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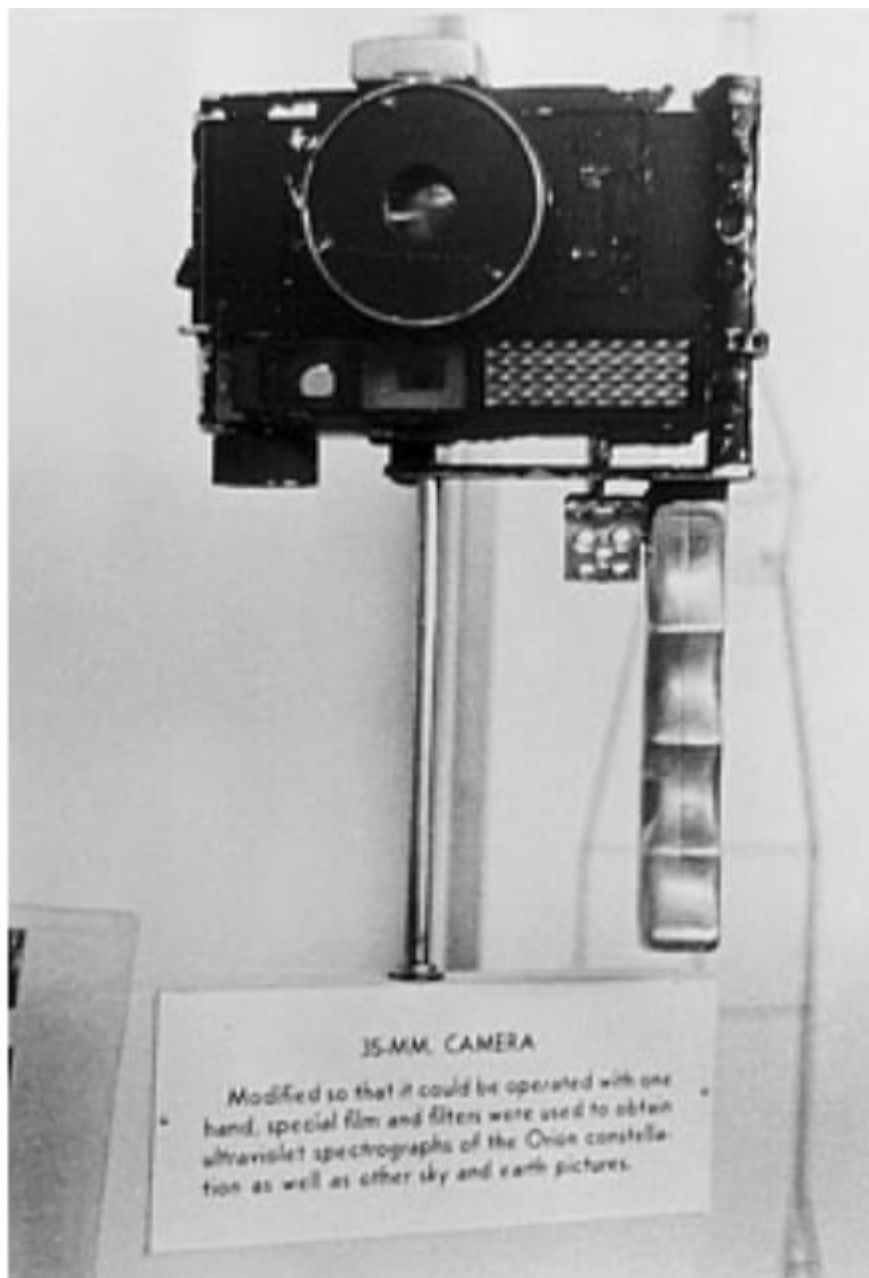
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相机和胶片——开端 / 创新的“世界第一” / 数字时代的影响和新的业务挑战柯尼卡与美能达的整合——强强联合创造新价值  
迈向全球性的迈进 复印机业务快速增长

### 美能达Hi-Matic用作记录美国太空飞行友谊7号任务的相机

在1950年代，美能达是日本最早参加美国相机展并积极拓展海外市场的公司之一。在那些日子里，两个超级大国之间的太空竞赛变得越来越激烈。1958年，美国成立了美国国家航空航天局（NASA），并于1961年成功进行了载人航天飞行。1962年，宇航员约翰·格伦（John Glenn）进行了一次轨道太空飞行，并使用美能达Hi-Matic相机成功地从太空拍摄了地球照片。这一伟大成就彻底改变了日本相机在全球市场上的公众形象。这台相机是美国华盛顿特区史密森尼国家自然历史博物馆永久收藏的一部分。



### 第6家欧洲子公司成立

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1966 保善会财团（现柯尼卡美能达科技财团）成立

美能达太空计是一种曝光计，安装在阿波罗11号航天器上，这是人类历史上首次载人登月

1968年，美能达太空仪表安装在阿波罗8号航天器上。它是应美国国家航空航天局（NASA）的要求而制造的，旨在改进美能达当时为阿波罗计划销售的曝光计Auto Spot 1°。阿波罗11号飞船也安装了曝光计，该飞船于1969年进行了人类历史上首次载人登月，并为本世纪的太空探索项目做出了贡献。



1973 照排打印系统Sakura Color ID System开始在日本全国投入使用

美能达第一台复印机（湿法重氮复印机）Copymaster完成

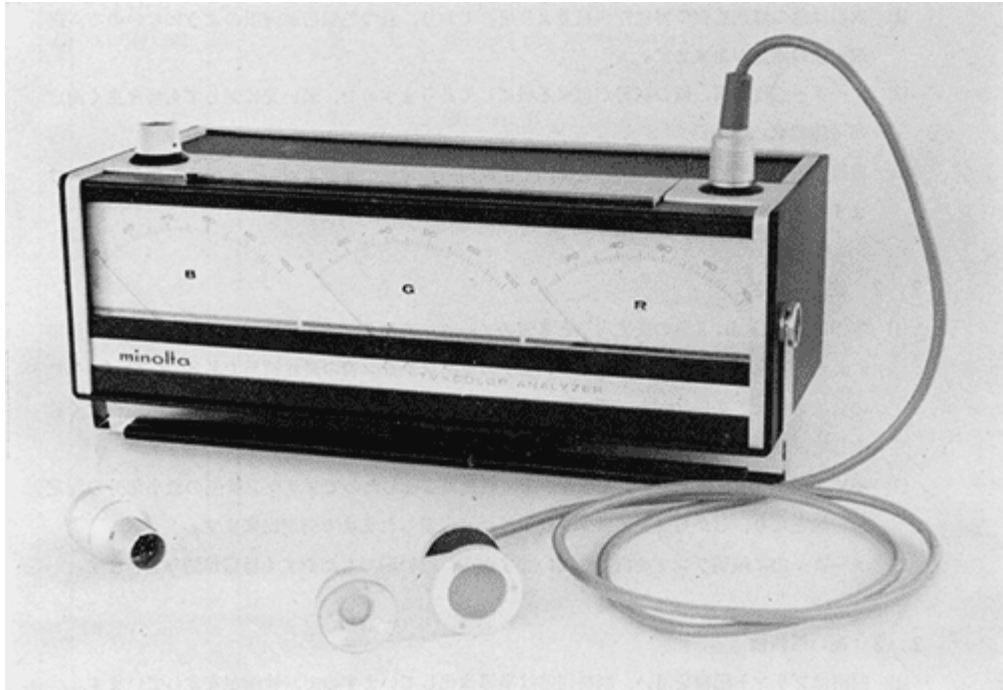
美能达利用相机产品开发中精益求精的技术，开始开发光学设备，特别是复印机，并于1960年完成了第一台复印机——湿法重氮复印机Minolta Copymaster。推出该产品后，美能达继续努力开发，以满足随着信息社会的进步而迅速增长的客户需求。



1965 了 MS-10 的第一台设备，这是该公司第一个批量生产的光学天文馆  
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1968 达电视色彩分析仪，一款电视色彩校正分析仪，面向工业测量仪器领域推出  
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1971 K480 是该公司首款普通纸复印机，上市  
经过多年的研发努力，并利用其专有技术，该公司成功开发了一种使用普通纸的电子照相复印机，即当今广泛使用的普通纸复印机（PPC）。该型号于 1970 年在商业展上首次推出，并于 1971 年推出，当时它被命名为 U-BIX480。它是如此成功，以至于订单超过了公司的生产能力。



**柯尼卡C35EF (Pikkari柯尼卡)**，世界上第一台内置闪光灯的相机，推出

为了最大限度地提高操作的便利性，柯尼卡 C35EF (绰号“Pikkari Konica”) 的开发，这是世界上第一台内置闪光灯的相机。该产品旨在满足普通用户对相机的基本需求，使他们能够随时拍照。该产品取得了惊人的成功，并预示着相机的普及。



**1976**ra Color 24 是业内第一部曝光 24 次的电影，上市  
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#### 1977 首款手指测量型脉搏血氧仪OXIMET MET-1471问世

脉搏血氧仪是一种无需抽血即可测量动脉血氧饱和度（SpO<sub>2</sub>）的设备。由于其能够实时检测体内的氧气量，该设备广泛用于医院的手术室和重症监护室，以及治疗呼吸门诊患者。1977年，世界上第一台手指测量式脉搏血氧仪OXIMET MET-1471问世后，公司不断缩小尺寸，提高产品质量。40多年后，该公司的脉搏血氧仪被广泛用于有效确定 Covid-19 患者的严重程度。



#### 1977 卡C35AF (Jaspin柯尼卡)，全球首款自动对焦相机问世

世界上第一台自动对焦相机柯尼卡 C35AF（绰号“Jaspin 柯尼卡”）是通过专门的研发工作开发的，以防止散焦（模糊的失焦图像），根据一项市场调查，这是造成 36% 失败照片的原因。凭借其自动对焦功能，该相机允许用户只需按下快门按钮即可拍摄清晰的图片。



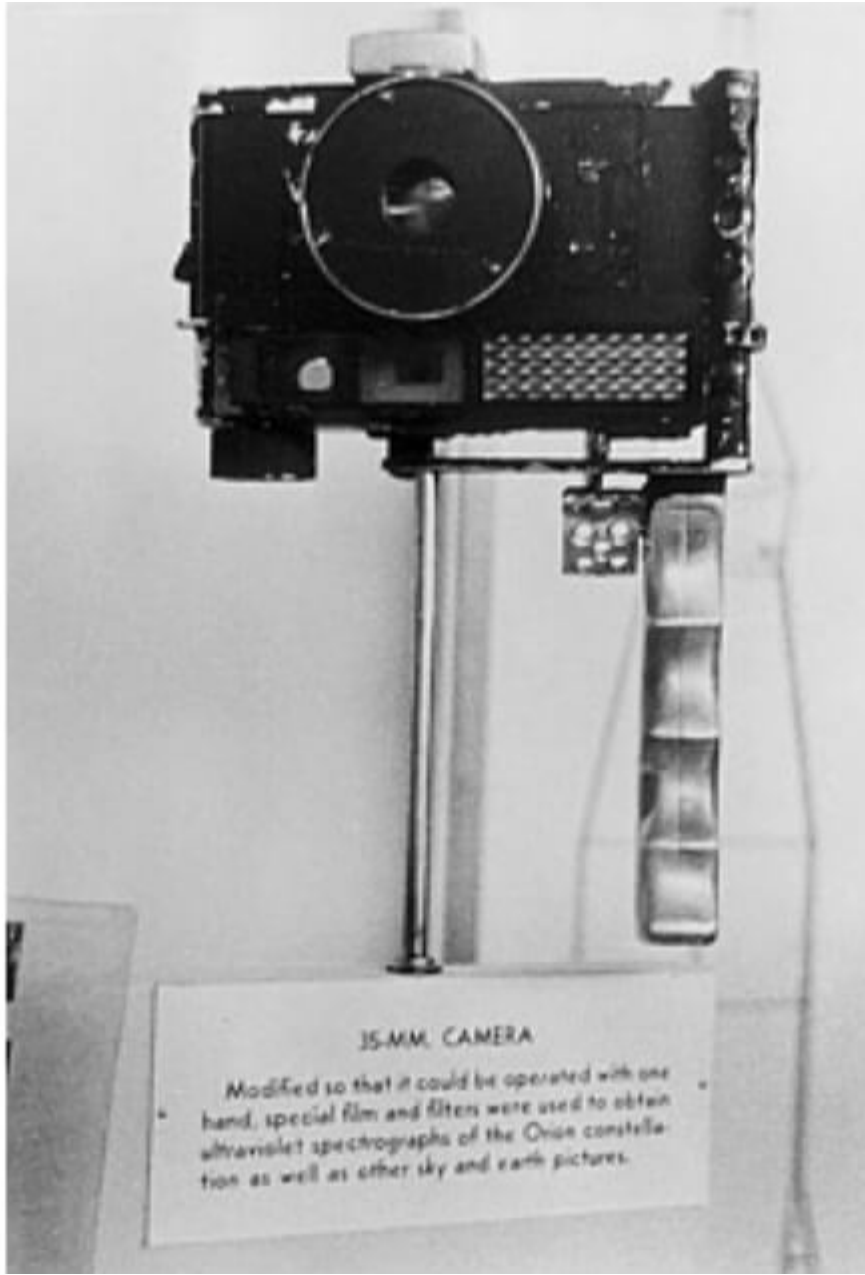
#### 1960 Minolta Copymaster, the company's first copier (a wet-process diazo copier), completed

Minolta embarked on the development of optical equipment, copiers in particular, by leveraging its technology refined through the development of camera products and completed the first copier, Minolta Copymaster, a wet-process diazo copier, in 1960. After the introduction of this product, Minolta continued development efforts to meet customer needs which were growing rapidly with the advancement of the information society.



**1962** Minolta Hi-Matic used as the camera for recording the Friendship 7 mission, a U.S. space flight

In the 1950s, Minolta was one of the first companies in Japan to participate in camera fairs in the U.S. and actively expand in overseas markets. In those days, the space race between the two superpowers was becoming increasingly intense. In 1958, the U.S. established the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and in 1961 succeeded in a manned space flight. In 1962, astronaut John Glenn made an orbital space flight and successfully took photographs of the Earth from space, using the Minolta Hi-Matic camera. This great accomplishment revolutionized the public image of Japanese cameras in the global market. The camera is exhibited as part of the permanent collection of the Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History in Washington D.C., U.S.



**1962** European subsidiary established



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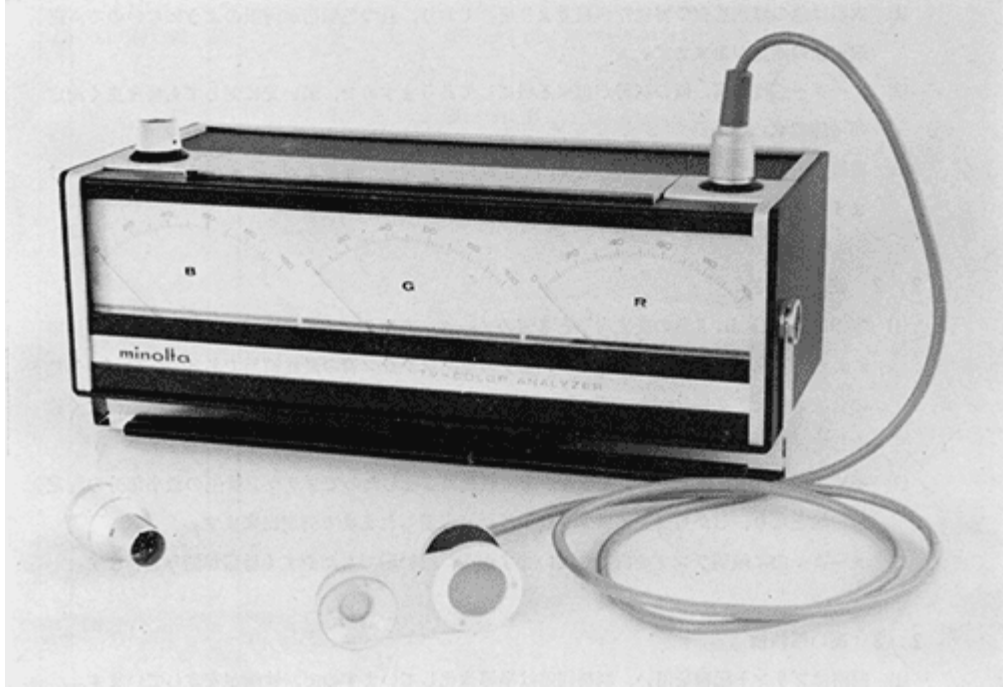
**1966** Unit of the MS-10, the company's first mass-produced optical planetarium, installed



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**1966** Minolta Hozenkai Foundation (currently the Konica Minolta Science and Technology Foundation) established

**1968** Minolta TV Color Analyzer, a television color correction analyzer, marketed to launch into the industrial measuring instrument field



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**1969** Minolta Space Meter, an exposure meter, installed in the Apollo 11 spacecraft, which made the first manned landing on the moon in the history of mankind

In 1968, the Minolta Space Meter was installed in the Apollo 8 spacecraft. It was manufactured in response to a request from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to improve the Auto Spot 1°, an exposure meter which Minolta marketed at that time, for the Apollo program. The exposure meter was also installed in the Apollo 11 spacecraft, which made the first manned landing on the moon in the history of mankind in 1969, and contributed to the space exploration project of the century.



**1971** U-BIX480, the company's first plain paper copier, marketed

After years of R&D efforts and using its proprietary technology, the company succeeded in developing an electro-photographic copier using plain paper, the plain paper copier (PPC) that is widely used today. First introduced at a business show in 1970, this model was launched in 1971 when it was given the name U-BIX480. It was so successful that orders exceeded the production capacity of the company.



**1973** a Color ID System, a driver's license printing system, begins service across Japan

**1975** a C35EF (Pikkari Konica), the world's first camera with a built-in flash, launched

Persistent efforts to maximize ease of operation led to the development of the Konica C35EF (nicknamed "Pikkari Konica"), the world's first camera with a built-in flash. This product was designed to meet the basic needs of general users for a camera that would allow them to take photos at any time. The product was a phenomenal success and heralded the popularization of cameras.





1976: a Color 24, the first film with 24 exposures in the industry, marketed



more

1977: MET MET-1471, the world's first finger-measurement type pulse oximeter, launched

A pulse oximeter is a device which measures the oxygen saturation level of arterial blood (SpO2) without drawing blood. Thanks to its ability to detect the amount of oxygen in the body in real time, this device is widely used in operating rooms and intensive care units in hospitals, as well as for treating respiratory outpatients. After the launch of the OXIMET MET-1471, the world's first finger-measurement type pulse oximeter, in 1977, the company continued to reduce the size and enhance the quality of the product. More than 40 years later, the company's pulse oximeters were widely used for effectively determining the seriousness of Covid-19 patients.



1977: a C35AF (Jaspin Konica), the world's first autofocus camera, launched

The world's first autofocus camera, the Konica C35AF (nicknamed "Jaspin Konica"), was developed through dedicated R&D efforts to prevent defocusing (blurred out-of-focus images), which, according to a market survey, was responsible for 36% of failed photos. With its autofocus function, this camera allowed users to take clear photos just by pressing the shutter button.



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