Advisory opinion

Advisory opinion No. 2017-600022

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The advisory opinion on the technical scope of a patent invention for Japanese Patent No. 5194045 between the parties above is stated and concluded as follows:

Conclusion

"Room Ionizer (SRB series +SRC-2P)" of Article A does not fall within the technical scope of the invention of Japanese Patent No. 5194045.

Reason

No. 1 Object of the demand

The object of the demand for an advisory opinion of this case is to request an advisory opinion that Room Ionizer (SRB series +SRC-2P) of Article A falls within the technical scope of the Invention of Japanese Patent No. 5194045 (hereinafter, referred to as "the Patent").

No. 2 The patent invention

1 Description of the scope of claims of the patent

As viewed from the statements of the description, the scope of claims, and the drawings of the Patent, the patent invention is as described in claims 1 and 2 of the scope of claims in question, and the invention according to claim 1 (hereinafter, referred to as "Patent Invention 1") and the invention according to claim 2 (hereinafter, referred to as "Patent Invention 2") are as follows when they are separately described for each constituent component (hereinafter, referred to as "Constituent Component A" and the like).

(1) Patent Invention 1

Constituent Component D:

A bar type static eliminator, comprising:

Constituent Component A:

a first plurality of discharge electrodes arranged in a line, and arranged in such a way that ions are radiated in one direction; and

Constituent Component B:

a plurality of second discharge electrodes arranged in a line, and arranged in

such a way that ions are radiated toward an ion radiation direction of each discharge electrode of the first plurality of discharge electrodes, wherein

Constituent Component C:

the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes are arranged at a distance to form a static eliminating space between the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes by switching polarities of a direct-current voltage to be applied to each discharge electrode so as to make ions radiated from each discharge electrode of the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes fly further by repulsive Coulomb force in the vicinity of each discharge electrode, and, in addition, so as to make ions that have flied out fly further by pulling each other when approaching each other.

(2) Patent Invention 2

Constituent Component G:

The bar type static eliminator, wherein

Constituent Component E:

in the bar type static eliminator according to claim 1,

Constituent Component F:

a polarity of a direct-current voltage is switched so as to make each discharge electrode of the first plurality of discharge electrodes and each discharge electrode of the second plurality of discharge electrodes of opposite electrical polarities from each other.

2 Statements of the description and the drawings of the Patent

In the description and the drawings of the Patent, there are described the following matters.

(1) "[0001]

The present invention relates to a bar type static eliminator.

[Background of the Invention]

[0002]

In conventional static eliminators, a flying distance of ions is short. In an alternating current type in particular, positive ions and negative ions recombine immediately, and thus the flying distance is extremely short, and, therefore, ions are made to fly by a blower. In contrast, direct current static eliminators can secure a flying distance to some extent even without a blower. However, ions only fly about 70 cm at the most. For that reason, in actual use scenes, a flying distance is not enough, and thus there is a problem that a sufficient destaticization effect cannot be obtained.

[0003]

FIG. 1 indicates an example in which a flying distance is not sufficient, and, as a result, there are no ions in the intermediate area, and there is an area in which destaticization cannot be achieved. FIG. 2 indicates a destaticization situation in a clean room for a semiconductor, for example. Ions 20 from a static eliminator 1 attached to a ceiling 22 only reach about 1 meter from the ceiling 22, and thus a person

24, equipment, and a work 26 that are important cannot be destaticized.
[0004]

FIG. 3 shows a case where a static eliminator is arranged in a gate shape. Since the ions 20 do not reach the middle part of the gates 28, 28, there exists an area where destaticization is impossible. Accordingly, an interval between the gates 28, 28 has to be made narrow, and thus it is not practical.

[Summary of Invention]

[Problem to be solved by the invention]

[0005]

In a conventional static eliminator, a flying distance of ions is short, and thus there is a problem that a sufficient destaticization effect cannot be obtained over a wide range.

[0006]

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to provide a static eliminator that can extend a flying distance of ions and can exert a sufficient destaticization effect over a wide range."

(2) "[0009]

According to the present invention, it becomes possible to make ions fly far, and there can be obtained a new static eliminator that can perform wide-area destaticization that has been impossible conventionally."

(3) "[0011]

FIG. 4 shows an example. There is shown a static eliminator having a pair of discharge electrodes A and B. At a time when A discharges positive ions, for example, B emits negative ions. Then, the next moment, A emits negative ions and B emits positive ions. In such a way, while emitting ions of opposite electrical polarities, a polarity of each of them is switched over in series (it can be said to be a PUSH-PULL type static eliminator because a pair of discharge electrodes emit ions of opposite electrical polarities to each other and a polarity is switched over in series). As a result, ions having different polarities pull each other, and thus, ions emitted from A and B attract each other and fly up to usual ion areas 70, 70. In this figure, the usual ion areas extend laterally and its distance is not so long, whereas, a length of an ion area of this system extends longitudinally to eliminate a no-ion area. On a time base, the polarities of ions of both A and B are switched the next moment, and thus destaticization target objects existing in the area between A and B are exposed to ions of the both positive and negative polarities and will be destaticized.

[0012]

FIG. 5 indicates a space potential of an area between A and B on a time base. FIG. 5a shows space potentials between A and B at a time T1. That is, positive ions fly from A to a near center, and, adversely, negative ions fly from B to a near center. In the vicinity of the center, ions of both polarities recombine with each other to become extinct. FIG. 5b shows space potentials between A and B at a time T2. That is, negative ions fly from A to the vicinity of a near center, and, adversely, positive ions come flying from B to the vicinity of a near center. In the vicinity of the center, ions of both polarities recombine with each other to become extinct.

[0013]

FIG. 5c shows an integrated value of a space charge between A and B at the time T1 and the time T2. That is, positive and negative ions fly from A to the vicinity of a near center, and, adversely, negative and positive ions come flying from B to the vicinity of the near center. In this way, this space is equivalent to be in neutral potentioal because of filled with positive and negative ions, and forms an area capable of destaticization."

(4) "[0015]

FIG. 8 indicates a gate type destaticization system of this case. A sufficiently wide destaticization gate can be realized. FIG. 9 indicates a new destaticization system in a clean room according to this case. That is, by emitting ions that pull each other from a ceiling and a floor surface, respectively, an entirely neutral ionized space can be formed from the ceiling to the floor to be a destaticization area."

(5) "[0017]

On the other hand, in the Invention, as shown in FIG. 10 to FIG. 12, a pulsed voltage is preferably applied to electrodes 14 facing each other. Then, a distance between discharge electrodes is selected to a distance at which, in the vicinity of a discharge electrode, ions are emitted into a space by repulsive Coulomb force (fly about 2 m), and, when approaching each other, they pull each other and fly further (fly further by about 0.5 m) (for example, equal to or more than 30 cm and equal to or less than 5 m, depending on the magnitude of an applied voltage). In this case, a fan used in the conventional examples is not necessary."

(6) With reference to FIG. 1, FIG. 3, FIG. 4, FIG. 6-FIG. 10, FIG. 12 and FIG. 13, in a static eliminator of the conventional examples and a static eliminator of the present invention, it can be found out that a pair of discharge electrodes of both of static eliminators are made to face each other.

No. 3 Article A

1 Regarding Evidence A No. 3 to Evidence A No. 8

To the written request for an advisory opinion, Evidence A No. 3, Evidence A No. 4 are attached as an Article A manual and an Article A brochure, respectively.

In addition, the Demandant of the advisory opinion has drawn up, based on the above-mentioned Article A manual and Article A brochure, Article A pattern diagram as Evidence A No. 5, Article A orthographic drawing as Evidence A No. 7, and Article A exploded perspective view as Evidence A No. 8, respectively, and, together with this, has made up Article A operation moving image as Evidence A No. 6 (#01 Sunje Room Ionizer (SRB-1500) operation moving image 1, and #02 Sunje Room Ionizer (SRB-1500) operation moving image 2). These are attached to the written request for an advisory opinion.

2 Matters shown by Evidence A No. 3-Evidence A No. 8

From Evidence A No. 3 to Evidence A No. 8, the following matters are recognized relating to Article A.

(1) Article A is an article regarding an ionizer (static eliminator), and its object is destaticization of charged substances (refer to Evidence A No. 3, page 6, line 6-line 9,

and page 12, line 9-line 11).

(2) Article A includes an ion bar, and the ion bar is of a rod-like shape (refer to the drawing of Evidence A No. 3, page 9).

(3) Article A includes a power controller, and two ion bars are connected to one power controller (refer to Evidence A No. 3, page 10, line 5).

(4) In the body of an ion bar, a plurality of discharge needles 8 arranged in a line toward the same direction are provided, and ions are generated from the tips of the discharge needles 8 (refer to Evidence A No. 3, page 9, line 20-line 21, and the drawings of page 9).

(5) On a side of the body of the ion bar, there is provided a POS (Positive) LED 3 indicating that (+) high voltage is being outputted, and a NEG (Negative) LED 4 indicating that (-) high voltage is being outputted (refer to Evidence A No. 3, page 9, line 8-line 11, and the drawing of page 9).

(6) Iit is possible to adjust output time and an output voltage of the (+) direct-current voltage of ion bar to output time of 1-10 seconds, and an output voltage of (+) 4-11 kV, and, output time and an output voltage of the (-) direct-current voltage of ion bar to output time of 1-10 seconds, and an output voltage of (-) 4-11 kV, respectively (refer to Evidence A No. 3, page 20-page 22).

(7) To the two (a pair of) ion bars (SRB-1500) connected to one power controller, high voltages of opposite electrical polarities are outputted, respectively, and it is possible to perform setting so as to make the polarities switch at intervals of about every 3 seconds (refer to Evidence A No. 6).

And "SRB-1500" is one of a plurality of model numbers of an ion bar (refer to Evidence A No. 3, page 14, the list of "The number of middle brackets for each model," the column of page 34, "10.1 SRB Series Line-UP," and the list of page 36).

(8) The body of an ion bar is capable of being installed and fixed at a portion over charged substances by the side bracket 7 provided in both ends in the axial direction and the middle bracket 6 provided in the center, and each discharge needle of each ion bar installed in a high place is directed obliquely downward in order to radiate ions to charged substances (refer to Evidence A No. 3, the drawing of page 1, the drawing of page 9, the drawing of page 12, and the drawing of page 32).

(9) Article A includes two ion bars (hereinafter, one of them is referred to as "one ion bar," and, the other is referred to as "the other ion bar,"

the one ion bar includes a plurality of discharge needles that are arranged in a line, and arranged in such a way that ions are radiated respectively in a direction toward a point between the two ion bars and downward by a predetermined distance,

the other ion bar includes a plurality of discharge needles arranged in a line, and arranged in such a way that ions are radiated respectively in a direction toward a point between the two ion bars and downward by a predetermined distance, and

it is made such that charged substances exist in an area between the point downward the one ion bar by a predetermined distance and the point downward the other ion bar by a predetermined distance (refer to Evidence A No. 3, the drawing of page 1, the drawing of page 12, the drawing of page 17, the drawing of page 32, and the two drawings of page 33, and the drawing described in the column of "Characteristics" of page 10 of Evidence A No. 4, and the three drawings described in the column of "Performance" of page 11).

(10) In consideration of Article A being a static eliminator, in an ion bar, while a high voltage is being outputted, the high voltage is applied to discharge needles to generate ions.

(11) Since it is made such that charged substances exist in an area between the point downward the one ion bar by a predetermined distance and the point downward the other ion bar by a predetermined distance, a plurality of discharge needles of the one ion bar and a plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar are arranged in such a way that the charged substances are destaticized.

3 Article A

From each of the matters mentioned above, Article A is as follows when stating in a manner being separated for each constitution (hereinafter, referred to as "Constitution a" and the like).

Constitution d:

An ionizer including two rod-shaped ion bars, comprising:

Constitution a:

a plurality of discharge needles of one ion bar that are arranged in a line, and arranged in such a way that ions are radiated in a direction toward a point between the two ion bars and downward by a predetermined distance, and

Constitution b:

a plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar that are arranged in a line, and are arranged in such a way that ions are radiated in a direction toward a point between the two ion bars and downward by a predetermined distance, wherein

Constitution c:

the plurality of discharge needles of the one ion bar and the plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar are arranged in such a way that when a polarity of a direct-current voltage that is applied to each discharge needle is switched over, charged substances between the point downward the one ion bar by a predetermined distance and the point downward the other ion bar by a predetermined distance are destaticized.

No. 4 Judgment on sufficiency

1 Judgment regarding Patent Invention 1

(1) Regarding Constituent Component A

"A plurality of discharge needles of an ion bar" of Article A corresponds to "a plurality of discharge electrodes" of Patent Invention 1.

Then, "a plurality of discharge needles of the one ion bar" in Article A corresponds to "a first plurality of discharge electrodes" of Patent Invention 1.

Also, it can be said that "a direction toward a point between the two ion bars and downward by a predetermined distance" in Constitution a of Article A is "one direction."

Then, Constituent Component A of Patent Invention 1 and Constitution a of Article A are identical in a point of "a first plurality of discharge electrodes arranged in a line, and arranged in such a way that ions are radiated in one direction."

Therefore, Article A satisfies Constituent Component A of Patent Invention 1.

(2) Regarding Constituent Components B and C

Constituent Component B and Constituent Component C will be examined together.

A The matter of "comprising: a plurality of second discharge electrodes arranged in a line, and arranged in such a way that ions are radiated toward an ion radiation direction of each discharge electrode of the first plurality of discharge electrodes" of Constituent Component B of Patent Invention 1 is a matter that specifies arrangement of the second plurality of discharge electrodes by relation with the radiation direction of ions that are radiated from the first plurality of discharge electrodes.

On the one hand, relating to ions radiated from the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes, it is specified in Constituent Component C that "so as to make ions radiated from each discharge electrode of the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes fly further by repulsive Coulomb force in the vicinity of each discharge electrode, and, in addition, so as to make ions that have flied out fly further by pulling each other when approaching each other," and thus this specifying matter specifies that ions that have flown out from the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes respectively by the repulsive force pull each other when approaching each other.

In view of the above matters together, it can be understood that the arrangement of the second plurality of discharge electrodes of the constituent component B is intended such that ions radiated from the second plurality of discharge electrodes pull ions radiated from the first plurality of discharge electrodes, and vice versa, to fly further.

On the other hand, "comprising: a plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar that are arranged in a line, and are arranged in such a way that ions are radiated in a direction toward a point between the two ion bars and downward by a predetermined distance" of Constitution b of Article A can be understood that, as viewed from the arrangement of the two ion bars and charged substances, each discharge needle of each ion bar installed in a high place is directed obliquely downward in order to radiate ions to charged substances (refer to the aforementioned "No. 3, 2(8) and (9)").

Then, it is natural to understand that an arrangement or a direction of each discharge needle of the two ion bars in Article A is defined by a positional relationship with charged substances, and, at least from the statements of Evidence A No. 3-Evidence A No. 8, it cannot be said that Constitution b of Article A is one that specifies

a radiation direction of ions of the plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar on the premise that pulling force acts between ions to be radiated from each ion bar.

From the above, when comparing Constituent Component B of the Patent Invention 1 with Constitution b of Article A, the two are different in a point that, relating to a radiation direction of ions from the second plurality of discharge electrodes (this corresponds to "a plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar" of Article A), it is intended, in Constituent Component B of Patent Invention 1, a radiation direction of ions is determined such that, when radiated ions approach ions radiated from the first plurality of discharge electrodes, they pull each other to further fly, whereas, in Constitution b of Article A, pulling force acting between ions is not a premise.

Therefore, Article A does not include Constituent Component B of Patent Invention 1.

B In Patent Invention 1, a location where a static eliminating space is formed is "between the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes" that is specified in Constituent Component C, and, as described in the above-mentioned "A," Constituent Component C is specified as "so as to make ions radiated from each discharge electrode of the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes fly further by repulsive Coulomb force in the vicinity of each discharge electrode, and, in addition, so as to make ions that have flown out fly further by pulling each other when approaching each other." Then, in view of these matters together, it can be understood that "between the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes" is intended to be a location at which there is occurring an event that ions radiated from the second plurality of discharge electrodes pull ions radiated from the first plurality of discharge electrodes, and vice versa, to further fly.

In contrast, in Article A, it is made such that "in such a way that charged substances between the point downward the one ion bar by a predetermined distance and the point downward the other ion bar by a predetermined distance are destaticized" in Constitution c, and, in addition, as is obvious from the examined matters in the above-mentioned "A," it cannot be said that it is a constitution that includes a location at which an event that ions radiated from each ion bar pull each other and further fly is occurring, and thus it cannot be said that a place between the plurality of discharge needles of the one ion bar and the plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar is a location where a static eliminating space cited in Constituent Component C of the Patent Invention 1 is formed.

Then, Patent Invention 1 and Article A are different in a location at which a static eliminating space is formed.

Accordingly, Article A does not include "to form a static eliminating space between the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes" in Constituent Component C of Patent Invention 1.

C In a static eliminator, it is obvious that it is necessary to determine "distance" between the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes according to an ion radiation direction of each discharge electrode, a location at which a static eliminating space is formed, and a fly distance of radiated ions.

In the meantime, as stated in "A," Patent Invention 1 and Article A are

different in an ion radiation direction of the second plurality of discharge electrodes (the plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar), and, in addition, as stated in "B," Patent Invention 1 and Article A are different in a location where a static eliminating space is formed.

Then, Constituent Components B and C of Patent Invention 1 and Constitutions b and c of Article A are different in relation to at least an ion radiation direction of a discharge electrode and a location where a static eliminating space is formed, and, therefore, it cannot be said that, regardless of a difference between fly distances of radiated ions, the distance between "the plurality of discharge needles of the one ion bar and the plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar" in Article A is identical with "distance" between the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes of Constituent Component C of Patent Invention 1.

Accordingly, Article A does not include "the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes are arranged at a distance to form a static eliminating space between the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes" in Constituent Component C of Patent Invention 1.

D From the above, it cannot be said that Article A includes "comprising: a plurality of second discharge electrodes arranged in a line, and arranged in such a way that ions are radiated toward an ion radiation direction of each discharge electrode of the first plurality of discharge electrodes" of Constituent Component B of Patent Invention 1, and at least "the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes are arranged at a distance to form a static eliminating space between the first plurality of discharge electrodes and the second plurality of discharge electrodes" in Constituent Component C.

Therefore, it cannot be said that Article A satisfies Constituent Components B and C of Patent Invention 1.

E Additionally, sufficiency of Constituent Component B will be examined further while taking the description into consideration.

In view of the column of the detailed description of the Invention of the description of the Patent, an object of Patent Invention 1 is to provide, taking a static eliminator having the electrodes 14 and the other electrodes 14 in a manner being opposite to each other as the background of the Invention, a static eliminator that can extend a flying distance of ions and can obtain a sufficient destaticization effect over a wide range in consideration of there existing, in such technology, a destaticization-impossible area in which a flying distance of ions is insufficient, causing there existing no ions in the intermediate region between the two electrodes (refer to the aforementioned "No. 2, 2(1), (2) and (6)").

In addition, in FIG. 4, 8 and 9 referred to by the statements regarding "Example" of the detailed description of the Invention (refer to the aforementioned "No. 2, 2(3) and (4)"), there is only shown a case in which the electrodes of the static eliminator and the other electrodes of the static eliminator are made to face each other.

Therefore, Patent Invention 1 is premised on providing the first and second electrodes opposite to each other.

Then, in Patent Invention 1, the electrodes 14 of the static eliminator and the other electrodes 14 of the static eliminator are provided opposite to each other, a pair of discharge electrodes emit ions of opposite electrical polarities to each other, and a polarity of each of them is switched over in series, and, therefore, ions are emitted into a space by repulsive Coulomb force in the vicinity of the discharge electrodes, and, when approaching each other, by pulling each other and flying further, the ions come to fly to the vicinity of the center between the pair of static eliminators. And, by this, an area in which ions do not exist is eliminated, and destaticization target objects existing in an area between the one static eliminator and the other static eliminator are exposed to ions of both polarities of positive and negative ones to be destaticized (refer to the aforementioned "No. 2, 2(3)-(5) and (6)").

From the above, it can be understood that "a plurality of second discharge electrodes arranged in such a way that ions are radiated toward an ion radiation direction of each discharge electrode of the first plurality of discharge electrodes" of Constituent Component B of Patent Invention 1 intends that, by providing the two electrodes facing each other, the direction of the second discharge electrodes is arranged accordingly in such a way that ions radiated from the second discharge electrodes pull ions radiated from the first discharge electrodes, and vice versa, to fly further.

In contrast, it is "comprising: a plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar that are arranged in a line, and are arranged in such a way that ions are radiated in a direction toward a point between the two ion bars and downward by a predetermined distance" in Constitution b of Article A, and since, as stated in the above-mentioned "A," each discharge needle of each ion bar is directed obliquely downward, the plurality of discharge needles of the one ion bar and the plurality of discharge needles of the other ion bar are not provided in a manner facing each other. In addition, as described in the above-mentioned "A," it cannot be said that Article A is one that is premised on pulling force acting between ions.

Therefore, it cannot be said that Article A satisfies Constituent Component B of Patent Invention 1.

In this way, even taking the description into consideration, it cannot be said that Article A satisfies Constituent Component B of Patent Invention 1, and this also conforms to the examined result in the above-mentioned "B."

(3) Regarding Constituent Component D

"An ionizer including two rod-shaped ion bars" of Constitution d of Article A is identical with "a bar type static eliminator" of Constituent Component D.

Therefore, Article A satisfies Constituent Component D of Patent Invention 1.

(4) Summary

As above, since Article A does not satisfy Constituent Components B and C of Patent Invention 1, it cannot be said that Article A satisfies all the constituent components of Patent Invention 1.

Accordingly, Article A does not belong to the technical scope of Patent Invention 1.

2 Judgment on Patent Invention 2

Patent Invention 2 is an invention that includes all the constituent components of Patent Invention 1 and adds Constituent Component F further, and, as judged in the above mentioned "1," Article A does not satisfy Constituent Components B and C of Patent Invention 1, and, further, the above-mentioned judgment is not influenced by the addition of Constituent Component F. Therefore, as with the judgment on Patent Invention 1, Article A is not one that satisfies all the constituent component of Patent Invention 2.

Accordingly, Article A does not belong to the technical scope of Patent Invention 2.

3 The Demandee's allegation

(1) Demandee alleges that "(1) Article A introduced in Evidence A No. 3 and Evidence A No. 4 and the like has not been sold in Japan, and thus there is no need of an advisory opinion." (refer to the written reply, the column of "3. Closing").

However, Demandee also stated that "Demandee demands an advisory opinion that Room Ionizer (SRB series +SRC-2P) of Article A does not belong to the technical scope of the Invention of Japanese Patent No. 5194045." (refer to the written reply, "4 The object of the reply"), and therefore it is not one that denies conducting an advisory opinion itself, and thus the allegation of the Demandee cannot be accepted.

(2) Demandee alleges that "Demandee states in advance that it has not sold Article A in Japan." and "In other words, although Evidence A No. 3, Evidence A No. 4, and the like submitted by Demandant are materials made by Demandee, these materials are just materials produced in order for Demandee to introduce products of Demandee in Japan, and Demandee confirms again that the articles introduced in these materials have not actually sold in Japan." (refer to the written reply, "5 Statements of the reply, 1.").

However, regardless of whether or not the relation of sales alleged by Demandee is a fact, the present advisory opinion is an opinion that is determined taking as Article A the article indicated in Evidence A No. 3 and Evidence A No. 4.

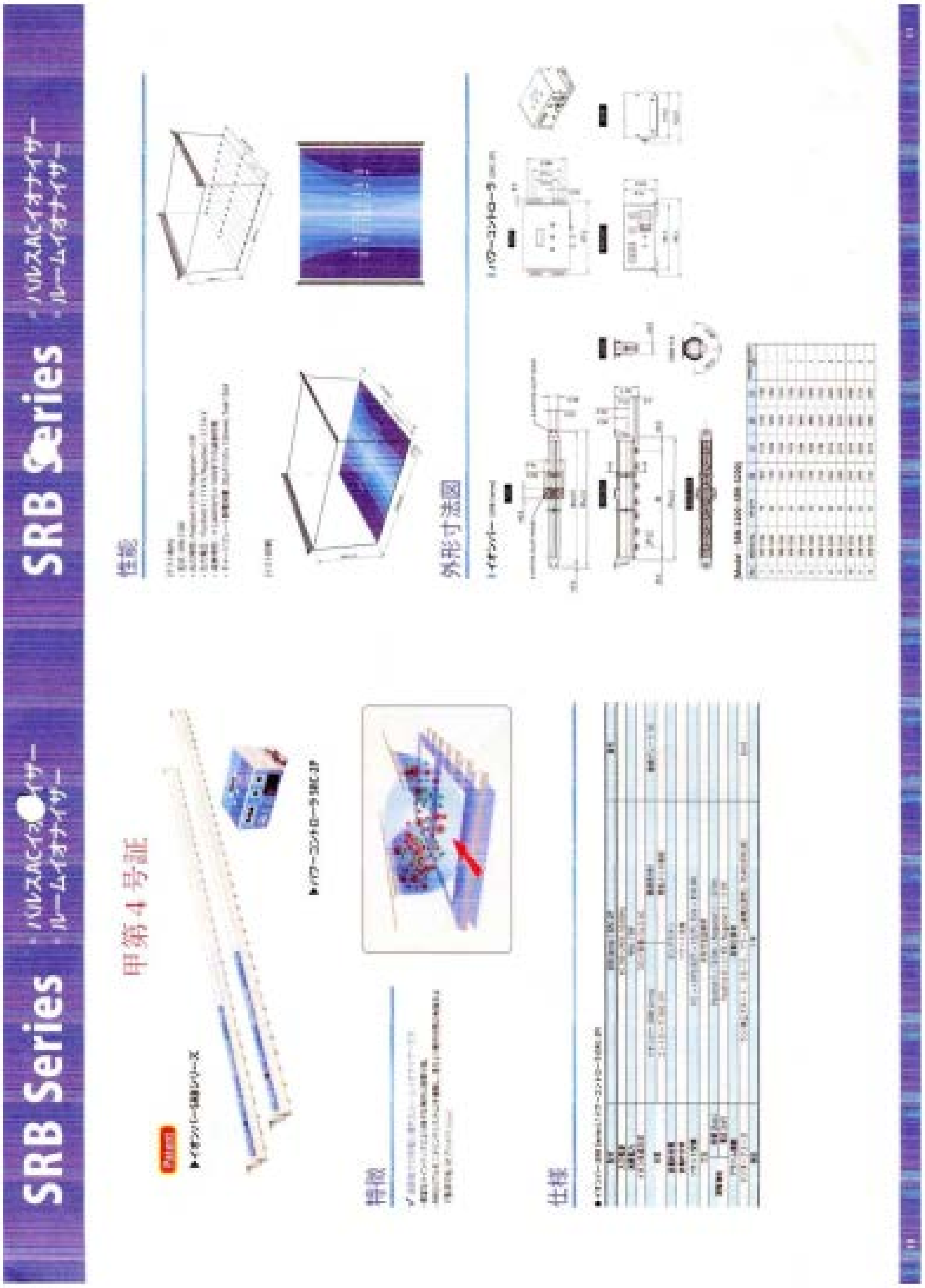
No. 5 Conclusion

As above, Article A does not belong to any of the technical scopes of Patent Inventions 1 and 2.

Therefore, the advisory opinion shall be made as described in the conclusion.

September 28, 2017

Chief administrative judge: HIRATA, Nobukatsu
Administrative judge: OZEKI, Mineo
Administrative judge: TAKIYA, Ryoichi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