

I'm not a bot



Honeywell 5000 thermostat manual

The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a stock market index that represents the performance of 30 prominent companies listed on US stock exchanges. Founded in 1896 by Charles Dow, it is one of the oldest and most widely followed equity indices. The DJIA is priced-weighted, unlike other indexes, which use market capitalization as their weighting method. This makes the DJIA more volatile but also provides a clearer picture of the overall market performance. The index includes well-established large-cap companies that are less susceptible to market fluctuations. The value of the index can be calculated using the sum of its constituent stock prices divided by a factor, which is approximately 0.163 as of November 2024. This factor is adjusted whenever a company undergoes a stock split, ensuring the index remains unaffected. The DJIA is maintained by S&P Dow Jones Indices, an entity majority-owned by S&P Global. The committee responsible for selecting its components has identified the ten largest dividend-yielding companies as the "Dogs of the Dow." As with any stock prices, the performance of the constituent stocks and macroeconomic factors influence the value of the DJIA. The Dow Jones Industrial Average has undergone significant changes since its inception in 1896. Over the years, various companies have been added or removed from the index. The following are some notable examples of these changes. * In 1991, several companies were added to the index, including Caterpillar Inc., J.P. Morgan & Co., and The Walt Disney Company. * In 1997, Travelers Inc., Hewlett-Packard, Johnson & Johnson, and Walmart replaced several other companies in the index. * In 1999, Microsoft, Intel, SBC Communications, and Home Depot were added to the index, replacing Goodyear Tire, Sears Roebuck, Union Carbide, and Chevron Corporation. * In 2004, American International Group, Pfizer, and Verizon Communications replaced AT&T Corporation, Kodak, and International Paper in the index. * In 2008, Chevron Corporation and Bank of America were added to the index, replacing Altria Group and Honeywell. Chevron's previous stint on the index from 1930-1999 saw its stock price increase significantly due to rising petroleum prices. * Other notable additions to the index include Cisco Systems in 2009, Kraft Foods Inc. in 2008, and several other companies in subsequent years. Some of the longest-held positions on the index include: * General Electric, which was a founding member in 1896 but left the index in 2018. * Procter & Gamble, which has been part of the index since its inception in 1932. * Coca-Cola and IBM, both of which have been part of the index for over 40 years. The text also notes that as of November 2024, the components of the DJIA have changed a total of 59 times since its beginning. In 2012, UnitedHealth Group replaced Kraft Foods Inc., and in 2013, Goldman Sachs, Nike, Inc., and Visa Inc. joined the Dow, replacing AT&T. Over time, other companies have come and gone, including DuPont, General Electric, United Technologies, Raytheon Technologies, ExxonMobil, Pfizer, and others. Today, some of these companies are part of index funds or derivatives like option contracts and futures contracts that allow people to invest in the DJIA. the data indicates a fluctuating pattern over the years with various peaks and troughs in the values given for each year from 1902 to 2020 +2,068.04 +7.25 2021 36,338.30 +5,731.82 +18.73 2022 33,147.25 −3,191.05 −8.78 2023 37,689.54 +4,542.29 +13.70 2024 42,544.22 +4,854.68 +12.88 See also: Closing milestones of the Dow Jones Industrial Average and List of largest daily changes in the Dow Jones Industrial Average DJIA monthly trading volume in shares from 1929 to 2012 In 1884 Charles Dow created his first stock average which included nine railroads and two industrial companies that appeared in Customer's Afternoon Letter a daily two page financial news bulletin that was precursor to The Wall Street Journal On January 2, 1886 the number of stocks represented in what a, now Dow Jones Transportation Average dropped from 14 to 12 as Central Pacific Railroad and Central Railroad of New Jersey were removed Though comprising same number of stocks this index contained only one of original twelve industrials that would eventually form Dow's most famous index Dow calculated his first average purely industrial stocks on May 26, 1896 creating what is now known as Dow Jones Industrial Average None of original twelve industrials still remain part of index American Cotton Oil Company a predecessor company to Hellmann's and Best Foods now part of Unilever American Sugar Refining Company became Domino Sugar in 1900 now Domino Foods Inc American Tobacco Company broken up in 1911 antitrust action Chicago Gas Company bought by Peoples Gas Light in 1897 was operating subsidiary of now defunct Integrity Energy Group until 2014 Distilling Cattle Feeding Company now Millennium Chemicals formerly division of LyondellBasell General Electric still operation removed from Dow Jones Industrial Average in 2018 Laclede Gas Company still operation as Spire Inc removed from Dow Jones Industrial Average in 1899 National Lead Company now NL Industries removed from Dow Jones Industrial Average in 1916 North American Company electric utility holding company broken up by U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission SEC in 1946 Tennessee Coal Iron and Railroad Company in Birmingham Alabama bought by U.S. Steel in 1907 U.S. Steel was removed from Dow Jones Industrial Average in 1991 United States Leather Company dissolved in 1952 United States Rubber Company changed its name to Uniroyal in 1961 merged with private Goodrich Corporation in 1886 tire business bought by Michelin in 1990 The remainder of Goodrich remained independent until it was acquired by United Technologies in 2012 and became part of UTC Aerospace Systems now Collins Aerospace a Raytheon Technologies subsidiary When first published in mid-1880s the index stood at level of 62.76 It reached peak of 78.38 during summer of 1890 but reached all-time low of 28.48 in summer of 1896 during Panic of 1896 The Panic of 1907 led to the Dow's stagnation Age and the "irrational exuberance" surrounding the dot-com bubble The Dow Jones experienced a significant surge from 2,753 to 8,000 between January 1990 and July 1997. However, in October 1997, the Asian financial crisis led to a 554-point loss, causing the Dow to plummet to 7,161.15. Despite this setback, the Dow continued its upward trend, reaching new highs past 9,000 and eventually surpassing 10,000 for the first time on March 29, 1999. The decade saw an impressive gain of 315% from 2,753.20 to 11,497.12, with the Dow averaging a 5.3% return compounded annually over the 20th century. However, the September 11 attacks led to a decline in the Dow by 14.3%, followed by a brief drop in 2002 due to lingering effects of the dot-com bubble. Despite overall market downturns, including those experienced by the NASDAQ and S&P 500 indices, the Dow held steady within the 7,000 to 9,000-point level and eventually regained all lost ground. It reached a record high of 14,198.10 on October 11, 2007, before dropping due to the 2008 financial crisis. The Dow Jones Industrial Average saw significant fluctuations over the years. In late 2008, it plummeted to a new 12-year low of 6,547.05 after experiencing extreme volatility. The index recovered towards the end of 2009 amid optimism that the Great Recession was easing. Over the decade, the Dow saw a substantial pullback, resulting in a negative return from 11,497.12 to 10,428.05, a loss of 9.3%. In the first half of the 2010s, it made a notable rally attempt despite significant volatility due to global concerns. The 2010 Flash Crash sparked new regulations to prevent future incidents. Six years after its previous high in 2007, the Dow finally closed at a new record high on March 5, 2013. It continued rising until a brief selloff in the second half of 2015, then picked up again in early 2016 and climbed past 25,000 points by January 4, 2018. The index soared following Donald Trump's presidential election victory but experienced volatility in 2018, falling nearly 20%. By early January 2019, it had rallied more than 10% from its Christmas Eve low. In the 2010s decade, the Dow increased from 10,428.05 to 28,538.44 for a substantial gain of 174%. Despite the emerging COVID-19 pandemic, the Dow continued its bull run before peaking at 29,551.42 on February 12, 2020. However, the index retreated and experienced significant losses in the following weeks due to coronavirus fears and an oil price war between Saudi Arabia and Russia. The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) is a widely followed stock market index that tracks the performance of 30 large-cap stocks. In 2020, the DJIA fell 23% in its worst quarter since 1987 but recovered by the third quarter and peaked at an all-time high on November 9, 2020. The Dow crossed 38,000 points for the first time on January 22, 2024, and surpassed 40,000 points in May. The Dow Jones Industrial Average's (DJIA) pricing power is influenced by its component stocks' relative prices. A \$1 move in a higher-priced stock has the same impact as a \$1 move in a lower-priced stock with a larger percentage change. This means that even though smaller DJIA components like Cisco Systems or Coca-Cola may experience significant price changes, they have less of an effect on the overall index compared to larger stocks like Goldman Sachs or UnitedHealth Group. Critics argue that the DJIA is not the best representation of the US market and recommend alternatives like the S&P 500 Index or Wilshire 5000. Over the past few years, there have been significant changes to the composition of the Dow Jones Industrial Average. Companies like Apple, Nike, and Visa joined the DJIA in 2013, replacing Alcoa, Hewlett-Packard, and Bank of America. In 2015, Apple was officially added to the index. In 2017, DowDuPont split from its parent company, resulting in the creation of a new company called Dow Inc., which replaced DowDuPont in the DJIA. Walgreens Boots Alliance also joined the index that year, replacing General Electric. More recently, Otis Worldwide and Carrier Global were added to the S&P 500, while American Tower was added to the S&P 100, and Macy's was added to the S&P SmallCap 600. The Dow Jones Industrial Average was established with its first four constituents: General Electric, General Motors, Standard Oil, and U.S. Steel. A collection of news articles and financial data has been archived from various online sources, including CNN, CNBC, and MarketWatch, between 1998 and 2019. The archives provide information on significant events in the stock market, such as the rise and fall of the biotech bubble in the early 1990s, the Dow Jones reaching its first milestone of \$10,000 in 1999, and its subsequent growth to a record high. The archives also contain information on major market downturns, including the financial crisis of 2008 and the resulting recession. The Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA) saw significant fluctuations during this time, with some years showing gains while others showed losses. In addition to these events, the archives include articles about individual stocks and companies, such as Berkshire Hathaway, which was founded by Warren Buffett in 1839. There are also references to specific dates, including November 9, 2016, when the DJIA closed up 250 points following Donald Trump's election victory. Overall, the archived materials provide a comprehensive look at the stock market and its major events over two decades. Dow Jones Industrial Average: A Historical Overview 3M is a multinational conglomerate founded in Minnesota with a wide range of products including adhesives, abrasives, and personal protective equipment. As of 2024, the company's operating income is US\$4.822 billion, net income is US\$4.173 billion, total assets are US\$39.87 billion, and total equity is US\$3.842 billion. The company has approximately 61,500 employees and operates in over 70 countries. 3M produces more than 60,000 products, including popular consumer brands such as Scotch Tape and Post-it notes. The company's stock ticker symbol is MMM and it is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the Chicago Stock Exchange, Inc., and the SIX Swiss Exchange. In 2021, 3M made US\$35.4 billion in total sales and ranked number 102 in the Fortune 500 list of the largest United States corporations by total revenue. 3M's history spans from its discovery of Scotchgard in 1952 to its current status as a multinational conglomerate. In 1956, the company started selling the water repellent fabric treatment, and two chemists, Patsy Sherman and Samuel Smith, received a patent for the formula in 1973. 3M was a part of the Dow Jones Industrial Average from 1976 until it was removed. In 2011, it ranked 97 on Fortune's 500 list. Avery Dennison's Office and Consumer Products Division was acquired by 3M in January 2012 for \$550 million but the deal was canceled due to antitrust concerns later that year. 3M sold Scientific Anglers and Ross Reels to Orvis in May 2013, with Ross being acquired in 2010. The company purchased Scott Safety from Johnson Controls International Plc in March 2017 for \$2 billion. In 2018, it was reported that 3M would pay \$850 million to settle a Minnesota water pollution case related to perfluorochemicals. A new CEO, Michael F. Roman, was appointed on May 25, 2018. Later that year, 3M agreed to acquire M*Modal's technology business for \$1 billion. In 2020, the company divested its drug delivery business and purchased Acelity and its subsidiaries for \$6.7 billion in 2019. In December 2021, 3M announced plans to merge its food-safety business with Neogen, a deal worth around \$5.3 billion that closed in September 2022. The company also plans to spin off its healthcare assets into an independent firm called Solventum Corporation in 2023. This new entity will retain 19.9% ownership by 3M and gradually divest the holdings. In addition, 3M announced in December 2022 that it would stop using so-called forever chemicals due to their links to serious health problems. As of 2019, 3M produces approximately 60,000 products across four business groups: safety and industrial, transportation and electronics, healthcare, and consumer products. The company has its roots dating back to 1924 when it obtained its first patent. 3M has been a leader in innovation and pollution prevention for decades. The company holds over 3,000 patents annually and surpassed the 100,000-patent threshold in 2014.[73] One notable achievement is the Target Light System, developed by 3M at their headquarters in Minneapolis[74]. In 1975, 3M established its Pollution Prevention Pays (3P) program, which initially focused on reducing pollution at individual plants and later expanded to promote recycling and reduce waste across all divisions in 1989. This initiative led to a significant reduction in the company's global pollutant generation by 50 percent and saved 3M \$500-600 million by eliminating waste treatment.[75][76] In 1983, the Oakdale Dump was listed as an EPA Superfund site due to contamination from VOCs and heavy metals.[77] However, through efforts such as reducing toxic releases by 99 percent and greenhouse gas emissions by 72 percent in the 1990s and 2000s, [78] 3M has made significant strides in environmental protection. The company was also at the center of a controversy surrounding perfluorinated compounds (PFAS), which were produced in large quantities from the 1940s to 2002.[81][82] In response to PFAS contamination, 3M announced its phase-out of production in May 2000 and stated plans for cleanup involving groundwater pump-out wells and soil sediment excavation. The estimated cost of this effort was \$50 to \$56 million.[95] In recent years, 3M has made efforts towards sustainability through the creation of a Renewable Energy Division in 2006[87][88] and a settlement with the state of Minnesota for \$850 million in punitive damages in 2018.[90][82][91] According to reports, 3M's Zwiindrecht factory in Belgium has been linked to PFOS pollution that may affect agricultural products within a 15-kilometer radius. In 2021, research confirmed the contamination, and the Flemish Government paid €63 million for cleanup costs, with 3M contributing €75,000. The government issued guidelines advising against consuming home-grown eggs within a 5-kilometer radius. In 2023, 3M agreed to pay \$10.3 billion to resolve PFAS contamination lawsuits with US public water systems. Additionally, the company aims to reduce emissions by 50% by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. The Combat Arms Earplugs, Version 2 (CAEv2) were developed for military use and claimed to offer different levels of protection. Between 2003 and 2015, these earplugs were standard issue to US military personnel. In 2018, 3M agreed to pay \$9.1 million to resolve allegations that the company made false claims about the earplug's safety. Since 2018, over 140,000 former users of the earplugs have filed suits against 3M claiming hearing loss and other damage due to the defective design. The company settled close to 260,000 lawsuits in August 2023 by agreeing to pay \$6 billion to affected US military members. The N95 respirator mask was developed by 3M in 1972 and became essential during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, supply soon ran short due to the high demand. The US government requested 3M stop exporting masks to Canada and Latin American countries, prompting President Donald Trump to invoke the Defense Production Act. Eventually, 3M agreed to import more respirators to meet federal government orders. 3M operates extensive global manufacturing facilities, with a presence in Canada, the US, UK, and Asia. The company produces diverse products, including N95 masks, Scotch Tape, respirators, adhesive bandages, furnace filters, and healthcare products. In the United States, 3M has 80 manufacturing facilities across 29 states and operates 125 facilities in 37 countries. Their facility in Brockville, Ontario, produces N95 masks under a CAS70M deal from the federal government of Canada and the Ontario provincial government. In St. Paul, Minnesota, 3M's general offices and some laboratories are located. The company invested \$150 million in a research-and-development building on its Maplewood campus, which houses 700 scientists. This facility aims to improve collaboration among researchers. 3M received tax incentives for this project. Some factory details include the Cynthiana, Kentucky facility producing Post-it Notes and Scotch Tape, with 539 employees. The Newton Aycliffe, County Durham, UK facility produces respirators using laser technology, employing 370 people. In Minnesota, the Hutchinson facility is a major production site for more than half of the company's divisions. The Brookings, South Dakota plant manufactures over 1,700 healthcare products and has 1,100 employees. The facility expanded in 2014 and saw increased mask production during the COVID-19 pandemic. **3M's Global Presence and History** 3M has been operating globally for over 50 years, with a significant presence in Asia Pacific, including Singapore, China, and Australia. The company has invested heavily in these countries, setting up manufacturing plants, research centers, and design facilities to serve growing markets. **Singapore Operations** In Singapore, 3M has a facility in Tuas, a manufacturing plant and Smart Urban Solutions lab in Woodlands, and a customer technical center in Yishun. The company expanded its factory in Woodlands in 2011 and announced major expansions of the Tuas plant in 2016. **China Operations** In China, 3M has been operating since 1984 and was Shanghai's first Wholly Foreign-Owned Enterprise. The company opened its seventh plant in Shanghai in 2007, dedicated to healthcare product production, and expanded into Guangzhou with an eighth manufacturing plant and technology center in 2007. **Leadership** Throughout its history, 3M has had a succession of leaders, including William L. McKnight, Bert S. Cross, Harry Heltzer, Raymond H. Herzog, Lewis W. Lehr, Allen F. Jacobson, Livio DeSimone, James Mc Nerney, George W. Buckley, and Inge Thulin. The company's current CEO is Michael F. Roman. **Early History** The company was founded in 1902 as the Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (3M) by two geologists who discovered a unique mineral deposit near Two Harbors, Minnesota. The early history of 3M is marked by innovation and perseverance, with employees working to develop new products and overcome challenges. **Challenges and Controversies** In recent years, 3M has faced controversy over its handling of "forever chemicals," also known as PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances). The company has been criticized for discovering the dangers of these chemicals but failing to disclose them publicly. The 3M Company is a multinational conglomerate that has been in existence for many years. According to the Manufacturing Dive article from March 12, 2024, it has undergone significant changes in its leadership with the appointment of a new CEO. The company's 2024 Annual Report was released by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on February 5, 2025, providing insights into its operations and financials. Historically, 3M has been involved in various industries, including healthcare, as evident from its profile on Vault.com, which was accessed on July 17, 2018. The company's 3M Center in Maplewood, Minnesota, is a notable landmark that has been recognized by Google Maps since July 14, 2013. In recent times, 3M has faced challenges in meeting investor expectations, as highlighted by an article published by Neha Chamarra on October 24, 2018. The company's efforts to address these concerns have been ongoing, with a focus on its Health Care division. The Fortune 500 list for 2022 ranked 3M among the top companies globally. Its annual reports have consistently provided detailed information about its operations and financial performance. For instance, the 2021 Annual Report offered insights into the company's structure and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2016. However, 3M has also been involved in controversies, including a high-profile lawsuit related to water pollution caused by "forever chemicals." The Guardian reported on June 22, 2023, that 3M had agreed to pay \$10.3 billion to settle this suit. In addition to its business activities, 3M has made significant contributions to science and technology. For example, it was instrumental in the development of Scotchgard, a stain-resistant treatment for fabrics and surfaces. The company's research and development efforts have led to numerous innovations, including environmentally friendly inhalers and nimesulide, a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID). The provided list of sources appears to be a collection of news articles and references related to 3M, a multinational conglomerate corporation. The dates range from 1989 to 2010, indicating that the articles are primarily focused on the company's history, product development, and business acquisitions. Some notable mentions include 3M's development of simulated blood, its digital audio mastering system, and the invention of the Post-it Note. Additionally, there are references to the company's acquisition of several other businesses, including Meguiar's and Cogent Systems, as well as its exit from certain markets like pharmaceuticals. It's worth noting that 3M has been involved in various controversies over the years, such as the inhaler scam mentioned in an article from The Daily Chronicle. However, these mentions are brief and do not provide a comprehensive overview of the company's history or business practices. Overall, this collection of sources appears to be a mix of news articles, press releases, and academic references that provide insight into 3M's development and business activities over several decades. The Star Tribune reported on several significant events and developments in the life of 3M Company from October 2015 to April 2024. In 2015, 3M sold its library business to Bibliotheca and ProQuest, while also acquiring an office supply unit from Avery Dennison for \$550 million. However, the deal was later dropped due to antitrust concerns. In 2012, 3M acquired Johnson Controls' safety gear business for \$2 billion. The company has made several other acquisitions over the years, including the purchase of M*Modal's technology business and the completion of its acquisition of Acelity, Inc. 3M has also faced significant environmental challenges, including a lawsuit related to its use of "forever chemicals," which are toxic substances that persist in the environment. The company announced plans to stop producing these chemicals by 2025. In recent years, 3M has made efforts to reform its leadership structure, and in February 2024, it announced the appointment of Bill Brown as CEO, following a period of instability. Under Brown's leadership, 3M aims to revitalize the company and address the challenges it faces in a rapidly changing market. Overall, the text provides a comprehensive overview of 3M's history, business dealings, and environmental challenges over the past decade, highlighting the company's efforts to adapt to an evolving industry landscape. 3M, a multinational corporation based in St. Paul, Minnesota, has been actively expanding its product line to over 60,000 items and increasing its research budget. Despite concerns about environmental impact, the company continues to innovate and grow. For example, it restructured its business into four units, indicating a commitment to sustainability. In addition, 3M holds over 100,000 patents worldwide, showcasing its expertise in invention and innovation. However, the company has also faced criticism for its handling of toxic chemicals, such as PFOS and PFOA, which have been linked to environmental pollution. There were reports of contamination at one of its facilities, leading to a major lawsuit against the company. 3M has also made efforts to improve its sustainability record, including investing in renewable energy and implementing recycling programs. Nevertheless, some communities have raised concerns about the impact of 3M's activities on public health and the environment. Overall, while 3M continues to evolve as a corporation, it faces ongoing scrutiny from environmental groups and local communities concerned about its practices and their effects on people and the planet. A lawsuit against 3M claims that their products, including earplugs and masks, have caused health problems in individuals who used them. The company was found guilty of supplying defective earplugs to US servicemen, leading to hearing damage. In addition, there were allegations that 3M had supplied government agencies with overpriced and low-quality personal protective equipment. The company has been accused of engaging in unethical business practices, including price gouging and hoarding masks during the COVID-19 pandemic. A settlement was reached for \$6 billion, addressing lawsuits filed by veterans who suffered from hearing damage due to 3M's earplugs. It is worth noting that 3M has made efforts to improve their sustainability, investing in initiatives such as carbon neutrality, water quality improvement, and reducing water usage. However, the company's past actions have raised concerns among consumers and regulatory bodies. The text also mentions that 3M was previously involved in a controversy surrounding PFOS contamination, with activists claiming that the company had blackmailed the Flemish government into taking action. The article provides information on various events and developments related to 3M, a multinational conglomerate company. Some notable points include: * 3M's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including its role in producing N95 masks during the Trump administration. * The company's expansion into new markets, such as Asia, and its investment in R&D facilities, including a \$150 million lab in Maplewood, Minnesota. * Layoffs and job cuts at various 3M facilities, including one in Missouri that resulted in 240 workers being let go. * Expansions and investments in plants and facilities, including a \$70 million deal in Brookings, South Dakota, and a planned expansion of its Ames plant in Iowa. * International developments, such as the opening of new headquarters in Singapore and plans to double manufacturing capacity in China within five years. Overall, the article provides a snapshot of 3M's activities over several years, highlighting both its growth and challenges. 3M Company: A Legacy of Innovation and Growth The CEO and Chairman of 3M, Inge Thulin, has announced his retirement as of February 7, 2019. He had been in the position since 2012. Thulin's departure marks the end of an era for the company, which has a rich history dating back to its founding in 1905 by William A. McKnight. Over the years, several notable individuals have held leadership positions at 3M, including: * Bert S. Cross, who was Chairman and CEO from 1966-1970 * Lew Lehr, who was CEO from 1979-1986 * Herbert Buetow, who was President from 1953-1963 * Raymond Herzog, who was President from 1970-1975 and later became Chairman and CEO The company has undergone significant changes and expansions over the years, including the establishment of new divisions and businesses. In 2018, Michael Roman took over as CEO, with Thulin transitioning to an Executive Chairman role. The article also mentions several other notable individuals who have contributed to the company's success, including W.L. McKnight, who joined 3M in 1907 and became President in 1929, and Richard Carlton, who served as President from 1949-1953. Overall, the text provides a comprehensive overview of 3M's leadership history and highlights the significant contributions made by various individuals over the years. 3M Company has a complex history surrounding its handling of forever chemicals, which have been linked to serious health issues.