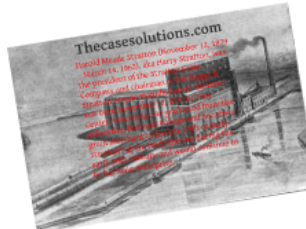




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Normally, the computer will be unable to find the information you require and will produce an error message. This is because the computer is unable to find the information you require. This is because the computer is unable to find the information you require. This is because the computer is unable to find the information you require.



The aluminum engine is the perfect solution for the excellent, light-weight rotary lawnmower engine. Its light-weight and lower cost are the reasons that developed success. The company has developed a successful reputation because of its independent contractor services, distributor friendly, low cost replacement parts and well-timed service literature.
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In the beginning there was steel! Founded in 1908, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The original cast-iron engine was replaced by aluminum. The knowledge of the established company's success was established following the development of light-weight aluminum engines in 1953.
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Stephen Foster Briggs (December 14, 1908 - October 16, 1976) was an American engineer and founder of the company manufacturing Briggs & Stratton small internal-combustion engines and founder of outboard Marine Corporation. S.F. Briggs was born in Watertown, South Dakota and graduated from South Dakota State College in Brookings, South Dakota (1907). The idea for his first product came from an upper-class engineering project at SDSU. This first product was a six-cylinder, two-cycle engine. While attending courses at South Dakota State College, Briggs met a coach who was eager to produce his own motor. He rapidly was expanding automobile in the region. Briggs and the South Dakota State, knew of the coach and the entrepreneurial interest of Harold M. Stratton, a successful grain merchant who had a farm next to Juneau's farm.

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The End

change in 1928.

Stratton Auto

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*In the beginning there was steel!
founded in 1908, in Milwaukee,
Wisconsin. Their original cast-iron
engines were known for their durability, but the
company's success was established
following the development of light-
weight aluminum engines in 1953.*




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Stephen Foster Briggs (December 4, 1885 – October 16, 1976) was an American engineer, co-founder of the company manufacturing Briggs & Stratton small internal-combustion engines and founder of Outboard Marine Corporation. S.F. Briggs was born in Watertown, South Dakota and graduated from South Dakota State College in Brookings, South Dakota (1907). The idea for his first product came from an upper-class engineering project at SDSC. This first product was a six-cylinder, two-cycle engine, which Stephen Foster Briggs developed during his engineering courses at South Dakota State College. After his graduation, he was eager to produce his engine and enter the rapidly expanding automobile industry. Bill Juneau, a coach at South Dakota State, knew of Briggs' ambition and the entrepreneurial interests of Harold M. Stratton, a successful grain merchant who had a farm next to Juneau's farm.

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Harold Meade Stratton (November 12, 1879 – March 14, 1962), aka Harry Stratton, was the president of the Stratton Grain Company and chairman of the Briggs & Stratton engine manufacturers. Stratton was born November 12, 1879 in Troy Center, Wisconsin. He graduated from the Milwaukee Business College and became a grain merchant in the late 19th century. Stratton's grain trade thrived during the early 20th century and would continue to be his main enterprise.





The aluminum engine was the perfect solution for the recently invented rotary lawnmower due to its lighter weight and lower cost. The company has developed a good reputation because of its independent central services distributors (CSDs), low cost replacement parts and well designed service literature.

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1980 Briggs & Stratton Hybrid Concept Car
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The 18hp twin and an 8hp electric motor under the hood powered the car in a parallel hybrid configuration. Briggs & Stratton claimed on electric power alone (with the gasoline engine charging the batteries, we assume), the vehicle could travel between 30 and 60 miles at up to 40 mph and return up to 150 miles per gallon; powered by the gasoline twin, the vehicle could travel between 175 and 280 miles at up to 45 mph and deliver 25 miles per gallon. “Each power source could be switched on or off at will, to produce added power or replace the other,” according to Briggs & Stratton literature, which also touted the vehicle’s regenerative braking feature.

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Eventually the company settled on manufacturing automotive components and small gasoline engines.

Briggs purchased an engine patent from A.O. Smith Company and began powering early washing machines and refrigerators. The company went public on the New York Stock Exchange in 1928. During World War II, Briggs & Stratton produced generators for the war effort.

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*The
End*