At the request of the Tokugawa Shogunate Government, a group of Dutch engineers led by Hendrik Hardes started construction of Nagasaki Yotetsusho (predecessor of Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works). The foundry was renamed Nagasaki Seitetsusho and the ironworks was opened in March 1861.

Japan’s first power generating turbine (output 500 kW) was completed through a technical tie-up with England-based Parsons & Company and installed at the central power station of Mitsubishi Shipyard.

The first boiler was made following acquisition of boiler production rights from England-based Nesdrum Boiler Manufacturing Company. The works was renamed Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works.

Production facilities at the Machinery Division were modernized.

Brazil-based CBC Industrias Pesadas S.A. was acquired by three companies of the Mitsubishi Group (Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd., Mitsubishi Corporation and Mitsubishi Electric Corporation) and made into the South American boiler production site.

Boiler-Tube and Pipe-Header Shops were built in the Fukahori/Koyagi areas (Nagasaki City).

Works were constructed newly in the Fukahori area for the exclusive production of large coal-fired boilers.

Electronics Shop was built.

MHI Technical Services Corporation (MTS; currently MHI Power Technical Services Corporation) established in the Philippines as an overseas design company.

Celebration of the 150th Foundation anniversary.

A joint venture was established with Larsen & Toubro Limited (L&T), a leading construction and heavy machinery company based in India.

Joint venture with Larsen & Toubro Limited (L&T) starts local production of turbines and boilers.

Mitsubishi Hitachi Power Systems, Ltd. was established as a joint venture company between Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Hitachi integrating thermal power generation systems and other related businesses, therefore changing the name to Nagasaki Works of Mitsubishi Hitachi Power Systems.

Renamed Mitsubishi Power, Ltd.

Mitsubishi Power’s Nagasaki Works was formed as a result.
Main Products

Main Products Outline

- Gasifier
- Heat Recovery Steam Generator
- Boiler
- Boiler Machinery Plant Control System
- Geothermal Power Plant
  - Nakoso Power Station Unit 10 (Japan), Joban Joint Power Co., Ltd.
  - Hellisheidi Geothermal Power Plant (Iceland), Reykjavik Energy
- MRS Mill
  - 1,000 MW, The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.
- Axial Flow Fan with Variable Pitch Rotor Blade
- Fuel Cells
- Steam Turbine
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)

NAGASAKI WORKS

Main Production Facilities

Akunoura Area
- Gasifier Pressure Vessel, Gasifier Water Wall, Module Shop
- Furnace Wall & Economizer Tube, Gasifier Water Wall Shop
- Superheater & Reheater Tube Shop
- Gasifier Pressure Vessel Shop
- Research & Innovation Center

Koyagi Area
- Assembly Facilities Large NC combined production milling machine
- Module Shop Gasifier Water Wall, Gasifier Pressure Vessel, Boiler Production Module Shop Pipe-Header & Module Shop
- Facilities Boiler Production Gasifier Water Wall Shop Economizer Tube, Boiler Production Reheater Tube Shop Superheater & Reheater Tube Shop
- High-Tech Facilities Turbine-rotor large high-speed rotation testing machine
- Machining Facilities Large NC vertical lathe: 8,500 (D) × 5,000 (H) mm Large NC lathe: 4,200 (D) × 14,500 (L) mm 8,500 (W) × 16,000 (L) × 4,200 (H) mm (GANTRY PLANO MILLER)

Remote Monitoring Center (RMC)
- Environmental testing facilities, Simulator training center, Computer control systems assembling tester, Turbine governor test facilities
- Large fan test facilities Welding machine for large sized pressure vessel 400-ton overhead travelling crane (overhang) 13,000 (L) × 7,500 (H) mm Large sized annealing furnace: 7,500 (W) × 13,500 (D) × 8,500 (H) mm Welding robot Multiple head panel processing machine, Continuous heat treatment facilities Continuous bender welding robot Spiral fin tube welder Automatic tube elongation facilities

World Cultural Heritage “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution”

In 2015, the five facilities in Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Nagasaki Shipyard & Machinery Works were registered as World Cultural Heritage “Sites of Japan’s Meiji Industrial Revolution,” which consists of 23 sites located in 12 different prefectures.

Timeline

- In 1857: Nagasaki Yotetsusho Foundry established by the Tokugawa Shogunate Government.
- Koyagi Area founded in 1972.
- Akunoura Area has a long history dating back to 1857.

Outline

Akunoura Area

The Nagasaki Power Station is located in Akunoura. The station has a capacity of 4,000 MW, which is the largest in the country. The station can burn a variety of fuels, including bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, petroleum coke and residual oil. By significantly reducing emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) and carbon dioxide, Mitsubishi Power contributes to reducing fuel costs, further reducing fuel costs, thereby enhancing availability and easing environmental impact.

In summary, Mitsubishi Power’s combustion test facility features the world’s largest capacity of coal combustion (4 tons/hr). With the installation of a 10,000-ton capacity of furnace, the test facility can accommodate a wide variety of fuels, including bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, lignite, anthracite, biomass, petroleum coke and residual oil. The facility was built to achieve more advanced combustion technologies, the core factor in boilers, particularly in terms of lower emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx), less unburned combustibles and lower excess air ratio. The facility was opened in 1994 and has contributed significantly to improving combustion evaluation capability, we are pushing ahead with the development of boilers that contribute to further reducing fuel costs, thereby enhancing availability and easing environmental impact.

Koyagi Area

The Koyagi Area was founded in 1972. It has a long history dating back to 1857 when the Nagasaki Yotetsusho Foundry was established by the Tokugawa Shogunate Government. The Koyagi Area has a long history dating back to its foundation in 1857 as the Nagasaki Yotetsusho Foundry established by the Tokugawa Shogunate Government.