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Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) Technology

Starting with lightning damage countermeasures in the 1970s, efforts were made to solve EMC problems accompanying the development of ICT technology and the performance improvement of various electronic and electrical devices, and highly accurate and practical electromagnetic noise measurement technology, failure countermeasure technology, and technical requirements to be satisfied by communication devices or systems have been established. These have been adopted as international standards and are still being used worldwide. This has greatly contributed to the realization of a highly reliable communication network and the development of a healthy information and communication society.

EMC: Electromagnetic Compatibility

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Desk Phones

The No. 3 automatic desk phone (1933), which has a transmitter and receiver connected from a conventional stand type, has contributed as a representative standard telephone for about 20 years.

In 1950, the purely domestic practical telephone "No. 4 automatic desk phone" was completed. The sensitivity of the handset completely surpassed the world standard at that time, and was called a "Hi-Fi telephone".

For the 600-type telephone (1960), research was conducted on the transmitter/receiver, telephone circuit, dial and so on, the telephone had a rigid vinyl chloride injection molded case and was said to be a complete phone in terms of call performance and economy. Nicknamed the "black telephone", it was used at homes nationwide, which led to the spread of subscribed telephones. It was almost complete in terms of mass productivity and call performance, and established the foundation on which push phones and various public telephones, etc. were developed.