

社団法人日本分析機器工業会(JAIMA) 一般社団法人日本科学機器協会(JSIA)

Introductions



分析機器·科学機器遺産認定選定委員会 委員長東京大学名誉教授 **二瓶 好正**

Chairperson of the committee for heritage of analytical and scientific instruments Professor emeritus of The University of Tokyo Yoshimasa Nihei

このたび、社団法人日本分析機器工業会と一般社団法人日本科学機器協会が合同で、「分析機器・科学機器遺産」の認定制度を創設されることになり、その第1回の選定に関しまして、委員長を務めさせていただきました二瓶でございます。

この制度は工業会の服部会長の発案で創設されたとお聞きしていますが、民間の団体がこのような制度を創設されたというのは極めて珍しいことであります。現在いろいろな学会や機関が遺産の認定制度を作っておられますが、残念ながら、分析機器・科学機器分野に特化した制度はありませんでした。今まで、ややもすると、歴史的に見て貴重なこの分野の文化遺産が打ち捨てられてしまっていたことを考えますと、非常に残念に思います。

「観ること、測ることは知ること」(To measure and to observe is to know)という言葉の通り、この分野は知的創造の基盤です。また、「実験はひらめきの母」でもあります。この制度ができることにより、少しでもこの分野の発展に役立ち、貴重な科学文化遺産が後世に残ることを願っています。

この選定委員会を構成するにあたって、産学官それぞれから著名な先生方に委員になっていただきました。選考にあたって、各先生方から貴重なご意見があり、すべての先生方の合意で、これならばと思えるものを20件認定できましたことを大変喜んでおります。今回20件という制限を定めましたので惜しくも選から漏れたものもございましたが、来年も継続すると伺っていますので、是非再チャレンジしていただければと考えます。

この制度が益々発展していきますことと、今後の日本の科学文化の発展に少しでも役立つことを期待してご挨拶といたします。

Japan Analytical Instruments Manufacturers Association and Japan Scientific Instruments Association jointly establish the recognition systems on "Heritage of Analytical and Scientific Instruments". This is Nihei appointed to the chairperson for the first selection.

I heard that the Director General Hattori at Manufacturers Association proposed to establish it, and it is extremely rare that the private organizations established such system. Today various academic societies and institutions establish the recognition systems, but I am afraid that there is no such system specific to the analytical and scientific instrument fields. It is regrettable that such variable cultural heritages from the historical point of view in this field had rather been forgotten for many years.

This field is the infrastructure of intellectual creativities according to the idea of "To measure and to observe is to know." It can be also said, "The experimentation is the mother of inspirations." I strongly hope that establishing this system can contribute to expand this field and preserve the cultural heritages in future ages.

As for comprising this selection board, we asked the well-known people from the industrial, the academic and the governmental fields to be members of the board. The members provided the valuable opinions upon selection, and we are very pleased that we could certify the twenty cases with the unanimous agreement of all members. We have set the numbers of twenty cases as the upper limitations so that there are some candidates that fell just short of being certified this time. I strongly encourage the uncertified candidates this time to try applying next year, as I heard that this certification is continued to the next year.

I truly hope that this system will be further expanded and will contribute to further grow the scientific culture of Japan in the future.

分析機器·科学機器遺産認定選定委員会名簿

	氏名	担当	所属
委員長	二瓶 好正	総括	東京大学名誉教授
	石井 格	「科学史、未来技術遺産」	国立科学博物館理工学研究部長
	石谷 炯	「化学計測・分析技術の産業応用」	(財)神奈川科学技術アカデミー名誉顧問
委 員	久保田正明*	「産業技術、工業試験技術」	(独)産業技術総合研究所研究顧問
	古谷 圭一	「化学技術史、工業分析化学」	東京理科大学名誉教授
	山崎 弘郎	「計測工学、工業計測」	東京大学名誉教授

*久保田委員は日程の都合により、制度認定基準の審議のみ参加された

開催趣旨

Holding summary

<背景>

社団法人日本分析機器工業会と一般社団法人日本科学機器協会は、日本 が誇れる分析技術/分析機器や科学機器及び、日本国民の生活・経済・教 育・文化に貢献した分析技術/分析機器や科学機器を文化的遺産として後 世に伝えることを目的に、「分析機器・科学機器遺産」の認定制度を導入し、 継続的に実施します。

<分析機器・科学機器遺産の認定制度>

1)目的

歴史に残る分析技術/分析機器及び科学機器関連の遺産を適切に保存し、文化的遺産として次世代に継承していくことを目的に、「分析機器・科学機器遺産」を選定し、社団法人日本分析機器工業会と一般社団法人日本科学機器協会が認定する。

2)認定の指針

「分析機器・科学機器遺産」とは、分析技術*/分析機器及び科学機器 の歴史を示す事物及び資料であり、下記の要件を満たすものをいう。

- ①分析技術/分析機器及び科学機器で、「技術や機器の発展史上の 重要な成果 | を示すもの
- ②分析技術/分析機器及び科学機器で、「日本国民の生活・経済・教育・文化に貢献」したもの
- *ここでいう分析技術には試験法も含む。

3) 認定制度(基準、対象分類、対象の年代)

3-1) 認定基準

下記のいずれかに該当するものとする。

- ①分析計測技術・機器ならびに科学機器関連技術・機器の 発展史上重要な成果を示し、次世代に継承していく上で重 要な意義を持つもので、次の基準を満たすもの
 - ・対象とする科学機器関連技術及び機器の発展の重要な 側面及び段階を示すもの

<Background>

Japan Analytical Instruments Manufacturers Association and Japan Scientific Instruments Association introduce and continue on a recognition system on "Heritage of Analytical and Scientific Instruments" to preserve the analytical techniques, the analyzers and the scientific instruments that Japan is proud of and that contributed to the daily lives, the economies, the educations and the cultures of people of Japan for future generations.

<Recognition System on "Heritage of Analytical and Scientific Instruments">

Objectives

Japan Analytical Instruments Manufacturers Association and Japan Scientific Instruments Association select and certify "Heritage of Analytical and Scientific Instruments" in order to properly preserve the heritages of the analytical techniques, the analyzers and the scientific instruments going down in the history and pass them on to the next generations as the cultural heritages.

2) Certification Guidance

"Heritage of Analytical and Scientific Instruments" mean the things and the materials indicating the history of the analytical techniques*, the analyzers and the scientific instruments that fall under the following requirements:

- (1) The analytical techniques, the analyzers and the scientific instruments that indicate "the achievements important to expand the technologies and the instruments in the history."
- (2) The analytical techniques, the analyzers and the scientific instruments that contributed "the daily lives, the economies, the educations and the cultures of people of Japan."
- * The analytical techniques herein include the testing methodologies.

Recognition System (Criteria, Target Categories, Target Eras) Recognition Criteria

What falls under either of the following criteria:

- ①Technologies or instruments that realized significant results in the history of the development of the analytical measuring techniques/instruments and the scientific instruments related techniques/instruments, particularly significant to be passed on to the next generations, and satisfy the following criteria:
 - Indicating the important aspects and phases for the development of the target scientific instruments related techniques and instruments

- ・国際的に見て日本の科学機器関連技術及び機器発展の 独自性を示すもの
- ・新たな科学機器関連技術及び機器分野の創造に寄与したもの
- ②国民生活、経済、社会、文化の在り方に顕著な影響を与 えたもので、次の基準を満たすもの
 - ・国民生活の発展、新たな生活様式の創出に顕著な役割 を果したもの
 - ・日本経済の発展と国際的地位の向上に一時代を画するような顕著な貢献のあったもの
 - ・社会、文化と科学機器関連技術及び機器の関わりにおい て重要な事象を示すもの

3-2) 認定対象の分類

認定対象の分類は原則、下記とする。

- ①保存、収集された機器
- ②歴史的意義のある技術や機器の関連文書並びに分析/試 験試料額
- 3-3) 認定対象の年代

認定対象の年代は概ね産業革命以降の工業化がなされた時代 以降とする。

4) 「分析機器・科学機器遺産」の組織体制と役割

- 4-1) 日本分析機器工業会と日本科学機器協会の理事会は、遺産認定 制度ならびに選定結果等を承認する。
- 4-2)「分析機器・科学機器遺産」認定制度検討委員会
 - 二瓶好正東京大学名誉教授を委員長とし、社団法人日本分析機器工業会と一般社団法人日本科学機器協会から2名ずつをもって構成する。
- 4-3)「分析機器・科学機器遺産」認定選定委員会 産学官の有識者により構成する。メンバーは別掲のとおり。
 - · Showing Japan's independent development of the scientific instruments related techniques and instruments from the international point of view
 - Contributed to the creations of the new scientific instruments related technique and instrument fields
 - ②Technologies or instruments that notably affected the daily lives, the economies, the societies and the cultures of people among which fall under the following criteria
 - Played an important role to contribute to the expansions of people's lives and creation of new life styles
 - Made epoch-making contribution to the development of the economies of Japan and to the improvement of the international positions of Japan
 - Indicate the important events that are concerned with the societies, the cultures, the scientific instruments related techniques and instruments

3-2) Categories on Recognized Targets

The targets to be recognized are categorized as follows:

- ①The stored and collected instruments
- ②The technologies, the instruments, the related documents and the analytical/test specimen that have historical implications

3-3) Categories on Recognized Eras

The recognized eras are generally at and after the industrializations since the industrial revolutions.

4) Organizations and Roles of "Heritage of Analytical and Scientific Instruments"

- 4-1) The board of Japan Analytical Instruments Manufacturers Association and Japan Scientific Instruments Association approve the heritage recognition systems and the results of the selections.
- 4-2) Exploratory Committee of the Recognition System on "Heritage of Analytical and Scientific Instruments"
 - The honorary professor Yoshimasa Nihei at Tokyo University is appointed to the chairperson. The committee also includes two members respectively from Japan Analytical Instruments Manufacturers Association and Japan Scientific Instruments Association.
- 4-3) Selection Board for the Recognition on "Heritage of Analytical and Scientific Instruments"
 - It consists of the influential individuals from the industrial, the academic and the governmental fields. The members are posted separately.

東京理化学器械同業組合カタログ T.R.K.第三版



Catalogue by Tokyo Physical and Chemical Instrument Association, The 3rd edition of "T.R.K."

東京科学機器協会/Tokyo Scientific Instrument Association

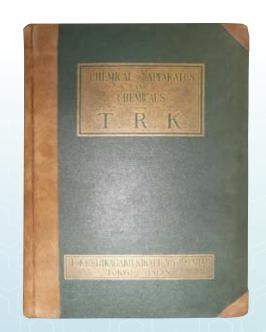
東京理化学器械同業組合(東京科学機器協会の前身)は、1922年3月、わが国初の理化学器械の製品カタログ「T.R.K.」を刊行した。T.R.K.第一版は、1923年に発生した関東大震災により焼失した。本認定の第三版は、当協会が所有する同カタログの中では最古のもので、1930年6月に刊行された。

T.R.K.の編纂は、理化学器械という多品種で複雑精密な製品類をまとめあげるため、至難の事業であった。完成したT.R.K.は、全国3万カ所のユーザーに提供し、商品知識の普及に大きな役割を果たした。また、T.R.K.の刊行は、当時の理化学業界の団結力を象徴する成果物であった。

Tokyo Physical and Chemical Instrument Association (the predecessor of Tokyo Scientific Instrument Association) published "T.R.K." the first product catalogue of physical and chemical instruments in Japan on March 1922. The plate of the first edition was lost in fire of the Great Kanto Earthquake in 1923, and the third edition published on June 1930 is the oldest certified edition in existence.

It was an extremely difficult task to organize a wide variety of complicated physical and chemical instruments into a catalogue. The copies of T.R.K. were provided to the users in 30,000 locations nationwide, contributing to the diffusion of product knowledge. Publication of T.R.K. was the fruit of concerted efforts of the physical and chemical industry at that time.

Afterwards, the third edition of T.R.K. was reprinted and completed in 1949 by changing the name to the new one called "N.R.K.". Furthermore, "SIA Scientific Instruments Compendium" was completed as the new catalogue in 1965 after nine years of works. "Scientific Instruments Compendium" has been distributed the users visiting All Japan Scientific Instruments Show since 1971, and it has been revised every time the shows are held.



No2

ポーラログラフ装置

Polarograph Analyzer

株式会社ヤナコ機器開発研究所/Yanaco LID Co., LTD.

京都大学農学部の志方益三教授は、留学先のチェコスロバキア・カール大学において試作された「ヘイロフスキー・志方式ポーラログラフ装置」の製品化を、帰国後の1925年に柳本製作所に要請した。柳本製作所は京都大学の舘勇教授の指導を受けて製品化に取り組み、1927年に完成し、市販した。

この装置は、滴下水銀電極を指示電極とし、電解液の電流電圧曲線を写真印画紙上に自記記録させるものであった。印可電圧と電解電流との相関変化(ポーラログラム)を記録するということは、ペン記録式の電子管記録計が出現する1950年代まで、自記記録のできる画期的な分析機器であり、本装置は、機器分析の始祖ともいえる装置である。

なお、ポーラログラフィの発明者であるヘイロフスキー教授は、1959年に ノーベル化学賞を受賞した。

Dr. Masuzo Shikata, the professor of the Agricultural Department in Kyoto University, requested Yanagimoto Seisakusho to develop the product line of the analyzer "Heyrovsky-Shikata type polarograph" that was prototyped at Charles University in Czechoslovakia, where Dr. Shikata studied abroad, in 1925 after he returned to Japan. With a mutual collaboration with Dr. Isamu Tachi, Yanagimoto Seisakusho completed to develop its product line in 1927 and commercially supplied it.

For this instrument, the dropping mercury electrode was regarded as the indicating electrode, and the current-voltage relationship of the electrolysis solution was self-recorded on photographic papers. Recording correlated changes (polarograms) between applied voltages and electrolytic current means that it was the breakthrough, self-recordable analyzers until the pen-recording type electronic tube recorders entered into existence in 1950s. This instrument can be said as the earliest ancestor of analyzers.

In addition, Dr. Heyrovsky received the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1959, honored by inventing the polarograph analysis method.



空気分離装置



Air Separation Unit

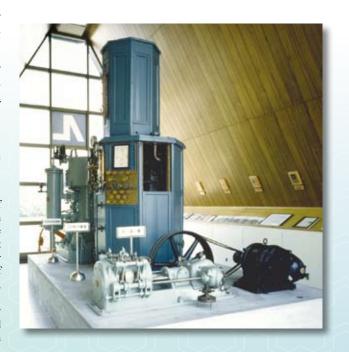
日本エア・リキード株式会社/AIR LIQUIDE Japan Ltd.

重工業の黎明期である1900年代初頭に、酸素アセチレン炎吹管によるガス溶接切断技術の普及は、造船、鉄道を中心とする機械工業の分野で不可欠であった。仏エア・リキード社は、日本で初めて1907年に空気分離法による酸素製造装置を大阪鉄工所(後の日立造船)内に設置し、酸素の製造を開始した。その設備とほぼ同じ規模、型式の空気分離装置がフランスから輸入され、1930(昭和5)年に帝国酸素函館工場に設置された。同装置は1956年まで稼働を続け、その後当社記念館で保存展示されている。

同装置は、現存する中では、最古の方式による空気分離装置で、コールドボックスは木製(現在は鋼製)、精留塔および熱交換器はすべて銅製(現在はアルミニウムおよびステンレス鋼製)である。

In the early 1900's when the Japanese heavy industries started, the technology of oxygen-acethylene flame torch welding/cutting needed to be widely introduced in the fields of machine industries including shipbuilding and railways. Under these circumstances, Air Liquide started producing oxygen from the Air Separation Unit in 1907 which they installed, for the first time in Japan, at Osaka Iron Works (later became Hitachi Shipbuilding). An air separation unit, imported from France, of almost the same scale and type as that unit is stored on display in our memorial hall, after it was operated at the Hakodate Plant of Teikoku Sanso from 1930 to 1956.

This is an air separation unit of the oldest type now existing. By the technology of those days, the cold box was wooden while it should be made of steel now, and the distillation column and heat exchanger were made of copper while aluminum and stainless steel now.



No4

北川式ガス検知管

KITAGAWA Gas Detector Tube

光明理化学工業株式会社/KOMYO RIKAGAKU KOGYO K.K.

1947年に発売された北川式ガス検知管は、検知試薬を充填したガラス管に一定量の試料空気を通すことにより、呈色反応層の長さからガス濃度を測定するものである。ガラス管の内径のバラツキを独自のチャート(濃度表)を使用して補正することにより、簡易で正確なガス分析が可能になった。

「北川式」の名称は、北川徹三博士の発明品であることを知った顧客が、「北川式」として注文してきたことによる。英語名の「kitagawa」は、昭和20年代より検知管を使用していた米国のユーザーが、検知管という意味で「キタガワ」と呼んでいたことによる。



現在ではガラス管内径のコントロールにより、濃度目盛りを直接ガラス管に印刷して同様の精度が得られており、測定対象物質、濃度範囲も大きく広がっている。

北川式ガス検知管は、正確、高感度な簡易測定法として、国際的に見ても日本独自の発展を遂げており、世界各国に輸出されている。 用途は、労働安全衛生、化学プロセスにおける現場分析、学校での呼吸作用の教育、犯罪鑑識など、種々に及んでいる。

KITAGAWA GAS detector tube, which was released in 1947, is the method to measure concentration of gases by passing specific amounts of sample gas and checking the length of stain produced by the reaction of the reagent filled in glass tubes. Using the original concentration chart (the table on concentrations) to correct variability of the inside diameter of the glass tube, an easy and precise measurement became possible.

The name of "KITAGAWA" was originated from that the customers who had known it was developed by Dr. Tetsuzo Kitagawa ordered the products as "KITAGAWA-type". The English name "kitagawa" is because the users in the US who had been using the tube since the 20S of TheShowa period called it "kitagawa" to mean the gas detector tube.

Now, the same level of accuracy is achieved by controlling the inside diameter of the glass tube accurately with marked scale on the glass tube. And kinds of detectable gas and ranges of concentration are widely expanded.

Kitagawa gas detector tube is the precise and high-sensitivity method of easy measurement which was developed as the original technology of Japan from the international point of view, and has been exported to various countries worldwide. It is used in the various fields like the measurement in the industrial safety and health, on the spot analysis of chemical process, education of respiration in schools, and crime-scene investigation.

透過型電子顕微鏡 DA-1とその設計ノート



Transmission Electron Microscope DA-1 and the Design Note

日本電子株式会社/JEOL Ltd.

設計ノートは、日本電子創業者の一人である伊藤一夫が、透過型電子 顕微鏡を設計するために必要な原理と手法を学ぶため、RCA社のツボル キン博士の著書を翻訳しながら作成した自筆のノートである。当時は原書 を入手できず、横須賀にあった米軍の図書館に通って作成した。この設計 ノートから1947年に産まれた透過型電子顕微鏡がDA-1である。

終戦直後の物資と情報が欠乏している状況の中で、電子科学研究所時代の伊藤が設計して作ったこの磁界型の透過型電子顕微鏡は、最高倍率2万倍、10nmの分解能を持つ当時の世界最高級の電子顕微鏡であり、民間企業や大学に8台出荷された。国産の高性能電子顕微鏡の出現は、国内の材料研究・開発者に歓迎され、日本の材料研究と開発を大きく進歩させ、関連する産業の発展に貢献した。

The design note is a handwritten note of Dr. Kazuo Ito, who is one of the founders of JEOL Ltd. In order to learn principles and techniques to design a transmission electron microscope, he studied and translated the original paper of Dr. Zworykin from RCA. He had to go to the library of U.S military in Yokosuka to read the paper, since he was not able to obtain it. From this design note, the transmission electron microscope DA-1 was born.

In spite of the severe economic conditions just after the World War II, the DA-1 became the world's highest transmission electron microscope which had maximum X20,000 magnification, with a resolution of 10nm. Total 8 sets of DA-1 were shipped to universities and private industries in Japan. The appearance of high-performance electron microscope made in Japan, was highly appreciated by researchers and scientific circles. It also accelerated the progress of material science and contributed to the growth of Japanese industry.



No 6

pH計 H型

pH meter, H-type

株式会社堀場製作所/HORIBA, Ltd.

堀場製作所は、日本の高温多湿な気候でもガラス電極と増幅器の高い電気絶縁性を保ち、さらにガラス電極の長寿命化と増幅器のゼロ点の安定化を実現した国産のpH計を1950年に開発した。その普及型モデルが1951年製のH型である。

戦後復興の象徴である化学工場において、pH計測は工程管理の基本となる指標であった。例えば、戦後の食糧増産に欠かせない化学肥料「硫安」は、アンモニアを硫酸で中和するが、その際、中和プロセスを監視するためのpH計測は非常に重要であった。このような時期に輸入品より品質が良いpH計が開発されたことで、産業の復興に大きく寄与することとなった。

また、同pH計は、電気産業にとって重要な部品である電解コンデンサーの品質向上にも寄与し、電気産業界への貢献も大きい。その後、日本の産業振興に伴い、繊維工業、食品・化学工業、電子電気機器産業など、多くの工業・産業分野で使用され、その発展に貢献した。

In 1950, HORIBA Ltd. developed Japan's first pH meter, which adapts to high temperatures and humidity of Japan by optimizing the electrical isolation of glass electrodes and amplifier. Also longer operating life of the glass electrode and amplifier stability at the zero point are achieved. Its dissemination model is the H type produced in 1951.

At chemical plants, symbol of the postwar reconstruction, pH measurements are the basic index for process managements. For example, the ammonia is neutralized with the vitriol for the chemical fertilizer "ammonium sulfate", which was critical to increase in food production after the war, and pH

measurement was extremely critical to monitor during the neutralizing process. It contributed to reconstruct Japanese industries as the pH meter with a better quality was available compared with the imported products.

This pH meter also contributed to the electric industry as it was used to improve qualities of electrolytic capacitors which are the critical components for the electric industry. Afterwards, it was used and yet contributed to various other industries and fields such as textile, food/chemical, and electronic/electric instrument industries in accordance with the industrial developments in Japan.



光電分光光度計 QB-50



Photoelectric Spectrophotometer QB-50

株式会社島津製作所/Shimadzu Corporation

QB-50は、連続的に波長を変えて、試料の光吸収率を電気的に測定・記録する分光装置である。分子の種類によって吸収スペクトルが異なることを利用して、液体中の溶解成分を分析し、成分ごとの濃度を正確に測定できる。可視光から紫外線領域までカバーする水晶プリズム分光器として、世界で初めて光電子増倍管(それまでは光電管)を採用し、1952年に完成した。

同光度計は、他社が測定出来なかった220nmでも充分な感度があり、 高感度・高精度が認められ、戦後の高度成長期の産業界や医学関係 で広く用いられ、島津製作所の主力製品となった。現在では水晶プリズ ムに代わり、サブミクロンオーダーの加工技術を用いた高性能な回折格 子を用いている。

QB-50 electrically measures and records the sample optical absorbance while continuously changing the wavelength. It exploits the differences in absorbance spectrum among types of molecules to analyze the dissolved components in a liquid sample and accurately measure the concentration of each component. It was the first instrument in the world to use a photomultiplier tube instead of a phototube in the crystal prism monochromator that covers from visible light to the ultraviolet range. It was completed in 1952.

It offered adequate sensitivity at 220 nm wavelength, at which competitors' products could not perform. Due to the high sensitivity and accuracy, it was widely adopted in industry and medicine during the period of rapid growth after the end of World War II and became Shimadzu's flagship product. Today, the crystal prism has been replaced by a high-performance diffraction grating machine to sub-micron order.



手持屈折計 1形



Hand-held Refractometer HSR-1

株式会社アタゴ/ATAGO Co., Ltd.

主に食品・飲料の糖度を測定する屈折計は、アッベ式と称して、机の上に設置する顕微鏡の形状に似ていた。雨宮精器製作所(アタゴの前身)は、果樹畑や食品製造現場で手軽に使うことが可能な携帯モデルを、1953年に初めて開発した。当時としては、持ち歩きながらどこでも測定使用できるという画期的な屈折計で、糖度計とも呼ばれた。

開発当時の特長は、①小型化のため約30cmの光学系を数cmに縮小した、②屈折視野に現れる虹色線を色消しプリズムなしで消える工夫をした、③わずか直径約1cmのレンズに糖度目盛を刻印して、測定者の目には拡大されて見やすくなる技術を施した、などがある。

現在の手持屈折計は、斬新なデザインになり、試料液が滴下しやすい、持ちやすい、使いやすいなど、機能や操作性の改良をしているが、この1形が手持屈折計の基本になっている。

The first generation of refractometers, known as the Abbe, was a bench-top instrument that looked much like a microscope. Amamiya Seiki Corporation (the predecessor of ATAGO) developed the HSR-1, the first-ever portable refractometer that could easily be used out in orchards or at food production lines in 1953. The revolutionary portable design enabled refractometers to be used in virtually any place and called Brix meter.

Some features when they were developed include as follows: (1) 30 cm of optical systems were compacted to several cm, (2) Holograms appearing in refractive visions can be disappeared without achromatic prism, and (3) It became easy for measurers to see because of enlargement by marking punches of sugar degree scales on the lens with 1 cm in diameters.

This hand-held refractometer HSR-1 is the base of the current hand-held refractometer, which has completely novel designs, with improvements such as that sample solution can be easily dropped, it is easy to grasp and use, and its functions and operability are improved.



血球計数装置 コールターカウンター モデルA



Blood Cell Counter, Coulter Counter Model A

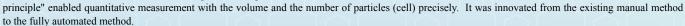
ベックマン・コールター株式会社/Beckman Coulter K.K.

コールターカウンター「モデルA」は、W.H.コールターによって開発され、1953年に米国コールター社より発売された世界初の血球計数器である。粒子(細胞)の体積と数を正確に定量測定できる画期的な「コールター原理」を採用し、従来は、手動での測定しかできなかった血球算定を自動化した。

この装置は、世界の臨床検査室での血液検査業務において、検査データの精度向上と業務の効率化に貢献した。

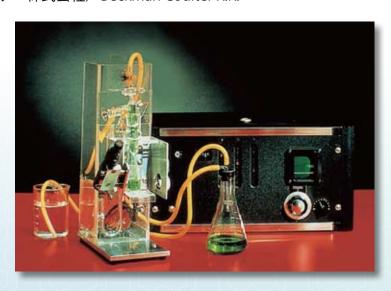
この装置の基礎技術であるコールター原理は、電気抵抗を利用した粒子測定原理で、粒子の正確な体積から粒径と濃度を極めて高精度に測定することを可能とした。同原理は、現在に至るまで、自動血球計数装置、フローサイトメーター、粒度分布測定装置などに搭載され、国内外の医療、科学技術の発展に貢献している。

The coulter counter "model A" was developed by W.H.Coulter and was released by Coulter Inc. in the US in 1953. It was the world's first blood cell counter. This model used epoch-making "Coulter resistable" and the second that the second the second that the second the second that the se



This analyzer contributed to large efficiency and improvement of accuracy in clinical laboratory of the world.

The "Coulter principle" as the basic technology of this instrument is the particle measurement principle that utilizes the electrical resistance, which enables to precisely measure diameters and concentrations of particles from the precise volumes of particles. This principle is used for automatic blood cell counters, flow site meters, particle size distribution measuring equipments up to the present and contributes to progress for medical care and advanced research around the world.



No 10

全天日射計

Pyranometer

英弘精機株式会社/EKO Instruments Co., Ltd.

第3回国際地球観測年(International Geophysical Year:略称IGY)が提案された1951年に、日本は戦後の国際的信頼回復と国土の復興に至っていなかった。日本は国際的な地位を高める方法の1つとしてIGYに参加することにした。IGYは、地球物理学関係の科学者が中心となり、各国協力して地球のあらゆる現象を徹底的に観測研究しようというものであった。

そうした経緯から、気象庁は南極で熱収支の観測に使用できる全天日射計の開発を英弘精器に依頼してきた。この日射計はその結果開発されたもので、1957-1958年の第一次南極観測隊によりIGYに使用され、多くの貴重なデータを得る基となった。

また、この全天日射計は、1957年に札幌、仙台、館野、大阪、福岡の5地点の気象官署に初めて導入された。それまで使われていたロビッチ式自記日射計と比べて信頼度が高く、かつ隔測が可能となったため、統計値が取れるようになり、以後、各方面で日射量のデータが利用されるようになった。

When the 3rd International Geophysical Year (IGY) was proposed in 1951, Japan was not yet regained the international trust and recovered from the loss of the war. By participating the IGY, Japan tried to get acknowledged in international position. IGY was intended to make complete observation research for all kinds of global phenomenon with cooperation of geophysics scientists from all over the world.

From such background, Japan Meteorological Agency had requested EKO to develop a pyranometer which could be used in the observation of heat balance in Antarctica. This pyranometer is the result of this development and it was used in IGY by the first Antarctica Observation Team in 1957 – 1958 and acquired many valuable data.

Also this pyranometer was installed in five locations of meteorological offices observation sites in Japan Meteorological Agency of Sapporo, Sendai, Tateno, Osaka, and Fukuoka, for the first time. This pyranometer is more reliable than the conventional robitzsch actinograph and enabled remote-reading, so that it enables to gather statistical values. Afterwards, data on amount of solar radiations would be used in various fields.



赤外分光光度計 DS-301型



Infrared Spectrophotometer Model DS-301

日本分光株式会社/JASCO Corporation

DS-301型は、財団法人応用光学研究所が1957年に製作した赤外分光 光度計である。ダブルモノクロメーター、トリプルパス型のユニークな光学配 列を持ち、当時最高級機といわれたパーキンエルマー社製21型を凌駕す る性能を誇った。

分散素子として敢えてNaClプリズムを採用するなど、光源、光学素子から赤外線検知器(真空熱電対)に至るまで、すべての部品を自作することによってより高分解能の測定を可能にした。測定波数範囲:4,000~400cm⁻¹、透過度再現性:0.5%以下という、当時最高レベルの性能を実現した。

石油を原料にした材料化学が、高度経済成長を担う産業の1つとして登場するこの時期に、赤外分光光度計は有機化合物の反応、構造、純度といったあらゆる化学研究ツールとして、必要不可欠なものとなった。

財団法人応用光学研究所は、大学・民間からの装置需要の高まりに応えるため、1958年に赤外分光光度計部門を分離して日本分光工業株式会社が誕生した。



The infrared spectrophotometer, model DS-301, was manufactured in 1957 by the Ouyo-koken Foundation, antecedents of JASCO corporation. The performance of DS-301 employing the unique optical configuration, double monochromator and triple-path layout outstripped the Perkin Elmer Model 21, the leading infrared spectrophotometer at that time.

The JASCO owns manufacturing policy entirely from light source, monochromator employing challenging NaCl crystal prism instead of LiCl to vacuum thermopile detector enabled ultimate spectral resolution. Its performance was the highest level at that time with the measuring wavenumber ranges of 4,000 to 400cm⁻¹ or less and the reproducibilities of permeation rates of 0.5 % or less.

During this period in which the material science processing petroleum appeared as an industry to achieve high economic growth, spectroscopic analyzer became an essential tool for research and development in response, structure, and purity of organic chemicals.

In order to respond to increased demands on the instruments from universities and private sectors, the infrared spectrophotometer division was separated from Ouyo-koken Foundation in 1958, when JASCO Corporation is started.



ガスクロマトグラフ GC-1A

Gas Chromatograph GC-1A

株式会社島津製作所/Shimadzu Corporation

ガスクロマトグラフは、常温で気体および液体の測定対象に含まれる比較的沸点の低い成分を分離し、含まれる量を測定する装置である。溶解、吸収する材料を塗布または充填した管(カラム)に、試料を投入して移動相(キャリアガス)を流すことで、試料中の成分ごとの溶解、吸着性の違いにより、各成分ピークがクロマトグラムとして記録される。

GC-1Aは、国産初のガスクロマトグラフであるだけでなく、ガスクロマトグラフィーの原理が発表されて間がなく、世界でも製造販売しているメーカーがほとんどない1956年に、先進的な製品として国内の石油会社に納入された。装置には、気体試料および液体試料の導入部を備えるなど、広範囲な応用も念頭に置いており、それがその後の迅速な普及につながった。

同装置は、1957年の日本化学会にも出品されて、多くの人たちの注目 を集め、勃興期にあった日本の石油化学産業の発展に貢献した。



Gas chromatograph is used for separating constituents, included in gas and liquids as measuring objects at ambient temperatures, which boiling point is relatively low, and is used for measuring contained amounts. The peak values of each ingredient are recorded as chromatograms by the differences on dissolutions and adsorptive properties per ingredient in samples by putting samples and flowing mobile phases (carrier gas) into tubes (columns) to which dissolved and absorbed materials are applied or filled.

GC-1A was not only the first domestic gas chromatograph but also was delivered to the domestic oil companies as the leading-edge product in 1956, when there were very few manufacturers offering such products in the world because it was early after the principle on gas chromatographs were introduced. The device was equipped with openings to put gaseous and liquid samples to consider various applications, which caused that it was quickly spread afterwards.

This device was introduced in Chemical Society of Japan in 1957 and it was gathered attentions from many people, contributing to expand the petrochemical industry on the rise at that time.

日立分光光度計 139形



HITACHI UV-VIS SPECTROPHOTOMETER MODEL 139

株式会社日立ハイテクノロジーズ/Hitachi High-Technologies Corporation

139形は、1961年に日立製作所と米国Perkin-Elmer (PE)社との製品相互補完を目的に結ばれた技術提携により開発した低価格なシングルビーム紫外可視分光光度計である。一番の特長は、技術導入による回折格子を分散子として採用したことにより、高性能(高分解、低迷光)かつ高安定性を実現したことである。

光源、分光器、試料室、受光部がブロック式で構成されており、吸光分析に限らず、付属装置を組み合わせることにより、炎光、発光、蛍光測定など、多種多様の応用測定が可能である。



また、本製品はPE社のワールドワイドな販売網による海外進出を開始した最初の分光光度計であり、食品・環境・化学分野の研究や品質管理、臨床検査など幅広い分野で使用され、約8000台を出荷したベストセラー機である。以後、139形の設計思想は、臨床検査分野向けに発売された101形分光光度計(約2万台出荷)を筆頭に、100シリーズ、U-1000/1100形を経て、現在発売中のU-5100形分光光度計に引き継がれている。

In 1961, the model 139 was developed by technical cooperation between Hitachi Ltd. and Perkin-Elmer (PE), US. It is the low-price single beam ultraviolet visible spectrophotometer. The most features are that diffraction gratings were technically employed as dispersion, and high performance with high stabilities were realized.

It consists of the light source, the spectroscope, the sample chamber, and the light receiving section as block arrangement. By combining with various types of instrument, it is applicable also to analysis of flame/emission/fluorescence, etc. other than absorption analysis.

This product was the first spectrophotometer that was released abroad with the worldwide sales network of PE. It was used in the various fields such as research, quality management and clinical inspection on food, environment and chemical fields, and it was best sold that approximately 8000 instruments were shipped. Afterwards, the design concept of model 139 was taken over to the spectrophotometer model 101 (approximately 20 thousand instruments were shipped), the 100 series, the U-1000/1100 model, and then spectrophotometer model U-5100 that is currently on sale.

No 14

カールフィッシャー水分滴定装置 MK-S

Karl Fischer Moisture Titrator MK-S

京都電子工業株式会社/Kyoto Electronics Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

カールフィッシャー水分分析法とは、1935年にドイツの化学者カール・フィッシャーによって提案された分析法である。 $H_2O(水分)$ とヨウ素が選択的に反応する性質を利用し、その反応終了時点のヨウ素量から水分を定量する分析法である。

日本におけるカールフィッシャー水分分析法は、1940年代に化学会社が自社製品の水分含有量を測定するために研究されたのが始まりである。その後、1960年頃から、化学製品中の水分含有量が製品の品質に影響することの重要さが認識されて水分計の需要が増え、機構の改善や電子化により水分測定の信頼性が高まった。

MK-Sは、分析機器の開発や新製品が次々と市場に提供される初期である1960年初頭に発売され、ガラス製品を組み合わせたマニュアル操作が基本の製品であったが、後にマニュアル的な測定手順から機械的に試薬を滴下する自動化や電子化が進み、市場の要求に応えた。

The Karl Fischer moisture analysis method is the analysis method proposed by a German chemist, Karl Fischer, in 1935. It is the analysis method to determine moisture quantities from iodine quantities at the end of the reaction by utilizing the characteristics that H_2O (moisture) and iodine selectively react.

The Karl Fischer moisture analysis method in Japan has started in 1940s when a chemical company worked on measurement of the moisture content of the company's products. When the importance of the moisture content in chemical products influencing those products' quality became recognized around 1960s. After that, with increasing demand of moisture meter, designs had been improved and computerized, which elevated the reliability of the moisture measurement.

MK-S was released at the beginning of 1960, the earliest days when analytical instruments started to be created and new products were put into the market one after another. MK-S consists of glassware and was basically operated manually. Since then, analytical instruments have been automated and computerized, to switch from manual operation to automatic dispensing of reagents for example, so that they can respond to the needs of the market.



旋光分散計 ORD/UV-5型



Optical Rotatory Dispersion Meter, ORD/UV-5 type

日本分光株式会社/JASCO Corporation

ORD/UV-5型は、1964年に完成した自記式の旋光分散計である。2つの石英プリズムを使用したダブルモノクロメータ方式の紫外可視分光光度計である。モノクロメータに偏光子ローションプリズムを搭載し、対称角振動方式により旋光角度を自動的に記録する旋光分散計の機能を併せ持つという、他に例を見ないユニークな分光システムを備えている。

有機化合物とりわけアミノ酸などのように生体を構成し、あるいは生体に作用する分子には、その化学構造に左・右の光学異性体が存在し、かつその生体への作用(生理活性)が異なることが知られている。この左右の分子の識別に、旋光分散計が果たした役割は計り知れない。光学異性体は、1961年に、睡眠薬「サリドマイド」の催奇形性が社会的事件(薬害)となったことで注目を浴びた。



ちなみに旋光分散計の試作開発の過程で、光学活性物質・テストステロンのスペクトル測定に成功したのは、1961年7月のことであった。 本機は、応用光学研究所以来の"赤外の日本分光"に転機をもたらした。

The Model ORD/UV-5 is the self-recording type optical rotatory dispersion spectrophotometer worked up in 1964. It is the double monochromator type ultraviolet visible spectrophotometer using two quartz prisms. This unique spectroscopic system provides that a polarizer lotion prism is on-board to the monochromator with the functionality of optical rotatory dispersion meter to automatically record rotation angles by the symmetric angle vibration method.

It is known that the left and the right enantiomers exist in chemical constitutions for molecules consisting of or behaving to biological bodies like organic compounds such as amino acids, and those behaviors (bioactive behaviors) to biological bodies are different. This optical rotatory dispersion meter immeasurably played a great role by distinguishing the left and the right molecules. The enantiomers were gotten many attentions in 1961 when the sleep-inducing drugs "Thalidomide" became the social incident (drug-induced disease) due to its teratogenesis.

Measuring spectrums of optically active substances, testosterones became successful on July 1961 in the processes to develop the prototypes of optical rotatory dispersion meters. This meter caused the big turning point to "JASCO with infrared" since Ouyo-koken Foundation had existed.



キューリーポイント熱分解装置 JHP-2型

Curie Point Pyrolyzer Model JHP-2

日本分析工業株式会社/Japan Analytical Industry Co., Ltd.

ガスクロマトグラフ(GC)用キューリーポイント熱分解装置JHP-2型は、 世界で初めての商品として1970年に開発された。

当時の熱分解装置は、横型の加熱炉型およびフィラメント型が主流であった。JHP-2型は、試料をパイロホイル(特許、熱分解の発熱源)によって、そのまま包み込むだけで、不溶性試料、例えば加硫ゴム、硬化した接着剤など三次元架橋された試料でも再現性よく熱分解-GC分析ができることから、このJHP-2型が熱分解-GC分析の主流となった。

また、この装置の再現性の良さから科学捜査研究所が着目したため、 販路が拡大した。その後、この技術を発展させた後継機が数種類開発されたが、その中でも、2005年に世界で初めて販売されたハンディ型キューリーポイント熱分解装置が注目を浴びた。

The Curie point pyrolyzer, model JHP-2 for gas chromatograph (GC) was developed in 1970 as the world's first initiative commercial pyrolyzer.

During then, the mainstream types of the pyrolyzers were horizontal furnace pyrolyzer and filament pyrolyzer. With JHP-2, the pyrolysis-GC analysis can be reproduced easily by wrapping insoluble sample (i.e. vulcanized rubber or harden (three-dimensional cross-linked) adhesive in Pyrofoil (our Patent, heat source for pyrolysis)). Because of this easy handling, this JHP-2 became the mainstream type in the area of pyrolysis-GC analysis.

Also, the sales of this model expanded, due to its high reproducibility attracted attention of the policemen laboratories. Since then, several models were developed with progressed Curie point techniques. Among then, the Handy Curie Point Pyrolyzer (Curie Point Injector), released as the world's first handy type pyrolyzer in 2005, was gotten many attentions.



接触角精密測定装置



Precise Contact Angle Meter

協和界面科学株式会社/Kyowa Interface Science Co., LTD.

協和科学精機製作所(協和界面科学の前身)は、「ぬれ」の評価指標となる接触角計において最初に「傾板法」を採用した製品を1960年に発売した。今では測定法の主流である液滴法で初めて $\theta/2$ 法(頂点と端点の2カ所を結ぶ手法)を採用し、測定による個人誤差の低減を実現した。

当時の液滴法は測定に時間を要し、その間に液が蒸発や浸透するなどの難点があった。傾板法は、蒸発しやすい液体や界面活性剤溶液など、変化するぬれ性の測定がしやすいこと、また棒状の試料が測定できるなどの利点を備えていた。さらに、傾板法の機構を応用した「転落法」(ステージを傾け、液滴を転落させる手法)による動的接触角測定装置も開発した。

今日の先端技術の発展や快適な暮らしも、接触角計の発展と「ぬれ」の 制御(界面科学)のたまものといえる。

Kyowa Kagaku Seiki (the predecessor of Kyowa Interface Science Co., LTD.) released the first contact angle meter that adopted the tilting-plate method, which is the evaluation index for "wetness". It adopted the $\theta/2$ method (the method to connect the two of the top and the end points) in the drop method, the mainstream of measuring method now, for the first time to reduce personal errors.

It took time for the drop method at that time, during which it faultily made liquids vaporize or osmose. It is easy to measure changing wetness of evaporable liquids or surfactant solutions in the tilting-plate method. The method also has the advantages that pole-shape samples are measurable. Furthermore, the mechanism of the tilting-plate method was applied and the dynamic contact angle measuring meter, measuring with the "falling method" (that tilts stages to drop liquids), was developed.

The advanced technologies and the comfortable lives today are brought in by expanding the contact angle meters and controlling "wetness" (interface science).



No 18

標準ガス分割器 SGDシリーズ

Standard Gas Divider SGD series

株式会社堀場エステック/HORIBA STEC, Co., Ltd.

標準ガス分割器(型式SGDシリーズ、以下SGD)は、ガス分析計を校正するための標準ガス発生器で、前身のスタンダードテクノロジが開発し、1975年から販売している製品である。

主な用途は規制基準の基での大気汚染や自動車排ガスのガス分析である。1981年に制定された環境大気や排ガス用分析計の5等分割校正曲線の作成方法を定義したJISのK0055に適合し、公害対策に貢献した。分析計のスパンガスとゼロガスを接続し、切り替えコックを回すだけの簡単操作と、切り替えブロックに内蔵された定差圧調圧器と5本の毛細管だけで構成されたシンプルな構造が特徴である。

初期タイプは標準ガスの消費量が比較的多い機構であったが、消費量の少ない排気レスタイプの開発に成功し、また米国基準に合致した6分割、8分割、10分割などのシリーズを発売し、現在も生産販売を継続している。

The standard gas divider (the model SGD series, hereinafter referred to as SGD) is the standard gas generator to calibrate gas analyzers. The predecessor, Standard Technology Co., developed the product, which have been on sale since 1975.

The principal use is gas analysis due to air pollutions and vehicle emissions under the regulatory criteria. It complied with JIS K0055 that defines how to create calibration curves divided into five for environmental atmosphere and vehicle emission analyzers set in 1981. It contributed to antipollution measures. The feature is the easy operations turning around switching cocks and the simple structures consist of embedded constant differential pressure regulator and five capillary tubes in the switching blocks.

The first generations had the mechanisms to consume relatively large amount of standard gases, but the emission-less types with consuming less gases were successfully developed later. Some other series of divided into six, eight or ten to meet US standards were released and are still on productions and sales.



ヘモグロビンA 1 c 測定装置 HA-8110



Hemoglobin A1c Measuring Instruments HA-8110

アークレイ株式会社/ARKRAY, Inc.

HbA1c(ヘモグロビンエーワンシー)は、過去1~2カ月の平均血糖値を反映するマーカーであり、糖尿病のスクリーニングや診断、治療において欠かすことのできない臨床検査項目とされてきた。

1981年当時、HbA1c測定法は、測定に手間がかかるため多くの検体を測定できず、HPLC(高速液体クロマトグラフィー)の専門的技術が必要であったため、測定は大学病院など一部施設に限られていた。

1981年に発売した京都第一科学(アークレイの前身)のグリコへモグロビン自動分画測定装置「AUTO A1c HA-8110」は、1検体あたり13分という高い処理能力と、HPLCとは思えない高い操作性を持ち合わせた世界初の全自動へモグロビンA1c測定装置である。それを可能としたのは、本装置のために開発された専用カラムと、徹底した専用機化・自動化技術であった。

本装置は、従来法の問題を一気に解決し、HbA1cの普及を促すとともに、すべての糖尿病患者に等しくHbA1c検査を受診できる治療環境へと大きな変化をもたらし、糖尿病検査の新時代を拓いた。 ※本製品は、積水化学工業(現積水メディカル)との共同開発品である。

HbA1c (Hemoglobin A1c) is the marker to reflect the average blood glucose level for the past one or two months, and this clinical test item has been having an essential role to play in screening, diagnosing and curing diabetic mellitus.

In 1981, HbA1c measuring method could not measure many analytes as it required great care and the professional expertise was required for HPLC (High-Performance Liquid Chromatography), which caused to use this method in the limited facilities such as academic medical centers.

The automatic demarcation measuring instrument for glycohemoglobin ""AUTO A1c HA-8110"" released by Kyoto Daiichi Kagaku (the predecessor of ARKRAY) in 1981 was the world's first full-automatic hemoglobin measuring instrument that has high performances of processing one analyte for 13 minutes and high operabilities unlikely to the conventional HPLC. The dedicated columns developed for this instrument, the thorough specialized machines and the automating technologies made it possible.

This instrument solved the problems in the conventional methods and encouraged to expand HbA1c examinations as well as changed the environments for all the diabetic patients to equally visit doctors for examining HbA1c. It was the pioneer for diagnosing diabetic mellitus.

* This product was jointly developed with SEKISUI Chemical Co., Ltd. (now known as SEKISUI Medical Co., Ltd.).





マスフローコントローラ SEC-4400シリーズ

Mass Flow Controller SEC-4400 series

株式会社堀場エステック/HORIBA STEC, Co., Ltd.

マスフローコントローラ(型式SEC-4400シリーズ、以下MFC)は流量センサと、流量制御バルブを搭載し、ガスの質量流量を電気的に精密に計測制御する機器で、1985年にエステック(堀場エステックの前身)が独自に開発した製品である。

主な用途は半導体製造機器で、MFCに対しては流量精度のほか、清浄性、高速応答性などの要求項目がある。SEC-4400シリーズは、業界初のピエゾダイアフラムバルブ、外部メタルシール、接がス部オールメタルにより、これらの要求に対応した。それまで外部シールにはゴム製のシール材が使用されていたが、ステンレス製を使用することにより、半導体プロセスのクリーン化、活性の高いガスの取り扱い安全性の向上に寄与した。

また、積層型のピエゾ素子をバルブアクチュエーターに採用することにより、内部容積を最小にしたバルブのダイアフラム化とともに、高速動作により1秒以下の高速応答性を実現した。

HORIBA STEC mass flow controller (SEC-4400 series, hereinafter referred to as MFC) is a device which equipped with flow sensors and flow control valves to electrically measure and control gas flow rate very accurately. STEC (the predecessor of HORIBA STEC) had uniquely developed it in 1985.

The main usage is semiconductor manufacturing equipments. Demand for MFC is not only flow accuracy, but also cleanliness and fast response. SEC-4400 series employs industry's first Piezo diaphragm valves, external metal seals and all metal structures for wetted parts to correspond these requirements. They contributed to improve cleanness of processing semiconductors and safety of processing highly-active gases by using stainless-steel materials as opposed to that rubber seal materials had been used for exterior seals until then.

They also used diaphragm valves making internal volumes minimum and achieved high-speed responsiveness of one second or less with high-speed motions by adopting layered piezo-electric elements in valve actuators.

More than 100 thousand units of SEC-4400 series are used by semiconductor manufacturers globally. It contributed to make semiconductor devices more precise with higher densities.



わが国の分析機器・科学機器の変遷年表

年 分析機器・科学機器の歩み 会社・業界団体の歩み 社会・一般の動き < 1920年代後半~30年代> 昭和初期 化繊・化学肥料で海外技術・設備導入が盛んとなり、工業用機器分析が輸入pH計を草分けとして始まる 大正11(1922) 東京理化学器械同業組合、理化学器械の製品 No2 カタログ「T.R.K.」刊行(写真・認定No1) 昭和2(1927) チャート記録式のポーラログラフ。pH計・ •C.A.リンドバーグ、大西洋横断 導電率計・滴定装置などの原形となる 飛行に成功 (写真・認定No2) ポーラログラフ装置 • 分析機器の草分けとなる水素ガス電極pH計 東京理化学器械同業組合 カタログ T.R.K. 昭和3(1928) 空気分離装置(輸入)(写真・認定No3) • C.V.ラマン、ラマン効果を発見 昭和4(1929) • プロセス用分析機器の ニューヨーク株式大暴落、世界 始まりとなる吸収式の 工業用炭酸ガス記録計 昭和5(1930) 帝國酸素設立。現日本エア・リキード 昭和6(1931) •満州事変勃発 昭和7(1932) • ガス冷却温度測定式の 東京光学機械、精工舎の測量機部門を母体 空気分離装置 携帯用ガス分析計 に設立。現トプコン 昭和10(1935) ガラス電極式のpH計(輸入) 昭和11(1936) 電気伝導度式の電気検塩計 •2.26事件起こる • ガス熱伝導率式のメタンガス分析計 • AEI社、透過電子顕微鏡商品化 昭和12(1937) 第二精工舎設立。精工舎の時計製造部門を ・日中戦争始まる 分離 昭和13(1938) 白井松器械工業設立。医科・理化学器械の 昭和14(1939) • 第一号磁界型電子顕微鏡 理研計器設立。ガス検定器の製造販売 < 1940 年代>戦中期 今日の原形となる各種分析装置が商品化され、産業として確立 昭和15(1940) • 雨宮精器製作所設立。現アタゴ •大日本産業報国会設立 昭和16(1941) •ヤマト科学器械設立。レントゲン管球などの 太平洋戦争始まる 製造販売。現ヤマト科学 米ベックマン・インスツルメンツ 社、分光光度計を開発 昭和17(1942) • 国産透過型電子顕微鏡 • 高千穂製作所、高千穂光学工業に改称。現 オリンパス 昭和18(1943) ●平沼精器製作所、日立製作所の協力工場と●軍需会社法制定 X線装置の始まりとなる1つ窓式X線発生装置 して創立。現平沼産業 昭和19(1944) • 東亜電波工業設立。現東亜ディーケーケー • 光分析装置の始まりとなる赤外線分光光度計 (輸入) 昭和20(1945) •軽金属定量分光分析の始まりとなる水晶プリ • 電気化学計器設立。現東亜ディーケーケー • 日本無条件降伏、太平洋戦争終結 ズム分光写真機 • 堀場無線研究所創業。現堀場製作所 GHQ、軍需生産の全面停止指令 日本理化学機器協会設立。現日本科学機器 協会 北川式ガス検知管 昭和22(1947) • 簡易で正確なガス分析を可能とした北川式ガ 日之出商会設立、同年に日製産業に改称 •独占禁止法公布、公正取引委員 ス検知管(写真・認定No4) 会発足 武田化学薬品、和光純薬工業に改称 世界最高級の透過型電子顕微鏡。最高倍率 光明理化学工業設立。ガス検知管の製造販売 2万倍·分解能10nm(写真·認定No5) • 共和科学精機製作所創業。現協和界面科学 • 卓上ガラス電極pH計 No5 • ガス分析用質量分析計 •日本理化学機器協会解散、日本理化学機器 昭和23(1948) ベル研究所のW.B.ショックレー 商工会創立 ら、トランジスタ発明 昭和24(1949) • 自動記録式の始まりとなる 高千穂光学工業、オリンパス光学工業に改称 日本工業規格(IIS)制定始まる 自動記録式X線回折装置 東京光電創業。光分析装置の開発製造 湯川秀樹、ノーベル物理学賞受賞 (輸入) 透過型電子顕微鏡

History of Analysis Equipment and Scientific Instruments in Japan

Year	Development of analytical equipment/scientific instrument	History of companies and industry organizations	General news/events in society
		<from 1920s="" 1930s="" late="" to=""> acilities have been introduced in the chemical fiber and</from>	
1922	Tokyo Physical and Chemical Instrument Association published "T.R.K." the first product catalogue of	ndustrial use started, beginning with the imported pH m	leter.
1927	 Polarograph with a chart recording mechanism. It has become an ancestor of the pH meter, conductivity meter, and titrator. A pH meter with a hydrogen gas electrode, to become an ancestor of the analytical instruments. 		Charles Lindbergh succeeded in flying over across the Atlantic Ocean.
1928	Air separation plant (imported)		C. V. Raman discovered Raman effect.
1929	Absorption-type carbon dioxide meter for industrial use, as a start point of process analytical instruments.		New York Stock Exchange crashed, leading to the Great Depression.
1930		Teikoku sanso was established.	
1931			Manchurian Incident was provoked.
1932	Portable gas analytic equipment using gas cooling temperature measurement method.	Tokyo Optical Co., Ltd. was established based on the Measurement Department of Seikosha Co., Ltd.	
1935	Glass electrode pH meter (imported)		
1936	Electric salimeter using electric conductivity measurement. Methane gas analyzer based on the gas thermal conductivity.		2.26 incident occurred. AEI Corp. has launched commercial transmission electron microscopes.
1937		Daini Seikosha Co., Ltd. was established. The watch production division of Seikosha was split off.	The Shino-Japanese War erupted.
1938		Shiraimatsu Industry Co., Ltd. was established. Manufactured medical and chemical equipment.	
1939	The first magnetic field type electron microscope	 Riken Keiki Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of gas detectors. 	
		<1940s>	
		equipment, which are ancestors of modern equipment t and their manufacturing has been established as an ind	
1940		Amamiya Seiki Corp. was established.	Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan was established.
1940		Amamiya Seiki Corp. was established. Yamato Scientific Instruments Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of X-ray valves etc.	
	Domestically-manufactured transmission electron microscope.	Yamato Scientific Instruments Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of X-ray valves etc.	of Japan was established. The Pacific War erupted. Beckman Instruments Inc. in USA
1941		Yamato Scientific Instruments Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of X-ray valves etc. Takachiho Seisakusho was renamed to Takachiho	of Japan was established. The Pacific War erupted. Beckman Instruments Inc. in USA developed a spectrophotometer.
1941 1942	microscope. One-window X-ray generator, the beginning of	Yamato Scientific Instruments Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of X-ray valves etc. Takachiho Seisakusho was renamed to Takachiho Optical Co., Ltd. Hiranuma Seiki Seisakujo was founded as a partner	of Japan was established. The Pacific War erupted. Beckman Instruments Inc. in USA developed a spectrophotometer. Munitions Companies Act was
1941 1942 1943	 one-window X-ray generator, the beginning of production of X-ray equipment. IR spectrophotometer, as a starting point for optical 	Yamato Scientific Instruments Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of X-ray valves etc. Takachiho Seisakusho was renamed to Takachiho Optical Co., Ltd. Hiranuma Seiki Seisakujo was founded as a partner plant of Hitachi, Ltd.	of Japan was established. The Pacific War erupted. Beckman Instruments Inc. in USA developed a spectrophotometer. Munitions Companies Act was
1941 1942 1943	 one-window X-ray generator, the beginning of production of X-ray equipment. IR spectrophotometer, as a starting point for optical and spectrophotometric analyzer (imported). A crystal prism spectrograph, as a beginning of 	Yamato Scientific Instruments Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of X-ray valves etc. Takachiho Seisakusho was renamed to Takachiho Optical Co., Ltd. Hiranuma Seiki Seisakujo was founded as a partner plant of Hitachi, Ltd. TOA Electronics, Ltd. was established. D.K.K. Co., Ltd. was established. HORIBA RADIO Laboratory was founded. Association of Japanese Physics and Chemistry	of Japan was established. The Pacific War erupted. Beckman Instruments Inc. in USA developed a spectrophotometer. Munitions Companies Act was instituted. The Pacific War ended with the unconditional surrender of Japan. GHQ (General Headquarters) directed
1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	 microscope. One-window X-ray generator, the beginning of production of X-ray equipment. IR spectrophotometer, as a starting point for optical and spectrophotometric analyzer (imported). A crystal prism spectrograph, as a beginning of quantitative spectroscopic analysis of light metals. The Kitagawa gas detector tube, which enabled instant and accurate gas analysis. The world's top class transmission electron microscope. A maximum magnification of 20000x, resolution of 10 nm. Desk-top glass electrode pH meter 	Yamato Scientific Instruments Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of X-ray valves etc. Takachiho Seisakusho was renamed to Takachiho Optical Co., Ltd. Hiranuma Seiki Seisakujo was founded as a partner plant of Hitachi, Ltd. TOA Electronics, Ltd. was established. D.K.K. Co., Ltd. was established. HORIBA RADIO Laboratory was founded. Association of Japanese Physics and Chemistry Apparatus was established. Hinode Shokai Co., Ltd. was established, which then renamed to Nissei Sangyo. The Chemicals Department of Takeda Chobei Shoten was renamed to Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. Komyo Rikagaku Kogyo K.K. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of gas detector tubes.	The Pacific War erupted. Beckman Instruments Inc. in USA developed a spectrophotometer. Munitions Companies Act was instituted. The Pacific War ended with the unconditional surrender of Japan. GHQ (General Headquarters) directed comprehensive ban on war production Act on Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade was promulgated. Japan
1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	 microscope. One-window X-ray generator, the beginning of production of X-ray equipment. IR spectrophotometer, as a starting point for optical and spectrophotometric analyzer (imported). A crystal prism spectrograph, as a beginning of quantitative spectroscopic analysis of light metals. The Kitagawa gas detector tube, which enabled instant and accurate gas analysis. The world's top class transmission electron microscope. A maximum magnification of 20000x, resolution of 10 nm. Desk-top glass electrode pH meter 	Yamato Scientific Instruments Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of X-ray valves etc. Takachiho Seisakusho was renamed to Takachiho Optical Co., Ltd. Hiranuma Seiki Seisakujo was founded as a partner plant of Hitachi, Ltd. TOA Electronics, Ltd. was established. D.K.K. Co., Ltd. was established. HORIBA RADIO Laboratory was founded. Association of Japanese Physics and Chemistry Apparatus was established. Hinode Shokai Co., Ltd. was established, which then renamed to Nissei Sangyo. The Chemicals Department of Takeda Chobei Shoten was renamed to Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Ltd. Komyo Rikagaku Kogyo K.K. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of gas detector tubes. Kyowa Kagaku Seiki S/S was founded. Association of Japanese Physics and Chemistry Apparatus dissolved, and Nihon Rikagaku Kiki	of Japan was established. The Pacific War erupted. Beckman Instruments Inc. in USA developed a spectrophotometer. Munitions Companies Act was instituted. The Pacific War ended with the unconditional surrender of Japan. GHQ (General Headquarters) directed comprehensive ban on war production Act on Prohibition of Private Monopolization and Maintenance of Fair Trade was promulgated. Japan Fair Trade Commission was formed.

年	分析機器・科学機器の歩み	会社・業界団体の歩み	社会・一般の動き
昭和24(1949)		日本電子光学研究所設立。電子顕微鏡の製造販売。現日本電子東亞特殊電機設立。スピーカーなどの製造販売。現TOA	
石		< 1950年代>戦後復興期 幕。 自動分析装置需要が増大し、アミノ酸分析で?	夜体クロマトグラフィー登場
昭和25 (1950)	ダイヤル式の液体オーム計沈降天秤式の自動粒度測定器ラマン分光器	富士臓器製薬設立。現富士レビオ東京大学、輸入赤外分光光度計を分子構造研究などに利用理学電機創立。世界で初めて回転対陰極型X線発生装置開発。現リガク	朝鮮戦争勃発、動乱景気 (~1953)計量法制定
昭和26(1951)	 熱分析・測定の始まりとなる熱研式の断熱熱量計 輸入品より高品質のpH計。硫安製造などに貢献(写真・認定No6) 地震関係機器開発の基礎を築く強震計 質量分析の始まりとなる質量分析計 	No 7 米電式分光光度計	•対日平和条約、日米安全保障条 約調印
昭和27(1952)	世界初のガストロカメラ初の核磁気共鳴装置となる電磁石方式核磁気共鳴装置(輸入)世界初の光電子倍増管を採用した光電式分光光度計(写真・認定No7)	pH計 H型 日本分析化学会創立 日本真空技術設立。現アルバックグループ	企業合理化促進法公布国際通貨基金(IMF)、日本の加入を承認
昭和28(1953)	電機泳動装置の先駆けとなるH型電気泳動拡散装置(輸入)糖度を測定する屈折計(糖度計)の携帯モデル(写真・認定No8)	堀場製作所設立。電極式pHメータなど計測機器の製造販売特殊ポンプ工業設立。現日機装	●NHK、テレビの本放送開始
昭和29(1954)	・自動記録式の国産化となる自動記録式X線回折装置・NaClプリズム使用の赤外分光光度計・「コールター原理」を採用し血球算定を自動化した世界初の血球計数機(写真・認定No9)	平間理化研究所設立。化学分析機器の製造販売№8	L.T.スケッグス、自動分析装置誕生の基となるフロー方式発明第1回日本国際見本市を大阪で開催神武景気(~1957)
昭和30(1955)	 トランジスタを最初に搭載したガルバニ電池式酸素分析計 世界初のガスクロマトグラフ(輸入) 色彩色差計。色の数値化に貢献 全天日射の隔測計測のはしりとなった全天日射計。第一次南極観測が熱収支の観測に利用(写真・認定No10) 	 手持屈折計 血球計数装置 草野科学器械製作所設立。理化学ガラス機器の製造販売。現草野科学 東京理化器械設立。科学研究機器メーカー 	●日本生産性本部発足 ●日本、GATT加盟
昭和31(1956)	国産核磁気共鳴装置自動記録式の赤外分光光度計	雨宮精器製作所、アタゴ光学器械製作所に 改称	科学技術庁設置日本、国際連合加盟
昭和32(1957)	自動記録式の熱分析装置 赤外線ガス分析技術の興りとなる赤外線ガス分析計 磁歪振動片式のプロセス用粘度計 高分解能赤外分光光度計。有機化合物の研究ツールとして普及(写真・認定No11) 国産ガスクロマトグラフ量産装置。液体クロマトグラフおよび質量分析装置開発の先駆け(写真・認定No12)	•日本理化学機器商工会、東京支部創立 (No10) 赤外分光光度計 全天日射計	 欧州共同市場(EEC)成立 南極に昭和基地設営 電子工業振興臨時措置法公布 日本国際見本市、東京・晴海で開催 L.T.スケッグスら、生化学自動分析装置開発 ソ連、人工衛星打ち上げに成功
昭和33 (1958)	プロセスガスクロマトグラフ自動記録示差熱分析装置 ガスクロマトグラフ	日本分光工業設立。東京教育大学光学研究所開発の赤外分光光度計の企業化日本理化学機器商工会、輸出促進で東南アジア・オーストラリア市場調査団派遣。初の海外派遣	東京タワー完成スパックマンら、アミノ酸分析装置開発岩戸景気(~1961)
昭和34(1959)	アミノ酸分析用液体クロマトグラフ(輸入)回転白金電極・ポーラログラフ式・試薬形の残留塩素計X線カントメータ	東興化学研究所設立。pH電極の製造特殊ポンプ工業、日本機械計装に改称	•メートル法完全実施

Year	Development of analytical equipment/scientific instrument	History of companies and industry organizations	General news/events in society
1949		 Japan Electron Optics Laboratory Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of electron microscopes. Toa Electric Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of speakers etc. 	
		< 1950s> uel change from coal to oil. Demand for the automatic a graphy for amino-acid analysis came on to market.	analysis equipment increased.
1950	Liquid ohm meter with dial Sedimentation balanced automatic particle-size measurement apparatus Raman spectrometer	 Fujizoki Phamaceutical Co., Inc. was established. The University of Tokyo utilized imported IR spectrophotometer for researches of molecular structure. Science Electric Equipment Co., Ltd. was established. The world's first rotating anode X-ray generator was developed. 	The Korean War erupted, which brought wartime boom (until 1953). Measurement Act was instituted.
1951	 Isoperibol adiabatic calorimeter, as a first step to thermal analysis and measurement. PH meter of higher quality than the imported products. Contributed to production of ammonium sulfate or other chemicals. Strong-motion seismograph, which served as the base for the development of earthquake related equipment. Mass spectrometer, from which mass spectrometry started. 		The San Francisco Peace Treaty and the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty were signed.
1952	The world's first gastrocamera Electromagnetic nuclear magnetic resonator (imported), which was the first nuclear magnetic resonator. The world's first photoelectric spectrophotometer that employs a photomultiplier tube.	 The Japan Society for Analytical Chemistry was founded. Japan Vacuum Engineering Co., Ltd. was established. 	 Act for Acceleration of Rationalization of Enterprises was promulgated. Japanese accession to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was approved.
1953	H-type electrophoresis diffusion equipment (imported), a pioneer of electrophoresis equipment. Portable-type refractometer (saccharimeter) to measure sugar content.	 HORIBA, Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of measuring equipment such as the electrode pH meter. Special Pump Co., Ltd. was established. 	Nippon Hoso Kyokai (NHK) began its full-scale TV broadcasting service.
1954	Domestically produced X-ray diffractometer with automatic recording system. IR spectrophotometer that uses NaCl prism. The world's first blood cell counter that employs "Coulter Principle" to automate blood cell counting.	Hirama Laboratories Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of chemical analysis equipment.	 Dr. L.T. Skeggs invented an instrument that uses flow technique, which is parent of automatic analyzers. The first Japan International Trade Fair was held in Osaka. Jinmu boom (to 1957)
1955	 Galvanic battery type gas oxygen analyzer that was equipped with the transistor for the first time. The world's first gas chromatography. Colorimeter. Contributed to degitizing colors. Pyranometer, pioneering remote measurement of global solar radiation. Japan's first Antarctic observation team used this to observe heat budget. 	 Kusano Science Instrument Mill Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of laboratory glass equipment. Tokyo Rikakikai Co., Ltd. was established. Manufacturer of scientific research equipment. 	The Japan Productivity Center was formed.Japan joined GATT.
1956	Domestically manufactured nuclear magnetic resonator. IR spectrophotometer with automatic recording	Amamiya Seiki Corp. was renamed to ATAGO Optical Instrument Co.,Ltd	Science and Technology Agency was established.Japan joined United Nations.
1957	Thermal analysis equipment with automatic recording IR gas analyzer, which promoted IR gas analysis technique. Magnetostrictive vibrating-reed type process viscometer High resolution IR spectrophotometer. It has become widespread as a tool to study organic compounds. Domestic gas chromatography mass-production system. The first step toward the development of liquid chromatography and mass spectrometer.	Nihon Rikagaku Kiki Shokokai Tokyo branch was established.	European Economic Community (EEC) was formed. Showa Station was established in Antarctica. Law for Emergency Measures for the Promotion of Electronic Industry Development was promulgated. The Japan International Trade Fair was held in Harumi, Tokyo. Dr. L.T. Skeggs and his colleagues developed an automatic biochemical analyzer. The Soviet Union succeeded in the launch of the space satellite.
1958	Process gas chromatography Differential thermal analyzer with automatic recording	Japan Spectro Scopic Co., Ltd. was established. The IR spectrophotometer developed by the Tokyo University of Education Research Institute for Optics was commercialized. Nihon Rikagaku Kiki Shokokai dispatched an investigative delegate to the southeast Asian and Australian markets to promote export. This was the first to send a delegate abroad.	Tokyo Tower completed. Spackman et al. developed the amino acid analyzer. Iwato boom (to 1961)
1959	Liquid chromatography (imported) for amino acid analysis. Residual chlorine analyzer using rotating platinum electrode, polarograph, and test reagent. X-ray quantometer	 Toko Chemical Laboratories Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of production of pH electrodes. Special Pump Co., Ltd. was renamed to Nippon kikai Keiso Kaisha Ltd. 	Metric system has been fully adopted.

年	分析機器・科学機器の歩み	会社・業界団体の歩み	社会・一般の動き
		960年代>高度経済成長期 へ。コンピュータ技術の進歩と新素材開発で輸出	田機器が登場
昭和35(1960)	●完全自動プロセスタイトレータ	・日本分析機器工業会設立	n (機器が立場) ●貿易為替自由化方針を閣議決定
, Land (1966)	・溶液導電率法による大気中SO₂計・世界で最初の自動化学分析装置(輸入)	日本現代学機器商工会およびその東京支部を解散し、東京科学機器協会創立。(全国ブロック別支部が協会組織となり、その統括団体として日本科学機器団体連合会設立)	・日米、新安保条約に調印・所得倍増政策、閣議決定・T.H.メイマン、固体レーザ発明
	日立分光光度計	 旧日本理化学機器商工会発行の会誌「NRK」を東京科学機器協会発行の「科学機器」に変更し、理化学器械、理化学機器の名称を科学機器に統一 第1回全日本科学機器展を都立産業会館で開催。以後、毎年開催 京都第一科学、島津製作所の協力工場として創業。赤外線用人工単結晶「KBr」を国産化。現アークレイ 	
昭和36(1961)	ダブルビーム方式の原子吸収分光光度計 (輸入)100KHzの電子スピン共鳴装置湿式自動分析オートアナライザ(輸入)	京都電子工業設立。分析機器メーカー日本ジャーレル・アッシュ設立。現サーモフィッシャーサイエンティフィック理学電機、理学電機工業設立日本電子光学研究所、日本電子に改称	ソ連、有人人工衛星打ち上げに成功経済協力開発機構(OECD)発足サリドマイド事件(薬害)発生
昭和37(1962)	公害測定用プロセスポーラログラフ回折格子を採用した紫外可視分光光度計。分光光度計初の輸出商品(写真・認定No13)水分分析の草分けとしてカールフィッシャー水分滴定装置(写真・認定No14)	・日本分析機器工業会、第1回分析機器展を 都立産業会館で開催。以後毎年開催・いわしや松本器械店、サクラ精機に改称	国産旅客機YS11、試験飛行に成功国産第1号大型研究用原子炉に点火
	アミノ酸分析装置。タンパク質構造解析用で、 クロマトグラフィーの機器分析化に貢献		
昭和38(1963)	・示差走査形熱分析装置(輸入)・日本の質量分析計が世界に進出する端緒となる有機化合物分析用の質量分析計・永久磁石方式の60MHz核磁気共鳴装置	自動記録式旋光分散計 カールフィッシャー水分滴定装置	関西電力、黒部第四発電所完成米国で大気浄化法制定通信衛星による日米間テレビ中継に成功
昭和39(1964)	・自動車排ガス測定装置開発・非分散赤外分光法の大気汚染監視用CO分析計・自動記録式旋光分散計。光学異性体識別に貢献(写真・認定No15)	ミツミ科学産業設立。現アトー平沼商会、平沼産業に改称。分析機器メーカーとして発足日本真空技術、熱分析機器専門メーカーの真空理工設立。現アルバック理工共和科学精機製作所、協和科学に改組	東海道新幹線、営業運転開始第18回オリンピック東京大会開幕
昭和40(1965)	• 国産滴加制御式の自動摘定装置	・相模電子工業研究所創業。電子機器・自動制御装置の研究開発。現テクノス・日本分析工業設立。日本電子従業員が独立しガスクロマトグラフ発売	いざなぎ景気(~1970)朝永振一郎、ノーベル物理学賞 受賞
昭和41(1966)	自動光度滴定の分光光度滴定記録装置国産走査電子顕微鏡		•中国で文化大革命始まる
昭和42(1967)			資本自由化実施四日市ぜんそくの民事訴訟提訴。 大気汚染問題発生
昭和43 (1968)	多元素同時・BKG補正の原子吸光・フレーム分光光度計世界初の臨床検査用自動分析装置世界初の全自動アミノ酸分析装置	 ガスクロ工業設立。ガスクロマトグラフ用カラム充填剤などの製造販売。現ジーエルサイエンス 日本機械計装、日機装に改称 東亞特殊電機、医用電子機器販売の東亞医用電子設立。現シスメックス 白井松器械舗、白井松器械に改称 	超高層ビルの霞が関ビル完成大気汚染防止法施行3億円強奪事件発生
昭和44(1969)	人工腎臓装置キューリーポイント熱分解装置COD自動分析の端緒となるCOD自動測定 装置		・東名高速道路全線開通・米アポロ11号、月面着陸に成功・J.J.カークランド、表面多孔性の充填剤開発

Year	Development of analytical equipment/scientific instrument	History of companies and industry organizations	General news/events in society
		< 1960s> nanual system to automated system. Equipment for exp mputer engineering and development of new material:	
1960	 Full automatic process titrator. Electrolytic-conductivity SO₂ meter, measuring atmospheric SO₂. The world's first automatic chemical analyzer (imported) 	Japan Analytical Instruments Manufacturers Association was established. Nihon Rikagaku Kiki Shokokai and its Tokyo branch dissolved and Tokyo Scientific Instrument Association was established. The journal "NRK" which had been published by the former Nihon Rikagaku Kiki Shokokai was renamed to "Scientific Equipment" published by the Tokyo Scientific Instrument Association. The first Scientific Instruments Trade Shows in Japan was held at Tokyo Metropolitan Industrial Hall. It has been held each year since then. Kyoto Daiichi Kagaku Co., Ltd. was founded as a partner plant of Shimadzu Corp.	Liberalization of trade and exchange was decided at a Cabinet meeting. New Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was signed by Japan and the U.S. The Income-doubling Plan was approved in a Cabinet meeting. T. H. Maiman invented the solid state laser.
1961	Double-beam atomic absorption spectrophotometer (imported) 100 KHz electronic spin resonator. Wet-type automatic analyzer (imported)	 Kyoto Electronics Manufacturing Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture of analysis equipment. Nippon Jarrell-Ash Co., Ltd. was established. Science Electric Equipment Co., Ltd. and Science Electric Equipment Industry Co., Ltd. were established. Japan Electron Optics Laboratory Co., Ltd. was renamed to JEOL Ltd. 	The Soviet Union succeeded in the launch of the manned space satellite. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) was formed. Thalidomide case (drug-induced disease) occurred.
1962	Process polarograph for measuring environmental pollution UV-visible spectrophotometer that adopts diffraction grating. The first spectrophotometer product for export. Karl Fischer water titrator, which started water analysis Amino acid analyzer. It was used for protein structure analysis, contributing to chromatography equipment analysis	Japan Analytical Instruments Manufacturers Association held the first Analytical Instruments Shows at Tokyo Metropolitan Industrial Hall. It has been held each year since then. Iwashiya Matsumoto Machinery Shop was renamed to Sakura Seiki Co., Ltd.	A domestically manufactured airplane YS11 successfully completed its test flight. The first domestic large-scale nuclear reactor for researches was powered on.
1963	Differential scanning thermal analyzer (imported) Mass spectrometer for organic compounds analysis, a milestone for the Japanese mass spectrometry to penetrate into the world market. Permanent magnet 60 MHz nuclear magnetic resonator		The Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc. completed Kurobe River No.4 Hydropower Plant. Clean Air Act was promulgated in the U.S. Success of live telecast between the U.S. and Japan using a communication satellite.
1964	Vehicle exhaust gas measuring equipment was developed. Non-dispersive IR (NDIR) CO analyzer for monitoring air pollution Automatic recording spectropolarimeter. Contributed to identifying optical isomers.	 Mitsumi Science Industry Company was established. Hiranumashokai Co., Ltd. was renamed toHiranuma Sangyo Co., Ltd. Japan Vacuum Engineering Co., Ltd. has established Shinku Riko K.K. which is specialized in manufacturing thermal analysis equipment. Kyowa Kagaku Seiki S/S was reorganized to Kyowa Science Co., Ltd 	 The Tokaido Shinkansen commenced its commercial operation. The 18th Olympic Games were held in Tokyo.
1965	Domestically produced titration-controlled automatic titrator	 Sagami Electronics Industry Institute was founded, engaged in the study and development of electronic equipment and automatic control devices. Japan Analytical Industry Co., Ltd. was established. The employee who demerged from JEOL Ltd. launched the gas chromatography. 	Izanagi boom (to 1970) Prof. Shin-Itiro Tomonaga won the Nobel Prize in Physics.
1966	Spectrophotometric titration recording equipment with automatic photometric titration. Domestically produced scanning electron microscope		•The Cultural Revolution started in Japan.
1967			Capital liberalization was implemented. The Yokkaichi asthma civil lawsuit was filed. Air pollution problems occurred.
1968	 Flame atomic absorption spectrophotometer with simultaneous multielement determination and background correction. The world's first automatic analyzer for clinical examination. The World's first full-automatic amino acid analyzer. 	 Gasukuro Kogyo Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of production and sale of column packings for gas chromatography. Nippon Kikai Keiso Kaisha Ltd. was renamed to Nikkiso Co., Ltd. Toa Electric Co., Ltd. established Toa Medical Electronics Co., Ltd. for sales of medical electronics equipment. Shiraimatsu Kikaiho was renamed to Shiraimatsu Co., Ltd. 	 The skyscraper Kasumigaseki Building completed. Air Pollution Control Act was promulgated. 300 million yen robbery occurred.
1969	Artificial kidney equipment Curie point pyrolyzer COD automatic measurement equipment, the first step for COD automatic analysis.		 Tomei Expressway fully opened. Apollo 11 of the U.S. successfully landed on the moon surface. J. J. Kirkland developed surface prosity packings.

年	分析機器・科学機器の歩み	会社・業界団体の歩み	社会・一般の動き
		\ 書問題・石油ショック・円高の低成長期 装置のトランジスタ化で、分析機器の進歩・普及	が加速
昭和45(1970)	 CLD法の大気汚染監視用N0x分析装置 臨床検査機器として世界で初めてデジタル表示方式を採用した迅速血液分析装置 測定操作が簡単な簡易COD計 比色法によるアナログ針式メータ採用の簡易血糖測定器 溶液吸収式の大気中オキシダント計開発 世界初のガスクロマトグラフ用キューリーポイント熱分解装置(写真・認定No16) 	 ユニオン技研設立。1980年に大塚グループに参入。現大塚電子 No16 キューリーポイント熱分解装置 接触角精密測定装置 	大阪で日本万国博覧会開催米国、マスキー法で自動車排ガス規制強化臨時国会で公害関係14法案成立水質汚濁防止法公布
昭和46(1971)	 光学発光法分析計の端緒となる減圧型化学発光式NOx計 電子銃内蔵円筒鏡型分析器のオージェ電子分光分析装置(輸入) 世界初の液滴法以外の傾板(けいばん)法採用の接触角精密測定装置(写真・認定No17) 	日本真空技術、米フィジカル・エレクトロニクス社と総代理店契約締結日本真空技術、機工部門を分離して真空機工設立。現アルバック機工	特定電子工業および特定機械工業振興臨時措置法公布環境庁発足米国、ドル防衛緊急対策発表(ドルショック、ニクソンショック)
昭和47(1972)	FE-SEM1号機の走査電子顕微鏡米デュポン社開発の高速液体クロマトグラフ(輸入)X線管励起法のオンライン硫黄濃度計高分子の分子量分布測定時間を10分の1とする世界初の高速液体クロマトグラフ	システム・インスツルメンツ設立。インテリジェントインテグレータなどの製造販売ヤマト科学器械、ヤマト科学に改称	沖縄、日本に復帰労働安全衛生法公布日中、共同声明に調印。国交回復ローマクラブ、成長の限界を発表
昭和48(1973)	マイクロコンピュータ制御を採用した走査型 蛍光X線分析装置	●日本ウォーターズリミテッド設立。米ウォーターズ社製品の輸入販売	日本、通貨変動相場制に移行第1次石油ショック発生江崎玲於奈、ノーベル物理学賞 受賞
昭和49(1974)	フーリエ変換赤外分光光度計ラボ向け超純水製造装置「ミリQ」水素炎イオン化式でポータブル型の微量ガス 漏洩検知器	• スタンダードテクノロジ設立。 現堀場エステック	• 三菱重エビル爆破事件発生
昭和50(1975)	●手作り「ひずみゲージ」の耐摩擦摩耗試験器	 ・相模電子工業研究所、テクノスに改組 ・ケムコ設立。高速液体クロマトグラフィー(HPLC)などの製造販売 ・日本ブルカー設立。NMRなど分析装置の輸入販売 ・エリオニクス設立。電磁波応用製品の開発販売 ・アタゴ光学器械製作所、アタゴに改称 	山陽新幹線、博多まで延長実質経済成長率、戦後初のマイナス成長第1回主要先進国首脳会議(サミット)、ランブイエで開催
昭和51 (1976)	 世界初の全自動電気泳動装置 光の屈折角を電気的に捉えた世界初のデジタル屈折計 マイコン組み込みで高性能・低コスト化した石油製品用自動引火点試験器 ガス分析計を校正する標準ガス発生器(写真・認定No18) 	標準ガス発生器	●超LSI技術研究組合設立
昭和52(1977)	干渉フィルター式近赤外成分分析計(輸入)多元素同時分析装置(輸入)	 日本分光工業、輸出入部門を分離してジャスコインタナショナル、メンテナンスサポートの日本分光エンジニアリング設立 ニコレージャパン設立。現サーモフィッシャーサイエンティフィック ベックマン設立。米ベックマン社製品の輸入販売。現ベックマン・コールター 	・電電公社、超LSIの開発に成功・静止気象衛星ひまわりの打ち上げに成功・政府、貿易黒字減らしの対外経済対策決定
昭和53(1978)	マイクロコンピュータ採用の示差走査熱量計コンピュータ制御、データ処理のガスクロマトグラフ世界で初めてX線管とコリメータを搭載した非破壊卓上型の蛍光X線微小部膜厚計	アステック設立。メディカル機器などの販売ミツミ科学産業、アトーに改称	日中平和友好条約に調印円急騰、1ドル180円突破
昭和54(1979)	•多検体全自動滴定装置	•分析機器生産額、1979年に1,000億円突破	米中が国交回復第2次石油ショック発生

Otterinaminescence desector method. The ranged bood analyzer that employs world's list Simple COD neter with user-friendly measurement operation. Photable bood glucose mater that uses orbinated and accordance of the state o	Year	Development of analytical equipment/scientific instrument	History of companies and industry organizations	General news/events in society
themi-fundinescence detector method. The result blood earlyse in terroributes. Simple COD mater with user formortly measurement operation. Portable blood glugoses mater that uses colorimeteric method and vasual ersales part of the process of t		Transistorizing of equipment with built-in mic		of analysis instruments.
meter, äs a stating instrument for optical emission spectrophotometers. **Opticitied immore analyzer with balk-in electron gun, in the control of apperitied machine in the control of apperitied machine. The world's first high-preciation contact angle meter with gradient method, that uses no liquid tiration. 1972 **Scanning electron microscope FE-SEN No. 1. **High-speed liquid chromatography (imported) developed by DuPont in U.S. **On-line sultur concentration meter that employs "Array tube excision. **Year to be conventional high molecular weight distribution measurement time to one tenth of the conventional high molecular weight distribution measurement time to one tenth of the conventional high molecular weight distribution measurement. **Scanning X-ray fluorescence spectrometer that uses micro computer control **Standard Technology Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of import and sale of high-speed liquid chromatography. **Profitable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization lechnique **Standard Technology Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of import and sale of high-speed liquid chromatography (FHCI) and others. **Standard Technology Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of import and sale of analysis of high-speed liquid chromatography (FHCI) and others. **Standard Technology Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of import and sale of products of high-speed liquid chromatography (FHCI) and others. **Ellicity Kin. cwas established, which was engaged in the business of investigation to establish and which interference flag in the publication angle. **Altonation angle.** **Altonation angle.** **Altonation angle.** **Altonation angle of the established.** **Beckman u.S.* **Standard Technology Co., Ltd. has split off the Importacy of high-speed liquid chromatography (FHCI) and others. **Standard Technology Co., Ltd. was renamed to Altonatic stable and the special publication angle.*	1970	chemi-luminescence detector method. The rapid blood analyzer that employs world's first digital display for clinical laboratory test instruments. Simple COD meter with user-friendly measurement operation. Portable blood glucose meter that uses colorimeteric method and visual analog scale. Liquid absorption-type airborne oxidant meter was developed. The world's first Curie point pyrolyzer for gas		 The 14 laws related to pollution control were passed in the Extraordinary Diet session. Water Pollution Control Act was
#High-speed liquid chromatography (imported) developed by DuFord in U.S. On-line sulfur concentration meter that employs X-ray tube excitation. *The world's first full-automatic electrophoresis equipment *The world's first on-destructive desk-top type X-ray fluorescence gap computer *The world's first on-destructive desk-top type X-ray fluorescence incomited in the importance of the importance and two constitutions and the solution of the importance and two constitutions are solution of the importance and two constitutions are solutions and the solution of the importance and two constitutions are solutions and the solution of the importance and two constitutions are solutions and the solution and the	1971	meter, as a starting instrument for optical emission spectrophotometers. Cylindrical mirror analyzer with built-in electron gun, Auger electron spectroscopy analyzer (imported) The world's first high-precision contact angle meter	with Physical Electronics Inc. in the U.S. • ULVAC Corp. split the Machinery Industry Division	
engaged in the business of import and sale of products of Waters Corp. in U.S. Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer **MILLLO?, pure water generator for laboratory use. **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique **Strain gauge** **Strain gauge** **Strain gauge** **Strain gauge** **Strain gauge** **The Sanyo Shinkansen Line was reorganized to Technos Japan Corp. **Chemos Scientific Co., Ltd. was setablished, which was engaged in the business of production and sale of high-speed fliquid chromatography (HPLC) and others. **ELIONIX Inc. was established, which was engaged in the business of development and sale of products using electromagnetic wave. **ATAGO Optical Instrument Co., Ltd. was renamed to ATAGO Co., Ltd. has split off the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. **Nippon Telegraph and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. Sport 2 established. **Nippon Telegraph and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. Sport 2 established. **Nippon Telegraph and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. Sport 2 established. **Nippon Telegraph and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. Sport 2 established. **Nippon Telegraph and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. Sport 2 established. **Nippon Telegraph and Telephor the Import Export Division to established Japan Corp. Sport 2 established. **Ni	1972	High-speed liquid chromatography (imported) developed by DuPont in U.S. On-line sulfur concentration meter that employs X-ray tube excitation. The world's first high-speed liquid chromatography, which enabled measurement time to one tenth of the conventional high molecular weight distribution.	which was engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of intelligent integrators or others. • Yamato Scientific Instruments Ltd. was renamed to	 Industrial Safety and Health Act was promulgated. China-japan Joint Statement was signed. Diplomatic relations between Japan and China was restored. The Club of Rome announced "The
**MILLL-Q", pure water generator for laboratory use. *Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas gas gas leak detector using hydrogen flame ionization technique* **Portable micro gas	1973		engaged in the business of import and sale of	The 1st Oil Shock occurred.Prof. Leona Esaki won the Nobel Prize
reorganized to Technos Japan Corp. Chemos Scientific Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of production and sale of high-speed liquid chromatography (HPLC) and others. Bruker was established. Import and sale of analysis equipment such as NMFs. ELIONIX Inc. was established, which was engaged in the business of development and sale of products using electromagnetic wave. ATAGO Optical Instrument Co., Ltd. was renamed to ATAGO Co., Ltd. The world's first full-automatic electrophoresis equipment The world's first fugital refractometer that electrically measures optical refraction angle. Automatic flash point tester for petroleum products, that has built-in microcomputer, enabling high performance and low cost. Reference gas penerator to calibrate gas analyzers. 1977 Near infrared component analyzer (imported) Simultaneous multi-element spectrometry (imported) Simultaneous multi-element spectrometry (imported) Beckman was established, which was engaged in the business of import and sale of products of Beckman U.S. 1978 Differential scanning calorimeter that employs microcomputer. Gas chromatography that is controlled and data processed by computer The world's first non-destructive desk-top type X-ray fluorescence micro film thickness meter equipped with X-ray tube and collimator. *Amount of production of analysis equipment exceeded 100 billion yen in 1979. *Amount of production of analysis equipment and sale of analysis equipment and sale of the action of analysis equipment and sale of products of the action of analysis equipment and sale of products of the action of analysis equipment and sale of products of the action of analysis equipment and sale of products of the action of analysis equipment and sale of products of the action of analysis equipment and sale of products of the action of analysis equipment and sale of products of the action of analysis equipment and analysis equipment ana	1974	"MILLI-Q", pure water generator for laboratory use. Portable micro gas leak detector using hydrogen	Standard Technology Co., Ltd. was established.	Mitsubishi Juko Building bombing incident occurred.
equipment The world's first digital refractometer that electrically measures optical refraction angle. Automatic flash point tester for petroleum products, that has built-in microcomputer, enabling high performance and low cost. Reference gas generator to calibrate gas analyzers. 1977 Near infrared component analyzer (imported) with interference filter Simultaneous multi-element spectrometry (imported) Simultaneous multi-element spectrometry (imported) Nicolet Japan Corp. was established. Beckman U.S. Poliferential scanning calorimeter that employs micro computer. Gas chromatography that is controlled and data processed by computer The world's first non-destructive desk-top type X-ray fluorescence micro film thickness meter equipped with X-ray tube and collimator. Paper Spectro Scopic Co., Ltd. has split off the Import/Export Division to establish JASCO International Co., Ltd. Nicolet Japan Corp. was established. Beckman Was established. Beckman U.S. Association was set up. Association was set up. Nippon Telegraph and Telephor Public Corp. succeeded development of super LSI. Geostationary meteorological satel Himawari was launched successfull Japanese Government decid countermeasures of external economologicy to decrease trade surplus. Association was set up. Nippon Telegraph and Telephor Public Corp. succeeded of evelopment of super LSI. Sepanation Public Corp. succeeded evelopment of several economological satel Himawari was launched successfull Japanese Government decid evelopment etc. Mitsumi Science Industry Company was renamed to ATTO Corp. The world's first non-destructive desk-top type X-ray fluorescence micro film thickness meter equipped with X-ray tube and collimator. Public Corp. succeeded on the business of import and sale of products of Beckman U.S. Association was set up.	1975		reorganized to Technos Japan Corp. Chemco Scientific Co., Ltd. was established, which was engaged in the business of production and sale of high-speed liquid chromatography (HPLC) and others. Bruker was established. Import and sale of analysis equipment such as NMRs. ELIONIX Inc. was established, which was engaged in the business of development and sale of products using electromagnetic wave. ATAGO Optical Instrument Co.,Ltd. was renamed to	 Japan experienced the first postwar minus growth in terms of the actual economic growth. The 1st Summit Conference was held
interference filter Simultaneous multi-element spectrometry (imported) Nicolet Japan Corp. was established. Nicolet Japan Corp. was established. Beckman was established, which was engaged in the business of import and sale of products of Beckman U.S. Differential scanning calorimeter that employs micro computer. Gas chromatography that is controlled and data processed by computer The world's first non-destructive desk-top type X-ray fluorescence micro film thickness meter equipped with X-ray tube and collimator. He Import/Export Division to establish JASCO International Co., Ltd. Nicolet Japan Corp. was established. Beckman was established, which was engaged in the business of sale of medical equipment etc. Mitsumi Science Industry Company was renamed to ATTO Corp. Astech Corp. was established, engaged in the business of sale of medical equipment etc. Mitsumi Science Industry Company was renamed to ATTO Corp. The world's first non-destructive desk-top type X-ray fluorescence micro film thickness meter equipped with X-ray tube and collimator. Public Corp. succeeded of development of super LSI. Geostationary meteorological satel thimwari was launched successfully apanese Government decid countermeasures of external econom policy to decrease trade surplus. Astech Corp. was established, engaged in the business of sale of medical equipment etc. Mitsumi Science Industry Company was renamed to ATTO Corp. The Japanese Yen jumped up to on 180 yen against dollar. *Amount of production of analysis equipment exceeded 100 billion yen in 1979. *Diplomatic relations between the Usand China was restored.	1976	equipment The world's first digital refractometer that electrically measures optical refraction angle. Automatic flash point tester for petroleum products, that has built-in microcomputer, enabling high performance and low cost.		•Super LSI Technology Research Association was set up.
computer. Gas chromatography that is controlled and data processed by computer The world's first non-destructive desk-top type X-ray fluorescence micro film thickness meter equipped with X-ray tube and collimator. Mitsumi Science Industry Company was renamed to ATTO Corp. **Mount of production of analysis equipment etc. **Mount of production of analysis equipment and China was restored. **Diplomatic relations between the Usand China was restored.	1977	interference filter	the Import/Export Division to establish JASCO International Co., Ltd. Nicolet Japan Corp. was established. Beckman was established, which was engaged in the business of import and sale of products of	Geostationary meteorological satellite Himawari was launched successfully. Japanese Government decided countermeasures of external economic
exceeded 100 billion yen in 1979. and China was restored.	1978	computer. Gas chromatography that is controlled and data processed by computer The world's first non-destructive desk-top type X-ray fluorescence micro film thickness meter equipped	business of sale of medical equipment etc. • Mitsumi Science Industry Company was renamed to	• The Japanese Yen jumped up to over
	1979	Full-automatic multi-sample titrator.		

年	分析機器・科学機器の歩み	会社・業界団体の歩み	社会・一般の動き
		t>構造改革、バブル経済期(後半) た多機能装置の制御やデータ処理を開始。製品	輸出の本格化と海外進出
昭和55(1980)	ム法のフーリエ変換赤外分光装置(輸入)	日本サーモエレクトロン設立。米サーモエレクトロン社の大気用分析計を発売山村化学研究所設立。液体クロマトグラフィ用充填剤を発売	イラン・イラク戦争勃発日本の自動車生産台数1,000万台 突破、世界一となる
昭和56(1981)	 ●世界初のグリコヘモグロビン自動分画測定装置 (写真・認定No 19) ●パソコンによる全自動システムのX線回折装置 №19 ▲モグロビン自動分画測定装置 	・ヤナコ計測設立。柳本製作所の自動車排気 ガス測定機器事業などを継承	通産省、次世代産業基盤技術研究開発制度スタート福井謙一、ノーベル化学賞受賞
昭和57(1982)	• マイコン型CRT付自動滴定装置	日本真空技術、米フィジカル・エレクトロニクス社と合弁でアルバック・ファイ設立	東北新幹線、大宮・盛岡間、 上越新幹線、大宮・新潟間開業
昭和58(1983)	•100kVで電界放出型電子銃を使用した透過 電子顕微鏡	第二精工舎、セイコー電子工業に改称富士臓器製薬、富士レビオに改称	大韓航空機、ソ連軍機に撃墜される産構法公布・施行
昭和59(1984)	完全モジュールタイプの汎用高速液体クロマトグラフ世界初の全自動輸血検査装置四探針法により固有抵抗率を簡単に測定できる抵抗率計	スタンダードテクノロジ、エステックに改称協和科学、協和界面科学に改称	実用衛星ゆり2号打ち上げ湖沼水質保全特別措置法制定
昭和60(1985)	超臨界流体抽出・クロマト装置三次元の形状計測ができる電子線表面形態解析装置	 東京光学機械、東京芝浦電気の関係会社となる ビー・エー・エス設立。米バイオアナリティカル・システムズ社製品の販売 アナテック・ヤナコ設立。柳本製作所の水質計測機器部門分社化 分析機器生産額、1985年に2,000億円突破 	定。輸入手続きの簡素化など ・筑波で国際科学技術博覧会つく ば85開催
昭和61(1986)	・多元素シーケンシャル形ICP発光分光分析装置 ・全ユニットCPU内蔵のインテリジェントHPLCシステム ・半導体デバイスの内部構造観察で世界初の汎用走査イオン顕微鏡 ・業界初のピエゾダイアフラムバルブで高速応答性を実現したマスフローコントローラ (写真・認定No 20)	・東洋濾紙の東京および大阪の子会社東洋科学産業が合併、全国ネットのアドバンテック東洋発足・ユニオン技研、大塚電子に改称・ヤナコ分析工業設立。分析装置の製造販売	チェルノブイリ原発事故発生バブル景気(平成景気) (~1991)
昭和62(1987)	レーザ回折式粒度分布測定装置集光形分光器の波長分散SOR蛍光X線装置	スフローコントローラ • フィリップスメディカルシステムズ設立。現 フィリップスエレクトロニクスジャパン	国鉄民営化、JR6社に分割ニューヨーク株式市場大暴落(ブラックマンデー)利根川進、ノーベル生理学・医学賞受賞
昭和63(1988)	巨大DNA分離用電気泳動装置(輸入)600MHzの超伝導核磁気共鳴装置レーザ走査型の線幅測定装置(輸入)	日本ベル設立。吸着装置専門メーカーイーアールシー設立。分析機器などの輸入・製造販売ヤナコ機器開発研究所設立。柳本製作所のポーラログラフ事業などを継承	・青函トンネル開通・瀬戸大橋開通・ポリメラーゼ・チェーン反応 (PCR 法) 発表。遺伝子研究進歩
平成元(1989)	過渡容量分光法の半導体中不純物測定装置還元気化原子吸光度法の排ガス中水銀濃度計	東京光学機械、トプコンに改称山村化学研究所、ワイエムシィに改称日本ダイオネクス設立。ダイオネクス社製品の輸入販売東亞特殊電機、TOAに改称	・消費税導入(税率3%)・中国で天安門事件発生・ベルリンの壁崩壊

Year	Development of analytical equipment/scientific instrument	History of companies and industry organizations	General news/events in society
		<1980s> olling of multi-function instruments combined with per ata processing with computers were started.	sonal computer
1980	Fourier transform infrared spectrophotometer (imported) using Cepstrum method as a dedicated testing instrument for semiconductor wafers. Automatic analyzer that uses single line random access full reactive process optical measurement method.	 Japan Thermo Electron was established, which was engaged in the business of sale of air analyzers manufactured by Thermo Electron in U.S. Yamamura Chemical Research Institute was established. It launched packings for liquid chromatography. 	The yearly vehicle production in Japan reached over 10 millions, ranking on the top of the world. • Iran-Iraq War erupted. • The yearly vehicle production in Japan reached over 10 millions, ranking on the top of the world.
1981	The world's first automated fraction measurement device of glycohemoglobin. Full-automatic X-ray diffractometer controlled by personal computer	Yanaco Analytical Systems, Inc. was established, which inherited the business concerning vehicle exhaust gas measurement equipment and others of Yanagimoto Seisakusho Co	 Ministry of International Trade and Industry started the Next Generation Industry Basic Technology Research and Development System. Prof. Kenich Fukui won the Nobel Prize in Chemistry.
1982	Automatic titrator with micro computer-type CRT	ULVAC Corp. established ULVAC-PHI, Inc. jointly with the U.S. Physical Electronics Inc.	Tohoku Shinkansen Line between Omiya and Morioka, and Joetsu Shinkansen Line between Omiya and Niigata opened.
1983	Transmission electron microscope that uses 100 kV electron emission type electron gun.	 Daini Seikosha Co. Ltd. was renamed to Seiko Instruments & Electronics Ltd. Fujizoki Pharmaceutical Co., Inc. was renamed to Fujirebio Inc. 	The Korean airplane was shot down by the Soviet aircraft. Act on Temporary Measures concerning the Improvement of the Structure of Designated Industries was promulgated and enforced.
1984	Complete module-type general-purpose high-speed liquid chromatography The world's first full-automatic blood test equipment. Resistivity meter that is able to instantly measure intrinsic resistivity by using four probe method	Standard Technology Co., Ltd. was renamed to STEC Co.,Ltd Kyowa Science Co., Ltd. was renamed to Kyowa Interface Science Co., Ltd	The application satellite Yuri-2a was launched. Act on Special Measures concerning the Preservation of Lake Water Quality was instituted.
1985	Supercritical fluid extraction chromatography Electron probe surface shape analyzer that is able to measure three-dimensional shapes.	 Tokyo Optical Co., Ltd. has become an affiliate company of Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co., Ltd. BAS Inc. was established, which was engaged in the sale products of Bioanalytical Systems, Inc. (U.S.) Anatec Yanaco Inc. was established. The water quality measurement equipment division of Yanagimoto Seisakusho Co. was split up. Amount of production for analysis equipment exceeded 200 billion yen in 1985. 	The Cabinet decided open markets policy for the United States. Simplification of import procedures was included, among others. The International Science and Technology Exposition "Tsukuba Expo '85" was held in Tsukuba. Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. and Japan Tobacco and Salt Public Corp. were privatized. Plaza Accord introduced. To the era of high yen.
1986	Multi-element sequential-type ICP emission spectrophotometer Intelligent HPLC system with all-units CPU built-in The world's first general purpose scanning ion microscope for observing internal structure of semiconductor devices The industry's first mass flow controller that realized high-speed response using the piezo diaphragm valve.	Toyo Kagaku Sangyo, Ltd. in Tokyo and Osaka, and those affiliate company of Toyo Roshi Kaisha., Ltd. merged to establish the Advantec Toyo Kaisha, Ltd. which has the nationwide network. Union Technical Ltd. was renamed to Otsuka Electronics Co., Ltd. Yanaco Apparatus Development Laboratory Co., Ltd. was established. Production and sale of analysis equipment.	Nuclear meltdown at Chernobyl occurred. Bubble boom (Heisei boom) (to 1991)
1987	Laser diffraction particle size distribution analyzer Wavelength dispersive SOR X-ray fluorescence spectrometer of light collection-type	Philips Medical Systems, Ltd was established.	Japan National Railways was privatized and split to 6 JR companies. New York Stock Exchange crash (Black Monday) Prof. Susumu Tonegawa won the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine.
1988	Electrophoresis equipment for large-scale DNA separation (imported). 600 MHz superconductive nuclear magnetic resonator Laser scanning line width analyzer (imported)	 BEL Japan., Inc. was established, which was engaged in the business of manufacture specialized in absorption equipment. ERC Inc. was established, which was engaged in the business of import and sale of analysis equipment and others. Yanaco LID CO., Ltd was established. Inherited the polarograph and other businesses of Yanagimoto Seisakusho Co 	Seikan Tunnel opened. Seto Ohashi opened. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was announced. Progress in research on genes
1989	Impurities analyzer in semiconductor that uses deep level transient spectroscopy. Mercury in exhaust gas concentration meter that employs hydride generation atomic absorption method.	Tokyo Optical Co., Ltd. was renamed to Topcon Corp. Yamamura Chemical Research Institute was renamed to YMC Co., Ltd. Nippon Dionex K.K. was established, which was engaged in the business of import and sale of products of Dionex U.S. Toa Electric Co., Ltd. was renamed to TOA Corp.	The consumption tax was introduced. (Tax rate: 3%) Tiananmen Square Incident happened in China. The Berlin Wall fell.

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