

Honeywell



Former headquarters in New Jersey

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Type | Public |
| Traded as | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• NYSE: HON• S&P 100 Component• S&P 500 Component |
| ISIN | US4385161066  |
| Industry | Conglomerate |
| Predecessor | Honeywell Inc. AlliedSignal Inc. |
| Founded | 1906; 114 years ago Wabash, Indiana |
| Founder | Mark C. Honeywell |
| Headquarters | Charlotte, North Carolina , United States |
| Area served | Worldwide |

| | |
|---|---|
| Key people | Darius Adamczyk (chairman and CEO) |
| Revenue | ▲ US\$41.802 billion (2018) ^[1] |
| Operating income | ▼ US\$6.859 billion (2018) ^[1] |
| Net income | ▲ US\$6.765 billion (2018) ^[1] |
| Total assets | ▼ US\$57.773 billion (2018) ^[1] |
| Total equity | ▲ US\$18.358 billion (2018) ^[1] |
| Number of employees | 114,000 (2018) ^[1] |
| Website | honeywell.com |

Honeywell International Inc. is a publicly-traded [conglomerate](#) headquartered in [Charlotte, North Carolina, United States](#) that produces commercial and [consumer products](#), engineering services and [aerospace](#) systems.

In 2018, Honeywell [ranked 77th](#) in the Fortune 500.^[2] Honeywell has a global workforce of approximately 110,000, of whom approximately 44,000 are employed in the United States.^{[3][4]}

The company's current name, Honeywell International Inc., is the product of a merger in which Honeywell Inc. was acquired by the much larger AlliedSignal in 1999. The company headquarters were consolidated with AlliedSignal's headquarters in Morristown, New Jersey; however the combined company chose the name "Honeywell" because of its brand recognition.^[5]



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History

The Butz Thermo-Electric Regulator Company was founded in 1885 when the Swiss-born [Albert Butz](#) invented the *dampner-flapper*, a [thermostat](#) for coal furnaces, to automatically regulate heating systems.^[6] The following year he founded the Butz Thermo-Electric Regulator Company. In 1888, after a falling out with his investors, Butz left the company and transferred the patents to the legal firm Paul, Sanford, and Merwin, who renamed the company the Consolidated Temperature Controlling Company.^[6] As the years passed, CTCC struggled with growing debts, and the company underwent several name changes in an attempt to keep the business afloat. After it was renamed the Electric Heat Regulator Company in 1893, [W.R. Sweatt](#), a stockholder in the company, was sold "an extensive list of patents" and named secretary-treasurer.^{[7]:22} On February 23, 1898, he bought out the remaining shares of the company from the other stockholders.

1906 Honeywell Heating Specialty Company founded

In 1906, [Mark Honeywell](#) founded the Honeywell Heating Specialty Company in [Wabash, Indiana](#), to manufacture and market his invention, the mercury seal generator.

1922–1934 mergers and acquisitions

As Honeywell's company grew (thanks in part to the acquisition of Jewell Manufacturing Company in 1922 to better automate his heating system) it began to clash with the now renamed Minneapolis Heat Regulator Company. This led to the merging of both companies into the publicly held Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company in 1927. Honeywell was named the company's first president, alongside W.R. Sweatt as its first chairman.^[8]

The combined assets were valued at over \$3.5 million, with less than \$1 million in liabilities just months before Black Monday.^{[7]:49} In 1931, Minneapolis-Honeywell began a period of expansion and acquisition when they purchased Time-O-Stat Controls Company, giving the company access to a greater number of patents to be used in their controls systems.

W.R. Sweatt and his son Harold provided 75 years of uninterrupted leadership for the company. W.R. Sweatt survived rough spots and turned an innovative idea – thermostatic heating control – into a thriving business.

1934-1941 international growth

Harold, who took over in 1934, led Honeywell through a period of growth and global expansion that set the stage for Honeywell to become a global technology leader. The merger into the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company proved to be a saving grace for the corporation.

1934 marked Minneapolis-Honeywell's first foray into the international market, when they acquired the Brown Instrument Company, and inherited their relationship with the Yamatake Company of Tokyo, a Japan-based distributor.^{[7]:51} Later that same year, Minneapolis-Honeywell would also start distributorships across Canada, as well as one in the Netherlands, their first European office. This expansion into international markets continued in 1936, with their first distributorship in London, as well as their first foreign assembly facility being established in Canada. By 1937, ten years after the merger, Minneapolis-Honeywell had over 3,000 employees, with \$16 million in annual revenue.^[6]

In World War II

With [the outbreak of war](#), Minneapolis-Honeywell was approached by the US military for engineering and manufacturing projects. In 1941, Minneapolis-Honeywell developed a superior tank periscope and camera stabilizers, as well as the C-1 autopilot.



A World War II-era Honeywell C-1 autopilot control panel

The C-1 revolutionized precision bombing in the war effort, and was ultimately used on the two [B-29](#) bombers that dropped atomic bombs on Japan in 1945. The success of these projects led Minneapolis-Honeywell to open an Aero division in Chicago on October 5, 1942.^{[7]:73} This division was responsible for the development of the formation stick to control autopilots, more accurate gas gauges for planes, and the turbo supercharger.^{[7]:79} In 1950, Minneapolis-

Honeywell's Aero division was contracted for the controls on the first US nuclear submarine, [USS Nautilus](#).^{[7]:88} The following year, the company acquired Intervox Company for their sonar, ultrasonics, and telemetry technologies. Honeywell also helped develop and manufacture the [RUR-5 ASROC](#) for the US Navy.

1950-1970s

In 1953, in cooperation with the USAF Wright-Air Development Center, Honeywell developed an automated control unit that could control an aircraft through various stages of a flight, from [taxiing](#), to [takeoff](#), to the point where the aircraft neared its destination and the pilot took over for [landing](#). Called the **Automatic Master Sequence Selector**, the onboard control operated similarly to a [player piano](#) to relay instructions to the aircraft's [autopilot](#) at certain way points during the flight, significantly reducing the pilot's workload.^[9] Technologically, this effort had parallels to contemporary efforts in [missile guidance](#) and [numerical control](#). Honeywell also developed the [Wagtail missile](#) with the USAF.



Honeywell-Pentax-Spotmatic

From the 1950s until the mid-1970s, Honeywell was the United States' importer of Japanese company Asahi Optical's [Pentax](#) cameras and photographic equipment.^{[7]:153} These products were labeled "Heiland Pentax" and "Honeywell Pentax" in the U.S. In 1953, Honeywell introduced their most famous product, the T-86 Round thermostat.^{[6][7]:110}



Honeywell thermostat

In 1961, James H. Binger became Honeywell's president and in 1965 its chairman. On becoming chairman of Honeywell, Binger revamped the company sales approach, placing emphasis on profits rather than on volume. He also stepped up the company's international expansion – it had six plants producing 12% of the company's revenue. He also officially changed the company's corporate name from "Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co." to "Honeywell", to better represent their colloquial name. Throughout the 1960s, Honeywell continued to acquire other businesses, including Security Burglar Alarm Company in 1969. ^{[7]:130}

The beginning of the 1970s saw Honeywell focus on process controls, with the company merging their computer operations with GE's information systems in 1970, and later acquiring GE's process control business. ^{[7]:122} With the acquisition, Honeywell took over responsibility for GE's ongoing [Multics](#) operating system project. The design and features of Multics greatly influenced the [Unix](#) operating system. Multics also influenced many of the features of Honeywell/GE's GECOS and GCOS8 [General Comprehensive Operating System](#) operating systems. Honeywell, [Groupe Bull](#), and [Control Data Corporation](#) formed a joint venture in *Magnetic Peripherals Inc.* which became a major player in the hard disk drive market. It was the worldwide leader in 14-inch disk drive technology in the OEM marketplace in the 1970s and early 1980s especially with its SMD (Storage Module Drive) and CMD (Cartridge Module Drive). In the second half of the 1970s, Honeywell started to look to international markets again, acquiring the French *Compagnie Internationale pour l'Informatique* in 1976. ^{[7]:124} Eight years later, Honeywell formed Honeywell High Tech Trading to lease their foreign marketing and distribution to other companies abroad, in order to establish a better position in those markets. ^{[7]:147} Under Binger's stewardship from 1961 to 1978 he expanded the company into such fields as defense, aerospace, and computing.

During and after the [Vietnam Era](#), Honeywell's defense division produced a number of products, including [cluster bombs](#), [missile guidance](#) systems, [napalm](#), and [land mines](#). Minnesota-Honeywell Corporation completed flight tests on an inertia guidance sub-system for the X-20

project at [Eglin Air Force Base](#), Florida, utilizing an [NF-101B Voodoo](#) by August 1963. The X-20 project was canceled in December 1963.^[10] The [Honeywell project](#), founded in 1968, organized protests against the company to persuade it to abandon weapons production^[11]

In 1980, Honeywell bought Incoterm Corporation to compete in both the [airline reservations system](#) networks and bank teller markets.

Honeywell Information Systems



A 1990 Honeywell-[Bull](#) Entry Level Mainframe DPS 7 [mainframe](#)

On April 12, 1955, Minneapolis-Honeywell started a joint venture with [Raytheon](#) called Datamatic to enter the computer market and compete with [IBM](#).^{[7]:118} Two years later in 1957, their first computer, the [DATAmatic 1000](#) was sold and installed. In 1960, just five years after embarking on this venture with Raytheon, Minneapolis-Honeywell bought out Raytheon's interest in Datamatic and turned it into the Electronic Data Processing division, later Honeywell Information Systems (HIS) of Minneapolis-Honeywell.^{[7]:118} Honeywell also purchased minicomputer pioneer [Computer Control Corporation](#) (3C's) in 1966, renaming it as Honeywell's Computer Control Division. Through most of the 1960s, Honeywell was one of the "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" of computing. IBM was "Snow White", while the dwarfs were the seven significantly smaller computer companies: [Burroughs](#), [Control Data Corporation](#), [General Electric](#), Honeywell, [NCR](#), [RCA](#), and [UNIVAC](#). Later, when their number had been reduced to five,^[12] they were known as "The [BUNCH](#)", after their initials: Burroughs, UNIVAC, NCR, Control Data Corporation, and Honeywell.

In 1970 Honeywell acquired GE's computer business forming Honeywell Information Systems. In 1975 it purchased [Xerox Data Systems](#), whose [Sigma computers](#) had a small but loyal customer base. In 1986 HIS merged with [Groupe Bull](#), a global joint venture with Compagnie des Machines Bull of France and NEC Corporation of Japan to become Honeywell Bull. By 1991 Honeywell was no longer involved in the computer business.^[13]

1985–1999 integrations

Aerospace and Defense

1986 marked a new direction for Honeywell, beginning with the acquisition of [Sperry Corporation](#).^[6] In 1990, Honeywell spun off their Defense and Marine Systems business into [Alliant Techsystems](#), as well as their Test Instruments division and Signal Analysis Center to

streamline the company's focus.^[14] Honeywell continues to supply aerospace products including electronic guidance systems, cockpit instrumentation, lighting, and primary propulsion and secondary power turbine engines. In 1996, Honeywell acquired [Duracraft](#) and began marketing its products in the home comfort sector.^[15]

Honeywell is in the consortium that runs the [Pantex Plant](#) that assembles all of the [nuclear bombs](#) in the United States arsenal.^{[16][17]} Honeywell Federal Manufacturing & Technologies, successor to the defense products of AlliedSignal, operates the [Kansas City Plant](#) which produces and assembles 85 percent of the non-nuclear components of the bombs.^[18]

Home & building controls

Honeywell also began the SmartHouse project to combine heating, cooling, security, lighting, and appliances into one easily controlled system. They continued the trend in 1987 by releasing new security systems, and fire and radon detectors. Five years later, in another streamlining effort, Honeywell combined their Residential Controls, Commercial Systems, and Protections Services divisions into Home and Building Control, which then acquired the Enviracare air cleaner business.^{[7]:183} By 1995, Honeywell had condensed into three divisions: Space and Aviation Control, Home and Building Control, and Industrial Control.

Industrial control

Honeywell dissolved its partnership with Yamatake Company and consolidated its Process Control Products Division, Process Management System Division, and Micro Switch Division into one Industrial Control Group. It has further acquired Measurex System and Leeds & Northrup Company to strengthen its portfolio.

1999–2002 merger, takeovers

AlliedSignal and Pittway

Main articles: [AlliedSignal](#) and [Pittway](#)

On June 7, 1999, Honeywell was acquired by [AlliedSignal](#), who elected to retain the Honeywell name for its brand recognition.^[6] The former Honeywell moved their headquarters of 114 years to AlliedSignal's in Morristown, [New Jersey](#). While "technically, the deal looks more like an acquisition than a merger...from a strategic standpoint, it is a merger of equals."^[5] AlliedSignal's 1998 revenue was reported at \$15.1 billion to Honeywell's \$8.4 billion, but together the companies share huge business interests in aerospace, chemical products, automotive parts, and building controls.


The corporate headquarters were consolidated to AlliedSignal's headquarters in [Morristown, New Jersey](#), rather than Honeywell's former headquarters in [Minneapolis, Minnesota](#). When Honeywell closed its corporate headquarters in Minneapolis, over one thousand employees lost their jobs. A few moved to Morristown or other company locations, but the majority were forced to find new jobs or retire. Soon after the merger, the company's stock fell significantly, and did not return to its pre-merger level until 2007.

In 2000, the new Honeywell acquired Pittway for \$2.2 billion to gain a greater share of the fire-protection and security systems market, and merged it into their Home and Building Control division,^[19] taking on Pittway's \$167 million in debt. Analyst David Jarrett commented that "while Honeywell offered a hefty premium, it's still getting Pittway for a bargain" at \$45.50 per share, despite closing at \$29 the week before.^[20] Pittway's Ademco products complemented Honeywell's existing unified controls systems.

General Electric Company

In October 2000, Honeywell (then valued at over \$21 billion) accepted a takeover bid from then-CEO [Jack Welch](#) of [General Electric](#).^[21] The American Department of Justice cleared the merger, while "GE teams swooped down on Honeywell" and "GE executives took over budget planning and employee reviews." However, on July 3, 2001, the [European Commission's](#) competition commissioner, [Mario Monti](#) blocked the move.^[22] This decision was taken on the grounds that with GE's dominance of the large jet engine market (led by the [General Electric CF34 turbofan](#) engine), its leasing services ([GECAS](#)), and Honeywell's portfolio of regional [jet engines](#) and [avionics](#), the new company would be able to "bundle" products and stifle competition through the creation of a [horizontal monopoly](#). US regulators disagreed, finding that the [merger](#) would improve competition and reduce prices; United States Assistant Attorney General [Charles James](#) called the EU's decision "antithetical to the goals of antitrust law enforcement."^{[23][24]} This led to a drop in morale and general tumult throughout Honeywell, and in turn, the then-CEO Michael Bonsignore was fired as Honeywell looked to turn their business around.

2002–2014 acquisitions and further expansion

 It has been suggested that portions of [David M. Cote](#) ([David M. Cote#Government and political donations](#)) be [split](#) from it and [merged](#) into this article. ([Discuss](#)) (September 2018)



Honeywell [glass cockpit](#), sold under the brand BendixKing

In January 2002 [Knorr-Bremse](#) – who had been operating in a joint venture with Honeywell International Inc. – assumed full ownership of its ventures in Europe, Brazil, and the USA. [Bendix Commercial Vehicle Systems](#) became a subsidiary of [Knorr-Bremse AG](#). Although declining in influence, Honeywell maintains a presence in emerging industries, such as Northern [Alberta's oil sands](#). Honeywell's Plant integrator is currently deployed in some of the most important plant-sites in the Oil Sands ([Synchrude](#), [Suncor](#), and others). In February that year, Honeywell's board appointed their next CEO and chairman, David M. Cote. Cote was

instrumental in uniting the company cultures of Honeywell, AlliedSignal, and Pittway. Since 2002, Honeywell has made more than 80 acquisitions and 60 divestures, while adding \$12 billion in new sales^[25] and increasing its labor force to 131,000 as a result of these acquisitions. Under his tenure, Honeywell's stock has nearly tripled from \$35.23 in April 2002 to \$99.39 as of January 2015.^[26]

Honeywell made a £1.2bn (\$2.3bn) bid for [Novar plc](#) in December 2004.^{[27][28]} The acquisition was finalized on March 31, 2005.^{[29][30]} In October 2005, Honeywell bought out [Dow's](#) 50% stake in [UOP](#) for \$825 million, giving them complete control over the joint venture in petrochemical and refining technology.^[31] In May 2010, Honeywell outbid UK-based [Cinven](#) and acquired the French company Sperian Protection for \$1.4 billion, which was then incorporated into its automation and controls safety unit.^[32]

2015 headquarters relocation

In 2015, the headquarters were moved to Morris Plains.^[33] On November 30, 2018, Honeywell announced that its corporate headquarters would be moved to [Charlotte, North Carolina](#).^[34] On July 1, 2019, Honeywell moved employees into a temporary headquarters building in Charlotte before their new building was complete.^[35] The 475,000-square-foot building on 40 acres in Morris Plains features state-of-the-art technology and greater energy efficiency than Honeywell's Morristown campus, which was underutilized, outdated and costly, according to Cote.

2015-present

On December 29, 2015, Honeywell completed the acquisition of Elster for US\$5.1B (announced on July 28, 2015) entering the space of gas, electricity, and water meters with a specific focus on smart meters and hoped to be a growth driver for Honeywell in 2016 and beyond. The deal also complements the HON Combustion business with the addition of Elster with strong brands such as Kromschroeder and Eclipse. Honeywell International Inc. then acquired the 30% stake in UOP Russell LLC it didn't own already for roughly \$240 million in January 2016.^[36] In February, Honeywell entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Xtralis, a leading global provider of aspirating smoke detection along with advanced perimeter security technologies and video analytics software, for \$480 million from funds advised by Pacific Equity Partners and Blum Capital Partners. The deal was completed on April 1, 2016.^[37] In May 2016, Honeywell International Inc. settled its patent dispute regarding Google subsidiary Nest Labs, whose thermostats Honeywell claimed infringed on several of its patents. Google parent Alphabet Inc. and Honeywell said they reached a "patent cross-license" agreement that "fully resolves" the long-standing dispute. Honeywell sued Nest Labs in 2012.^[38] In 2017, Honeywell opened a new software center in Atlanta, Georgia.^[39]

David Cote stepped down as CEO on April 1, 2017, and was succeeded by [Darius Adamczyk](#), who had been promoted to president and [chief operating officer](#) (COO) the previous year. Cote served as executive chairman through April 2018.^[40] On October 10, 2017, Honeywell announced plans to spinoff its Homes, ADI Global Distribution, and Transportation Systems businesses into two separate, publicly traded companies by the end of 2018.^[41]

In 2018, Honeywell spun off its turbocharger business as [Garrett](#) and consumer products business as Resideo.^{[42][43]}

For the fiscal year 2018, Honeywell reported net income of US\$6.765 billion, with an annual revenue of US\$41.802 billion, an increase of 3.13% over the previous fiscal cycle. Honeywell's shares traded at over \$169 per share, and its market capitalization was valued at over US\$120.26 billion in September 2019.^{[44][45][3][46]}

Business Groups

The company operates four business groups – Honeywell Aerospace, Honeywell Building Technologies, Safety and Productivity Solutions (SPS), and Performance Materials and Technologies (PMT).^{[3][47]} The business units within the company are as follows (in no particular order):

- Commercial Aviation
- Defense and Space
- Business and General Aviation
- Honeywell Building Solutions
- Environmental and Energy Solutions
- Honeywell Security and Fire
- Scanning and Mobility
- Sensing and Internet of Things
- Industrial Safety
- Honeywell UOP
- Honeywell Process Solutions
- Fluorine Products
- Electronic Materials
- Resins & Chemicals
- Specialty Materials

Corporate governance

Honeywell's current chief executive officer is [Darius Adamczyk](#).^{[48][49]}

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Darius Adamczyk | Chairman and chief executive officer of Honeywell |
| Duncan B. Angove | President of Infor, Inc. |
| William S. Ayer | Retired chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Alaska Air Group |
| Kevin Burke | Non-executive chairman of Consolidated Edison, Inc. (Con Edison) |
| Jaime Chico Pardo | President and chief executive officer, ENESA, S.A. de C.V. (ENESA) |
| D. Scott Davis | Chairman and chief executive officer of United Parcel Service , Inc. (UPS) |
| Linnet F. Deily | Former Deputy U.S. Trade Representative and ambassador |
| Judd Gregg | Former U.S. Senator from New Hampshire |

| | |
|---------------------|---|
| Clive R. Hollick | Former chief executive officer of United Business Media |
| Grace D. Lieblein | Vice president of global purchasing and supply chain of General Motors Corporation (GM) |
| George Paz | Chairman and chief executive officer of Express Scripts Holding Company |
| Bradley T. Sheares | Former chief executive officer of Reliant Pharmaceuticals, Inc. |
| Robin L. Washington | Executive vice president and chief financial officer of Gilead Sciences, Inc. |

Current as of April 23, 2018^[50]

Products and services



A Honeywell digital compass sensor mounted on a [circuit board](#)

Main article: [List of Honeywell products and services](#)

Honeywell has many brands that commercial and retail consumers may recognize, including its line of home [thermostats](#) (particularly the iconic round type) and [Garrett turbochargers](#). In addition to consumer home products, Honeywell produces thermostats, sensors, security alarm systems, and air cleaners and [dehumidifiers](#). The company also licenses its brand name for use in various retail products made by other manufacturers, including air conditioners, heaters, fans, security safes, home generators, and paper shredders.

Aircraft

- [Honeywell RQ-16 T-Hawk](#)

Missiles and rockets

- [RUR-5 ASROC](#)

- [Wagtail \(missile\)](#)

Honeywell Scanning and Mobility

- Honeywell AIDC products
- [Intermec Products](#)

Acquisitions since 2002

Honeywell's acquisitions have consisted largely of businesses aligned with the company's existing technologies. The acquired companies are integrated into one of Honeywell's four business groups (Aerospace, Home and Building Technologies (HBT), Safety and Productivity Solutions (SPS), or Performance Materials and Technologies (PMT)) but retain their original brand name.

| Acquisition | Business Group |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| 2019 | |
| Rebellion Photonics | SPS |
| 2018 | |
| Transnorm ^{[51][52]} | SPS |
| 2017 | |
| Nextnine ^[53] | PMT |
| SCAME Sistemi ^[54] | HBT |
| FLUX ^{[55][a]} | SPS |
| 2016 | |
| Com Dev ^[56] | Aerospace |
| RSI ^[57] | HBT |
| Intelligrated ^[58] | SPS |
| Xtralis ^[59] | HBT |
| Movilizer ^[60] | SPS |

UOP Russell LLC^[61] PMT

2015

Seelze^[62] PMT

Elster^{[63][64]} PMT

Datamax-O'Neil^[65] SPS

2013

Saia Burgess Controls^{[66][64]} HBT

Intermec^[67] SPS

RAE Systems^[68] SPS

2012

Fire Sentry^{[69][70]} HBT

InnCom^{[71][72]} HBT

Thomas Russell LLC^[73] PMT

2011

EMS^[74] SPS/Aerospace

Iris Systems^[75] HBT

Kings Safety Shoes^[76] SPS

2010

Akuacom^{[77][78]} HBT

Matrikon^[79] PMT

E-Mon^{[80][81]} HBT

Sperian^[32] SPS

2009

RMG^[82] PMT

Cythos^[83] SPS

2008

AV Digital Audio-Videotechnik GmbH^[84] HBT

Energy Services Group, LLC^[85] PMT

Metrologic^[86] SPS

IAC^[87] Aerospace

Callidus^[88] PMT

Norcross^[89] SPS

2007

Plant Automation Systems, Inc. (PAS)^[90] PMT

Dimensions Int'l^[91] Aerospace

ActiveEye^[92] SPS

Burtek^[93] PMT

Ex-Or^[94] HBT

Enraf Holdings B.V.^[95] SPS

Handheld Products^[96] SPS

Maxon Corporation^[97] PMT

2006

Sempra Energy Services^[85] PMT

First Technology^[98] SPS

Gardiner Group^[99] HBT

2005

[UOP LLC](#)^[31] PMT

[Novar Controls](#)^[100] HBT

Zellweger^[101] SPS

Lebow SPS

InterCorr International, Inc.^[102] SPS

[Tridium, Inc.](#)^[103] HBT

2004

Hymatic Group^[104] Aerospace

Genesis Cable^[105] HBT

HomMed, LLC^[106] SPS

Aube Technologies^[107] HBT

Vindicator^[108] HBT

Electro-Radiation Incorporated (ERI)^[109] Aerospace

Edgelinx^[110] HBT

GEM Microelectronics^[111] PMT

2003

Silent Witness^[112] HBT

Sensotec^[113] SPS

Baker Electronics^[114] Aerospace

Gamewell^[115] HBT

| | |
|------------------------------|-----|
| Olympo ^[116] | HBT |
| FutureSmart ^[117] | HBT |
| Kolon Films ^[118] | PMT |
| Betatech ^[119] | HBT |

2002

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Invensys Sensor Systems ^[120] | SPS |
| Chadwick Helmuth ^{[121][122]} | Aerospace |
| Ultrak ^[123] | HBT |
| Mora Moravia ^[124] | Aerospace |
| Shanghai Alarm ^[125] | HBT |

Environmental record

The [United States Environmental Protection Agency](#) states that no corporation has been linked to a greater number of [Superfund](#) toxic waste sites than has Honeywell.^[126] Honeywell ranks 44th in a list of US corporations most responsible for air pollution, releasing more than 4.25 million kg (9.4 million pounds) of toxins per year into the air.^[127] In 2001, Honeywell agreed to pay \$150,000 in [civil penalties](#) and to perform \$772,000 worth of reparations for environmental violations involving:^[128]

- failure to prevent or repair leaks of hazardous organic pollutants into the air
- failure to repair or report refrigeration equipment containing [chlorofluorocarbons](#)
- inadequate reporting of [benzene](#), [ammonia](#), [nitrogen oxide](#), [dichlorodifluoromethane](#), [sulfuric acid](#), [sulfur dioxide](#), and [caprolactam](#) emissions

In 2003, a federal judge in [Newark, New Jersey](#), ordered the company to perform an estimated \$400 million [environmental remediation](#) of chromium waste, citing "a substantial risk of imminent damage to public health and safety and imminent and severe damage to the environment."^[129] In the same year, Honeywell paid \$3.6 million to avoid a federal trial regarding its responsibility for [trichloroethylene](#) contamination in [Lisle, Illinois](#).^[130] In 2004, the [State of New York](#) announced that it would require Honeywell to complete an estimated \$448 million cleanup of more than 74,000 kg (165,000 lbs) of mercury and other toxic waste dumped into [Onondaga Lake](#) in [Syracuse, NY](#) from a former Allied Chemical property.^[131] Honeywell established three water treatment plants by November 2014, and the chemicals cleanup site removed 7 tons of mercury.^[132] In November 2015, Audubon New York gave the Thomas W.

Keesee, Jr. Conservation Award to Honeywell for its cleanup efforts in “one of the most ambitious environmental reclamation projects in the United States.”^[133] By December 2017, Honeywell completed dredging the lake^[134] and, later that month, the Department of Justice filed a settlement requiring Honeywell to pay a separate \$9.5 million in damages, as well build 20 restoration projects on the shore to help repair the greater area surrounding the lake.^[134]

In 2005, the state of [New Jersey](#) sued Honeywell, [Occidental Petroleum](#), and [PPG](#) to compel cleanup of more than 100 sites contaminated with chromium, a metal linked to lung cancer, [ulcers](#), and [dermatitis](#).^[135] In 2008, the state of [Arizona](#) made a settlement with Honeywell to pay a \$5 million fine and contribute \$1 million to a local air-quality cleanup project, after allegations of breaking water-quality and hazardous-waste laws on hundreds of occasions between the years of 1974 and 2004.^[136]

In 2006, Honeywell announced that its decision to stop manufacturing [mercury switches](#) had resulted in reductions of more than 11,300 kg, 2800 kg, and 1500 kg respectively of [mercury](#), lead, and [chromic acid](#) usage. The largest reduction represents 5% of mercury use in the United States.^[137] The EPA acknowledged Honeywell's leadership in reducing mercury use through a 2006 National Partnership for Environmental Priorities (NPEP) Achievement Award for discontinuing the manufacturing of mercury switches.^[138]



[Harvey Cox](#) holding a Honeywell [fragmentation](#) bomb (1973)

Criticism

On March 10, 2013, the [WSJ](#) reported that Honeywell was one of sixty companies that shielded annual profits from U.S. taxes.^[139] In December 2011, the non-partisan liberal organization [Public Campaign](#) criticized *Honeywell International* for spending \$18.3 million on [lobbying](#) and [not paying any taxes](#) during 2008–2010, instead getting \$34 million in tax rebates, despite

making a profit of \$4.9 billion, laying off 968 workers since 2008, and increasing executive pay by 15% to \$54.2 million in 2010 for its top 5 executives.^[140]

Honeywell has also been criticized in the past for its manufacture of deadly and maiming weapons, such as [cluster bombs](#).^[141]

See also

-  [Companies portal](#)
- [Honeywell Aerospace](#)
- [Top 100 US Federal Contractors](#)
- [List of Honeywell products and services](#)

Notes

[a] - Honeywell acquired a 25% stake in FLUX and a 75% stake in a new joint venture focused outside of China.^[142]