check possible occurrence of firm make on the well. It was just a size term informed, No 12, but the lid was swept clean and footprints in the snow bore witness to interest in the well still today.

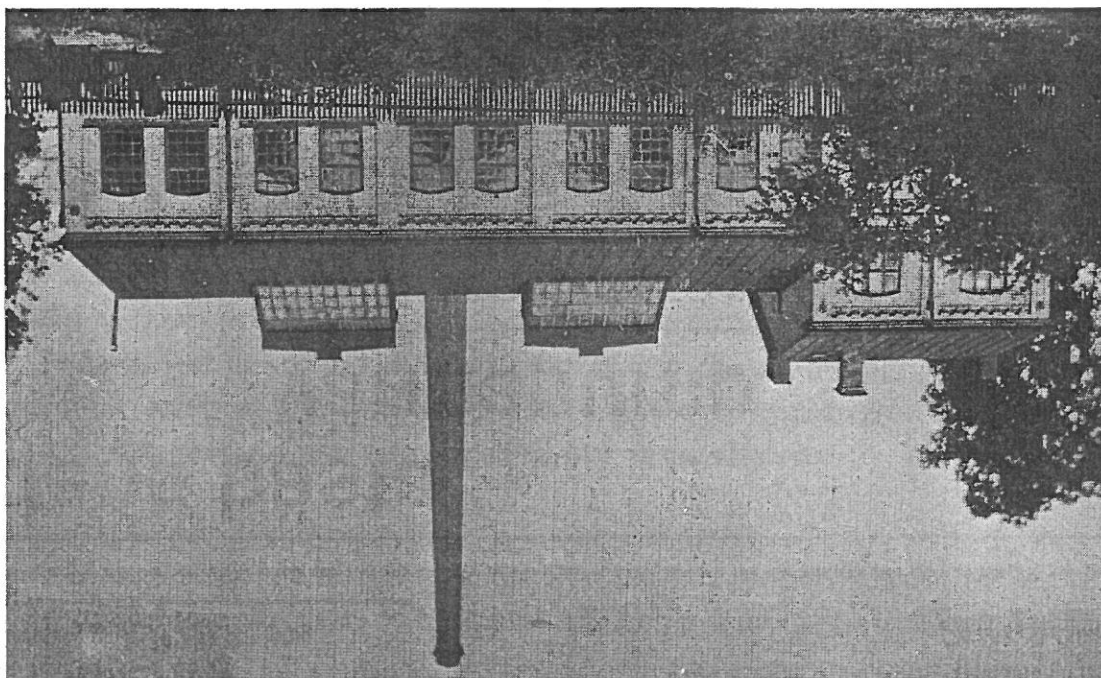
Ivan Söderberg's father, who was forging foreman for J.P. Johansson in the years 1914-1920, after which he started Hejarsmide together with a partner, has

will be the strength of this workshop, you don't have to be a businessman to see.

The new lighting.

In Enköpings-Posten on November 14, we could read that Fanna mekaniska verkstad now beams in acetylene lighting in the evenings, since the mechanism was tested on Thursday evening and was found working excellent. The light, which is white, clean and intensive, surpasses, highest important, the lighting with kerosene.

Lars Eklund, Hans E Söder



Modern rooms. J.P. Johansson's first factory- and office building was completed in 1899. With that a new epoch in Johan Petter Johansson's working life started; he became manufacturer with production located in a factory.

NEW WORKSHOP WAS CONSECRATED IN 1899

100 years ago Johan Petter Johansson consecrated his second workshop in the quarter of Fanna in Enköping. The first (a smithy) he built in 1887. It was modern for it's time and suitable for the activity that he managed in the 1880's. He had access to water power and plenty of ground for arrangements of machines and implements under work.

The activity changed.

In the 1890's the activity had changed from repairation forging to foremost manufacture of tools and farming machines. Then the old smithy became both unsuitable and narrow and the need of larger places and for the new activity suitable machines stood out gradually clearer. The last year in the smithy approximately 30 different products were produced, from which several already were exported well-nigh all over the world. The people were astonished at that so many workers and a large amount of machines like that could have had room in the smithy. To face the permanently increasing inquiry on foremost his patented tools, the pipe wrench and the adjustable wrench, he built a new large handsome workshop about 50 metres upstream the creek that he got water power from. At the same time he did the unique modernization to install the acetylene lighting in both the workshop and the office.

Party for workmen when roof framework is completed.

On Sunday August 27, 1899 factory owner J.P. Johansson invited all the employees at the house under construction and the whole staff at the factory, and their wives, to a party with food and coffee together with music by the music sextet of the Good Templars. Then the completed building was considered both magnificent and suitable.

The new workshop.

In Enköpings-Posten on October 10, we could read the following in a reporting: The new building at Fanna mekaniska verkstad, which now stands as good as fully completed except some equipment in the office- and designing rooms, is a prototype workshop of its kind. The extraordinarily spacious, light and airy room is as good size as on every side of the broad passage three lines of working machines together with benches along the walls have good space. It's truly pleasant not only for the owner, manufacturer J.P. Johansson, but also for the whole society, that this workshop through rare energy and capability can from such an unpretentious start develop to what it already is which is an important production establishment. That special production has been and still will be the strength of this workshop, you don't have to be a businessman to see.

