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1873~1959 **1960~1979** **1980~2002** **2003年~**

相机和胶片——开端 / 创新的“世界第一” / 数字时代的影响和新的业务挑战柯尼卡与美能达的整合——强强联合创造新价值
迈向全球性的迈进 复印机业务快速增长

1873 六三郎开始在东京小岛町的小西屋六兵店（柯尼卡株式会社的开端）销售平版印刷和摄影工具及材料

由杉浦六三郎的曾祖父（后来改名为杉浦六卫门六世）创办的药品批发商小西屋六兵哨是东京领先的商业机构。六三郎在二十五岁时在一家摄影工作室拍摄了他的照片。这段经历给他留下了深刻的印象，并促使他开始销售摄影工具和材料。后来，他离开了家族企业，在东京日本桥开设了自己的商店 Konishi Honten，经营平版印刷和摄影工具和材料（柯尼卡公司的起源）。



1896 日本进口X射线设备并进行实验

1907 将电影摄影设备进口到日本，第一部由日本人制作的电影完成
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1918 印刷油墨成功制造

1923 专业摄影学校（今东京工业大学）成立

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1928 一夫成立日德相机公司（日德相机株式会社，后称美能达株式会社），在日本生产相机

田岛一夫（Kazuo Tashima）在他父亲在神户经营的一家贸易公司工作，他在访问欧洲期间发现了光学设备的巨大可能性。回国后，他于1928年11月11日成立了日独沙新木商店，后来被称为美能达，并在今兵库县西宫市开设了第一家工厂。当时，附近没有分包工厂，每个小部件都是在从德国请来的工程师的指导下内部生产的。第一款相机产品Nifcalette于次年推出。



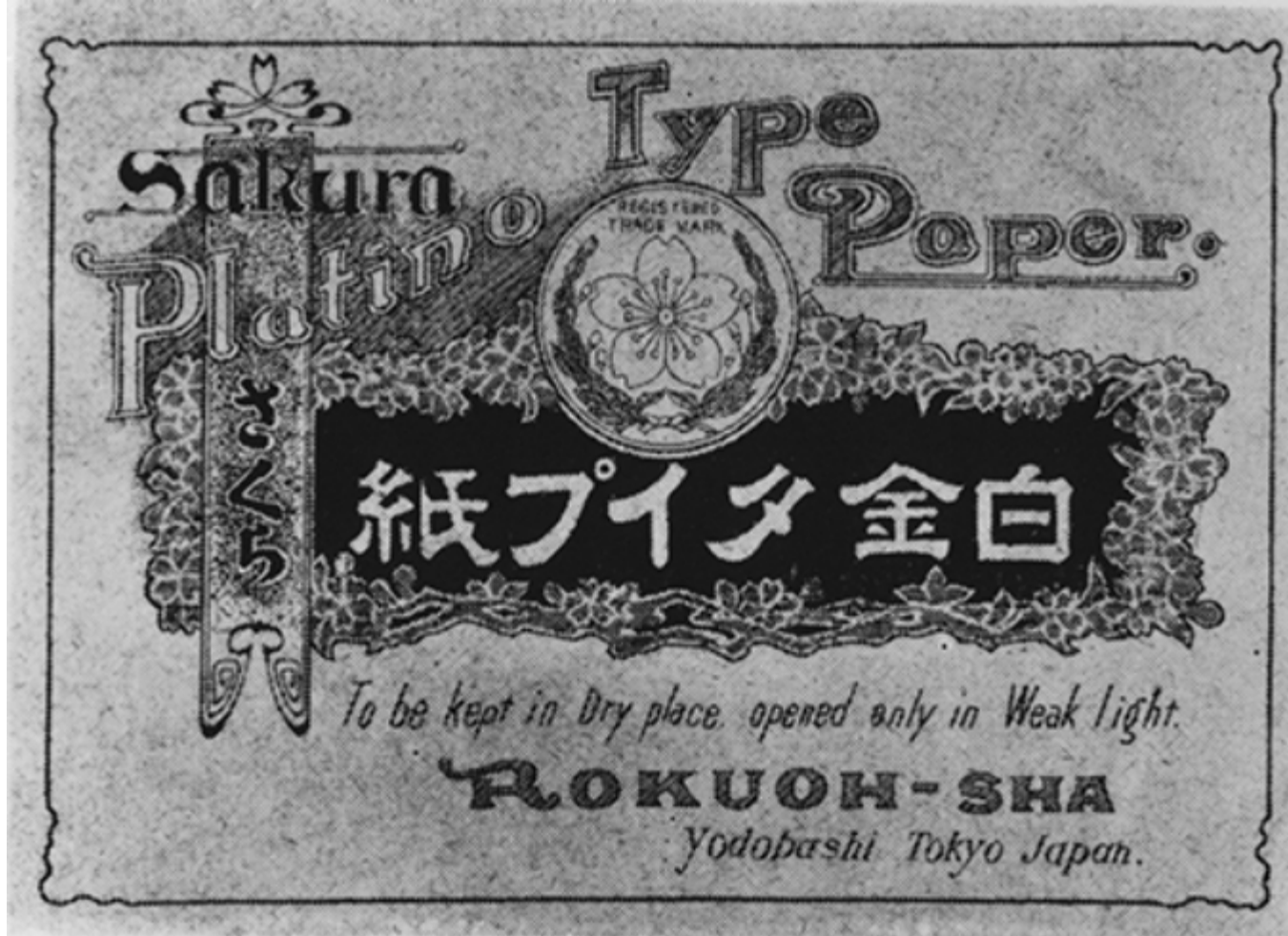
1952 在美国成立第一家子公司
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1962 生产摄影用防光盒

1962 生产平版印刷机
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1903第一款相纸Sakura Hakkin Type Paper上市
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1903首款品牌量产相机Cherry Hand Camera上市

Cherry Hand Camera是日本第一款品牌量产相机，可容纳6个干板（57毫米×83毫米），售价合理。虽然相机是一种特殊产品，只有少数人才能使用，例如摄影工作室所有者，但樱桃手持相机的推出使相机对普通消费者来说更实惠。



1929ra Film, 一种用于一般摄影的摄影胶片, 销售

1933ra X射线胶片, 一种内部开发和生产的X射线胶片, 销售

该公司于 1896 年首次将 X 射线机进口到日本, 即德国物理学家威廉·康拉德·伦琴 (Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen) 发现 X 射线的第二年。决定通过快速进口X光机为日本的医学界做出贡献。37 年后的 1933 年, 樱花 X 射线胶片被开发、生产和销售。以前, 进口X射线胶片是常态, 但樱花X射线胶片相当于国外产品。



1940日本制造的彩色胶片Sakura Natural Color Film宣布

1929年, 在第一部内部开发的胶片《樱花胶片》发行11年后, 第一部日本制造的彩色胶片《樱花自然彩色胶片》终于在1940年发布, 并于次年上市。



1958的第一个天文馆单元在科学博览会上完工并向公众开放

喜欢观察星星的田岛一夫经常参观当时引进日本的第一个天文馆, 并逐渐有动力在内部开发天文馆。他继续与业余发明家 Masasuke Nobuoka 一起致力于开发, 利用通过开发相机镜头改进的光学技术。1958年, 在阪神公园 (兵库县的游乐园) 举行的科学博览会上, 第一个天文馆单元竣工, 在三个月内吸引了超过20万名游客。



1873asaburo Sugiura begins selling lithographic and photographic tools and materials at Konishiya Rokubeiten in Kojimachi, Tokyo (the beginnings of Konica Corporation)

Konishiya Rokubeiten, a medicine wholesaler started by the great-grandfather of Rokusaburo Sugiura, who later changed his name to Rokuemon Sugiura VI, was a leading business establishment in Tokyo. Rokusaburo had

his photograph taken at a photography studio when he was twenty-five years old. This experience impressed him greatly and prompted him to begin selling photographic tools and materials. Later, he left his family's business and launched his own shop, Konishi Honten, in Nihonbashi, Tokyo, to deal in lithographic and photographic tools and materials (the beginnings of Konica Corporation).



1882 Manufacture of lightproof boxes for photography begins

1882 Manufacture of lithographic printing machines begins

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1896 Imported X-ray equipment to Japan and conducted experiments

1897 Imported cinematographic equipment to Japan for the first time, and the first film made by a Japanese completed

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1903 Introduced Hakkin Type Paper, Japan's first photographic paper, marketed



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1903 Cherry Hand Camera, Japan's first branded mass-produced camera, marketed

The Cherry Hand Camera, Japan's first branded mass-produced camera, could accommodate six dry plates (57 mm × 83 mm) and was sold at a reasonable price. While cameras had been a special product available only to a limited group of people, such as photography studio owners, the introduction of the Cherry Hand Camera made cameras more affordable for general consumers.



1913 Graphical printing ink successfully manufactured

1923 Ichi Professional School of Photography (present-day Tokyo Polytechnic University) established



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1928 Tashima establishes Nichi-Doku Shashinki Shoten (Japan-Germany Camera Company, later known as Minolta Co., Ltd.) to produce cameras in Japan

Kazuo Tashima, who worked for a trading company operated by his father in Kobe, discovered the great possibilities of optical equipment during a visit to Europe. After returning, he established Nichi-Doku Shashinki Shoten, which would become known as Minolta in later years, on November 11, 1928, and opened its first factory in present-day Nishinomiya City, Hyogo Prefecture. In those days, there was no subcontracting factory in the vicinity, and each small component was produced in-house under the guidance of engineers invited from Germany. The first camera product, Nifcalette, was launched in the following year.



1929 Ra Film, a photographic film for general photography, marketed

1933 Ra X-ray Film, an internally developed and produced X-ray film, marketed

The company imported X-ray machines to Japan for the first time in 1896, the year after X-rays were discovered by Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, a German physicist. The decision was made to contribute to the medical world in Japan by quickly importing X-ray machines. Thirty-seven years later, in 1933, Sakura X-ray Film was developed, produced, and marketed. Previously, it was the norm to import X-ray films, but Sakura X-ray Film was equivalent to foreign products.



1936 Hiroku Honten (later renamed Konica Corporation) established as a joint-stock company through reorganization

1940 Natural Color Film, the first Japanese-made color film, announced

Eleven years after the release of Sakura Film, the first internally developed film, in 1929, Sakura Natural Color Film, the first Japanese-made color film, was finally announced in 1940, and marketed the following year.



1951's first commercial song aired on the radio

歌、作、曲 三浦 隆夫 編、陣 豊 音楽 監督 マナー 幸雄 音楽 マナー 幸雄

発売 日
1952年
12月
10日

毎週 金曜日
放映時間 12分

ボクは
アマチーアカメラマン

ボクはアマチーアカメラマン 寺田たけし作 久米邦武
おもしろいおもしろいおもしろい 小島政信作 小島政信
あまのついでにもおもしろい はいおもしろい おもしろい
しんが びんが たまに きんご びんご びんご
てんご びんご びんご びんご あまの ついでに

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楽しく寫せる 桜 さくらフィルム

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1952 subsidiary in the U.S. established



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1958pany's first planetarium unit completed and opened to the public at a science exposition

While frequently visiting the first planetarium introduced to Japan at that time, Kazuo Tashima, who liked to observe the stars, was gradually motivated to develop a planetarium in-house. He continued working on the development together with Masasuke Nobuoka, an amateur inventor, by harnessing optical technology refined through the development of camera lenses. Their efforts yielded results in 1958 with the completion of the first planetarium unit, which was opened to the public at a science exposition held in Hanshin Park (an amusement park in Hyogo Prefecture) and attracted more than 200,000 visitors during the three-month period.



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