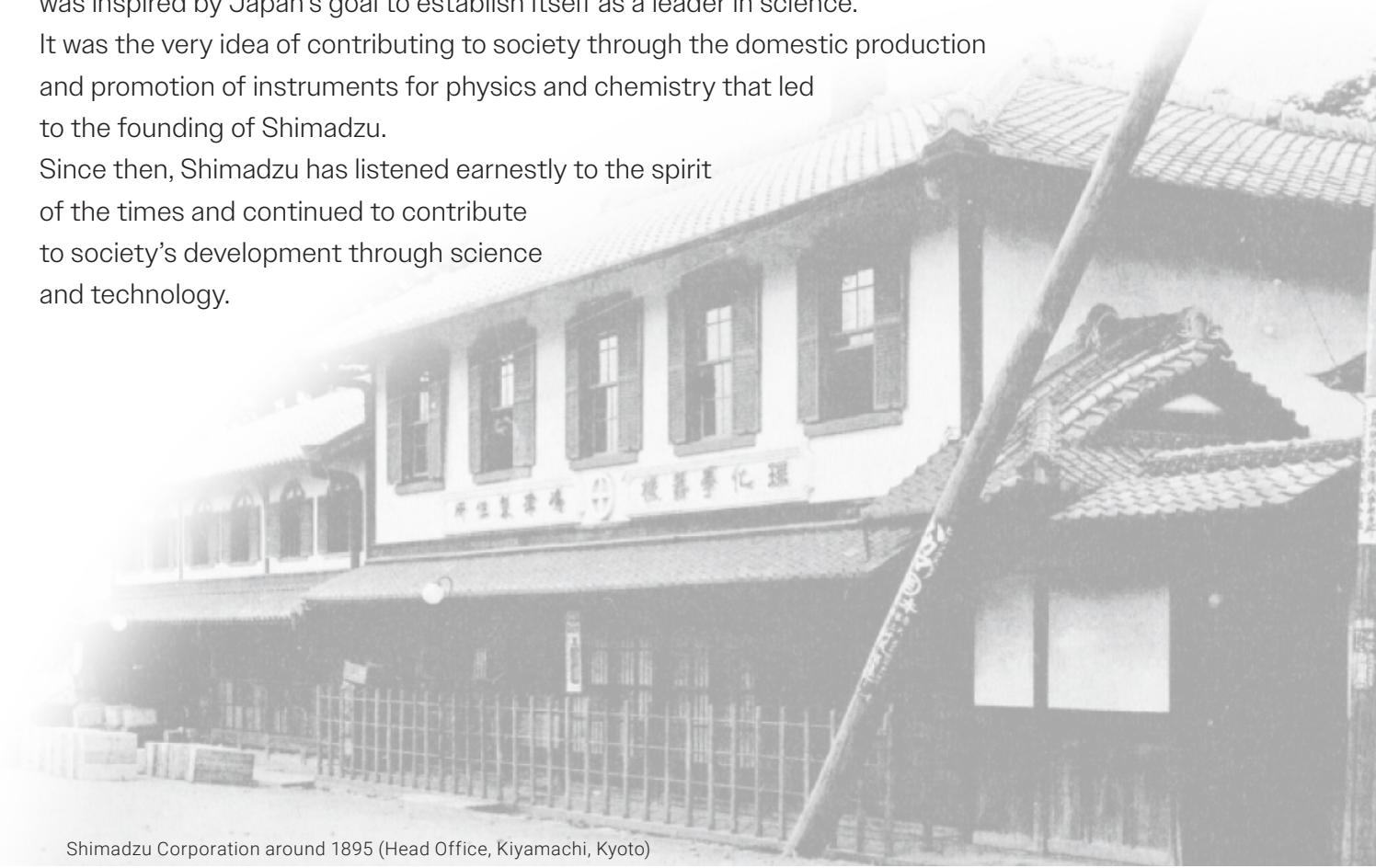


Growing with Society

At the end of the 19th century, Genzo Shimadzu Sr., our founder, was inspired by Japan's goal to establish itself as a leader in science. It was the very idea of contributing to society through the domestic production and promotion of instruments for physics and chemistry that led to the founding of Shimadzu.

Since then, Shimadzu has listened earnestly to the spirit of the times and continued to contribute to society's development through science and technology.



Shimadzu Corporation around 1895 (Head Office, Kiyamachi, Kyoto)

The history of Shimadzu began in 1875 when Genzo Shimadzu Sr. started manufacturing instruments for physics and chemistry.

At the Physics and Chemistry Research Institute, which was an entry point for technology into Japan, Genzo became acquainted with Dr. Gottfried Wagener, a German scientist, and learned about Western science and technology from him. Genzo collected information about the construction of products and the principles behind them. He decided to manufacture instruments for physics and chemistry himself so that they would be more accessible to educational institutions.



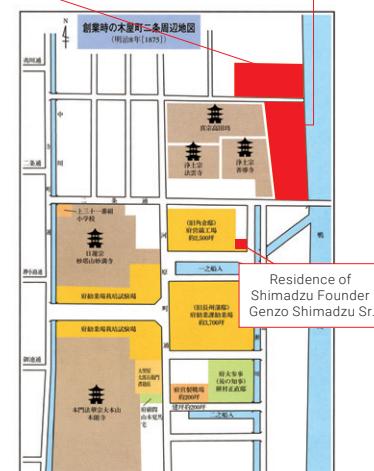
Dr. Gottfried Wagener



The Physics and Chemistry Research Institute

Kyoto Physics and Chemistry Research Institute
(remains of Imperial Prince Kyogoku-no-Miya's villa)

Respective Manufacturing Workshops
of Kyoto Physics and Chemistry Research Institute
(remains of the Suminokura residence and stables)



Residence of
Shimadzu Founder
Genzo Shimadzu Sr.

The Two Genzos behind the Founding of Shimadzu

Genzo Shimadzu Sr. Successfully Launched a Manned Balloon in 1877 and Dreamed of Making Japan a Leader in Science

Genzo Shimadzu Sr. started his business as a craftsman making Buddhist altars in the Kiyamachi-Nijo district in Kyoto.

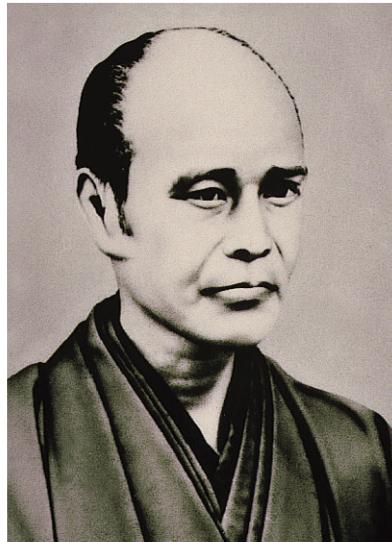
In this area, several industrial facilities introducing western technology were established, enabling him to come face to face with cutting-edge science.

Genzo Shimadzu Sr. transitioned from manufacturing Buddhist altar fittings to manufacturing instruments for physics and chemistry, used in educational institutions in 1875.

In the third year after he started the business, he unexpectedly received a request from Kyoto Prefecture to build a manned balloon. Although Genzo did not have any materials at hand, he took on the challenge of making a hydrogen balloon and succeeded splendidly.



Depiction of the balloon flight at Sento Imperial Palace in Kyoto



Genzo Shimadzu Sr.

Genzo Shimadzu Jr. Took Shimadzu to New Heights with a 178 Inventions and Designs

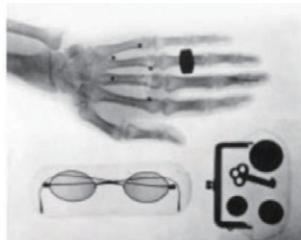
Genzo Shimadzu Jr. put all his energy into developing new inventions and designs, such as X-ray imaging and the manufacture of storage batteries. In 1896, he succeeded in taking X-ray image in only 11 months after Dr. Roentgen discovered X-rays. And in 1909, he developed the first medical X-ray device in Japan.

In 1930, he was recognized as one of Japan's ten greatest inventors, since it was highly evaluated for the invention of a method for manufacturing reactive lead powder which made great strides in many industries including the manufacture of storage batteries.

In his final years, Genzo Shimadzu Jr. had a message he fondly shared with the younger generation.

"If taught a scientific principle you must think of the practical application too."

This was his main principle as an engineer and what he conveyed to the younger generation responsible for the future.



Pioneering radiograph taken in 1896



Genzo Shimadzu Jr.

With its corporate philosophy
 “Contributing to Society through Science and Technology,”
 Shimadzu contributes to the realization of a more convenient,
 safe, and secure society.

Widespread Use of Instruments for Physics and Chemistry

Supplied state-of-the-art educational equipment

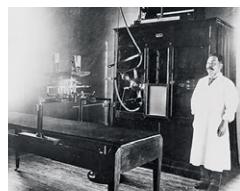


Product Catalog

1882

Widespread Use of Medical Devices

Completed a medical X-ray system



1909

First
in Japan

Reduction of Radiation Exposure

Developed a remote-controlled X-ray Fluoroscopy system



1961

First
in the world

Modernization in the Late 19th Century

- ▶ Introduction of Modern Science from outside Japan
- ▶ Changing to a Modern Lifestyle



1897

Need for Reliable Power Supplies

Started industrial production of storage batteries



Recovery after the World War II

- ▶ Establishment of Medical Infrastructure
- ▶ Advancement of the Petrochemical Industry



1956

Growth of the Oil Refining Industry

Developed a gas chromatograph



Established in Kyoto

Formation of limited company

(FY) 1875 1917 1945 1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980

Net Sales Note: Values are indicated on an unconsolidated basis until FY 1999 and on a consolidated basis from FY 2000.

Improving the Safety of Automobiles

Manufactured the first fatigue testing machine
Installed in automobile manufacturers



1967

Koichi Tanaka awarded the Nobel Prize

2002

Response to COVID-19 Pandemic

Developed a fully automatic real-time PCR testing system and a novel coronavirus detection reagent kit



2020

Support for Breast Cancer Diagnosis and Dementia Research

Developed a TOF-PET System for Head and Breast Diagnosis



2021

First in the world

Economic Miracle

- Advancement of the Automotive Industry
- Advancement of the Pharmaceutical Industry through the Enhancement of the Medical Care Insurance System



QOL Improvements

- Promoting Science and Technology to Extend a Healthy Life Expectancy



1978

First in Japan

Safety and Efficacy of Pharmaceuticals

Completed a modular liquid chromatography system



2010

First in Japan

Advancement of Clinical Laboratory Medicine

Developed Japan's first high-end liquid chromatograph mass spectrometer

