Trial decision

Correction No. 2016-390096

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The case of trial for correction on patent No. 5836870 has resulted in the following trial decision.

Conclusion

The correction of the description and the scope of claims of Japanese Patent No. 5836870 shall be approved as the corrected specification and scope of claims attached to the written demand for trial.

Reason

No. 1 Outline of the case

1 History of the procedures

Japanese patent application No. 2012-89306 is a patent application filed on April 10, 2012 and a decision to grant a patent was made on September 30, 2015; thereafter, with regard to the inventions according to Claims 1 to 10, the establishment of patent right was registered on November 13, 2015 (Patent No. 5836870, hereinafter referred to as the "Patent").

2 On the Patent

(1) Description of the detailed description of the invention

In the detailed description of the invention of the Patent, the following description is outlined in conjunction with the drawings.

A "[0011]

<Structure of lens mount>

FIG. 1 is a front perspective view showing the external appearance of an image pickup

apparatus in which an interchangeable lens 100 is mounted to an image pickup apparatus body 200 having a lens mount according to an embodiment of the present invention. FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of a main part of the lens mount according to the embodiment of the present invention as viewed from the front side of the image pickup apparatus body 200. FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of the lens mount according to the embodiment of the present invention as viewed from the rear side of the image pickup apparatus body 200. FIG. 4 is a front perspective view showing a part of the mount part 110 of the interchangeable lens 100.

[0012]

A lens mount for mounting and dismounting the interchangeable lens 100 is provided on the front side of the image pickup apparatus body 200. The interchangeable lens 100 is provided with a mount part 110 having a structure conforming to a conventional bayonet type lens mount. That is, in the interchangeable lens 100, the mount part 110 to be mounted and dismounted to and from the lens mount provided in the image pickup apparatus body 200 has a lens side mount surface 111 and bayonet pawl parts 112a, 112b, 112c. As shown in FIG. 4, the bayonet pawl parts 112a to 112c have bayonet pawl contact surfaces 113a, 113b, 113c.

[0013]

The lens mount provided in the image pickup apparatus body 200 is roughly constituted by a first stationary part 210, a stationary mount part 220, a movable mount part 240, and arms 260a, 260b. The first stationary part 210 fixed to a frame or the like (not shown) of the image pickup apparatus body 200 has first fastening parts 211a, 211b, 211c, 211d, and the first fastening parts 211a to 211d are threaded with a tap.

[0014]

The stationary mount part 220 includes a body side mount surface 221, an opening part 222, a female screw part (first screw part) 223, through holes 224a, 224b, 224c, 224d, and a first contact surface 231 and a second contact surface 232. When the interchangeable lens 100 is mounted to the image pickup apparatus body 200, the body side mount surface 221 abuts against the lens side mount surface 111 of the interchangeable lens 100. The bayonet pawl parts 112a to 112c of the interchangeable lens 100 are inserted through the opening part 222. The female screw part 223 is formed around the optical axis. Screws inserted through the through holes 224a to 224d are fastened to the first fastening parts 211a to 211d of the first stationary part 210, whereby the stationary mount part 220 is fixed to the first stationary part 210.

[0015]

A movable mount part 240 has pawl parts 241a, 241b, 241c, a male screw part (second

screw part) 243, and fastening parts 244a, 244b, 244c, 244d. Each of the pawls 241a to 241c has a pawl contact surface 242a, 242b, 242c that abuts against a bayonet pawl contact surface 113a to 113c of the bayonet pawl parts 112a to 112c of the interchangeable lens 100. The male screw part 243 is brought into screw engagement with the female screw part 223 of the stationary mount part 220. The fastening parts 244a to 244d are threaded with a tap.
[0016]
The arms 260a, 260b have equivalent structures. The arms 260a, 260b have arm contact surfaces 265, 266, respectively. The arm 260a has through holes 264a, 264b, and the arm part 260b has through holes 264c, 264d. The arms 260a and 260b are protruded from the movable mount part 240 in a region sandwiched between the first stationary part 210 and the stationary mount part 220. Screws inserted through the through hole parts 264a to 264d are fastened to the fastening parts 244a to 244d, whereby the arms 260a, 260b are fixed to the movable mount part 240. The function of the arm contact surfaces 265, 266 will be described later."

B "[0017]
<A method for mounting and dismounting the interchangeable lens 100 to and from the image pickup apparatus body 200>
FIG. 5 is a front view showing operation of elements of the lens mount when the interchangeable lens 100 is mounted to the image pickup apparatus body 200.
[0018]
FIG. 5(a) shows a state in which the bayonet pawl parts 112a to 112c of the interchangeable lens 100 and the pawl parts 241a to 241c of the movable mount do not overlap on the projection of the optical axis, and the interchangeable lens 100 is positioned where it can be mounted/dismounted to and from the image pickup apparatus body 200. The phrase "the pawls do not overlap each other on the optical axis projection " means that when the pawls are viewed from the optical axis direction, the pawls do not overlap each other.
[0019]
FIG. 5(b) shows that the movable mount part 240 is rotated counterclockwise around the optical axis with respect to the stationary mount part 220 as viewed from the front of the image pickup apparatus body 200, and the bayonet pawl parts 112a to 112c and the pawl parts 241a to 241c overlap each other on the optical axis projection. The method of rotating the movable mount part 240 will be described later.
[0020]

FIG. 5(c) shows a state in which the movable mount part 240 is rotated until the pawl contact surfaces 242a to 242c and the bayonet pawl contact surfaces 113a to 113c are brought into contact with each other and the interchangeable lens 100 is mounted to the image pickup apparatus body 200.

[0021]

FIG. 6(a) is a cross sectional view taken along the line A-A in FIG. 5(a), FIG. 6(b) is a cross sectional view taken along the line B-B in FIG. 5(b), and FIG. 6(c) is a cross sectional view taken along the line C-C in FIG. 5(c). FIG. 7(a) is an enlarged view of a part D shown in FIG. 5(a), and FIG. 7(b) is an enlarged view of a part E shown in FIG. 5(b). FIG. 7(c) is an enlarged view of a part F shown in FIG. 5(c).

[0022]

As shown in FIG. 6(b), in the present embodiment, a distance from the lens side mount surface 111 of the mount part 110 of the interchangeable lens 100 to the bayonet pawl contact surface 113a is denoted as 'distance α.' Further, a distance between the body side mount surface 221 of the stationary mount part 220 and the pawl contact surface 242a of the movable mount part 240 is denoted as 'distance β.'

[0023]

In the state of FIG. 5(a), the bayonet pawl parts 112a to 112c of the interchangeable lens 100 are inserted through the opening part 222 of the stationary mount part 220, and the lens side mount surface 111 of the interchangeable lens 100 and the body side mount surface 221 of the image pickup apparatus body 200 are brought into contact with each other. That is, the state depicted in FIG. 5(a) is a state in which the interchangeable lens 100 is dropped into the image pickup apparatus body 200.

[0024]

In the state depicted in FIG. 5(b), since the female screw part 223 and the male screw part 243 are in screw engagement with each other, the pawl parts 241a to 241c of the movable mount part 240 moves toward the first stationary part 210 along the optical axis direction in accordance with the rotation of the movable mount part 240.

[0025]

In the state depicted in FIG. 5(c), the rotation of the movable mount part 240 is completed. The pawl contact surfaces 242a to 242c of the pawl parts 241a to 241c of the movable mount part 240 are in contact with the bayonet pawl contact surfaces 113a to 113c of the bayonet pawl parts 112a to 112c of the interchangeable lens 100. In other words, the interchangeable lens 100 is fixed to the image pickup apparatus body 200 in a state without rattling.

[0026]

Here, the lens mount according to the present embodiment is compared with the conventional lens mount. In the case of a screw type lens mount, a surface having a role of the pawl contact surfaces 242a to 242c and the bayonet pawl contact surfaces 113a to 113c abutting each other in FIG. 6(c) is required to be located closer to the interchangeable lens side than the body side mount surface 221 of the image pickup apparatus body 200. Therefore, the screw type lens mount is not suitable for miniaturization of the image pickup apparatus body 200. On the other hand, in the case of a conventional bayonet type lens mount, there is a gap between the pawl contact surfaces 242a to 242c of the movable mount part 240 and the bayonet pawl contact surfaces 113a to 113c that are in contact with each other in this embodiment (FIG. 6(c)). In other words, a relation 'distance α> distance β' is satisfied, and a spring member is used to fill the gap, but the interchangeable lens will rattle by a deflection amount of the spring member.

[0027]

Contrary, the lens mount according to the present embodiment has a structure in which the interchangeable lens 100 is fixed to the image pickup apparatus body 200 on the side of the first stationary part 210 (inside the image pickup apparatus body 200) with respect to the body side mount surface 221 of the image pickup apparatus body 200. Therefore, it is more advantageous for miniaturization of the image pickup apparatus body 200 than the screw type lens mount. In addition, as compared with the conventional bayonet type lens mount, since there is no gap between the contact surfaces 242a to 242c of the movable mount part 240 and the bayonet pawl contact surfaces 113a to 113c of the interchangeable lens 100, it is more advantageous in preventing the rattling of the interchangeable lens 100.

[0028]

In the present embodiment, the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223 can be constituted by, for example, left-handed screws with a screw feed amount of 2 mm and a screw pitch of 1 mm. Further, the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223 become left-handed screws if the mounting rotation direction of the interchangeable lens 100 of the existing bayonet type lens mount is clockwise with respect to the image pickup apparatus body 200, and become right-handed screws if it is counterclockwise.

[0029]

The larger the screw feed amount, the larger the moving distance in the direction of the optical axis that can be obtained with a small amount of rotational operation. That is, when the screw feed amount is increased, the movement amount of the distance β with respect to the rotation operation amount is increased. For example, even if the distance

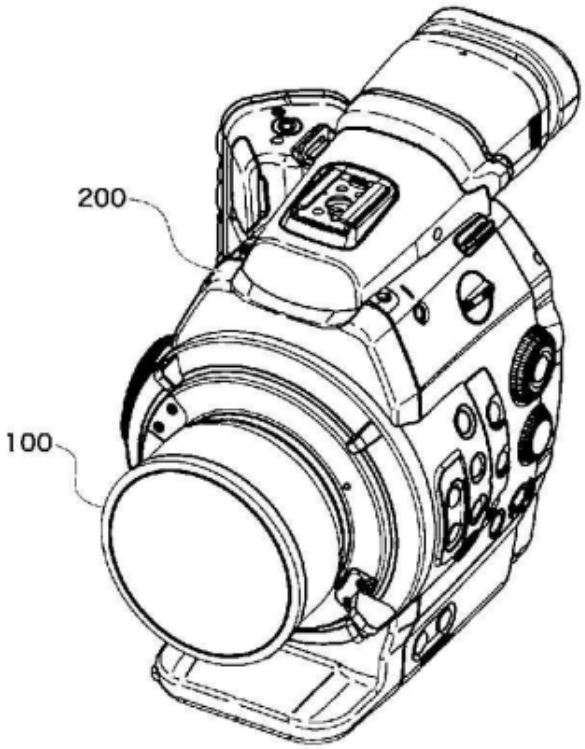
α varies due to individual differences of the mount part 110 of the interchangeable lens 100, the distance exceeding this variation can be moved with a small amount of rotational movement, so that the interchangeable lens 100 can be securely fastened and fixed. Conversely, if the screw feed amount is small, the tightening axial force increases. That is, when increasing the fastening force when the interchangeable lens 100 is mounted, it is necessary to reduce the screw feed amount. In this manner, the screw feed amount of the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223 needs to be appropriately set so as to obtain necessary characteristics.

[0030]

Further, when the number of screw threads to be screwed is increased in the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223, stress concentration on the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223 can be dispersed. Therefore, in order to increase the number of screw threads to be screwed in a narrow space and obtain reliable fastening and large tightening axial force, a multi-threaded screw having a small screw pitch and a large screw feed amount is preferably used. In this embodiment, sliding grease is applied between the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223. As a result, it is possible to suppress roughness during sliding rotation of the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223, thereby improving durability and sliding feeling.

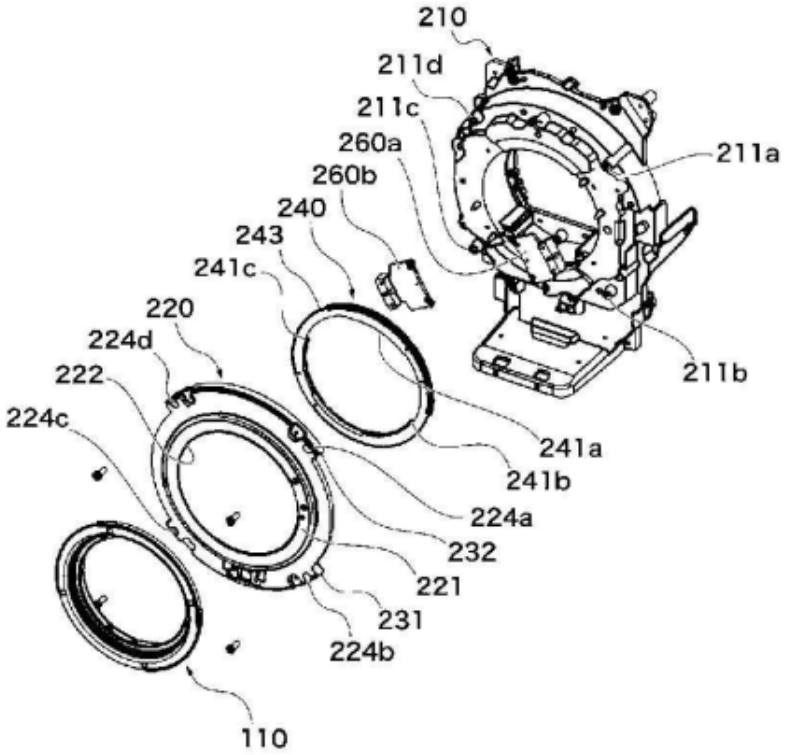
(2) Description of drawings

A "[FIG. 1]



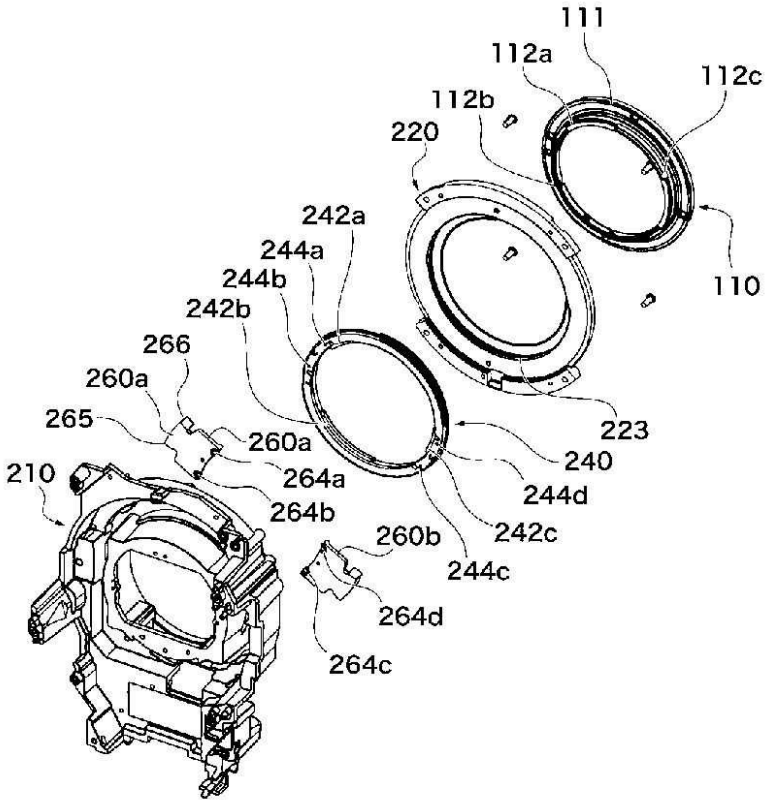
"

B "[FIG. 2]


210
211d
211c
260a
260b
240
243
241c
220
224d
222
224c
211a
211b
241a
241b
224a
232
221
231
224b
110

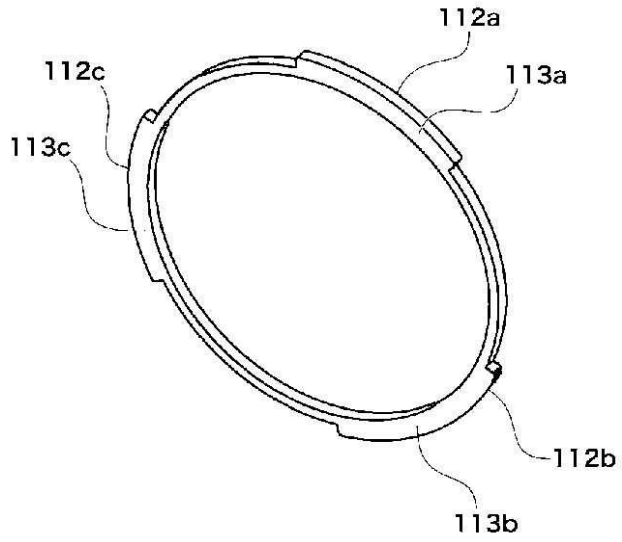
"

C "[FIG. 3]


111
112a
112c
112b
220
110
242a
244a
244b
242b
266
260a
265
260a
223
240
264a
244d
210
264b
242c
260b
244c
264d
264c

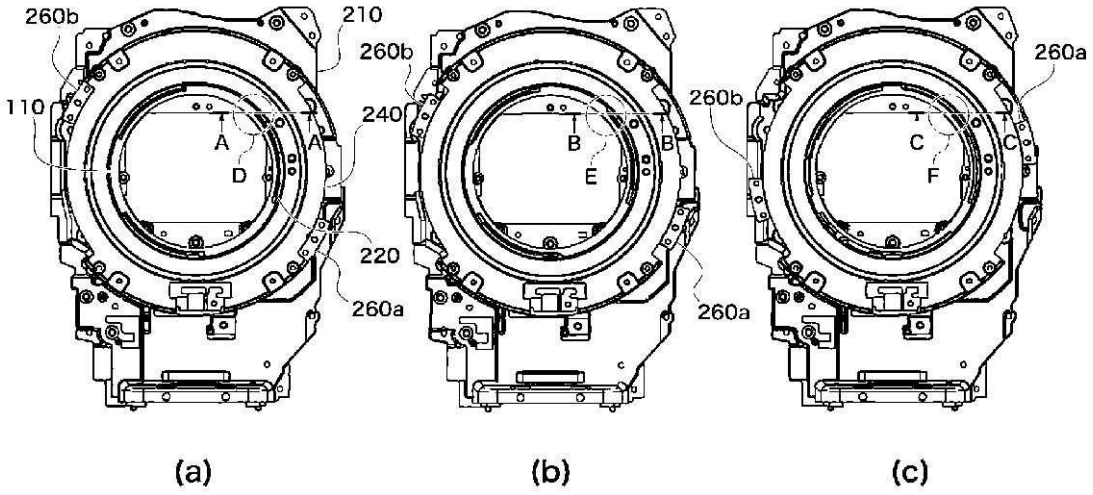
"

D "[FIG. 4]


112a
112c
113a
113c
112b
113b

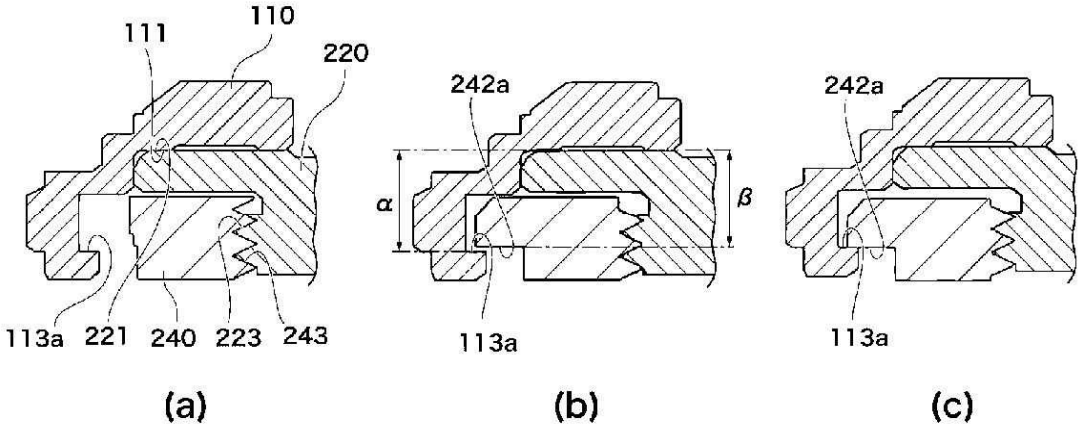
"

E "[FIG. 5]



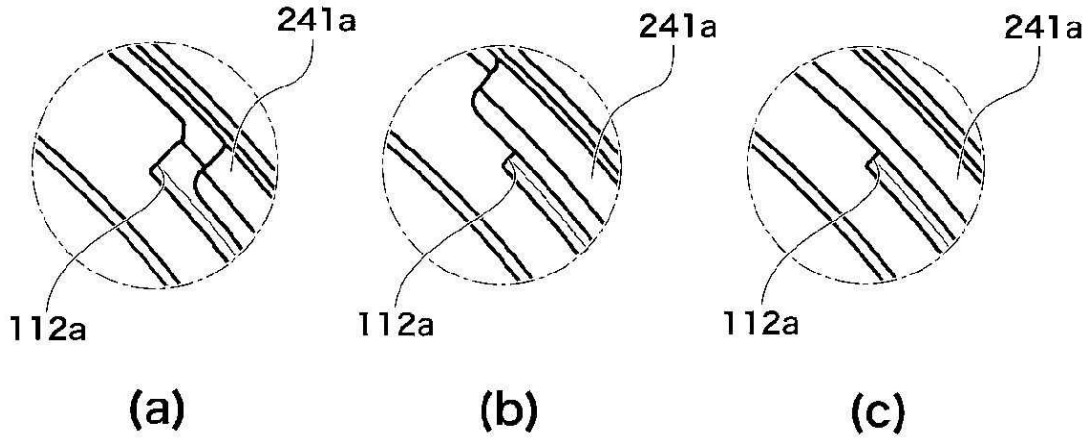
"

F "[FIG. 6]



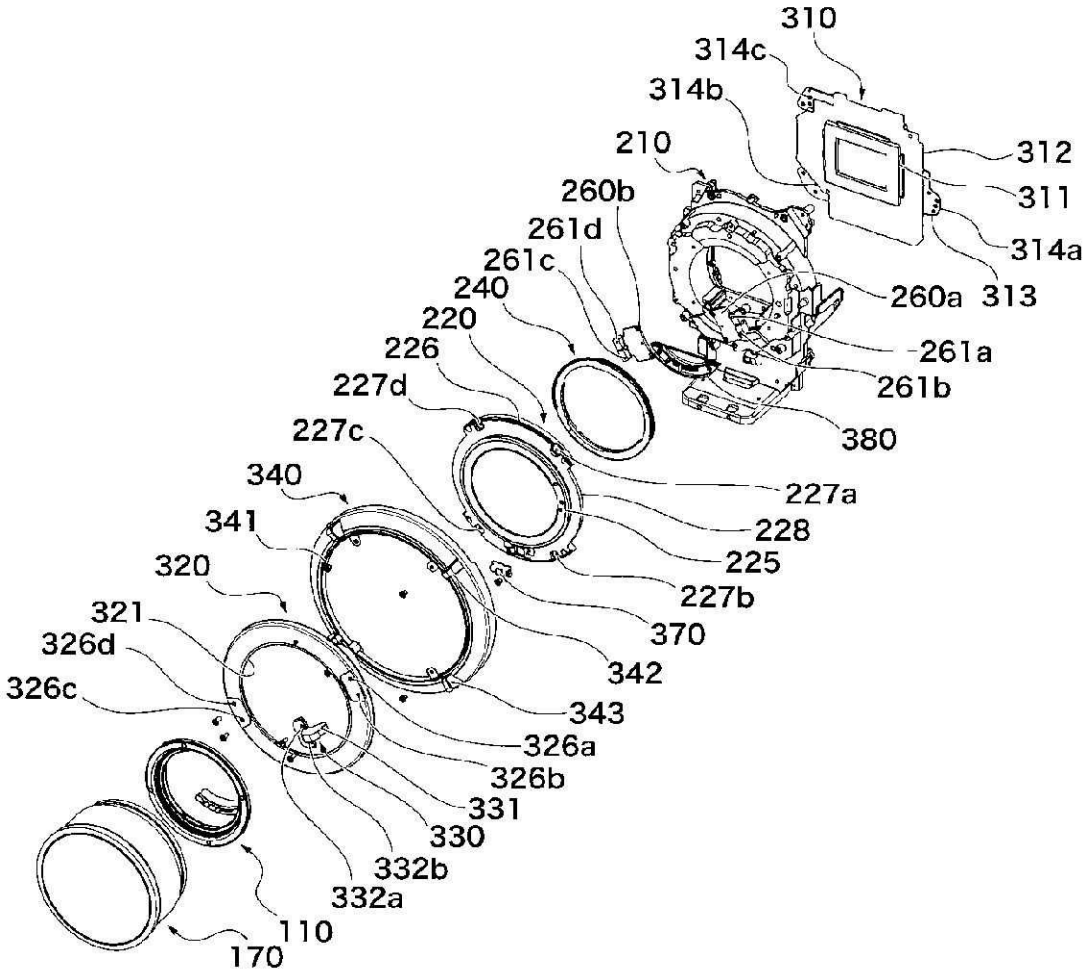
"

G "[FIG. 7]



"

H "[FIG. 8]



"

(3) Descriptions of Claim 1 and Claim 10

The descriptions of Claim 1 and Claim 10 of the Patent are as follows.

"Claim 1

A lens mount provided on an image pickup apparatus body for mounting and dismounting an interchangeable lens having bayonet pawl parts to and from the image pickup apparatus body, the lens mount comprising:

a stationary mount part comprising a body side mount surface capable of abutting against a lens side mount surface of the interchangeable lens and a first screw part;

a first stationary part fixed to the stationary mount part and fixed to the image pickup apparatus body at a position closer to an imaging element provided at the image

pickup apparatus body than the stationary mount part; and

a movable mount part having pawl parts engaged with the bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens and a second screw part screwed with the first screw part,

wherein the first screw part and the second screw part are screwed together by a rotation of the movable mount part about an optical axis, the movable mount part moves toward the first stationary part in accordance with the first screw part and the second screw part being screwed, by the movement of the movable mount part, the pawl parts of the movable mount part are brought into contact with the bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens that is located closer to the subject side than the pawl parts, and the lens-side mount surface of the interchangeable lens with the body-side mount surface of the stationary mount part being located closer to the subject side than the body side mount surface."

"Claim 10

An image pickup apparatus comprising: an image pickup apparatus body having an imaging element; and a lens mount provided on the image pickup apparatus body for freely mounting and dismounting an interchangeable lens having bayonet pawl parts to and from the image pickup apparatus body,

wherein the lens mount comprises:

a body side mount surface capable of abutting against a lens side mount surface of the interchangeable lens;

a stationary mount part having a first screw part;

a stationary part fixed to the stationary mount part and fixed to the image pickup apparatus body at a position closer to the imaging element than the stationary mount part; and

a movable mount part having pawl parts engaged with the bayonet pawl part of the interchangeable lens and a second screw part screwed with the first screw part,

wherein the first screw part and the second screw part are screwed together by rotation of the movable mount part about the optical axis, the movable mount part moves toward the stationary part in accordance with the first screw part and the second screw part being screwed, by the movement of the movable mount part, the pawl parts of the movable mount part are brought into contact with the bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens that is located closer to the subject side than the pawl parts, and the lens-side mount surface of the interchangeable lens with the body-side mount surface of the stationary mount part being located closer to the subject side than the body side mount surface."

3 Object of the demand and content of Correction

On July 14, 2016, the patentee demanded a trial for Correction.

The object of the demand is "to demand a trial decision to approve the correction of the description and the scope of claims of Japanese Patent No. 5836870 as the corrected specification and scope of claims attached to the written demand for trial." The content of Correction demanded by the Demandant is as follows. Underlines are provided by the body and represent corrected portions.

(1) Correction A

In Claim 1 of the scope of claims,

the description reading: "bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens having the pawl parts of the movable mount part being located closer to the subject side than the pawl parts" shall be corrected to

a description reading: "bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens having the pawl parts of the movable mount part being located closer to the imaging element than the pawl parts".

(2) Correction B

In Claim 10 of the scope of claims,

the description reading: "bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens having the pawl parts of the movable mount part being located closer to the subject side than the pawl parts" shall be corrected to

a description reading: "bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens having the pawl parts of the movable mount part being located closer to the imaging element than the pawl parts".

(3) Correction C

In the paragraph [0007] of the description,

the description reading: "bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens having the pawl parts of the movable mount part being located closer to the subject side than the pawl parts" shall be corrected to

a description reading: "bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens having the pawl parts of the movable mount part being located closer to the imaging element than the pawl parts".

(4) Correction D

In the paragraph [0029] of the description,

the description reading: "in this manner, the screw feed amount of the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223 needs to be appropriately set so as to obtain necessary characteristics" (One Japanese character is missing.) shall be corrected to

a description reading: "in this manner, the screw feed amount of the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223 needs to be appropriately set so as to obtain necessary characteristics".

No. 2 Judgment by the body

Hereinafter, Claim 1 and Claim 10 before Corrections are referred to as "pre-correction Claim 1" and "pre-correction Claim 10," respectively, which are collectively referred to as "pre-correction claims." In addition, the invention according to pre-correction Claim 1 and the invention according to pre-correction Claim 10 are referred to as "pre-correction Invention 1" and "pre-correction Invention 10," respectively, which are collectively referred to as "pre-correction Inventions."

Also claims after correction are referred to as "post-correction Claim 1" and the like by changing "pre-correction" to "post-correction."

1 Descriptions of Claim 1 and Claim 1 0

(1) The descriptions of the pre-correction claims are as described in No. 1 2 (3).

(2) The descriptions of the post-correction claims are as follows.

"Claim 1

A lens mount provided on an image pickup apparatus body for mounting and dismounting an interchangeable lens having bayonet pawl parts to and from the image pickup apparatus body, the lens mount comprising:

a stationary mount part comprising a body side mount surface capable of abutting against a lens side mount surface of the interchangeable lens and a first screw part;

a first stationary part fixed to the stationary mount part and fixed to the image pickup apparatus body at a position closer to an imaging element provided at the image pickup apparatus body than the stationary mount part; and

a movable mount part having pawl parts engaged with the bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens and a second screw part screwed with the first screw part,

wherein the first screw part and the second screw part are screwed together by a rotation of the movable mount part about an optical axis, the movable mount part moves toward the first stationary part in accordance with the first screw part and the second

screw part being screwed, by the movement of the movable mount part, the pawl parts of the movable mount part are brought into contact with the bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens that are located closer to the imaging element than the pawl parts, and the lens-side mount surface of the interchangeable lens with the body-side mount surface of the stationary mount part being located closer to the subject side than the body side mount surface."

"Claim 10

An image pickup apparatus comprising: an image pickup apparatus body having an imaging element; and a lens mount provided on the image pickup apparatus body for freely mounting and dismounting an interchangeable lens having bayonet pawl parts to and from the image pickup apparatus body,

wherein the lens mount comprises:

a body side mount surface capable of abutting against a lens side mount surface of the interchangeable lens;

a stationary mount part having a first screw part;

a stationary part fixed to the stationary mount part and fixed to the image pickup apparatus body at a position closer to the imaging element than the stationary mount part; and

a movable mount part having pawl parts engaged with the bayonet pawl part of the interchangeable lens and a second screw part screwed with the first screw part,

wherein the first screw part and the second screw part are screwed together by rotation of the movable mount part about the optical axis, the movable mount part moves toward the stationary part in accordance with the first screw part and the second screw part being screwed, by the movement of the movable mount part, the pawl parts of the movable mount part are brought into contact with the bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens that are located closer to the imaging element than the pawl parts, and the lens-side mount surface of the interchangeable lens with the body-side mount surface of the stationary mount part being located closer to the subject side than the body side mount surface."

2 On the proviso to Article 126(1) of the Patent Act

(1) Correction A

A On the basis of the description (above described No. 1 2 (1) A) of the Patent reading: "[0011] ... omitted ... FIG. 2 is an exploded perspective view of a main part of the lens mount according to the embodiment of the present invention as viewed from the front side of the image pickup apparatus body 200", in view of the description of (No. 1

2 (1) A described above), "the front side of the image pickup apparatus body 200" apparently means "subject side." There is also a description in FIG. 8 of the Patent that "the imaging element unit 310" including "the imaging element 311" is located behind "the first stationary part 210." Then, it can be said that, in FIG. 2 of the Patent, a relative positional relation of " the mount part 110," "the stationary mount part 220," and "the movable mount part 240" is that "the mount part 110," "the stationary mount part 220," and "the movable mount part 240" are located in order from "the subject side" to "the side close to the imaging element."

B In view of the matters described in A above and the arrangement of "the mount part 110," "the stationary mount part 220," and "the movable mount part 240" in FIG. 6 of the Patent, it can be said that the lower side of FIG. 6 (the side where "(a)" to "(c)" of FIG. 6 are described) described in No. 1 2 (2) F described above is "the side close to the imaging element" and the upper side of FIG. 6 (the side where "(a)" to "(c)" of FIG. 6 are not described) described in No. 1 2 (2) F described above is "the subject side."

C In view of B described above, it can be said that, in FIG. 6 (b) of the Patent, "the bayonet pawl contact surface 113a" is located at a position "closer to the imaging element" than "the pawl contact surface 242a." In view of the descriptions such as [0015] of the Patent, portions having "the bayonet pawl contact surface 113a" are "the bayonet pawl parts 112a to 112c" and portions having "the pawl contact surface 242a" are "the pawl parts 241a to 241c of the movable mount part." Then, it can be said that, in FIG. 6 of the Patent, it is described that the bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens are located "on the side closer to the imaging element" than the pawl parts of the movable lens.

D If it is assumed that the bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens are located on the "subject side" than the pawl parts of the movable lens as in the pre-correction Claim 1, in the first place, as shown in FIG. 6 (c) and [0026], "the pawl contact surfaces 242a to 242c," which are part of the pawl parts of the movable lens, and "the bayonet pawl contact surfaces 113a to 113c," which are part of the bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens, cannot come into contact with each other and the bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens and the pawl parts of the movable lens cannot be engaged with each other, so that it becomes impossible to solve the problem of the invention of the Patent.

E As described above, in view of the descriptions of the description and the drawings of the Patent, it is apparent to a person skilled in the art that the description of pre-correction Claim 1 reading: "bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens having

the pawl parts of the movable mount part being located closer to the subject side than the pawl parts" is incorrect and the description of post-correction Claim 1 reading: "bayonet pawl parts of the interchangeable lens having the pawl parts of the movable mount part being located closer to the imaging element than the pawl parts" is correct. Since it can be said that a person skilled in the art can notice that and naturally comprehend the description of the pre-correction Claim 1 as the description of the post-correction Claim 1, the correction A is a correction aiming at correcting errors.

F Claims 2 to 9 are described with reference to the description of Claim 1, and corrections according to Claim 1 are also to be applied to Claims 2 to 9, and it is clear that the corrections from Claim 2 to 9 are corrections aiming at correcting errors.

(2) Correction B

Since a correction for Claim 10 is similar to the correction in Claim 1, the correction for Claim 10 is also a correction aiming at correcting errors.

(3) Correction C

In the correction A, along with the correction of Claim 1 of the scope of claims, a correction similar to the correction A is made for the paragraph [0007] of the description where matters corresponding to Claim 1 are described.

Therefore, the correction C is a correction aiming at correcting errors.

(4) Correction D

The correction D is a correction in which the description of the paragraph [0029] of the pre-correction description reading: "in this manner, the screw feed amount of the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223 needs to be appropriately set so as to obtain necessary characteristics" is corrected to a description reading: "in this manner, the screw feed amount of the male screw part 243 and the female screw part 223 needs to be appropriately set so as to obtain necessary characteristics", aiming at correcting errors.

(4) Summary

The corrections A to D are all corrections aiming at "correcting errors or mistranslations" listed in Article 2 of the proviso to Article 126(1) of the Patent Act.

3 On Article 126(5) of the Patent Act

(1) Regarding the correction A

Regarding the correction of Claim 1, as considered in 2(1) above, it can be said that the post-correction Invention 1 is described in the description or drawings attached initially to the application of the Patent.

Further, Claims 2 to 9 are described by citing the description of Claim 1, and correction for Claim 1 is to be applied to Claims 2 to 9, so corrections for these claims are also similar.

Accordingly, the correction A is made within the scope of the matter described in the description, the scope of claims, or the drawings, attached initially to the application.

(2) Regarding the correction B

Since the correction of Claim 10 is similar to the correction of Claim 1, the correction of Claim 10 also falls within the scope of the matters described in the description, the scope of claims, or drawings attached initially to the application.

(3) Regarding the correction C

The correction C is a correction made in the same manner as for the correction A for the paragraph [0007] of the description corresponding to Claim 1 of the scope of claims.

Therefore, the correction C is made within the scope of the matter described in the description, the scope of claims, or the drawing attached initially to the application for the same reason as for the correction A.

(4) Regarding the correction D

As described in 2 (4) above, the correction D is to correct obvious errors and was made within the scope of the matters described in the description, the scope of claims, or the drawing attached initially to the application.

(5) Summary

The corrections A to D conform to the provisions of Article 126, paragraph 5 of the Patent Act.

4 On Article 126, paragraph 6 of the Patent Act

(1) Regarding the correction A

The correction A is a correction aiming at correcting errors, and a person skilled in the art who encounters the description of the description and the drawings of the

Patent naturally comprehends the gist of the pre-correction Invention 1 as the gist of the post-correction Invention 1.

Therefore, the correction A of Claim 1 does not substantially extend the scope of claims, nor does it substantially change the scope of claims.

Claims 2 to 9 are described with reference to the description of Claim 1, and the correction of Claim 1 is also to be applied to Claims 2 to 9, so it is clear that the corrections of Claims 2 to 9 do not substantially extend the scope of claims, nor do they substantially change the scope of claims.

(2) Regarding the correction B

Since the correction of Claim 10 is similar to the correction of Claim 1, the correction concerning Claim 10 does not substantially extend the scope of the claims, nor does it substantially change the scope of claims.

(3) Regarding the correction C

The correction C is a correction made in the same manner as the correction A for the paragraph [0007] of the description corresponding to Claim 1 of the scope of claims.

The correction of the correction C does not substantially extend the scope of claims, nor does it substantially change the scope of claims.

(4) Correction D is a correction aiming at correcting apparent errors as described in 2 (4) above and does not substantially extend the scope of claims, nor does it substantially change the scope of claims.

(5) Summary

The corrections A to D conform to the provisions of Article 126, paragraph 6 of the Patent Act.

5 On Article 126, paragraph 7 of the Patent Act

Since no reasons for why the appellant should not be granted a patent independently at the time of patent application are found, the corrections A to D conform to the provisions of Article 126, paragraph 7 of the Patent Act.

No. 3 Closing

As stated above, the corrections A to D are aimed at the matters listed in Article 2 of the proviso to Article 126(1) of the Patent Act and conform to the provisions of

Article 126, paragraphs 5, 6, and 7.

Therefore, the trial decision shall be made as described in the conclusion.

September 6, 2016

Chief administrative judge: HIGUCHI, Nobuhiro

Administrative judge: TETSU, Toyoo

Administrative judge: WATANABE, Isamu