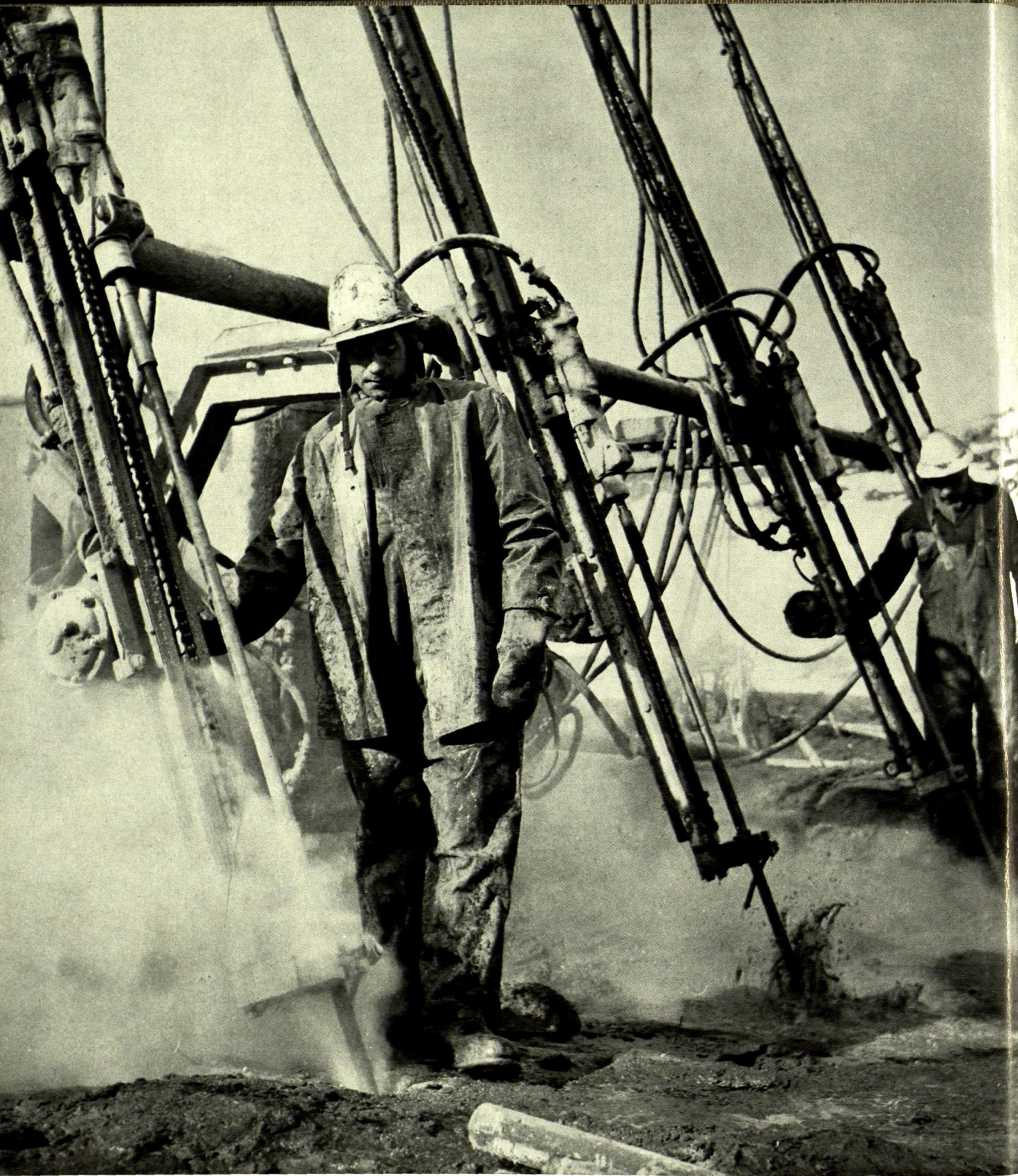




Atlas Copco

AKTIEBOLAG

Annual Report for 1958



Bench drilling with Atlas Copco rock drills at Stornorrfors where the Swedish State Power Board recently put into service the country's largest power station. This hydroelectric project entailed driving the world's largest rock tunnel (4,200 sq.ft.). All the drilling operations were carried out with Atlas Copco equipment.

The cover picture shows a tunnel crew of Società Italiana per Condotte d'Acqua using Atlas Copco rock drills and Sandvik Coromant drill steels in the Italian section of the Mont Blanc road tunnel. This road under Europe's highest mountain is due for completion in 1961.

Directors' Report

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE
MANAGING DIRECTOR OF ATLAS COPCO AB
HAVE PLEASURE IN SUBMITTING
HEREWITH THEIR REPORT ON THE
COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES IN 1958.

Sales and Deliveries

Operations in 1958 reflect the recession which originated in the United States and subsequently spread to most markets. In particular, it was the marked fall in metal prices during the first half of 1957 which affected the demand for those products the Company manufactures for the mining industry. By the end of that year orders for rock drills and drill steels had dropped considerably and this situation continued until the middle of 1958 when a revival of demand set in. This improvement continued during the second half of 1958 and the sales figures for this period were higher than the corresponding figures for the second half of 1957. Indeed, by the turn of the year 1958—1959 the sharp drop in sales recorded for the first six months had largely been recovered. Thus for the calendar year 1958 incoming orders were valued at Kr. 152 million (£ 10,500,000) which compares with Kr. 157 million (£ 10,800,000) in 1957.

Since it was not until the latter half of 1958 that incoming orders showed an appreciable increase, invoiced deliveries, which inevitably show a certain time lag in relation to incoming orders, did not reach the same level as that for orders received. This explains why the value of invoiced deliveries in 1958 totalled Kr. 150 million (£ 10,300,000) as against Kr. 168 million (£ 11,600,000) in 1957 when the conditions were reversed. In that year incoming orders were less than invoiced orders which meant that the stock of orders was reduced during the first half of 1958.

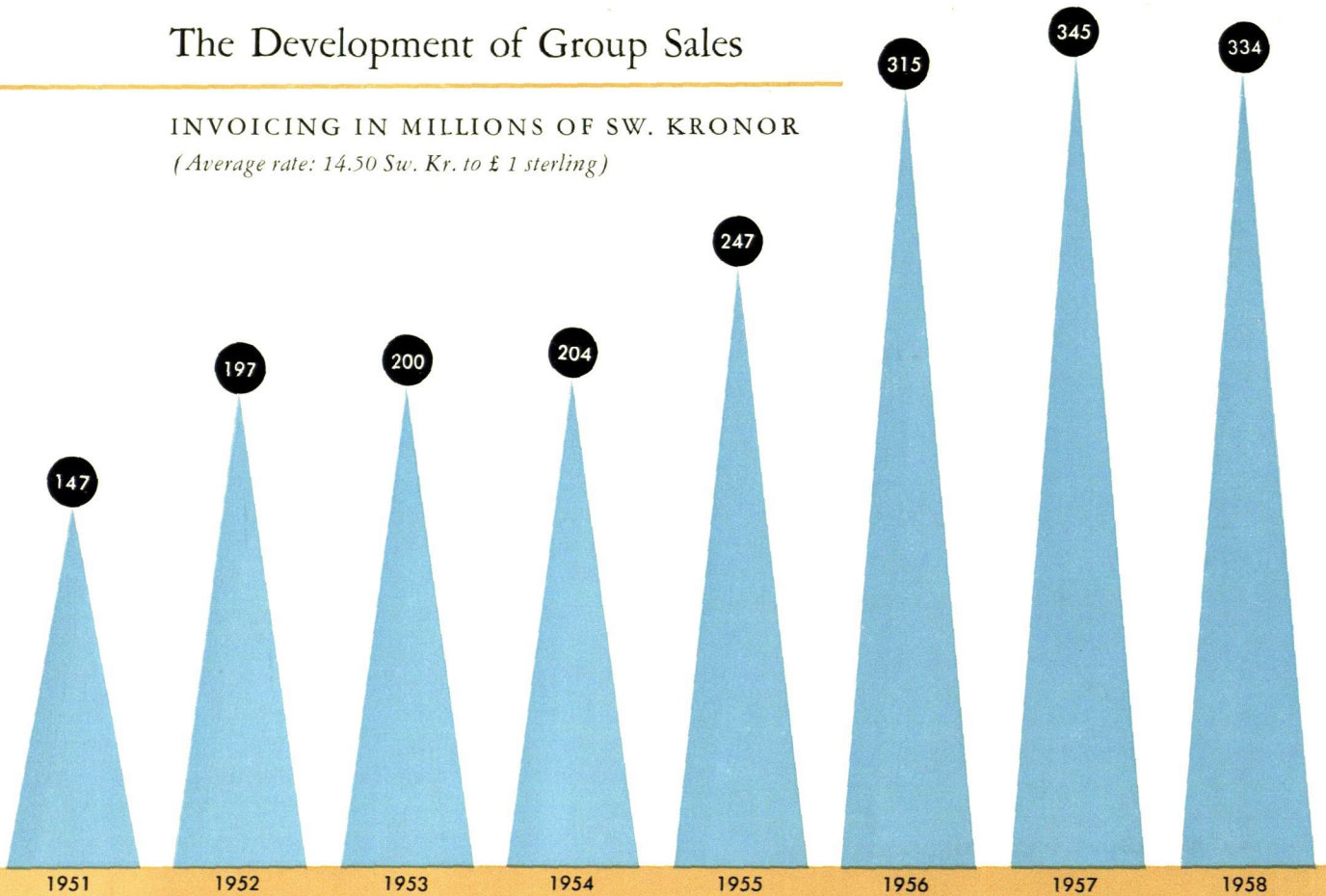
For a number of years the ratio between exports and home sales has been of the order of 70% and 30% respectively. In 1958, however, exports showed a noticeable decline whereas sales to the Swedish market increased so that of the total invoiced orders 35% were attributable to the Swedish sales company and 65% to the Company's subsidiaries, agents and customers abroad.

As by far the greater portion of the total deliveries has been to our associate companies throughout the world, the turn-over recorded by the Group as a whole is of greater significance than that of the parent company alone. The total value of invoiced sales by the Group in 1958 was Kr. 334 million (£ 23,000,000) as against Kr. 345 million (£ 23,800,000) in 1957. Operations were particularly satisfactory in Sweden, Germany, Italy, Brazil, Australia and South Africa. As in 1957 results achieved in Canada and in the United States were less successful.

The Development of Group Sales

INVOICING IN MILLIONS OF SW. KRONOR

(Average rate: 14.50 Sw. Kr. to £ 1 sterling)



The international sales organization has been expanded further by the formation of a subsidiary company in Portugal, Atlas Copco de Portugal Ltda.

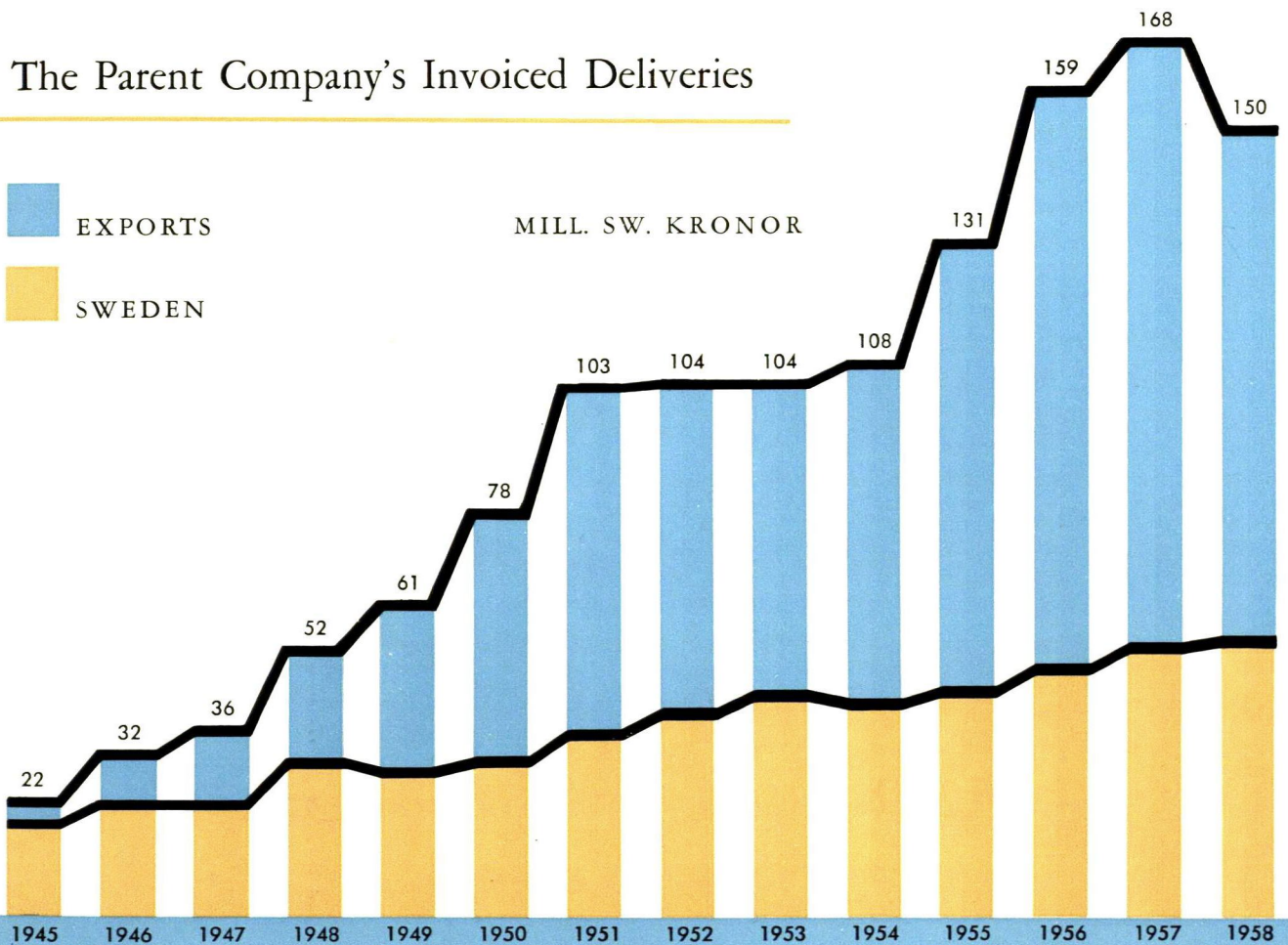
Production and Employment

At the beginning of 1958 the number of workers employed at Sickla totalled 1,295. The marked decline in sales during the autumn of 1957, however, necessitated a corresponding adjustment in the rate of production. At the outset this was achieved by normal retirements not being made good and by workers, above the normal age for retirement, leaving the service of the Company with a pension. But the continued weakness in demand during the first half of 1958 made it necessary to dismiss 110 workers after which the total labour force was reduced to 1,068.

The recovery in sales, which began during the summer of 1958, resulted in a gradual expansion in production during the second half of the year so that by the turn of the year about one-third of the workers dismissed in the spring had been re-engaged. At that time the number of workers employed amounted to 1,113 which brought the average number of workers employed during the financial year to 1,163. Production at its lowest point during 1958 was about 35% below that recorded in 1956 and in 1957 which resulted in increased costs per unit produced.

Production at the subsidiary company, AB Avos, in Örebro, was affected adversely by the heavy decline in the sales of pneumatic shovel loaders. Moreover, that section of the Company's Sickla factories responsible for the production of rock drills was the hardest hit by the fall in the volume of orders received during the first half of 1958. Added to this

The Parent Company's Invoiced Deliveries



As stated in the Report, by far the greater portion of the deliveries has been made to associate companies. The turnover of the Group as a whole (opposite) is, therefore, of greater significance than that of the parent company alone. Since it was not until the latter half of 1958 that incoming orders showed an appreciable increase, invoiced deliveries, which inevitably show a certain time lag in relation to incoming orders, did not reach the same level as that for orders received.

practically the whole production of portable compressors has been transferred to Arpic Engineering in Antwerp. Production facilities in Belgium are, from an economic point of view, more favourable and provide adequate production possibilities within the Common Market.

Demand for the Group's range of stationary compressors was maintained during the first half of 1958.

The volume of production at the Group's factories at Hammarby, Skara and Antwerp, which are all operated as entirely independent companies and do not figure directly in the Company's accounts, was also maintained at an unchanged level.

Technical Development

Work during the year was concentrated on the development of more efficient light pusher legs and

large rock drills for tunnelling and benching operations. A particularly interesting feature was the development of a completely mechanized drilling unit made up of 17 rock drills of the type BBC 43. This item of equipment, which is designed for tunnel driving, is operated by only three men and one helper. This unit was produced in conjunction with the technicians of the Swedish State Power Board and, in its present form, will be used on the large hydro electric power projects already planned by the Power Board.

Development work on long-hole drilling was carried out successfully during the year and a number of new models are to undergo actual working tests in the near future. During the year production was also begun on two new concrete breakers, E 20 and E 40, which will replace the types CH 5B and P 60.

In the compressor field, technical research and development work made outstanding progress and

a number of new designs were introduced. The wholly welded portable compressor with a capacity of 4 cubic metres, referred to in last year's Report, is now in full production at the Arpic factory in Antwerp. Additionally, one smaller and two larger machines of a similar type have been produced to constitute the VT series. The feature of this range of compressors is the complete interchangeability of parts which has reduced considerably manufacturing costs. Furthermore, a portable oil-cooled rotary screw compressor was produced during the year having a higher volume of free air delivery than the units comprising the VT series. A machine of this type was exhibited at the St. Erik's Fair in Stockholm in 1958 and subsequently at an international exhibition in London where it received considerable attention and obtained good publicity as being the first machine of its kind in the world.

One of the features of the year was the introduction of a specially built portable rotary screw compressor for starting and air-conditioning jet passenger aircraft. This compressor unit, the "Air Partner", was first purchased by the Scandinavian Airlines System and orders have been received from Canada and New Zealand. Prospects for sales on the world market appear favourable.

At the turn of the year some of the new large stationary rotary screw compressors, with a free air delivery of 450 cubic metres per minute, were also being assembled. The capacity of each of these units is equivalent to not less than 5 stationary compressors of the largest compressor type manufactured earlier, viz. AR 9.

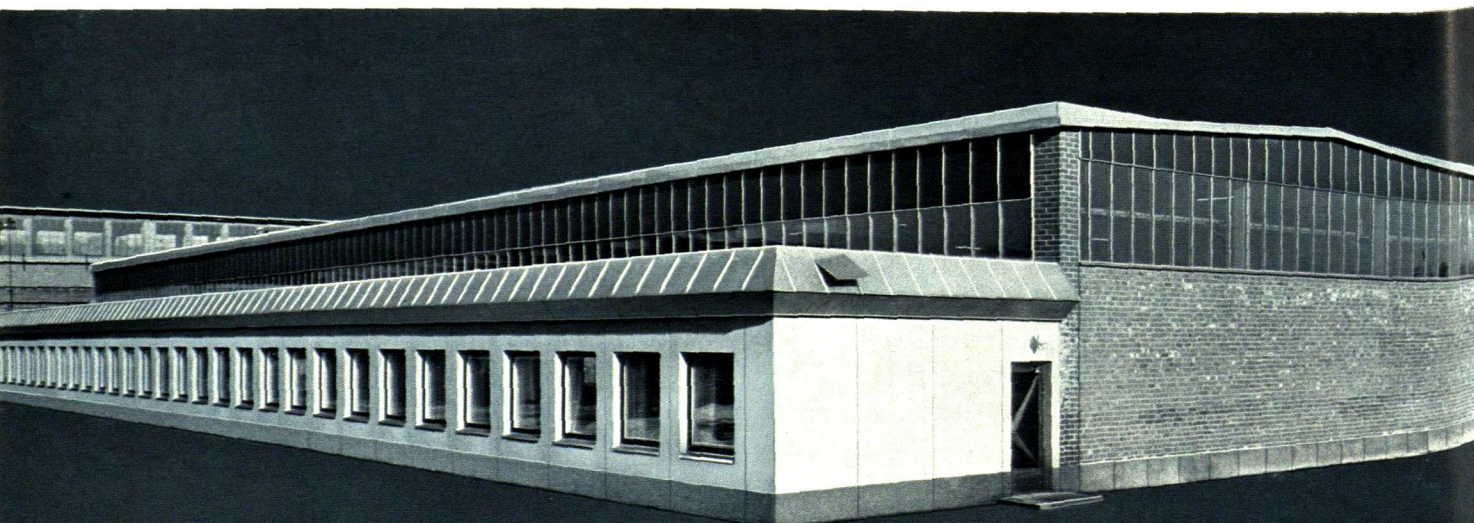
Over a period of years members of our Project Department have made a study of the problems involved in driving a tunnel through Mont Blanc. When tenders were called to supply equipment for this project Atlas Copco Italia were in a position to submit valuable technical data and information. This was one of the factors which led to a contract being signed with the contractors Società Italiana per Condotte d'Acqua, in August 1958, for the supply of all compressors, rock drills and drill steels needed for driving the approx. 7 kilometre Italian section of the tunnel.

Administration

The acquisition of new plant and machinery during the year was relatively comprehensive due principally to the manufacturing of screw compressors. Several of the Company's buildings were expanded and modernized. The new central sales store, referred to in last year's Report, was completed at the turn of the year and the opening ceremony took place at the beginning of February 1959. The hardening-process shop was thoroughly renovated as was the forge shop where the fire hazard has been much reduced.

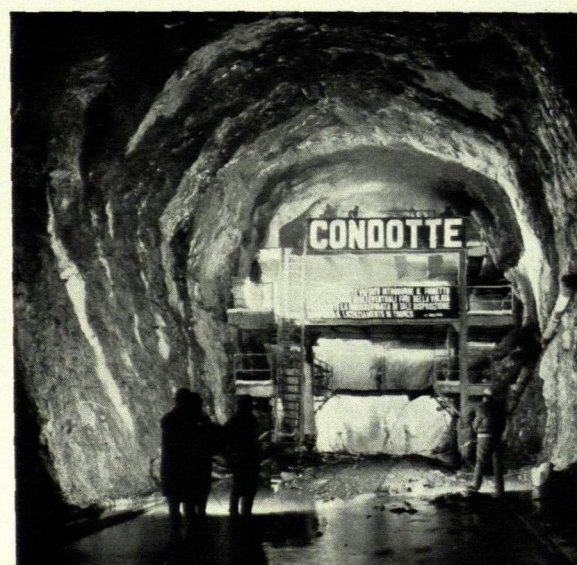
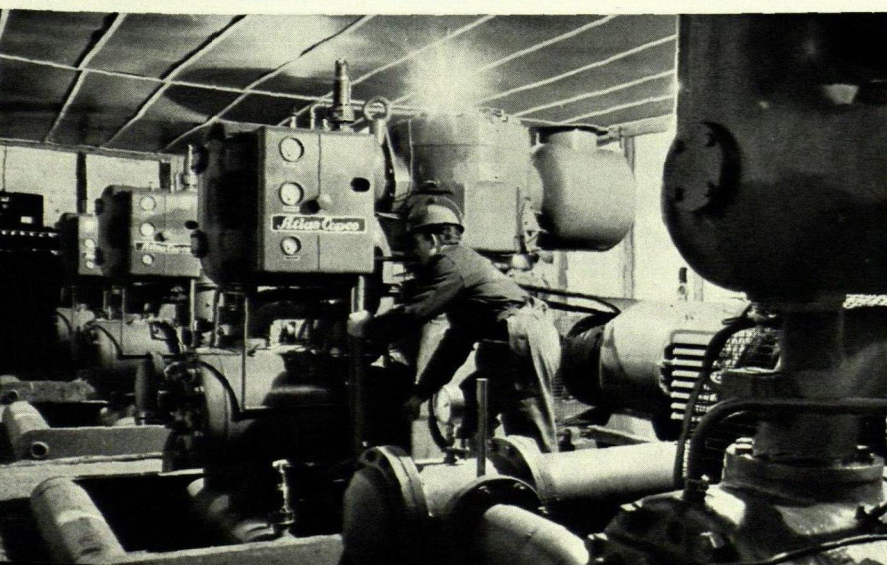
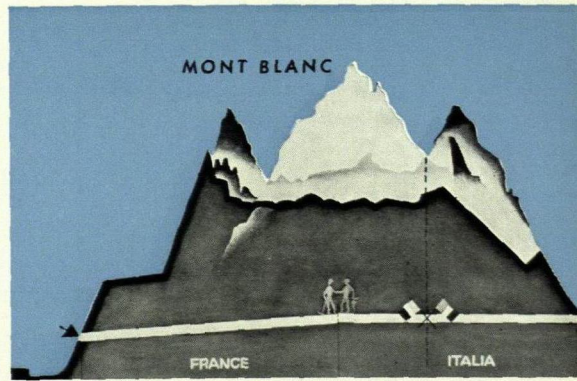
Insurance against fire of the Company's office and factory property was raised to Kr. 19,402,000. The Company's housing properties are insured against fire for Kr. 1,608,500, and the machinery, furniture and vehicles for Kr. 45,939,000. The assessment for tax purposes of the office and factory premises was

The new central sales store at the main works in Stockholm. Centralization of stock will greatly improve spares service and deliveries to associate companies and agents throughout the world and will enable them to reduce their stocks.





In August 1958 Atlas Copco Italia S.p.A. signed a contract with the contractors Società Italiana per Condotte d'Acqua to supply all pneumatic equipment for driving the Italian section (approx. 4 miles) of the Mont Blanc road tunnel. Above, the tunnel site near Entrèves in Italy. The drawing, right, shows how the tunnel, 7.3 miles long, will run from Entrèves to Chamonix in France.



The installation of Atlas Copco AR 4 compressors which supply all the air needed for driving the tunnel.

A view of the tunnel face (bottom, right). The excavated section is 861 sq.ft.

Kr. 12,457,300 and for the housing properties Kr. 1,377,300.

To provide better living quarters for the employees, the Company has pursued its earlier policy of selling plots within the Tallbacken housing area. These plots have been developed into an attractive and useful dwelling area in the immediate vicinity of the factory. The building of the houses contemplated in the town planning scheme is practically completed.

As announced, the Company has joined a Swedish syndicate which, in co-operation with the Government of Liberia and an American syndicate, have begun to exploit iron ore deposits in Liberia. The Company has invested Kr. 8.4 million (£ 580,000) in this project as a result of which an outlet for the Company's products may be anticipated for the development of the deposits.

The administrative staff decreased from an average of 711 in 1957 to 694 in 1958. Salaries and wages in 1958 amounted to Kr. 1,043,197 (£ 71,945) for the Board, the Managing Director, and the senior executives; Kr. 15,411,100 (£ 1,062,834) for the industrial employees and Kr. 13,012,166 (£ 897,391) for the staff.

Depreciation charges on buildings, machinery and furniture have been effected on the same basis as previously.

Result of the Year's Trading

Trading conditions in 1958 were less favourable than in the previous year. The value of invoiced deliveries was less than in 1957 and as a result of the decline in orders received, products manufactured at the Sickla factories decreased appreciably, whilst at the same time rising costs were unavoidable. In general terms, the subsidiary companies had a satisfactory year. However, the contraction of business activity and the difficulty experienced in some countries of maintaining sales at the same high level as previously, resulted in a few of the associated companies showing a loss.

During the year the share capital of AB Avos has been increased from Kr. 400,000 to Kr. 2,000,000 and the share capital of AB Eccovertken from Kr. 500,000 to Kr. 1,500,000 through new issues, which have been fully subscribed by the Company.

Balance Sheets as at 31st December, 1958, for Tryckluft AB Atlas Copco, Björneborgs Jernverks AB, Injector Company AB, AB Avos, AB Eccovertken and AB Sicklahus are appended.

The Board has not made any allocation to the Pension Foundation for 1958.

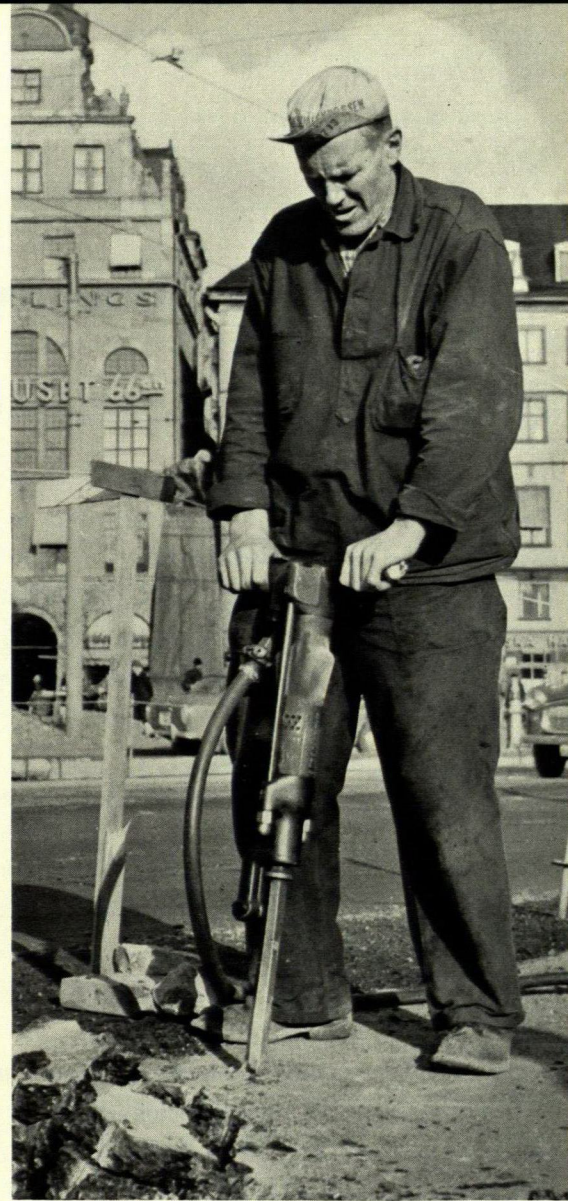
The disposable profit according to the appended Consolidated Balance Sheet amounts to Kr. 48,619,000 (£ 3,353,000).

Distribution of Profits

As to the position of the Company and the results of its activities, reference is made to the appended Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account.

Balance brought forward from last year	Kr.	11,213,996
Add: Profit for the year	„	7,100,571*
Available	Kr.	<u>18,314,567</u>
The Board of Directors and the Managing Director recommend that this surplus be		
distributed by paying a dividend of 10 % (<i>i.e.</i> Kr. 2.50 per share) accounting for	Kr.	4,900,000
leaving a balance carried forward to 1959 of	„	<u>13,414,567</u>
	Kr.	<u>18,314,567</u>

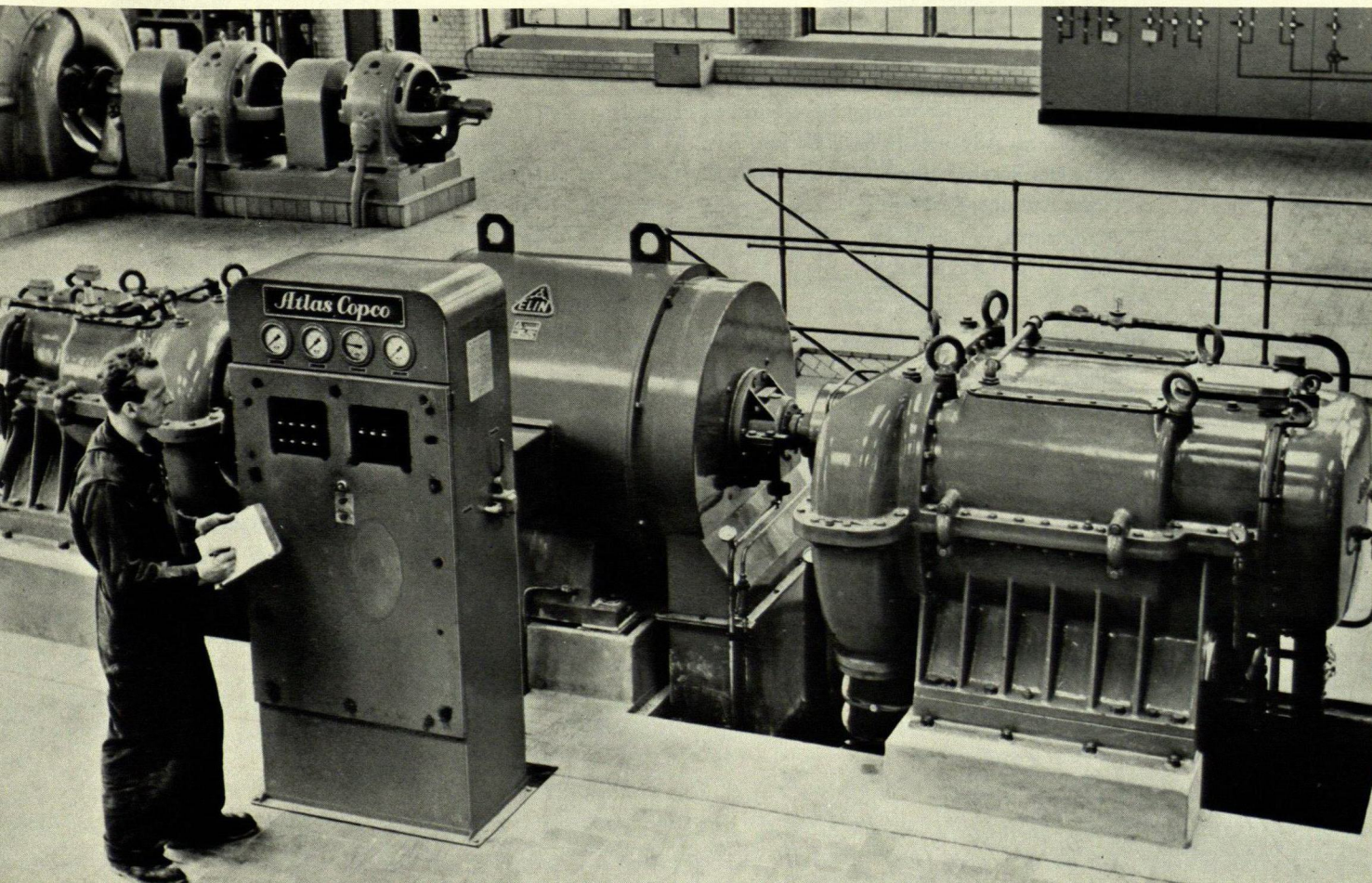
* Profit for the year £ 489,695



The pictures on this page show some of the new products introduced on international markets in 1958. Above a VT4 portable compressor "on the job" at the 1958 Brussels World Fair. A number of these machines were used for construction work.

The new E 20 paving breaker engaged on road maintenance work in Stockholm.

A "Twin-Air" rotary screw compressor installed in the Grängesberg iron ore mines in central Sweden.



Balance Sheet

ASSETS

<i>Fixed Assets</i>		Kr.
Land	1,566,926	
Factory and Office Buildings	14,211,482	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	4,910,205	
	9,301,277	
Dwellings	1,613,269	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	660,052	
	953,217	
Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures	29,426,790	
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	23,757,764	
	5,669,026	
Installation and plant under construction	622,507	18,112,953
<i>Investments in Subsidiaries and Other Companies</i>		
Shares in Subsidiaries	18,858,015	
„ „ Other Companies	366,001	
Advances to Subsidiaries	22,145,675	
„ „ Other Companies	7,853,873	49,223,564
<i>Current Assets</i>		
Raw materials, Finished and Semi-Finished Products	31,983,387	
Short-Term Advances to Subsidiaries	30,735,619	
Accounts Receivable from Customers	5,579,362	
Other Accounts Receivable	785,555	
Acceptances	680,927	
Cash in Hand and at Banks	145,790	69,910,640
<i>Pledged Assets</i>		
Mortgages on Land and Buildings	8,098,000	
Chattel Mortgages	13,100,000	
Other Pledged Assets	1,000,000	

	Kr. 137,247,157
--	-----------------

as at 31st December, 1958

LIABILITIES

<i>Capital, Reserves and Surplus</i>		Kr.
Share Capital	49,000,000	
Legal Reserve Fund	9,800,000	
Building Investment Fund	4,000,000	
	<u>62,800,000</u>	
 Surplus		
Profit brought forward from 1957	16,113,996	
Less: 10 % Dividend	4,900,000	
	<u>11,213,996</u>	
Profit of the Year 1958	7,100,571	
	<u>18,314,567</u>	81,114,567
 <i>Long-Term Liabilities</i>		
3½ % Bond Loan of 1941	610,000	
Atlas Copco AB's Pension Foundation Reserve	10,747,583	
Mortgage Loans	247,950	
Promissory Notes	100,195	11,705,728
	<u>11,705,728</u>	
 <i>Short-Term Liabilities</i>		
Accounts Payable to Suppliers	3,929,912	
Bills Payable	18,268,283	
Prepayments from Customers	25,347	
Due to Subsidiaries	3,959,035	
Sundry Accounts Payable	9,942,587	
Employees' Preliminary Taxes	1,245,801	
Annuity due in 1959 on 3½ % Bond Loan	290,000	
Unpaid and Estimated Taxes	574,326	
Bank Loans	6,191,571	44,426,862
	<u>44,426,862</u>	
 <i>Contingent Liabilities</i>		
Bills Discounted	8,263,055	
Other Contingent Liabilities	24,827,403	
The combined amount of pensions disbursed during the year payable on account of obligations that have not been booked as a liability in the Balance Sheet nor charged as a debt to the Pension Foundation Reserve	150,071	
	<u>150,071</u>	
	<u>Kr.</u>	<u>137,247,157</u>

Profit and Loss Account for the Year 1958

	Kr.
<i>Gross Operating Profit</i>	24,069,386
<i>General Administrative Expenses</i>	<u>4,853,196</u>
	19,216,190
<i>Profit on Fixed Assets Sold</i>	
Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures	<u>40,067</u>
	19,256,257
<i>Depreciation</i>	
Buildings	434,117
Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures	<u>2,469,650</u>
	2,903,767
	16,352,490
<i>Interest Received, etc.</i>	
Interest Received from Subsidiaries	645,438
" " " Other Companies	45,510
Dividends from Subsidiaries	833,990
" " Other Companies	<u>80</u>
	1,525,018
	17,877,508
<i>Interest Paid</i>	
Interest Paid to Subsidiaries	—
Other Interest Paid	<u>2,354,937</u>
	2,354,937
	15,522,571
<i>Other Expenditures</i>	
Contribution to AB Sicklahus	<u>22,000</u>
	15,500,571
<i>Taxes</i>	<u>8,400,000</u>
	7,100,571*
	<u>Net Profit for the Year Kr. 7,100,571*</u>

Nacka, 16th February, 1959

Walter Wehtje

M. Wallenberg

Nils von Steyern

Ove Borlind

C. Tarras Sällfors

K.-A. Belfrage
Managing Director

With reference to the Auditors' Report, it is hereby certified that the above Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account agree with those recorded on the books.

Ebbe Rybeck
Authorized Accountant

Wilhelm Moberg

* Net Profit for the Year £ 489,695

List of Shares

Shares in Subsidiary Companies

	Kr.
8,000 shares @ Kr. 250 each in AB Avos, Örebro	3,062,000
35,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in Björneborgs Jernverks AB, Björneborg	2,300,000
15,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in AB Eccoverken, Skara	1,470,000
25,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in Injector Company AB, Stockholm	2,500,000
2,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in AB Sicklahus, Nacka	200,000
10,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in Tryckluft AB Atlas Copco, Nacka	1,000,000
47,500 shares @ Belg. Frs. 1,000 each in Arpic Engineering S.A., Antwerp	6,243,000
997 shares @ Dan. Kr. 1,000 each in Atlas Copco A/S (C. K. Alling A/S), Copenhagen	751,000
650,640 shares @ 5/- each in Delfos & Atlas Copco (Pty.) Ltd., Benoni, South Africa	1,315,000
25 shares @ Fl. 1,000 each in Atlas Copco Holland N.V., Rotterdam	17,000
994 shares @ Belg. Frs. 1,000 each in Atlas Copco Congo S.C.A.R.L., Elisabethville	1
497 shares @ Esc. 1,000 each in Sociedade Atlas Copco de Portugal, Ltda, Lisbon	1
102 shares @ Ptas. 500 each in Atlas Copco S.A.E., Madrid	1
300 shares @ Norw. Kr. 4,000 each in Atlas Copco A/S, Oslo	1
99,996 shares @ £ 1 each in Atlas Copco (Great Britain) Ltd., Wembley	1
49,974 shares @ Frs. 1,000 each in Atlas Copco France S.A., Paris	1
30,000 shares @ F. Mk. 1,000 each in Oy Atlas Copco Ab, Helsinki	1
380 shares @ Turk.£ 500 each in Atlas Copco Ticaret ve Sanayi T.A.S., Istanbul	1
19 shares @ Dm 1,000 each in Deutsche Atlas Copco GmbH, Essen	1
1,000 shares @ £ 1 each in Atlas Diesel Company Ltd., London	1
430 shares @ Mar. Frs. 1,000 each in Société Marocaine Atlas Copco, Casablanca	1
994 shares @ Belg. Frs. 1,000 each in Atlas Copco Belgique S.A., Brussels	1
69,700 shares @ Pes. 1,000 each in Atlas Copco Chilena S.A.C., Santiago de Chile	1
30 shares @ Aust. Sh. 1,000 each in Atlas Copco Ges.m.b.H., Vienna	1
20 shares @ Drs 10,000 in Atlas Copco Greece Ltd., Athens	1
	Kr. 18,858,015

Shares in Other Companies

3,000 shares @ Kr. 100 each in SILA, Stockholm	300,000
40 shares @ Kr. 100 each in AB Byggnadsgaranti, Stockholm	4,000
75 shares @ Ptas. 5,000 each in Casa de Suecia S.A., Madrid	50,000
Participing rights totalling Kr. 12,000 in Swedish MIDECON Consortium, Allmänna Svenska Elektriska AB & Co, Stockholm	12,000
2 shares @ Kr. 500 each in Tekniska Röntgencentralen AB, Stockholm	1
	Kr. 366,001

Auditors' Report

In our capacity of auditors to ATLAS COPCO AKTIEBOLAG we beg hereby to submit the following Report for the year 1958.

We have examined the report accounting for the year's activities, taken note of the accounts, minutes of meetings and other documents throwing light on the Company's finances and administration, besides making such other examinations as we have deemed necessary.

The figures contained in the books have, through extensive test checks, been scrutinized by Bohlins Revisionsbyrå Aktiebolag.

The provisions of the Corporation Act governing statements concerning shares and inter-company financial relationships have been duly observed.

In the course of the audit we have had no cause to comment adversely on the accounting documents, the accountancy, the inventory of assets or the administration generally.

The Board and the Managing Director recommend that the profit according to the Balance Sheet be disposed of as follows:

To be paid to the shareholders as	
a dividend	Kr. 4,900,000
Leaving as disposable balance	„ 13,414,567
	<u>Kr. 18,314,567</u>

This proposal does not conflict with the regulations of the Corporation Act regarding the transferring of funds to the reserve or with sound business practice.

We recommend that the General Meeting *approve* the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958, included in the statement of account for the year and signed by us, *utilize* the profits at its disposal in the manner recommended above, and *grant* the Board of Directors and the Managing Director discharge from liability for their administration in 1958 for the period covered by the statement of account.

Stockholm, 25th March, 1959.

Ebbe Rybeck
Authorized Accountant

Wilhelm Moberg

Consolidated Balance Sheet – as at 31st December, 1958

The Atlas Copco Group of Companies

ASSETS

<i>Fixed Assets</i>		1,000 Kr.
Land and Buildings	56,922	
Machinery, Furniture and Fixtures	20,423	
Goodwill	188	
Shares	570	
Other Investments	7,854	85,957
<hr/>		
<i>Current Assets</i>		
Stocks and Work in Progress	135,401	
Shares and Bonds	723	
Accounts Receivable	65,715	
Acceptances	5,829	
Cash in Hand and at Banks	7,681	215,349
	<u>Kr.</u>	<u>301,306</u>

LIABILITIES

<i>Capital, Reserves and Surplus</i>		
Share Capital	49,000	
Legal Reserves	11,626	
Building Investment Fund	4,000	
Profit Brought Forward	37,181*	
Profit of the Year 1958	11,438*	113,245
<hr/>		
<i>Group Contingency Reserve</i>		42,414
<i>Minority Holdings</i>		616
<i>Long-Term Liabilities</i>		
Bond, Debenture and Mortgage Loans	18,210	
Employees' Pension Foundations	13,483	31,693
<hr/>		
<i>Short-Term Liabilities</i>		
Accounts Payable to Suppliers etc.	39,346	
Bills Payable	36,564	
Customers' Prepayments	3,046	
Provision for Taxes	5,570	
Bank Overdrafts	28,812	113,338
	<u>Kr.</u>	<u>301,306</u>

*Profit Brought Forward £ 2,564,200
 Profit of the Year 1958 £ 788,800
 Disposable Profit £ 3,353,000

Nacka, 16th February, 1959

K.-A. Belfrage

Presented to the Auditors on 24th March, 1959

Ebbe Rybeck

Wilhelm Moberg



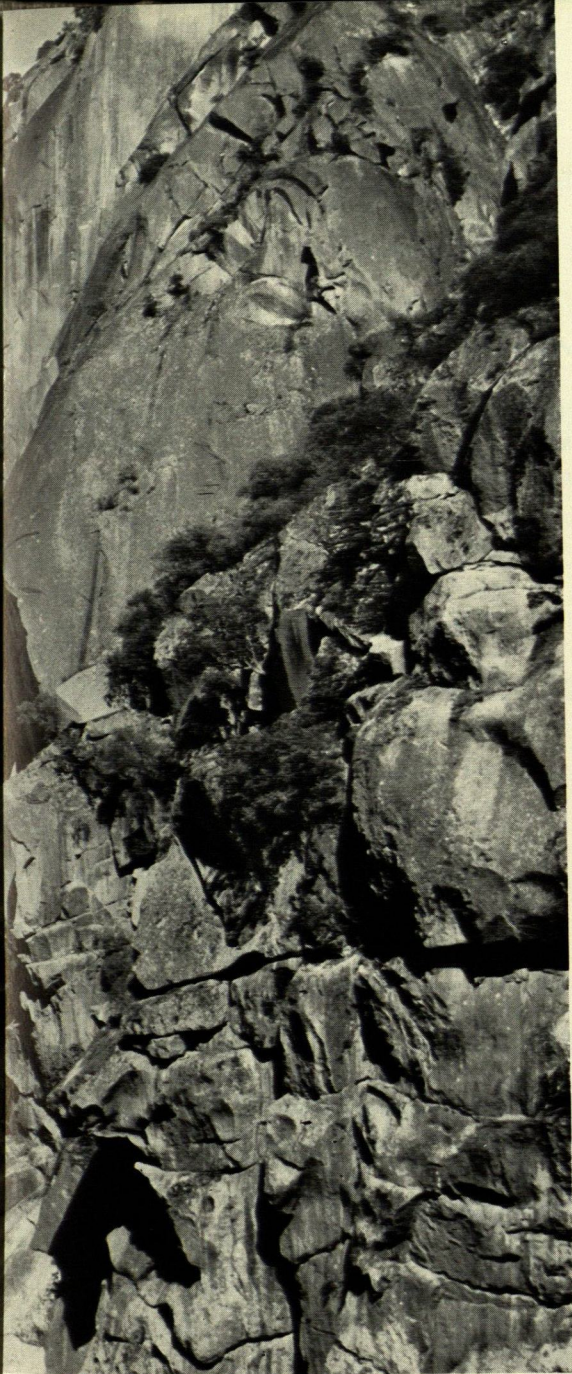
The photograph above shows Salto de Aldeadávila in Spain, where the largest water power station in Europe is being built, and where tunnelling operations are being carried out with Atlas Copco equipment.

Atlas Copco round the world

Chain fed rock drills being used in the construction of the oil pipe line Hassi—Messaoud—Bougie in Algeria.

A shipment of VT 4-compressors, intended for the Norwegian State Roads Department, arriving at the Central Station in Oslo.

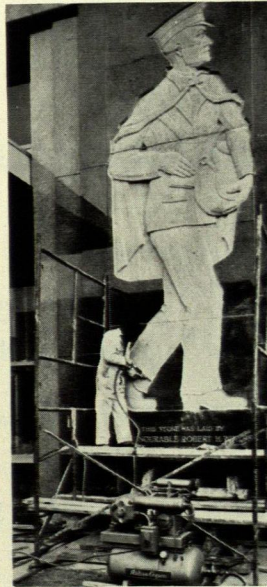




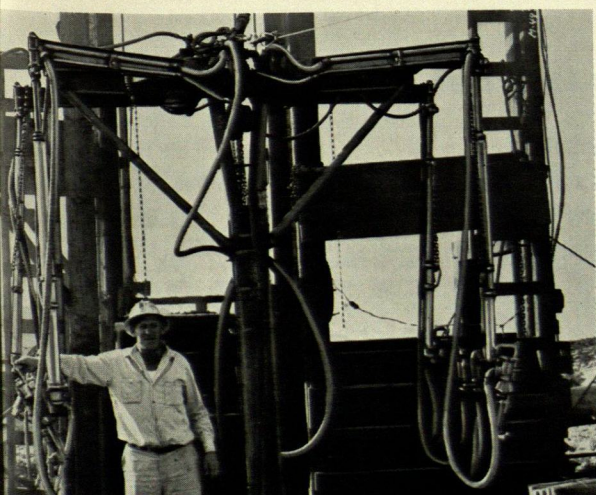
Some thirty portable compressors ready for delivery to an important customer in Greece.

The photograph to the right shows Atlas Copco equipment being used to sculpture a giant mural for the new post office in Vancouver, Canada.

H.M. King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden watching a demonstration of the company's "Dentalair" equipment at the inauguration of the new Dental University at Umeå in northern Sweden.



Atlas Copco "Tiger" rock drills, fitted with retractable pusher legs, have been used by the Shattuck Denn Mining Company for shaft sinking at a uranium mine in Utah, USA.



TRYCKLUFT AB ATLAS COPCO
(Swedish Sales Company)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Kr.		Kr.
Fixed Assets	251,768	Share Capital	1,000,000
Current Assets	10,497,606	Reserves and Surplus	2,176,846
		Short-Term Liabilities	7,572,528
	<u>Kr. 10,749,374</u>		<u>Kr. 10,749,374</u>

BJÖRNEBORGS JERNVERKS AB
(Including wholly-owned Björneborgs Fastighets AB, real estate company)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Kr.		Kr.
Fixed Assets	7,623,883	Share Capital	3,500,000
Current Assets	4,565,768	Reserves and Surplus	1,340,136
		Long-Term Liabilities	2,976,292
		Short-Term Liabilities	4,373,223
	<u>Kr. 12,189,651</u>		<u>Kr. 12,189,651</u>

INJECTOR COMPANY AB
(Including wholly-owned Injector-Hesselman AB)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Kr.		Kr.
Fixed Assets	2,607,078	Share Capital	2,500,000
Current Assets	6,423,359	Reserves and Surplus	310,864
		Long-Term Liabilities	1,892,603
		Short-Term Liabilities	4,326,970
	<u>Kr. 9,030,437</u>		<u>Kr. 9,030,437</u>

AB AVOS

(Including wholly-owned Bostads AB Klärkäng, real estate company)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Kr.		Kr.
Fixed Assets	2,155,180	Share Capital.	2,000,000
Current Assets	5,221,690	Reserves and Surplus	568,788
		Long-Term Liabilities	3,472,574
		Short-Term Liabilities	1,335,508
	<u>Kr. 7,376,870</u>		<u>Kr. 7,376,870</u>

AB ECCOVERKEN

(Including wholly-owned Fastighets AB Kämpagården, real estate company)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Kr.		Kr.
Fixed Assets	1,445,685	Share Capital.	1,500,000
Current Assets	2,423,863	Reserves and Surplus	398,153
		Long-Term Liabilities	1,350,954
		Short-Term Liabilities	620,441
	<u>Kr. 3,869,548</u>		<u>Kr. 3,869,548</u>

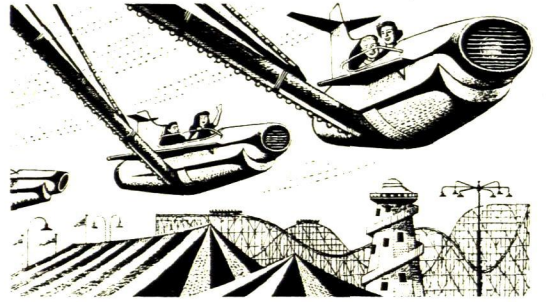
AB SICKLAHUS

(Real estate company)

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
	Kr.		Kr.
Fixed Assets	10,127,104	Share Capital.	200,000
Current Assets	5,358	Reserves and Surplus	4,834
		Long-Term Liabilities	9,828,000
		Short-Term Liabilities	99,628
	<u>Kr. 10,132,462</u>		<u>Kr. 10,132,462</u>

The illustrations on this page showing interesting applications of compressed air are taken from the world-wide Atlas Copco prestige advertising campaign.



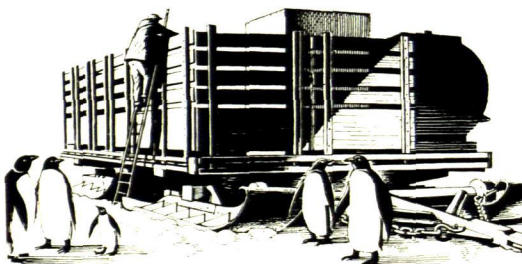
One portable Atlas Copco compressor supplies all the power necessary to operate the flying boats at the Luna Park Fairground in Rotterdam.



During the shooting in Norway of the film "The Vikings" scenes were taken of a sinking Viking ship. The ship was fitted with air tanks which were served by an Atlas Copco compressor. Employing this method the craft was raised to the surface with a minimum of trouble.



In a Swedish hospital respirators of a new type pump air under pressure into the lungs of polio patients. A small Atlas Copco compressor centrally situated in the building is used for this vital service.



The giant steel sleds used by the U.S. Navy in their Antarctic expedition known as "Operation Deepfreeze" were built by the Canadian firm of Otaco Limited with the help of Atlas Copco pneumatic equipment.

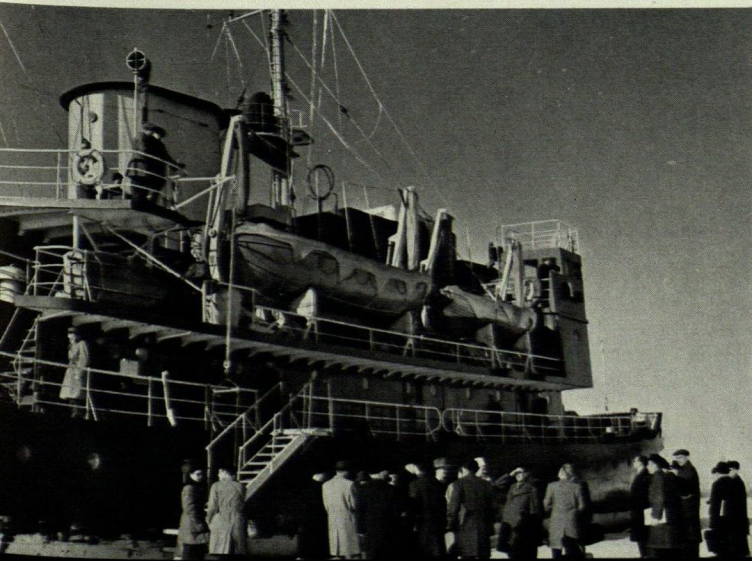


In the lighthouse at Mouille Point near Capetown an Atlas Copco compressor has been installed. Air from the compressor operates the fog siren which warns approaching ships.

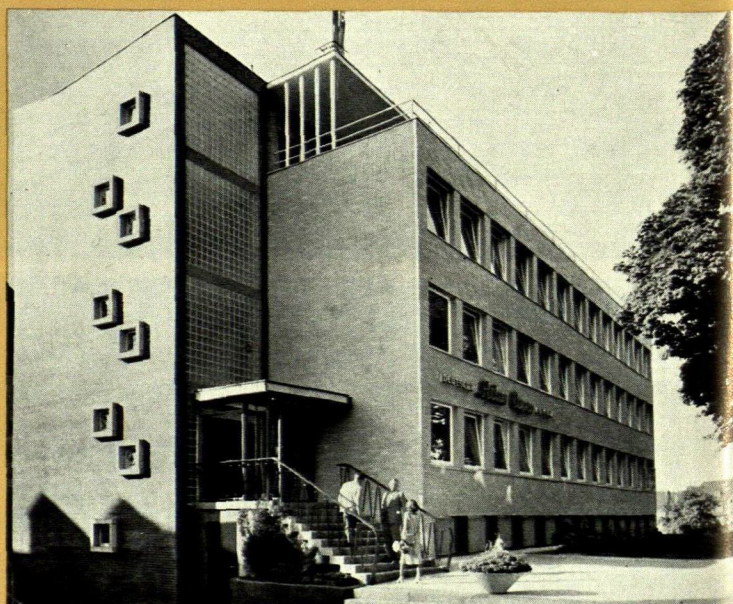


Two new applications demonstrating how compressed air serves air and sea transportation. The photograph above shows one of the new Atlas Copco "Air Partner" starting units for jet aircraft. The "Air Partner" can also be used for de-icing and air-conditioning. Ten of these units will go to SAS and orders have also been received from Canada and New Zealand.

In March 1958 members of the press were shown the result of successful tests carried out in keeping a 4 mile long waterway free from ice with the aid of compressed air in the Mälär Lake, Central Sweden (pictures below). The Swedish ice breaker "Thule" was used to take the visitors to the ice-free channel.



The premises of Atlas Copco Holland N.V. in Rotterdam were extended during 1958. A reception was held for the company's customers, when the new workshops were used as an exhibition site for the visitors.



Rock drilling equipment on display at the inauguration of new premises for Atlas Copco Greece Ltd., in Athens.

The new offices built by Deutsche Atlas Copco GmbH and completed in September 1958.

Front cover picture by K. W. Gullers

THE *Atlas Copco* - ORGANIZATION

NORTH AMERICA

Canada: Atlas Copco Canada Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

México: Atlas Copco Mexicana S.A., Torreón, Coahuila

U.S.A.: Atlas Copco Eastern, Inc., Paramus, N.J.

U.S.A.: Atlas Copco Pacific, Inc., San Carlos, California

CENTRAL AMERICA

Cuba: Fábrica Nacional de Implementos Agrícolas S.A., La Habana

El Salvador: Keilhauer, Pagram & Cía, Ltda. Suc., San Salvador

Guatemala: Compañía Distribuidora Kepaco, S.A., Guatemala City

Jamaica, B.W.I.: Bog Walk Auto Supplies Ltd., Kingston

Nicaragua: Cyma, Camiones y Maquinaria S.A., Managua

Panamá: Productos Mundiales, S.A., Panamá

Puerto Rico: M. Castro Fernández & Co., Inc., San Juan

Trinidad and Tobago: Sandbach, Eckel & Co. Ltd., Port-of-Spain

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina: Itec S.R.L., Buenos Aires

Bolivia: Johansson & Cía. S.A., La Paz

Brazil: Atlas Copco Brasileira S.A., Rio de Janeiro

Chile: Atlas Copco Chilena S.A.C., Santiago de Chile

Colombia: Vélez Angel y Cía. Ltda., Bogotá

Ecuador: Ivan Bohman & Co., Guayaquil

Ecuador: Sociedad Financiera y Comercial del Pacífico "Fincom", Guayaquil

Perú: Atlas Copco Peruana S.A., Lima

Uruguay: Regusci & Voulminot Ingenieros, Montevideo

Venezuela: Carlos Tejera, Caracas

EUROPE

Austria: Atlas Copco Ges.m.b.H., Vienna

Belgium: Atlas Copco Belgique S.A., Brussels

Belgium: Arpic Engineering S.A., Antwerp

Denmark: Atlas Copco A/S, Copenhagen

Finland: OY Atlas Copco AB, Helsinki

Finland: OY Julius Tallberg AB, Helsinki

France: Atlas Copco France S.A., Paris

Germany: Deutsche Atlas Copco GmbH, Essen-Kupferdreh

Great Britain: Atlas Copco (Great Britain) Ltd., Wembley

Great Britain: Atlas Copco (Manufacturing) Ltd., Hemel Hempstead

Greece: Atlas Copco Greece Ltd., Athens

Holland: Atlas Copco Holland N.V., Rotterdam

Iceland: Landssmidjan, The Government Engineering Works, Reykjavik

Italy: Atlas Copco Italia S.p.A., Milan

Malta: William Portelli & Sons, Valetta

Norway: Atlas Copco A/S, Oslo

Portugal: Soc. Atlas Copco de Portugal, Ltda., Lisbon

Spain: Atlas Copco S.A.E., Madrid

Sweden: Atlas Copco AB, Stockholm

Sweden: Tryckluft AB Atlas Copco, Stockholm

Sweden: AB Avos, Örebro

Sweden: Björneborgs Jernverks AB, Björneborg

Sweden: AB Eccoverken, Skara

Sweden: Injector Company AB, Stockholm

Switzerland: Notz & Co. A.G., Biel

Turkey: Atlas Copco Ticaret ve Sanayi T.A.S., Istanbul

Yugoslavia: Elektrobiro, Belgrade

MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA

Algeria, Tunisia: Atlas Copco France S.A., Algiers, Algeria

Angola: Blackwood Hodge (Angola) Lda., Luanda

Belgian Congo: Atlas Copco Congo S.C.A.R.L., Elisabethville

Cyprus: Atlas Copco (Cyprus) Ltd., Nicosia

Egypt: The Egyptian-Swedish Trading Company, Cairo

Eritrea: Seferian & Co. (Eritrea) Ltd., Asmara

Ethiopia: Seferian & Co. (Ethiopia) Ltd., Addis-Ababa

Ghana: Technical Lloyd Ltd, Accra

Iran: Irano Swedish Co. AB, Section Atlas Copco, Tebran

Iraq: F. A. Kettaneh & Co., Baghdad

Israel: Israel Atlas, I.A. Import & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Tel Aviv

Jordan: F. A. Kettaneh & Co. Ltd., Amman

Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Zanzibar: Twentsche Overseas Trading Company Ltd., Nairobi, Kenya

Kuwait: Latiff Supplies Limited, Kuwait

Lebanon: F. A. Kettaneh S.A., Beirut

Liberia: Liberia Tractor & Equipment Company, Monrovia

Libya: Gordon, Woodroffe (Libya) Ltd., Tripoli

Morocco: Sté Marocaine Atlas Copco, Casablanca

Nigeria: Nigerian Tool & Die Co., Ltd., Lagos

Rhodesia: Atlas Copco Rhodesia, Salisbury

South Africa: Delfos & Atlas Copco (Pty.) Ltd., Benoni, Transvaal

Sudan: Boxall Engineering Ltd., Khartoum

Syria: Syrian Import, Export & Distribution Co. S.A.S. "Siedco", Damascus

FAR EAST

Brunei, Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, Singapore: Henry Waugh & Co. Ltd., Singapore

Burma: Vulcan Trading Company Ltd., Rangoon

Cambodia: Denis Frères S.A., Pnom-Penh

Ceylon: Equipment and Construction Company Ltd., Colombo

Formosa: Taiwan Trading Corporation, Taipei, Taiwan

Hong Kong: Blair & Co. Ltd., Hong Kong

Hong Kong: The China Engineers Ltd., Hong Kong

India: Vulcan Trading Company (Private) Ltd., Bombay

Indonesia: N.V. Borneo Sumatra Handel Maatschappij, Djakarta

Korea: Henningsen and Co. Ltd., Seoul

Laos, Thailand: Diethelm & Co. Ltd., Technical Dept., Bangkok, Thailand

Pakistan: Vulcan Trading Company (Pakistan) Ltd., Karachi

Philippine Islands: Scandia Incorporated, Manila

Portuguese India: Agencia E. Sequeira, Campal, Nova-Goa

Vietnam: Denis Frères, S.A., Saigon

AUSTRALIA AND PACIFIC TERRITORIES

Australia: Atlas Copco Australia Pty. Ltd., Auburn, N.S.W.

New Zealand: Atlas Copco (N.Z.) Ltd., Wellington

New Guinea (Papua): Hastings Deering (New Guinea) Pty. Ltd., Lae, Papua



A "Twin-Air" rotary screw compressor operating three "Benchers"—Atlas Copco's new rock drilling equipment—at Arlanda, where Stockholm's jet age airport is being built.

Atlas Copco