

Black 47.75 pt Default

The Future Mono 0.1

Bold 47.75 pt n (sso2)

The Future Mono 0.1

Medium 47.75 pt ° (sso7)

The Future Mono 0.1

Regular 47.75 pt hu (sso3) r (sso6)

The Future Mono 0.1

Regular

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Medium

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Regular 47.75 pt Default

The company is now
incorporated into
the Canon empire.

Regular 47.75 pt hu (ss03) ° (ss07) 0123456789 (onum)

Out of the thou-
sands of kanji
characters, Kyota
Sugimoto's type-
writer used 2,400
of them.

Medium 47.75 pt Default

His invention
amounted to an epoch
making design.

Medium 47.75 pt mn (ss02) r (ss06) 0123456789 (onum)

On November 7 1916,
Kyota Sugimoto
applied for a US
patent for his
Japanese language
typewriter.

Bold 47.75 pt Default

The Blue Ribbon
Award & the Small
Asahi Ribbon.

Bold 47.75 pt g (sso5) f (sso8)

The typewriter con-
tributed greatly
to increased effi-
ciency of document
preparation at gov-
ernment offices.

Black 47.75 pt Default

**Kyōta Sugimoto,
Jin-nosuki Sugimoto
& Nihei Otani.**

Black 47.75 pt a (ss01) 0123456789 (onum)

**In May 1917, Otani
(also Ohtani) es-
tablished the Nip-
pon Typewriter Com-
pany with 300 yen
capital.**

Regular 9.15 pt Default

After he completed his studies at the training institute, Kyota Sugimoto started working in the letterpress technology field, and then turned his attention to development of a typewriter for text in Japanese. At that time, typewriters which could be used to write Japanese utilized characters arranged either on a cylindrical surface or on an arc-shaped surface, but either way only a few characters were available. In order to really adapt typewriters to kanji, which has a huge number of characters, Kyota Sugimoto carefully considered the nature of this writing system, including the frequency of use of characters used in public documents. The 2,400 characters chosen as a result were arranged by classification on a character carriage, and the chosen character was raised by a type bar that could move forward and backward and left and right. The character was then typed against a cylindrical paper supporter. He obtained the patent rights to the Japanese typewriter that he invented, first in Japan (1915, Patent No. 27877) and somewhat later in the USA (1917, Patent No. 1245633).

Regular 9.15 pt g (ss04) nm (ss02) 0123456789 (onum)

Kyota Sugimoto (September 20, 1882 - December 26, 1972) was a Japanese inventor who developed the first practical Japanese typewriter. He received the Blue Ribbon Award and the Small Asahi Ribbon. Out of the thousands of kanji characters, Kyota's typewriter used 2,400 of them.

Regular 9.15 pt a (ss01) g (ss05) ° (ss06)

This invention amounted to an epoch making design on which current typewriters for Japanese are based, contributing greatly to efficient processing of documents and creation of different types of documents. In year 1953 he was decorated with the Blue Ribbon Award, and in the year 1965 he received the Small Asahi Ribbon Award. He died in the year 1972.

Regular 9.15 pt hu (ss03) f (ss08) r (ss07) 0123456789 (onum)

Kyota Sugimoto was born in Okayama prefecture in 1882. Because of his desire to become a specialist in communication technology, he entered the Training Institute for Communication Technology in Osaka, and completed his studies at the training institute in 1900. At that time, typewriters were already commonly used in Europe and America, but no practical type of typewriter had been developed yet for the Japanese language, which would make it possible to write Japanese (Kanji) without using a pen.

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Bold 9.15 pt **g (ss04) nm (ss02) 0123456789 (onum)**

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Regular 18.3 pt a (ss01) i (ss07) 0123456789 (onum)

Kyotā Sugimoto was born in Okayama prefecture in 1882. Because of his desire to become a specialist in communication technology, he entered the Training Institute for Communication Technology in Osaka, and completed his studies at the training institute in 1900. At that time, typewriters were already commonly used in Europe and America, but no practical type of typewriter had been developed yet for the Japanese language, which would make it possible to write Japanese (Kanji) without using a pen. Because a typewriter which could be used to type Japanese would thus be very useful if it could be used with the large number of Japanese characters (unlike the 25-30 or so letters of e.g. various European language alphabets), people were hoping that such a typewriter would be invented. After he completed his studies at the training institute, Kyotā Sugimoto started working in the letterpress technology field, and then turned his attention to development of a typewriter for text in Japanese.

Medium 18.3 pt hu (ss03) mn (ss02) n (ss06) f (ss08)

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Bold 18.3 pt g (ss05) 0123456789 (onum)

At that time, typewriters which could be used to write Japanese utilized characters arranged either on a cylindrical surface or on an arc-shaped surface, but either way only a few characters were available. In order to really adapt typewriters to kanji, which has a huge number of characters, Kyota Sugimoto carefully considered the nature of this writing system, including the frequency of use of characters used in public documents. The 2,400 characters chosen as a result were arranged by classification on a character carriage, and the chosen character was raised by a type bar that could move forward and backward and left and right. The character was then typed against a cylindrical paper supporter. He obtained the patent rights to the Japanese typewriter that he invented, first in Japan (1915, Patent No. 27877) and somewhat later in the USA (1917, Patent No. 1245633).

Black 18.3 pt Default

The 2,400 characters chosen as a result were arranged by classification on a character carriage, and the chosen character was raised by a type bar that could move forward and backward and left and right. The character was then typed against a cylindrical paper supporter. He obtained the patent rights to the Japanese typewriter that he invented, first in Japan (1915, Patent No. 27877) and somewhat later in the USA (1917, Patent No. 1245633). This invention amounted to an epoch making design on which current typewriters for Japanese are based, contributing greatly to efficient processing of documents and creation of different types of documents. In the year 1953 he was decorated with the Blue Ribbon Award, and in the year 1965 he received the Small Asahi Ribbon Award. He died in the year 1972. Until the popularization of word processor technology, the Japanese typewriter contributed greatly to increased efficiency of document preparation at Japanese companies and government offices.

Regular 27.45 pt Default

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Medium 27.45 pt hu (ss03) g (ss04) ° (ss07)

At that time, typewriters which could be used to write Japanese utilized characters arranged either on a cylindrical surface or on an arc-shaped surface, but either way only a few characters were available. In order to really adapt typewriters to kanji, which has a huge number of characters, Kyota Sugimoto carefully considered the nature of the Japanese writing system, including the frequency of use of characters used in public documents.

Bold 27.45 pt 0123456789 (onum)

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Black 27.45 pt a (ss01) g (ss05) ° (ss07) 0123456789 (onum)

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ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ
9.15	18.3	27.45	36.6	45.75	54.9	64.05	73.2

ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ
9.15	18.3	27.45	36.6	45.75	54.9	64.05	73.2

ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ
9.15	18.3	27.45	36.6	45.75	54.9	64.05	73.2

ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ	ḡ
9.15	18.3	27.45	36.6	45.75	54.9	64.05	73.2

