



FileVision Timeline of Productivity Solutions

Historical Timeline of Record Keeping

1830 Fireproof cabinet (early model of a safe and basis for evolution to the fireproof filing cabinet) come of age. It was realized that 100mm of insulation between the outer wall and the inner wall would provide great thermal insulation and protect the contents if caught in a fire. The most common insulation used was sawdust, though even greater protection came from filling the gap with water, an idea patented by Thomas Milner of Britain. The name 'safe' came from these new fireproof cabinets.

1875 Cameron Amberg & Co. makes its first Cabinet Letter Files.

1876, Cameron Amberg & Co Cabinet Letter Files were awarded a medal at the Centennial Exposition. The metal devices in some of its drawers bear an 1878 patent date.

1881 Documented that up to 1,000 firms were using Cameron Amberg & Co cabinets.

1888 Combination filing cabinets were assembled to order by the manufacturer from modules.

1892 Vertical file was invented in 1892 by Dr. Rosenenau (Vertical filing of papers which evolved from the vertical file card files used by librarians).

1893 Vertical file exhibited in at the World's Fair and also presented to business world.

1898 Model for vertical filing cabinet more or less as in use today was invented by Edwin G. Seibels. He was working in his father's insurance office and realized that the then current system of folding papers into envelopes and storing them in pigeon holes could be improved if the folding was dispensed with. The documents could then be stored in large envelopes vertically, in drawers.

1911 By this year, according to a report by a government commission, vertical flat filing practically supplanted all other systems in the large companies it investigated.

1914 The Mayline Group invented the first automated record-keeping system.

1924 Tiffany Industries invented the typewriter stand.

1979 The first mid-market, modular workstation of its kind was introduced by Tiffany Industries and helped people evolve along with their work environments.

Historical Timeline of Office Productivity Solutions

circa 1450 Printing press invented.

1860 Telephone invented.

1829 Typewriter invented.

1901 Electric typewriter invented.

1902 Dr Arthur Korn invented an improved and practical fax, the photoelectric system.

1914 Edouard Belin established the concept for remote fax photo/news reporting.

1924 The American Telephone & Telegraph Company (AT&T) worked to improve telephone facsimile technology, and the telephotography machine was used to send political convention photos long distance for newspaper publication.

1937 The process called Xerography was invented by American law student Chester Carlson. Carlson had invented a copying process based on electrostatic energy.

1938 Ball point pen invented.

1947 Three scientists at Bell Telephone Laboratories, William Shockley, Walter Brattain, and John Bardeen demonstrate their new invention of the point-contact transistor amplifier. The name transistor is short for "transfer resistance". (Miniaturization of electronic circuits via the transistor is a key development making personal desktop computers small, reliable, and affordable.)

1950 Copy machines became commercially available by the Xerox Corporation.

1951 Herman Knaust finds a new use for old mine: anti-atomic storage. During that same period, the world was embroiled in cold war apprehension about atomic security. Both factors impressed upon Knaust the need to protect information from the havoc of wars or lesser disasters. Iron Mountain document storage company was founded in Livingston, NY, 125 miles north of New York City.

1955 The first radio facsimile transmission was sent across the continent.

1957 Early concepts of the Internet: the Soviet Union launched the first satellite, Sputnik I, triggering US President Dwight Eisenhower to create the ARPA agency to regain the technological lead in the arms race.

- ARPA appointed J.C.R. Licklider to head the new IPTO organization with a mandate to further the research of the SAGE program and help protect the US against a space-

(Historical Timeline of Office Productivity Solutions cont'd)

- based nuclear attack. Licklider evangelized within the IPTO about the potential benefits of a country-wide communications network, influencing his successors to hire Lawrence Roberts to implement his vision.
- Roberts led development of the network, based on the new idea of packet switching discovered by Paul Baran at RAND, and a few years later by Donald Davies at the UK National Physical Laboratory.

1959 Xerox introduces the Model 914, the first fully automated photocopier.

1960 Digital Equipment introduces the first minicomputer, the PDP-1, for US\$120,000. It is the first commercial computer equipped with a keyboard and monitor. PDP stands for Program, Data, Processor. The minicomputer represents an important size and power step from mainframe toward personal computers.

1967 Pocket calculator invented.

1969 A special computer called an Interface Message Processor was developed to realize the design (space), and the ARPANET went live in early October, 1969. The first communications were between Leonard Kleinrock's research center at the University of California at Los Angeles, and Douglas Engelbart's center at the Stanford Research Institute.

- Honeywell releases the H316 "Kitchen Computer", the first home computer, priced at \$10,600 in the Neiman Marcus catalog.

1970 Xerox announces that it will create a computer laboratory to research digital technology. (The resulting laboratory, PARC, will develop many personal computer technologies, but fail to bring them to market.)

- Bell Labs develops Unix. (Unix will become the dominant operating system of high end microcomputers, or workstations.)

1972 At Xerox PARC, Alan Kay proposes they build a portable personal computer, called the Dynabook, the size of an ordinary notebook. PARC management does not support it.

- Wang Laboratories introduces its first small business computers, the 2200 series.
- At Xerox PARC, Jack Hawley develops the first digital mouse.

1976 Bill Gates writes software routines for BASIC on the Altair to use diskettes for storage.

- Steve Wozniak and Steve Jobs finish work on a computer circuit board, that they call the Apple I computer. They incorporate the Apple Computer Company, on April Fool's Day.

1977 Bill Gates and Paul Allen sign a partnership agreement to officially create the Microsoft company.

1979 3M implemented a massive consumer sampling strategy of the new product the Post-it note. The product takes off.

1983 Microsoft Windows was announced and sells for \$100.

1984 The Apple Macintosh debuts.

1984 Hewlett-Packard introduces the LaserJet, the first desktop laser printer.

1985 Adobe introduces PostScript, the industry standard Page Description Language (PDL) for professional typesetting.

- Aldus develops PageMaker for the Mac, the first "desktop publishing" application.
- Apple produces the LaserWriter, the first desktop laser printer to contain PostScript.

1987 PageMaker for the Windows platform is introduced.

1988 Commercial Email. Vinton Cerf arranged for the connection of MCI Mail to the NSFNET through the Corporation for the National Research Initiative (CNRI) for "experimental use", providing the first sanctioned commercial use of the Internet. Shortly thereafter, in 1989, the Compuserve mail system also connected to the NSFNET, through the Ohio State University network.

1992 Microsoft Windows for Workgroups 3.1 was released October, 1992.

1993 Online Services launch for the mass market: the large network service providers America Online and Delphi started to connect their proprietary email systems to the Internet, beginning the large scale adoption of Internet email as a global standard.

Early 1990s The personal computer had found its way onto most desktops in corporate America. Electronic documents began to outnumber paper documents and the typewriter becomes a thing of the past.



(Historical Timeline of Office Productivity Solutions cont'd)

- Faced with an even split between paper and electronic documents, the business world starts to use scanning process. Scanning converts all documents into the same format (the lowest common denominator-paper), and then scanning to a PDF or TIFF image format.

- Document management solutions for the enterprise become available.

1995 First Scanner Operating System – Visioneer developed the world's first scanner Operating System, which was an integrated hardware/software scanning solution. This technology was OEM'd to Canon, Compaq, Brother and Hewlett Packard. During this year, Visioneer integrated its scanner OS technology with a compact sheetfed scanner which included a robust document storage and management application.