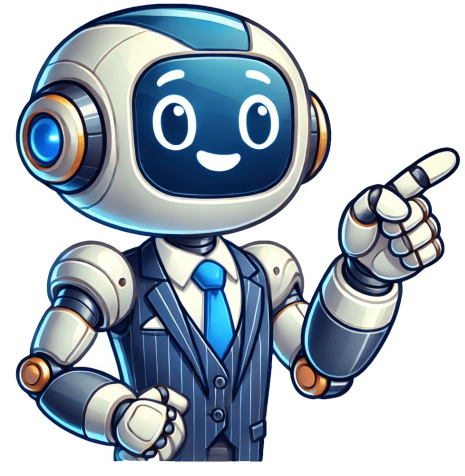


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[illegible]

anastasia, [22] instead noodle giant Nissin Foods,[23] automotive components manufacturer Keihin Corporation,[24] and regional airline Airwest.[25] The station area also hosts numerous major retailers such as Isetan, Takashimaya, Marui, Bic Camera, Yodobashi Camera and Yamada Denki. Northeastern Shinjuku has an active publishing industry and is home to the publishers Shinjishin[26] and Futabasha.[27] The main store of the Books Kinokuniya bookstore chain is also located in Shinjuku. Resident nationalities[28] Nationality Population (percentage) (2024) Japan 305,943 (80.9%) China 17,447 (5.0%) South Korea 9,089 (2.6%) Nepal 3,838 (1.1%) Vietnam 2,642 (0.8%) Myanmar 2,591 (0.7%) Others 10,159 (2.3%) By 2012 people of Chinese citizenship became the most numerous foreign citizens in Shinjuku. Previously the most common citizenship was collectively those of North and South Korea.[29]Historical populationYearPop.±%1950246,373

1960413,690+67.9%1970390,657−5.6%1980343,928−12.0%1990296,790−13.7%2000286,726−3.4%2010326,309+13.8%2020349,385+7.1%Source: Censuses[30] Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building Shinjuku City Office Shinjuku Central Park Shinjuku shopping street Shinjuku shopping area Like the other special wards of Tokyo, Shinjuku has a status equivalent to that of a city. The current mayor is Kenichi Yoshizumi. The ward council (区議会, *kuigikai*) consists of 38 elected members; the Liberal Democratic Party and New Komeitō Party together currently hold a majority. The Democratic Party of Japan, Japanese Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party are also represented together with four independents. Shinjuku's city office (区役所, *kyūyakusho*) is located on the southeastern edge of Kabukichō. Shinjuku is also the location of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. The governor's office, the metropolitan assembly chamber, and all administrative head offices are located in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building. Technically, Shinjuku is therefore the prefectural capital of Tokyo; but according to a statement by the governor's office, Tokyo (the – as administrative unit: former – Tokyo City, the area of today's 23 special wards collectively) can usually be considered the capital of Tokyo (prefecture/"Metropolis") for geographical purposes. The Geographical Survey Institute (Kokudo Chirin) names Tōkyō (the city) as capital of Tōkyō-to (the prefecture/"Metropolis") [31] 2004 Shinjuku mayoral election 2006 Shinjuku local election 2007 Shinjuku local election Shinjuku operates several public libraries, including the Central Library (with the Children's Library), the Yotsuya Library, the Tsurumaki Library, Tsunohazu Library, the Nishi-Ochiai Library, the Toyama Library, the Kita-Shinjuku Library, the Okubo Library, and the Nakamachi Library. In addition there is a branch library, Branch Library of Central Library in the City Office, located in the city office.[32] There are several major hospitals located within the city limits: Center Hospital of the National Center for Global Health and Medicine Keio University Hospital National Center for Global Health and Medicine [ja] Tokyo Yamate Medical Center [ja] Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital [ja] Tokyo Metropolitan Health and Medical Treatment Corporation Okhuku Hospital [ja] National Printing Bureau Banknote and Postage Stamp Museum National Museum of Nature and Science, Shinjuku Branch Shinjuku Historical Museum Tokyo Fire Department Museum Tokyo Toy Museum Tokyo Opera City Shinjuku Bunka Center [ja] Meiji Yasuda Life Hall A guitarist immediately south of the Shinjuku JR Station, a popular busking location Further information: Transport in Greater Tokyo Shinjuku is a major urban transit hub. Shinjuku Station sees an estimated 3.64 million passengers pass through each day, making it the busiest station in the world. It houses interchanges to three subway lines and three privately owned commuter lines, as well as several JR lines. Shinjuku Police Station intersection near Nishi-Shinjuku Station A list of railway lines passing through and stations located within Shinjuku includes: JR East Yamanote Line: Takadanobaba, Shin-Ōkubo, Shinjuku Chūō Line (Rapid), Chūō-Sōbu Line: Yotsuya, Shinanomachi, Shinjuku, Okubo Saikyō Line, Shōnan-Shinjuku Line: Shinjuku Tokyo Metro Marunouchi Line: Yotsuya, Yotsuya-sanchōme, Shinjuku-gyoenmae, Shinjuku-sanchōme, Shinjuku, Nishi-Shinjuku Yūrakuchō Line: Ichigaya, Iidabashi Tōzai Line: Kagurazaka, Waseda, Takadanobaba, Ochiai Fukutoshin Line: Nishi-Waseda, Higashi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-sanchōme Namboku Line: Iidabashi, Ichigaya, Yotsuya Tokyo Metropolitan Bureau of Transportation Toei Shinjuku Line: Akebonobashi, Shinjuku-sanchōme, Shinjuku Toei Ōedo Line: Ochiai-Minam nagasaki, Nakai, Nishi-Shinjuku-gochōme, Tochō-mae, Kokuritsu-Kyōgijō, Ushigome-Yanagichō, Wakamatsu-Kawada, Higashi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-Nishiguchi Toden Arakawa Line: Omokagebashi, Waseda Odakyu Electric Railway Odawara Line, Shinjuku Keir Corporation Keio Line, Keio New Line: Shin Jaku Seibu Railway Seibu Shinjuku Line: Seibu-Shinjuku, Takadanobaba, Shimo-Ochiai, Nakai Traffic on Ōme-kaidō heading toward Kabukichō at night Shuto Expressway: No.4 Shinjuku Route (Miyakezaka JCT - Takaido) No.5 Ikebukuro Route (Takebashi JCT - Biyogi JCT) National highways: National Route 20 (Shinjuku-dōri, Kōshū-kaidō) Other major routes: Tokyo Metropolitan Route 8 (Meijiro-dōri, Shin-Meijiro-dōri) Tokyo Metropolitan Route 302 (Yasukuni-dōri, Ōme-kaidō) Tokyo Metropolitan Route 305 (Meiji-dōri) Chuo University graduate school Gakushuin Women's College Keio University Medical College Kogakuin University Meijo University Sophia University Meijo Seibo Campus Tokyo Fuji University Tokyo Medical University Tokyo University of Science Tokyo Women's Medical University Waseda University Moved: Lakeland University Japan (Sumida-ku) Public high schools are operated by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Board of Education. Shinjuku High School [ja] Shinjuku Yamabuki High School Tokyo Metropolitan Toyama High School Closed: Koishikawa Technical High School [ja] Private schools: Gakushuin Girls Junior and Senior High School [ja], private girls' school, affiliated with Gakushuin University and Gakushuin Women's College Hozen Junior and Senior High School [ja], private boys' school Kaijō Junior and Senior High School [ja], private boys' school Seijo Senior High School and Seijo Gakuen Junior High School [ja], private girls' school Seijō Junior and Senior High School [ja], private boys' school Waseda Junior and Senior High School [ja], private boys' school Waseda Junior and Senior High School [ja], private boys' school, affiliated with Waseda University Meijiro Kenshin Junior and Senior High School Main article: List of municipal schools in Shinjuku Public elementary and junior high schools in Shinjuku are operated by the Shinjuku City (the Shinjuku Ward) Board of Education (新宿区教育委員会). Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan Sugita Genpaku, physician and scholar Ichirō Hatoyama, Prime Minister of Japan Shinji Higuchi, filmmaker and storyboard artist Wakaba Higuchi, figure skater Minoru Kiuchi, politician Yoshiko Kuga, actress Tamayo Kusakari, actress and ballet dancer Yūchiro Nagai, professional footballer Sanae Nakahara, actress Ken Ogata, actor Maya Okamoto, actress, voice actress and singer Mineho Ozaki, paralympic athlete Koichi Satō, actor Takuma Sato, professional racing driver Shunsuke Shima, actor and voice actor Kaoru Sugita, actress and singer Kōsuke Toyohara, actor and singer Kyosuei Tsukui, voice actor Takashi Ukaji, actor Atsuro Watanabe, actor Koji Yamamoto, actor and singer Tatsuhiko Yamamoto, singer-songwriter and composer Takeshi Yoshioka, actor Kenichi Yoshizumi, politician and mayor of Shinjuku Shinjuku has sister city agreements with several localities:[33] Lefkada, Greece Mitte, Berlin, Germany Dongcheng District, Beijing, China Ina, Nagano, Japan Tokyo portal Citizens' Plaza, an urban space in Shinjuku Tourism in Japan ^ Shinjuku City Archived 2008-02-09 at the Wayback Machine ^ Izadi, Elahi (April 9, 2015), "Terrifying monster named Tokyo's new tourism ambassador", The Washington Post, Retrieved September 15, 2018. ^ "Population by District", Tokyo Statistical Yearbook, Retrieved July 15, 2022. ^ Shinjuku City[permanent dead link] ^ "Water Supply in Tokyo". 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Retrieved January 7, 2011. 所在地 〒162-8540 東京都新宿区東五軒町3-28 (GIF map of location) (PDF of location) ^ "Resident nationalities of Shinjuku" (PDF). Retrieved June 21, 2024. (in Japanese) ^ Obe, Mitsuru; Sakura, Yusuke (July 25, 2018), "Chinatowns and Little Indias take shape in Tokyo", Nikkei Shimbun, Retrieved November 8, 2022. ^ "Statistics Bureau Home Page". www.stat.go.jp. ^ Tokyo Metropolitan Government, governor's office: About Tokyo's prefectural capital Archived 2014-04-19 at the Wayback Machine (in Japanese) ^ "Information on Everyday Living for Foreign Residents of Shinjuku City". Archived from the original on May 14, 2008. Retrieved August 27, 2008. ^ "Description of Shinjuku". www.city.shinjuku.lg.jp. Archived from the original on April 7, 2010. Shinjuku Ward Office, History of Shinjuku Hiroo Ichikawa "Reconstructing Tokyo: The Attempt to Transform a Metropolis" in C. Hein, J.M. Diefendorf, and I. Yorifusa (Eds.) (2003). Building Urban Japan after 1945. New York: Palgrave. Shinjuku Demographics (in Japanese) The Shinjuku Historical Museum: a nicely arranged museum with interesting exhibits of Tokyo's past More about Shinjuku. Archived July 21, 2019, at the Wayback Machine. Shinjuku at Wikipedia's sister projects:Media from CommonsTravel guides from WikivoyageData from Wikidata Retrieved from "These errors can range from paper jams to ink cartridge issues, and a reset can often clear the error and allow the printer to function properly again. Once you see a specific pattern of lights or the printer displays a message, release the reset button. If the lights on your printer don't change while holding the reset button, try pressing it for a longer duration (up to 30 seconds). Are you facing frustrating error messages or limitations on your Epson LX-310 printer? You're not alone. Many users encounter these issues, often stemming from the printer's internal settings. This is where resetting your Epson LX-310 comes in. This comprehensive guide will walk you through the process of resetting your Epson LX-310 printer, addressing common error messages and unlocking its full potential. Before we dive into the reset process, let's understand why resetting your Epson LX-310 might be necessary. Error Messages: A common reason for resetting is to address persistent error messages. These errors can range from paper jams to ink cartridge issues, and a reset can often clear the error and allow the printer to function properly again. Ink Cartridge Issues: If your Epson LX-310 is constantly prompting you to replace ink cartridges even though they are full, a reset might resolve the issue. This is often caused by a glitch in the ink level sensor. Printer Performance Issues: If your printer is printing slowly, producing faint prints, or experiencing other performance problems, a reset can sometimes improve its overall functionality. Unlocking Features: In some cases, resetting your Epson LX-310 might unlock hidden features or remove limitations imposed by the manufacturer. Here's how to reset your Epson LX-310 printer: 1. Power Off and Disconnect: Begin by turning off your Epson LX-310 printer and disconnecting it from the power source. This ensures a clean reset. 2. Locate the Reset Button: On the back or side of your Epson LX-310, you'll find a small reset button. It might be labeled "Reset" or have a symbol resembling a circular arrow. 3. Press and Hold: Using a pen or paperclip, press and hold the reset button for approximately 10-15 seconds. Don't release the button until you see a specific indication. 4. Observe the Lights: As you hold the reset button, pay close attention to the lights on the printer's control panel. The lights might flash or change patterns, indicating that the reset process is underway. 5. Release the Reset Button: Once you see a specific pattern of lights or the printer displays a message, release the reset button. This usually signals that the reset is complete. 6. Reconnect and Power On: Connect your Epson LX-310 back to the power source and turn it on. The printer should now be reset to its factory settings. While the reset process is less than ideal, you might encounter some challenges. Here are a few common issues and their solutions: No Reset Button: If you can't find a dedicated reset button on your Epson LX-310, consult your printer's manual. Older models might have a different model reset method, often involving a combination of button presses. Lights Not Changing: If the lights on your printer don't change while holding the reset button, try pressing it for a longer duration (up to 30 seconds). If nothing happens, double-check that the power cord is securely connected. Reset Not Effective: If the reset doesn't resolve the issue, you might need to perform a more comprehensive reset. This can involve clearing the printer's memory and re-installing the drivers. Consult your printer's manual for detailed instructions. The basic reset process outlined above should address most common printer issues. However, there are other methods and considerations for resetting your Epson LX-310: Using the Epson Software: If you have the Epson software installed on your computer, it might offer a reset option within its settings. This method can be more convenient and may provide additional control over the reset process. Factory Reset: For a more thorough reset, consider performing a factory reset. This will erase all settings and data stored on the printer, effectively returning it to its original state. Be aware that this will also erase any custom settings or saved documents. Contact Epson Support: If you're still experiencing difficulties resetting your Epson LX-310, don't hesitate to contact Epson support. They can provide tailored assistance and troubleshooting guidance. While resetting can often solve printer problems, it's not always the ultimate solution. In some cases, other factors might be responsible for the issues you're facing. Hardware Malfunctions: If the reset doesn't resolve the problem, consider the possibility of a hardware malfunction. This could involve faulty ink cartridges, a damaged printhead, or a problem with the printer's internal components. Outdated Drivers: Outdated printer drivers can lead to compatibility issues and printing errors. Update your drivers to the latest version to ensure optimal performance. Network Issues: If you're using your Epson LX-310 on a network, check for any network connectivity issues. A weak signal or network configuration problems can affect printer functionality. Resetting your Epson LX-310 printer can be a powerful tool for resolving common issues and restoring its functionality. By following the steps outlined in this guide, you can unlock the full potential of your printer and enjoy seamless printing experiences. Q: Will resetting my Epson LX-310 erase my printer's memory? A: A basic reset typically doesn't erase the printer's memory. However, a factory reset will erase all settings and data, including saved documents and custom configurations. Q: Can I reset my Epson LX-310 without using a computer? A: Yes, most Epson LX-310 models can be reset directly on the printer using the reset button. Q: What should I do if my Epson LX-310 is still not working after a reset? A: If the reset doesn't resolve the issue, consider the possibility of a hardware malfunction, outdated drivers, or network connectivity problems. Consult your printer's manual or contact Epson support for further assistance. Q: Will resetting my Epson LX-310 void the warranty? A: Resetting your Epson LX-310 should not void the warranty. However, performing a factory reset might erase any warranty information stored on the printer. Q: Is there a way to restore my Epson LX-310 to its factory settings without using the reset button? A: Some Epson printers might allow you to perform a factory reset through the printer's menu or using the Epson software. Consult your printer's manual for specific instructions. To register your new product, click the button below. Register Now Japanese multinational electronics company Not to be confused with Epsom. Seiko Epson CorporationEpson's corporate headquarters in Suwa, NaganoTrade nameEpsonNative nameセイコーエプソン株式会社Romanized nameSeikō Epuson Kabushiki-kaishaCompany typePublicTraded asTYO: 6724IndustryElectronicsFoundedMay 18, 1942; 83 years ago (1942-05-18) (as Daiwa Kogyo, Ltd.)FounderHisao YamazakiHeadquartersOwa, Suwa, Nagano City, Nagano Prefecture[1], Japan(Officially registered in Shinjuku, Tokyo)Area servedWorldwideKey peopleMinoru Usui [jp] (chairman & Director)Yasunori Ogawa [jp] (president, CEO & Representative Director)ProductsPrinters personal computers robots projectors watches smartglasses semiconductors Revenue ¥1,362.9 billion (FY2024)[2][3]Net income¥52 billion (2024) (FY2024)[4][3]Number of employees75,352 (as of 31 March 2023)[5][3]DivisionsOrient WatchWebsitectorporate.epson[jR Shinjuku Mirajima Tower, which houses the Tokyo office (registered office) of Seiko Epson and the headquarters of Epson Sales Japan on the 29th-32nd levels, located adjacent to the JR East Shinjuku Station in Shinjuku and Shibuya wards, Tokyo Epson America headquarters in Los Alamitos, California Seiko Epson Corporation, commonly known as Epson,[6] is a Japanese multinational electronics company and one of the world's largest manufacturers of printers and information- and imaging-related equipment. Headquartered in Suwa, Nagano, Japan,[7] the company has numerous subsidiaries worldwide and manufactures inkjet, dot matrix, thermal and laser printers for consumer, business and industrial use, scanners, laptop and desktop computers, video projectors, watches, point of sale systems, robots and industrial automation equipment, semiconductor devices, crystal oscillators, sensing systems and other associated electronic components. The company has developed as one of manufacturing and research and development (formerly known as Seikosha) of the former Seiko Group, a name traditionally known for manufacturing Seiko timepieces. Seiko Epson was one of the major companies in the Seiko Group, but is neither a subsidiary nor an affiliate of Seiko Group Corporation. First quart wristwatch movement, the Caliber Z54 developed by Suwa Seikosha in 1969 and used in the Seiko Astron The roots of Seiko Epson Corporation go back to a company called Daiwa Kogyo, Ltd. which was founded in May 1942[8] by Hisao Yamazaki, a local clock shop owner and former employee of K. Hattori, in Suwa, Nagano.[9] Daiwa Kogyo was supported by an investment from the Hattori family (founder of the Seiko Group) and began as a manufacturer of watch parts for Daini Seikosha (currently Seiko Instruments). The company started operation in a 230-square-metre (2,500 sq ft) renovated mise storehouse with 22 employees.[10] In 1943, Daini Seikosha established a factory in Suwa for manufacturing Seiko watches with Daiwa Kogyo. In 1959, the Suwa Factory was split up and merged into Daiwa Kogyo to form Suwa Seikosha Co., Ltd.: the forerunner of the Seiko Epson Corporation.[citation needed] The company has developed many timepiece technologies, such as the world's first portable quartz timer (Seiko QC-951) in 1963, the world's first quartz watch (Seiko Quartz Astron 3550) in 1969, the first automatic power-generating quartz watch (Seiko Auto-Quartz) in 1988, and the Spring Drive watch movement in 1999[citation needed] The watch business is the root of the company's ultra-precision machining and micro-mechanronics technologies and still a major business for Seiko Epson, although it accounts for a low percentage of total revenues.[11][12] Watches made by the company are sold through the Seiko Watch Corporation, a subsidiary of Seiko Group. The watch brand Orient Watch, and it's sub-brand Orient Star, has been owned by Epson since 2009 and was fully integrated into the company in 2017.[citation needed] Epson LQ 850 dot matrix printer In 1961, Suwa Seikosha established a company called Shinshu Seiki Co. as a subsidiary to supply precision parts for Seiko watches. When Seiko was selected to be the official time keeper for the 1964 Summer Olympics in Tokyo, a printing timer was required to time events, and Shinshu Seiki started developing an electronic printer.[13] In September 1968, Shinshu Seiki launched the world's first mini-printer, the EP-101 ("EP" for Electronic Printer), which was soon incorporated into many calculators. In June 1975, the name Epson was coined for the next generation of printers based on the EP-101, which was released to the public. The Epson name was coined by joining the initials EP (Electronic Printer) and the word son, making "Epson" mean "Electronic Printer's Son".[14] In April of the same year, Epson America Inc. was established to sell printers for Shinshu Seiki Co. Epson HX-20 In June 1978, the TX-80 (TP-80), an eighty-column dot matrix printer, was released to the market and was mainly used as a system printer for the Commodore PET computer. After two years of further development, an improved model, the MX-80 (MP-80), was launched in October 1980.[13] It was soon advertised as the best selling printer in the United States.[15] By 1982 Epson reportedly had 75% of the printer market,[16] its products were so beloved that Steve Wozniak joked, "I doubt we'll ever bomb Japan as long as they make Epson printers" [17] In July 1982, Shinshu Seiki officially named itself the Epson Corporation and launched the world's first handheld computer, the HX-20 (HC-20), and in May 1983, the world's first portable colour LCD TV was developed and launched by the company.[18] In November 1985, Suwa Seikosha Co., Ltd. and the Epson Corporation merged to form Seiko Epson Corporation.[19] The company developed the Micro Piezo inkjet technology, which used a piezoelectric crystal in each nozzle and did not heat the ink at the print head while spraying it onto the page, and released the Epson MJ-500 inkjet cartridge for the Epson Stylus 800 printer in March 1993. Shortly after in 1994, Epson released the first 720 dpi colour inkjet printer, the Epson Stylus Color (P880A) utilizing the Micro Piezo head technology. Newer models of the Stylus series employed Epson's special DURABrite ink and used two hard drives (an HD 850 and an HD 860).[20] Epson R2000 printer This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unourced material may be challenged and removed. (March 2023) (Learn how and when to remove this message) In 1994, Epson started to outsource sales representatives to help sell their products in retail stores in the United States. The same year, they started the Epson Weekend Warrior sales program.[21] The purpose of the program was to help improve sales, improve retail sales reps' knowledge of Epson products, and to address Epson customer service in a retail environment. Reps were assigned on weekend shifts, typically around 12-20 hours a week. Epson started the Weekend Warrior program with TMG Marketing (now Mosaic Sales Solutions), and later with Keystone Marketing Inc, then returned to Mosaic, and switched again to Campaigners Inc. on June 24, 2007 after the Mosaic contract expired. The sales reps of Campaigners, Inc. are not outsourced; Epson hired rack jobbers to ensure retailers displayed products properly, freeing up its regular sales force to concentrate on profitable sales solutions to value-added resellers and system integrators, leaving "retail" to reps who did not not require sales skills. Epson R-D1 digital rangefinder camera Epson entered the personal computer market in 1983 with the QX-10, a CP/M-compatible Z80 machine. By 1986, the company had shifted to the growing PC market with the Equity line. EPSON manufactured and sold NEC PC-9801 clones in Japan. Epson withdrew from the international PC market in 1996.[citation needed] The company still produces and sells PCs in Japan as of 2024.[22] SureColor large format printer at Photokina, 2016 In June 2003, the company became public following their listing on the first section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange. Since 2017, the company is a constituent of the Nikkei Stock Average index. Although Seiko Group Corporation (*fka* K. Hattori, Hattori Seiko, and Seiko Holdings) and the key members of the Hattori family still hold approximately 10% of the outstanding shares of Seiko Epson, the company is managed and operated completely independently from Seiko Group. Seiko Watch Corporation, a division of Seiko Group, produces Seiko timepieces in-house through its subsidiaries as well as delegates the manufacture of some of its high-end watches (Seiko Astron, Grand Seiko, Credor, etc.) to Epson.[23] The company makes some of Seiko's highest-grade watches at the Micro Artist Studio inside its Shiojiri Plant in Shiojiri, Nagano.[24] Beside Seiko timepieces, Epson develops, designs, manufactures, markets, and sells watches under its own brands such as Trume, Orient,[25] and Orient Star. In 2004, Epson introduced their R-D1 (the first digital rangefinder camera on the market), which supports the Leica M mount and Leica M39 mount lenses with an adapter ring. Because its sensor is smaller than that of the standard 35 mm film frame, lenses mounted on the R-D1 have a narrower field of view by a factor of 1.53. In 2006, the R-D1 was replaced by the R-D1s, a cheaper version with identical hardware. Epson has released a firmware patch to bring the R-D1 up to the full functionality of its successor, being the first digital camera manufacturer to make such an upgrade available for free.[citation needed] In November 2011, Epson entered the smartglasses market under the Moverio brand. The BT-100 was the first consumer smartglasses with transparent optics, which were popular with drone pilots for providing a first-person view while still being able to see the drone in the sky. [26] In September 2012, Epson introduced a printer called the Expression Premium XP-800 Small-in-One, with the ability to print wirelessly. [27] The Expression brand name has since been used on various models of scanners. In the third quarter of 2012, Epson's global market share in the sale of printers, copiers and multifunction devices amounted to 15.20 percent.[28] In September 2015, Epson debuted the ET-4550 printer, which enables the user to pour ink into separate inkwells from ink bottles instead of cartridges.[29] Epson LX-300+ dot matrix printer with optional colour upgrade[30] In 2016, Epson presented the large-format SureColor SC-P10000 ink printer; it prints with inks in ten colours on paper up to 44 inches (1.1 m) wide.[31] Main article: ESC/P To control its printers, Epson introduced a printer control language, the Epson Standard Code for Printers (or ESC/P). It became a de facto industry standard for controlling print formatting during the era of dot matrix printers, whose popularity was initially started by the Epson MX-80.[13] Main article: Epson Robots Epson Robots is the robotics design and manufacturing department of Epson. Seiko Epson produces some microcontrollers, such as the SiC663. In 1980, Epson started the production of robots.[32] This section needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (July 2023) In July 2003, a Netherlands-based consumer association advised its 640,000 members to boycott Epson inkjet printers. The organisation alleged that Epson customers were unfairly charged for ink they could never use. Later that month, however, the group retracted its call for a nationwide boycott and issued a statement conceding that residual ink left in Epson cartridges was necessary for the printers to function properly.[33] Epson designed ink to be left in the cartridges (having done so ever since the introduction of piezoelectric print heads) due to the way the capping mechanism works. If the capping mechanism dries out, then the heads risk getting clogged, necessitating expensive repairs.[citation needed] Nonetheless, Epson America, Inc. settled a class action lawsuit brought before the Los Angeles Superior Court. It did not admit guilt, but agreed to refund \$45 to anyone who purchased an Epson inkjet printer after April 8, 1999 (at least \$20 of which must be used at Epson's e-Store).[34] According to IDG News Service, Epson filed a complaint with the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) in February 2006 against 24 companies that manufactured, imported, or distributed Epson-compatible ink cartridges for resale in the U.S.[citation needed] On March 30, 2007, ITC judge Paul Luckern issued an initial determination that the cartridges in question did infringe upon Epson's patents.[35] In 2015, it emerged that Epson printers reported cartridges to be empty when in fact up to 20% of their ink remains. As in 2003, the company responded: The ink reporting and ink cartridges used in Epson's Stylus Pro 9900-series large format printer reports on ink levels and simultaneously protect the health of the printhead. During printhead maintenance or cleanings, if a cartridge doesn't have enough ink to complete the cleaning, a fuller cartridge must be used. However, users have the choice to swap out a cartridge that is reporting low levels for a fuller cartridge for the cleaning maintenance as needed, and then replace it with the original cartridge to use the remaining ink. The original cartridge does not need to be discarded.[36] Inkjet technology Portals: Companies Telecommunication Electronics Technology ^ "Company Outline | About | Epson". ^ 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2025 ^ a b "Financial Results for the Year ended March 31, 2025" (PDF). Retrieved 2025-06-05. ^ 1 April 2024 - 31 March 2025 ^ "Company Outline". Retrieved 2025-06-05. ^ "Company History". Epson US. 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