





Forging Ahead Hand-in-Hand with 130 Years of Shimadzu Innovation

Begun in 1867, the Meiji Restoration brought waves of modernization to Japan. Shimadzu Corporation was founded seven years later, and the history of Shimadzu has closely followed the development of modern industry in Japan. When the Japanese government introduced the latest technology and equipment from the West in a bid to promote industrial development, Shimadzu manufactured a variety of physics and chemistry instruments, supporting

the spread of science and technology throughout the country. Later, when the mining and steel industries began to flourish in Japan, Shimadzu's spectrographs were in great demand for quality inspections. And Shimadzu magnetic and X-ray inspection systems became a common sight on production lines for inspecting both machine parts and assembled electrical appliances. Innovative offerings from Shimadzu continued after WWII

	Japan / World Events	Scenes in Shimadzu
Dawn of Industrial Japan	1868 Meiji period begins	
	1876 Bell invents the telephone	
	1879 Edison invents the incandescent lamp	
	1889 Paris International Exposition	
	1895 Roentgen discovers X-rays	
	1898 Curies discover radium	
	1907 Japan's first gasoline car manufactured	
Era of Industrial Growth	1914 WWI breaks out	
	1915 Einstein announces the general theory of relativity	
	1918 WWI ends	
	1925 Radio broadcasts start in Japan	
	1929 The Great Depression	
	1937 World's first TV broadcast	
	1939 WWII breaks out	
1945 WWII ends		
Era of Rapid Economic Growth	1953 Japan's first TV broadcast	
	1956 "The postwar period is over," states Japan's economic white paper	
	1964 Maiden flight of domestically-developed propeller plane YS-11 Shinkansen (bullet train) service starts	
	1969 Apollo 11 lunar landing	
	1970 Osaka International Exposition	
	1971 The Environment Agency of Japan established	
	1973 First oil crisis	
Era of Maturity	1981 First Space Shuttle flight	
	1986 US Department of Energy launches Human Genome Project	
	1990 Reunification of East and West Germany	
	1992 UN Convention on Environment and Development	
	1994 Internet reaches Japan	
	1995 Great Hanshin-Awaji Earthquake	
	1997 Kyoto Protocol adopted at COP3 in Kyoto	
2000 Human genome analysis complete		
2004 Indian Ocean Earthquake		
2005 Kyoto Protocol comes into effect		

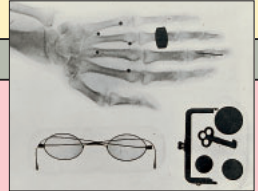
Industrial Development

as well: gas chromatographs for the then-emerging petrochemical industry; liquid chromatographs for the pharmaceutical and biotechnology industries; and air and water pollution monitoring equipment, as environmental issues began to catch public attention. Shimadzu has provided a steady stream of products to help burgeoning industries assure the quality of their products, often placing itself in a position to lead that industry's development. On the med-

ical front, Shimadzu has developed state-of-the-art medical systems, including diagnostic X-ray systems, and PET (positron emission tomography) and CT scanners. Today, Shimadzu is still very much on the move, working hard to provide better health for future generations of mankind.

Shimadzu Products

- 1875 Established and starts manufacture/sale of physics and chemistry instruments
- 1877 Succeeds in **Japan's first** manned balloon flight
- 1896 Succeeds in taking radiographs



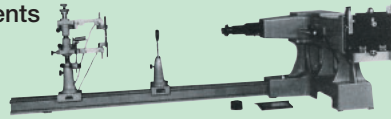
Early experimental radiographs (1896)

- 1909 Builds **Japan's first** medical X-ray apparatus

Medical X-ray apparatus "Diana" (1918)



- 1915 Starts manufacture of optical measurement instruments



Glass spectrograph (1934)

- 1929 Develops **Japan's first** industrial CO₂ gas recorder
- 1933 Starts manufacture of industrial X-ray apparatus "WELTES"
- 1934 Develops **Japan's first** glass spectrograph



Industrial X-ray apparatus "WELTES"

- 1947 Starts manufacture of electron microscope
- 1950 Starts manufacture of **Japan's first** direct reading balance
- 1952 Develops the **world's first** photoelectric spectrophotometer



First commercial electron microscope (1947)

- 1956 Develops **Japan's first** gas chromatograph
- 1957 Starts manufacture of air-conditioning systems for jet airplanes
- 1961 Develops the **world's first** remote-controlled X-ray fluoroscopy system



Direct reading balance "DODIC" (1950)

- 1966 Starts manufacture flue gas analyzer
- 1967 Starts manufacture of TOC water quality analyzer

World's first remote controlled fluoroscopy system (1961)

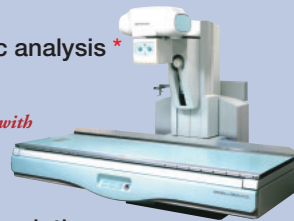


General-use gas chromatograph GC-1A (1957)

- 1973 Starts manufacture of liquid chromatograph

- 1985 Discovers soft desorption ionization methods for mass spectrometric analysis *

X-ray diagnostic system with direct conversion FPD



High-performance liquid chromatograph "Prominence"

- 2000 Focus starts on life science, semiconductor/FPD, and environmental solution businesses
- 2001 MALDI mass spectrometer AXIMA Series launched
- 2002 Koichi Tanaka awarded Nobel Prize in Chemistry for his achievement in 1985 *
- 2003 Starts manufacture of **world's first** X-ray diagnostic system equipped with direct conversion flat panel detector (FPD)

Laser ionization quadruple ion trap time-of-flight mass spectrometer "AXIMA-QIT"



* Awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry for the development of soft desorption ionization methods for mass spectrometric analyses of biological macromolecules.