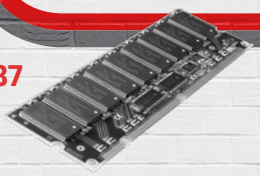
Kingston TECHNOLOGY

Progress requires a line of products capable of making every step forward sustainable. Therefore, it's no surprise that the evolution of High Performance Computing (HPC) and Kingston® Technology are so closely linked. Kingston started in 1987 as a response to a severe shortage of surface-mount memory chips. The company has grown into the world's largest independent manufacturer of computer memory products and accessories. Follow our journey and witness how HPC and Kingston have crossed paths time and time again, and will continue to do so.

HAND IN HAND
HPC & KINGSTON

1987

Thinking Machines ushers in era of modern supercomputing with Connection Machine 2, capable of executing two billion operations-per-second.



Kingston breaks into the market with a revolutionary Single In-Line Memory Module (SIMM), utilising older through-hole components, as a result, creating a new industry standard.

1990

Intel's Touchstone Delta supercomputer comes online: 32 GFLOPS capability- Hubble telescope launched.

1991-92

Intel® introduces the low-cost 486Sx to the public - The World Wide Web becomes available to the public - Open-source Linux is released.

Kingston TECHNOLOGY 1
1992
We're number one!
Inc. Magazine™ named Kingston the fastest-growing privately held company in the United States.

Kingston co-markets memory upgrades for Toshiba PCs: first time a PC and a memory manufacturer team up to create a co-branded module.

1993

Synchronous DRAM is introduced.

Kingston expands into networking peripherals and storage enclosures.

1994-95

Kingston introduces DataTraveler and Data Pak portable products.

Amazon, eBay and Yahoo! Founded.

1996

1997-98

Google is founded.

1999

Kingston readies Payton Technology, which, the following year consolidates the DRAM chip packaging process, reducing it from 6-8 weeks to less than 10 days.

Napster founded - Y2K fears - Blackberry® launches first mobile device.

Kingston widely implements burn-in testing for all server modules (24 hours of stress testing simulating the first 3 months of life).

Internet users hit one billion – YouTube debuts.

2000

AMD releases the Duron processor, which reaches speeds from 600 MHz to 1.8GHz - "Internet Bubble" bursts.

Kingston launches AVL, later to become an official memory validation lab for Intel.

2001

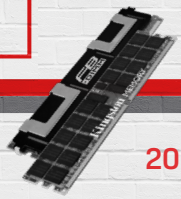
Over 65 percent of American households own at least one computer.

2002

Kingston's first overclocked memory module debuts, company patents EPOC chip-stacking technology.

Kingston breaks 16GB barrier with Fully-Buffered DIMMS (FBDIMMs).

Twitter and Amazon Web Services land.



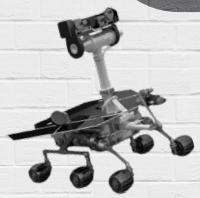
DDR3 hits the market.

Kingston: #1 module manufacturer for third-party memory market; #1 USB drive manufacturer in the world.

IBM's Roadrunner supercomputer reaches the 1 petaflop milestone.

Kingston launches its first SSDs for clients and servers.

2003



MIT founds Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL) - Human Genome Project completed - DDR2 released.

Kingston patents fully automated memory module tester.

2004

NASA's Spirit rover lands in Mars, transmits data back to Earth for the following six years - Facebook begins.

Kingston opens the world's largest memory-module manufacturing facility in China.

2005

2006

2007-08

2009

CERN's Large Hadron Collider begin its first research run.

2010

Kingston introduces Server Premier memory.

Kingston releases high-performance modules for quad-channel computing.

Number of smartphones in use exceeds one billion.

2012

First NVMe-spec flash ships in servers - DDR4 introduced – NSA builds the largest data center in the US.

Kingston Digital ships M.2 SATA SSDs.

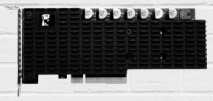
2014

First reprogrammable quantum computer is created.

Kingston releases SSD optimized for read/write workloads and QoS.

2016

2017



Kingston's data center PCIe (DCP1000) SSD unleashes the industry's highest data throughput for the world's most media-intensive applications.

Kingston: What's next?

Since 1987, Kingston has offered the highest quality memory and technology solutions on the market, while tirelessly pursuing innovation. The need for higher performance in data centers is growing beyond SATA and SAS performance. PCIe NVMe is the natural next step. Kingston's next generation DCU1000 U.2 PCIe NVMe is ready for the challenge.

LEARN HOW CUTTING-EDGE KINGSTON TECHNOLOGY CAN MEET AND EXCEED YOUR HIGH-PERFORMANCE NEEDS AT: KINGSTON.COM