

Trial Decision

Invalidation No. 2019-800076

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The case of the patent invalidation trial of the invention of Japanese Patent No. 5547792, entitled "SHEET STICKING STRUCTURE, AND METHOD OF STICKING PROTECTIVE SHEET USING SHEET STICKING STRUCTURE", between the parties above has resulted in the following trial decision.

Conclusion

The correction of the scope of claims of Japanese Patent No. 5547792 shall be approved as the corrected scope of claims attached to the written correction request regarding Claims [1-5], and 6 after correction.

The demand for trial of the case was groundless.

The costs in connection with the trial shall be borne by the Demandant.

Reason

No. 1 History of the procedures

The application regarding the patent of the case was filed on December 6, 2012 (Priority Claim date: July 31, 2012 (hereinafter, referred to as "the Priority Date")), and registration of establishment was made on May 23, 2014 as Japanese Patent No. 5547792.

The history of the procedures of this case of trial for invalidation is as follows.

October 3, 2019 (with respect to Claims 1, 3, and 6)	Demand for the invalidation trial of the case
As of October 24, 2019	Written directive of procedure formal requirement from the body to the Demandant
October 30, 2019	Written amendment to amend the written demand for trial
December 26, 2019	Written reply for the trial case from the Demandee and request for correction (hereinafter, referred to as "the Correction")
March 4, 2020	Submission of written refutation of the trial case from the Demandant
As of Jun. 30, 2020	Written notice of examination by documentary proceeding from the body
As of November 10, 2020	Decision on acceptance or non-acceptance of amendment regarding change of reason of the demand
December 11, 2020	Submission of written statement from the Demandant
December 16, 2020	Submission of written reply for the trial case from the Demandee (second)
March 24, 2021	Notice of conclusion of trial proceedings from the body

No. 2 Regarding the Correction

The request for correction made on December 26, 2019 (hereinafter, referred to as "the Correction Request", and the contents of the correction are referred to as "the Correction") will be discussed below.

1 The matters of correction

The Correction includes the following matters of correction (the underlines were given by the body).

(1) Correction A

To correct "being a temporary fixing portion for temporarily fixing the protective sheet to a surface of the device" recited in Claim 1 of the scope of claims to "being a temporary fixing portion provided at one portion smaller than the first peeling portion for temporarily fixing the protective sheet to a surface of the device" (Claim 2, Claim 3, Claim 4, and Claim 5 that refer to the recitation of Claim 1 are corrected in a similar fashion).

(2) Correction B

To correct "the temporary fixing portion being disposed overlapping the first peeling portion, and being capable of sticking to the device" recited in Claim 6 of the scope of claims to "the temporary fixing portion being disposed overlapping the first peeling portion ... , being capable of sticking to the device, and being provided at one portion smaller than the first peeling portion".

2 Regarding a group of claims

Since all of Claims 2-5 among Claims 1-5 before correction made by by Correction A are ones that refer to Claim 1 directly or indirectly, Claims 1-5 are a group of claims, and thus Correction A is a correction made with respect to a group of claims and complies with the provision of Article 134-2(3) of the Patent Act.

3 Regarding suitability of the correction

(1) propriety of purpose of correction

A Correction A

In Claim 1 before correction, the size and the quantity of "temporary fixing portion" are not specified. In contrast, it can be said that Claim 1 after correction is one that tries to restrict the scope of claims by making the specific constitution clear by specifying the size and the quantity of "temporary fixing portion" as being smaller than the first peeling portion and being a single portion, and, therefore, it can be said that Correction A is for the purpose of "restriction of the scope of claims" stipulated in proviso No. 1 of Article 134-2(1) of the Patent Act.

B Correction B

In Claim 6 before correction, the size and the number of "temporary fixing portions" are not specified. In contrast, it can be said that Claim 6 after correction is one that tries to restrict the scope of claims by making the specific constitution clear by specifying the size and the quantity of "temporary fixing portion" as being smaller than the first peeling portion and being a single portion, and, therefore, it can be said that Correction B is for the purpose of "restriction of the scope of claims" stipulated in proviso No. 1 of Article 134-2(1) of the Patent Act.

(2) Whether there is substantial enlargement or alternation

A Correction A

As the above (1)A, Correction A is for the purpose of restriction of the scope of claims, and is not one that changes the category, target, or purpose. In addition, Correction A is not one that corrects the recitations regarding Claims 2, 3, 4, and 5 before correction besides the recitation of Claim 1 before correction, and it is not one that changes the category, target, or purpose of Claims 2, 3, 4 and 5, either. Accordingly, Correction A does not fall under ones that substantially enlarge or alter the scope of claims,

and thus it can be said to be one that complies with the provision of Article 126(6) of the Patent Act which is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 134-2(9) of the Patent Act.

B Correction B

As the above (1)B, Correction B is for the purpose of restriction of the scope of claims, and it is not one that changes the category, target, or purpose. Therefore, Correction B does not fall under ones that substantially enlarge or alter the scope of claims, and it can be said that it is one that complies with the provision of Article 126(6) of the Patent Act which is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 134-2(9) of the Patent Act.

(3) Whether there is addition of new matters

A Correction A

(A) Regarding the matter that the temporary fixing portion is "smaller than the first peeling portion", since it is described in paragraph [0068] of the description attached to the application of the Patent that "the size of the temporary fixing sticking portion 30 is smaller than the size of the first peeling portion 21. For that reason, it is easy to handle the sheet sticking structure 1 on the occasion of positioning the protective sheet 10.", and, in addition, it is described in the same paragraph [0023] as "the temporary fixing sticking portion 30 (temporary fixing portion)", it can be said that the correction to add the specification that the temporary fixing portion is "smaller than the first peeling portion" is a correction within the range of the matters described in the description attached to the application of the Patent.

(B) Regarding the matter that the temporary fixing portion is provided at "one portion", it is described in paragraph [0100] of the description attached to the application of the Patent that "it is made to be a constitution in which the temporary fixing sticking portion 30 is provided at one portion of the first peeling portion 21", and thus it can be said that the correction that the temporary fixing portion is provided "at one portion" is a correction within the range of the matters described in description attached to the application of the Patent.

(C) From the above, Correction A is a correction within the range of the matters described in the description, the scope of claims, or drawings attached to the application, and thus it can be said that it complies with the provision of Article 126(5) of the Patent Act which is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 134-2(9) of the Patent Act.

B Correction B

As with the above A, Correction B is a correction made within the range of the matters described in the description, the scope of claims, or drawings attached to the

application, and thus it can be said that it complies with the provision of Article 126(5) of the Patent Act which is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to Article 134-2(9) of the Patent Act.

(4) Independent requirements for patentability

A Since, with respect to Claims 2, 4, and 5 corrected by Correction A, the trial for invalidation has not been demanded, it is necessary to satisfy the requirements of Article 126(7) of the Patent Act which is applied mutatis mutandis by replacing certain terms pursuant to Article 134-2(9) of the same Act, and, therefore, judgment on independent requirements for patentability will be examined.

B Since all of the Inventions according to Claims 2, 4, and 5 after correction include the invention according to Claim 1 after correction and are ones further specifying each of the matters recited in Claims 2, 4, and 5, there is no reason for invalidation in the reasons for invalidation alleges by the Demandant, and no other reasons for invalidation can be discovered, as with the invention according to Claim 1 after correction in "No. 7 Judgment by the body" mentioned below. In addition, the Demandant has not alleged to the effect that, the Inventions according to Claims 2, 5, and 6 after the Correction do not satisfy the independent requirements for patentability.

C In this connection, in the case of Invalidation No. 2019-800085 that is another trial for invalidation against the Patent, this collegial body has judged in the advance notice of trial decision as of "March 24, 2021" that the patents according to Claims 2 and 4 do not have inventive step and thus there is a reason for invalidation.

D However, since the judgment of the above C has not yet become final, the judgment that the correction of Claim 2 and 4 due to the matters of correction does not satisfy the independent requirements for patentability has not become final and conclusive, either.

E Therefore, regarding Claims 2, 4, and 5 after correction by Correction A, the ground for not satisfying the independent requirements for patentability has not been discovered, and, therefore, it can be said that Correction A satisfies the provisions of Article 126(7) of the Patent Act which is applied mutatis mutandis by replacing certain terms under the provisions of Article 134-2(9) of the same Act.

4 Summary regarding the correction

As above, the Correction is one for the purpose of proviso No. 1 of Article 134-2(1) of the Patent Act, and complies with the provision of Article 126(5), (6), and (7) of the same Act as applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of Article 134-2(9) of the same Act.

Therefore, the correction of the scope of claims shall be approved as the

recitations of the corrected scope of claims regarding Claims [1-5], and 6 after correction.

No. 3 The Invention

The Inventions according to Claims 1-6 after the Correction are inventions as indicated below. Note that, to the Inventions according to Claim 1, 3, and 6 (hereinafter, each referred to as "Invention 1", "Invention 3", and "Invention 6", and may be collectively called "the Invention"), reference symbols (A-P) for separate descriptions were given by the body. Although the Inventions according to Claims 2, 4, and 5 are not the subjects of the demand for trial, these are mentioned for reference.

"[Claim 1]

E' A sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet, comprising:

A a protective sheet to be attached to a surface of a device to protect the surface, the protective sheet having an adhesive surface:

B a peeling sheet having a first peeling portion and a second peeling portion covering the adhesive surface and being disposed side by side via a separation line;

C an extending portion extending from each of the first peeling portion and the second peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet; and

D a temporary fixing portion provided on a surface of the first peeling portion opposite to the protective sheet,

E the temporary fixing portion being disposed overlapping the first peeling portion so as not to protrude outside the first peeling portion, being capable of sticking to the device, and being a temporary fixing portion provided at one portion smaller than the first peeling portion for temporarily fixing the protective sheet to a surface of the device.

[Claim 2]

The sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet according to Claim 1, wherein

the temporary fixing portion is disposed close to the separation line in the first peeling portion.

[Claim 3]

G The sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet according to Claim 1 or 2, wherein

F the extending portion has a first extending portion extending from the first peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet, and a second extending portion extending from the second peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet.

[Claim 4]

The sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet according to Claim

3, wherein

the first extending portion extends from a portion near the separation line in the first peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet, and the second extending portion extends from a portion near the separation line in the second peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet.

[Claim 5]

The sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet according to Claim 3 or 4, wherein

the first extending portion is folded back so that a surface connected to a surface of the first peeling portion in the side of the protective sheet is disposed outside, and extends in a direction crossing the separation line and away from the second peeling portion, wherein

the second extending portion is folded back so that a surface connected to a surface of the second peeling portion in the side of the protective sheet is disposed outside, and extends in a direction crossing the separation line and away from the first peeling portion.

[Claim 6]

P A method of sticking a protective sheet using a sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet, the sheet sticking structure comprising:

H a protective sheet to be attached to a surface of a device to protect the surface, the protective sheet having an adhesive surface;

I a peeling sheet having a first peeling portion and a second peeling portion covering the adhesive surface and being disposed side by side via a separation line;

J a first extending portion extending from a portion near the separation line in the first peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet, and a second extending portion extending from a portion near the separation line in the second peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet; and

K a temporary fixing portion provided on a surface of the first peeling portion opposite to the protective sheet, the temporary fixing portion being disposed overlapping the first peeling portion so as not to protrude outside the first peeling portion, being capable of sticking to the device, and being a temporary fixing portion provided at one portion smaller than the first peeling portion,

L the method comprising:

M a temporary fixing step of temporarily fixing the protective sheet to the surface of the device;

N a first peeling and sticking step of peeling, after temporarily fixing the protective

sheet by the temporary fixing portion in the temporary fixing step, the second peeling portion from the protective sheet by pulling the second extending portion to stick the protective sheet on the surface of the device; and

O a second peeling and sticking step of peeling, after the first peeling and sticking step, by pulling the first extending portion, the first peeling portion having the temporary fixing portion from the protective sheet, and the temporary fixing portion from the surface of the device to stick the protective sheet on the surface of the device."

No. 4 Outline of the Demandant's allegation

The Demandant demands a trial decision that the patents regarding the Inventions recited in Claims 1, 3, and 6 of the scope of claims of Japanese Patent No. 5547792 shall be invalidated, and the costs in connection with the trial shall be borne by the Demande, and alleges the following reasons for invalidation. Note that, in the written refutation of the trial case as of March 4, 2020, the reason of the demand for trial was changed, and the body made a decision on acceptance or non-acceptance of amendment dated November 10 of the same year to acknowledge the change of the reason of the demand, and, therefore, allegations and evidence after the amendment are shown.

1 Reasons for Invalidation

(1) Reason for Invalidation 1 (Evidence A No. 1 + Evidence A No. 6-8, lack of novelty / inventive step)

Since Inventions 1, 3, and 6 are, in view of the Demande's allegation in Evidence A No. 6-8, the inventions described in Evidence A No. 1, or the Inventions that could have been invented by a person skilled in the art with ease before the application thereof based on the invention described in Evidence A No. 1, these are ones for which the Inventions should not be granted a patent in accordance with the provisions of Article 29(1)(iii) or Article 29(2) of the Patent Act, and the patents regarding the Inventions fall under Article 123(1)(ii) of the same Act and should be invalidated.

(2) Reason for Invalidation 2 (Evidence A No. 1 + well-known arts [A No. 2-5], lack of inventive step)

Since Inventions 1, 3, and 6 are ones that could have been invented by a person skilled in the art with ease before the application thereof based on the invention described in Evidence A No. 1 and well-known arts (Evidence A No. 2, 3, 4 and 5), the Inventions should not be granted a patent for these in accordance with the provisions of Article 29(2) of the Patent Act, and thus the patents concerning Inventions 1, 3, and 6 fall under Article 123(1)(ii) of the same Act and should be invalidated.

(3) Reason for Invalidation 3 (Evidence A No. 2 + Evidence A No. 1, lack of inventive

step)

Since Inventions 1, 3, and 6 are ones that could have been invented by a person skilled in the art with ease before the application thereof based on the invention described in Evidence A No. 1 and the invention described in Evidence A No. 2, the Inventions should not be granted a patent for these in accordance with the provisions of Article 29(2) of the Patent Act, and thus the patents concerning Inventions 1, 3, and 6 fall under Article 123(1)(ii) of the same Act and should be invalidated.

(4) Reason for Invalidation 4 (Evidence A No. 1 + design matter, lack of inventive step)

Since Inventions 1, 3, and 6 are ones that could have been invented by a person skilled in the art with ease before the application thereof based on the invention described in Evidence A No. 1 and a design matter (to make the second adhesive layer 40 and the second release sheet 50 smaller than the first release sheet), the Inventions should not be granted a patent for these in accordance with the provisions of Article 29(2) of the Patent Act, and thus the patents concerning Inventions 1, 3, and 6 fall under Article 123(1)(ii) of the same Act and should be invalidated.

(5) Reason for Invalidation 5 (Evidence A No. 1 + well-known art related to temporary fixing portion [Evidence A No. 9-13], lack of inventive step)

Since Inventions 1, 3, and 6 are ones that could have been invented by a person skilled in the art with ease before the application thereof based on the invention described in Evidence A No. 1 and the well-known art described in Evidence A No. 9-13, the Inventions should not be granted a patent for these in accordance with the provisions of Article 29(2) of the Patent Act, and thus the patents concerning Inventions 1, 3, and 6 fall under Article 123(1)(ii) of the same Act and should be invalidated.

(6) Reason for Invalidation 6 (Evidence A No. 1 + well-known art related to extending portion + design matter, lack of inventive step)

Since, in view of the Demande's allegation in Evidence A No. 6-8 and a design matter (to make the second adhesive layer 40 and the second release sheet 50 smaller than the first release sheet), Inventions 1, 3, and 6 are ones that could have been invented by a person skilled in the art with ease before the application thereof based on the invention described in Evidence A No. 1, the Inventions should not be granted a patent for these in accordance with the provisions of Article 29(2) of the Patent Act, and the patents concerning Inventions 1, 3, and 6 fall under Article 123(1)(ii) of the same Act and should be invalidated.

(7) Reason for Invalidation 7 (Evidence A No. 1 + well-known art related to extending portion + well-known art related to temporary fixing portion, lack of inventive step)

Since, in view of the Demande's allegations in Evidence A No. 6-8, Inventions

1, 3, and 6 are ones that could have been invented by a person skilled in the art with ease before the application thereof based on the invention described in Evidence A No. 1 and the well-known art described in Evidence A No. 9-13, the Inventions should not be granted a patent for these in accordance with the provisions of Article 29(2) of the Patent Act, and the patents concerning Inventions 1, 3, and 6 fall under Article 123(1)(ii) of the same Act and should be invalidated.

(8) Reason for Invalidation 8 (Evidence A No. 2 + Evidence A No. 1 + design matter, lack of inventive step)

Since, in view of the design matter (to make the second adhesive layer 40 and the second release sheet 50 smaller than the first release sheet), Inventions 1, 3, and 6 are ones that could have been invented by a person skilled in the art with ease before the application thereof based on the invention described in Evidence A No. 2 and the technical matter described in Evidence A No. 1, the Inventions should not be granted a patent for these in accordance with the provisions of Article 29(2) of the Patent Act, and the patents concerning Inventions 1, 3, and 6 fall under Article 123(1)(ii) of the same Act and should be invalidated.

(9) Reason for Invalidation 9 (Evidence A No. 2 + Evidence A No. 1 + well-known art related to temporary fixing portion, lack of inventive step)

Since Inventions 1, 3, and 6 are ones that could have been invented by a person skilled in the art with ease before the application thereof based on the invention described in Evidence A No. 2 and the technical matter described in Evidence A No. 1 and well-known art described in Evidence A No. 9-13, the Inventions should not be granted a patent for these in accordance with the provisions of Article 29(2) of the Patent Act, and the patents concerning Inventions 1, 3, and 6 fall under Article 123(1)(ii) of the same Act and should be invalidated.

2 Regarding evidence

The evidence presented by the Demandant is as follows (hereinafter, Evidence A No. 1 is called A-1, and so on).

(1) Evidence attached to the written demand for trial

A-1: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2012-46713

A-2: Registered utility model No. 3141815 publication (note by Judge in charge: Examination handbook 1207)

A-3: Registered utility model No. 3142562 publication

A-4: Registered utility model No. 3142328 publication

A-5: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2006-168344

A-6: Bill as of April 25, 2019 prepared by the Demande

A-7: Written motion as of May 13, 2019 prepared by the Demande for correction of the bill

A-8: Written brief (1) as of August 26, 2019 prepared by the Demande
(2) Evidence attached to the written refutation of the trial case

A-9: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2000-299722

A-10: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2000-298434

A-11: Registered utility model No. 3061870 publication

A-12: Registered utility model No. 3069314 publication

A-13: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2006-206782

No. 5 Outline of the Demande's allegation

The Demande demands a trial decision that "The demand for the trial of the case was groundless." "The costs in connection with the trial shall be borne by the Demandant.", and alleges as follows, stating that all the Demandant's allegations have no reason. In this connection, no evidence has been submitted from the Demande.

1 Counterargument against Reasons for Invalidation 1, 2, and 4-7

Inventions 1, 3, and 6 are not the inventions described in A-1, and, further, these are not ones that could have been invented with ease by a person skilled in the art based on the invention described in A-1. Therefore, Reasons for Invalidation 1, 2, and 4 to 7 are groundless.

2 Counterargument against Reasons for Invalidation 3, 8, and 9

Inventions 1, 3, and 6 are not ones that could have been invented with ease by a person skilled in the art based on the invention described in A-2. Therefore, Reasons for Invalidation 3, 8, and 9 are groundless.

No. 6 Described matters in cited publications

1 The described matters of A-1

In A-1, there are the following descriptions. (The underlines were given by the body)

(1) "[Background Art]

[0002]

Recently, there is a tendency to affix film sheets on display screens of electronic devices such as mobile phones and liquid crystal televisions for various purposes. There are various types of film sheets, such as a polarizing sheet, a retardation sheet, an optical compensation sheet, and a brightness enhancement sheet. Other than colored film sheets used for special purposes such as a privacy film, a transparent sheet having a plurality of

layers is used.

A conventional film sheet A shown in FIG. 20 includes a base sheet 10 composed of an exposed surface (not shown) that is exposed after being stuck on a display screen of an electronic device and a sticking surface that is attached to the display screen, and an adhesive layer 20 formed by applying an adhesive (bonding agent) to the sticking surface of the base sheet 10, and a release sheet 30 that temporarily covers the adhesive layer 20 before the film sheet A is mounted on the display screen (Patent Document 1).

[0003]

Such a film sheet A is difficult to be positioned as an optical sheet, for example, when it is stuck on a display screen, if the entire film sheet A is stuck all at once, causing defocusing or the like. Further, air bubbles are easily contained in the central portion, and thus skill is required.

[0004]

In order to solve these problems, as the release sheet 30, a release sheet 30 to which slit processing (back-split slits) is applied is employed, and a method is adopted in which the left half is positioned and stuck, and then the right half is stuck. That is, as shown in FIG. 20, the release sheet 30 to which a half-cut H across the release sheet 30 is applied by using slit processing is used. However, there is a drawback that the distance over which the half cut H is applied becomes long. If the distance over which the half cut H is applied becomes long, the possibility that cutting waste of the release sheet 30 will occur and adhere to the adhesive surface 20 also becomes high.

[0005]

Further, when the half-cut H is applied, a knife enters the adhesive layer 20 and air bubbles are mixed, and, as a result, a cloudy line J may be generated after the release sheet 30 is peeled off (see FIG. 21).

In many cases, the knife enters deeply until it penetrates the adhesive layer 20, and the base sheet 10 is often damaged (the knife enters deeper from the state of the enlarged portion in FIG. 20 to the base sheet 10). In an extreme case, a knife mark may enter the base sheet 10 over the entire length of the half-cut H that crosses the film sheet A, which greatly affects quality.

[Citation list]

[Patent Literature]

[0006]

[Patent Document 1] Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2007-156066"

(2) "[Problem to be solved by the invention]

[0007]

The present invention has been developed against the background of such problems. That is, an object of the present invention is to make it possible, in a film sheet having a base sheet, an adhesive layer formed on the back surface of the base sheet, and a release sheet temporarily attached to the adhesive layer, by using a sheet having a strong tear directionality as the release sheet, to expose the adhesive layer in an arbitrary part, and to facilitate the setting of a sticking position and sticking work onto a display screen or the like. It is another object of the present invention to provide a film sheet that does not damage the base sheet, does not make the cutting waste adhere to the adhesive layer, and is easy to tear almost straight.

[Means for solving the problem]

[0008]

The present invention has been made based on this finding to determine the direction of tearing by focusing on the molecular orientation of the release sheet, and the film sheet according to the present invention includes a base sheet and an adhesive layer formed on the back surface of the base sheet, and a release sheet temporarily attached to the adhesive layer, in which the release sheet is made of a sheet having a strong tear direction.

[0009]

Moreover, in addition to the above mentioned configuration, there may be added to the film sheet according to this invention a second adhesive layer laminated on a surface opposite to the surface of the release sheet temporarily attached to the adhesive layer, and a second release sheet temporarily attached to the second adhesive layer.

...

[0012]

Moreover, it is also possible to form the release sheet larger than a base sheet, and it is also possible to form a part of a cut at a portion which does not overlap with the base sheet of the release sheet."

(3) "[0018]

[First Embodiment]

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a film sheet A according to the first embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 2 is a sectional view of the film sheet A according to the first embodiment taken along line Y-Y.

The film sheet A in this embodiment has a rectangular shape, and includes a base sheet 10, an adhesive layer 20, and a release sheet 30 (usually referred to as a "separator").

The adhesive layer 20 is formed on one surface (back surface) of the base sheet 10, and the release sheet 30 is temporarily attached to the adhesive layer 20.

[0019]

Here, as the base sheet 10, there can be used, for example, a reflective sheet, a polarizing sheet, a decorative sheet, a transfective sheet, a retardation sheet, a brightness enhancement sheet, a protective sheet, an antireflective sheet, an electromagnetic wave shielding sheet, an optical compensation sheet, a near infrared cut sheet, a toning sheet, etc.

[0020]

On the other hand, as a material of the release sheet 30, a synthetic resin sheet such as one of polyethylene, polypropylene, polyethylene terephthalate, or the like can be used. In particular, as the release sheet 30 of the present invention, a sheet having a strong tear direction such as a uniaxially stretched sheet (stretched a lot in one direction) is preferable. Since the release sheet 30 is oriented in the stretching direction, it becomes easy to tear in that direction. In this embodiment, as will be described later, the cut S is formed in a direction that is easy to tear; that is, along the orientation direction of the uniaxially stretched sheet. The release sheet 30 is desirably transparent, and it is preferable to perform a release treatment such as a silicone treatment, a long-chain alkyl treatment, or a fluorine treatment so that the release sheet 30 can be easily peeled off from the adhesive layer 20. The thickness of the release sheet 30 is not particularly limited, and, for example, ones of a thickness of 5 μm or more and 200 μm or less, preferably 20 μm or more and 200 μm or less are generally used.

[0021]

The material of the adhesive layer 20 is not particularly limited, and, for example, an acrylic bonding agent, a rubber adhesive, an acrylic adhesive, a silicone pressure-sensitive adhesive, and the like is used. In view of costs, transparency, durability, etc., it is particularly preferable to use an acrylic polymer. Although the thickness of the adhesive layer 2 is not specifically limited, ones of 10 micrometers or more and 1 mm or less are used, for example.

[0022]

Incidentally, in this embodiment, the cut S (so-called slit) having a short cut length is formed at the center position of one edge of the film sheet A, and this cut S is formed only in the release sheet 30 in terms of the depth direction. The cut S is formed along the direction in which the release sheet 3 is easily torn. For example, it is formed along the orientation direction of the uniaxially stretched sheet.

Incidentally, in order to create the cut S at the time of manufacturing the film

sheet A, a Thomson press blade mold or the like is used, for example, but a laser cutter is preferably employed from the viewpoint of good finish of the end faces.

[0023]

FIG. 3 shows a state where the left half of the release sheet 30 is peeled off from the film sheet of the first embodiment, and FIG. 4 shows a state where the left half of the release sheet 30 has been peeled off.

First, as a sticking operation, as shown in FIG. 3, the left half of the release sheet 30 is torn and peeled off. The release sheet 30 can be easily torn from the cut S, because the orientation direction is aligned with the transverse direction (see the bi-directional arrow in the figure). That is, when a portion of the release sheet 30 in the vicinity of the cut S is picked and peeled off with a finger, tears are transmitted from the cut S one after another, and the release sheet 30 is cut almost straight and accurately, and is released from the adhesive.

It is desirable that the release sheet 30 be cut substantially straight, and it is necessary to be straight to the extent that, after tearing is started from the cut S portion of the release sheet 30 in the figure toward the vertical direction, cutting is not finished at the left or right side of the release sheet 30 before reaching the opposite side.

[0024]

In this case, since the adhesive layer 20 laminated on the back surface of the base sheet 10 is attached to the release sheet 30, when the left half is torn away from the base sheet 10, the shearing force works efficiently to make it easy to tear more accurately, because the adhesive of the right half adhesive layer 20 is in a state attached to the back surface of the base sheet 10.

By this, the release sheet 30 is removed and the left half adhesive layer 20 is exposed (see FIG. 4). Then, the exposed surface of the left half adhesive layer 20 is stuck on the target display screen.

Next, the right half of the release sheet 30 is peeled off (see FIG. 5). As a result, the remaining right-half adhesive layer 20 is exposed (see FIG. 6), and this surface is stuck on the display screen.

The entire film sheet is thus stuck on the liquid crystal screen.

[0025]

Because of this way of sticking, positioning is easy when sticking, and the sticking operation is also simple.

In addition, since the cut length (slit length) is short, when the cut S is made in the film sheet A manufacturing process, even if the knife goes deeply to the base sheet 10, it stays local and most part of the base sheet 10 may remain undamaged.

Further, the cutting waste hardly adheres to the adhesive.

Even if the cut length (slit length) is short, since its direction is formed along the orientation direction of the uniaxially stretched sheet, the release sheet 30 is easily torn."

(4) "[0032]

[Seventh Embodiment]

FIG. 18 is a perspective view of a film sheet A according to the seventh embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 19 is a Y-Y sectional view of the film sheet A according to the seventh embodiment.

In the film sheet A of the seventh embodiment, a second adhesive layer 40 is laminated on a surface of the release sheet 30 of the above-described embodiment in the back side of the surface of the release sheet 30 that is in contact with the adhesive layer 20 (first adhesive layer), and a second release sheet 50 is temporarily attached to the second adhesive layer 40. The depth of the cut S in this embodiment reaches from the second release sheet 50 to the second adhesive layer 40 and the first release sheet 30. Other configurations are the same as those of the first embodiment.

[0033]

In the sticking method of the film sheet A of the present embodiment, the second release sheet 50 in the left half is torn and peeled off. Since the orientation direction of the second release sheet 50 is aligned in the crossing direction (see the bi-directional arrow in the figure), the second release sheet 50 can be easily torn from the cut S. That is, when the vicinity of the cut S portion of the second release sheet 50 is picked and peeled off with fingers, tears are transmitted from the cut S one after another, and the second release sheet 50 is cut almost straight and accurately, and removed from the adhesive.

In this case, since the second adhesive layer 40 laminated on the back surface of the first release sheet 30 is attached to the second release sheet 50, when the left half is torn away from the first release sheet 30, the shearing force works efficiently to make it easy to tear more accurately, because the adhesive of the right half of the second adhesive layer 40 is in a state attached to the back surface of the first release sheet 30.

This removes the second release sheet 50 and exposes the second adhesive layer 40 in the left half. Then, the exposed surface of the second adhesive layer 40 in the left half is stuck on the target display screen.

Next, the second release sheet 50 in the right half is peeled off. As a result, the remaining second adhesive layer 40 in the right half is exposed, and this surface is stuck on the display screen. Thus, the second adhesive layer 40 will be in a state

covering the entire display screen.

Next, the film sheet A on the left half display screen is peeled off again from the display screen, the left half of the first release sheet 30 is torn from the cut S and peeled off, and the film sheet A is stuck on the screen in a state that the left half first adhesive layer 20 is exposed. The film sheet A in the right half is also stuck on the display screen through the same process as in the left half. Even if dust or dirt remains on the display screen before the second adhesive layer contacts the display screen, a cleaning function is exerted, in which the second adhesive layer is temporarily attached to the display screen, and dust or dirt is removed together with the second adhesive layer when the second adhesive layer is peeled off from the display screen. The entire film sheet is thus stuck on the liquid crystal screen."

(5) "[0034]

[Eighth Embodiment]

FIG. 22 shows a perspective view of a film sheet A according to the eighth embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 23 shows an X-X cross-sectional view of the film sheet A according to the eighth embodiment. In this embodiment, the release sheet 30 is formed larger than the base sheet 10, and the slit S is cut into the upper side of the release sheet 30 as shown in FIG. 22. In this embodiment, the left or right part of the release sheet 30 is separated from the slit S of the release sheet 30 and attached to the display screen, and the remaining half of the release sheet 30 is peeled off and attached to the remaining display screen part."

(6) "[0036]

[Tenth Embodiment]

FIG. 26 is a sectional view of a film sheet A according to the tenth embodiment of the present invention. The film sheet in this embodiment includes the base sheet 10, the adhesive layer 20 laminated thereon, the release sheet 30 on the adhesive layer 20, the second adhesive layer 40 laminated on the release sheet 30, and the second release sheet 50 stacked on the adhesive layer 40. The release sheet 30 is larger than the base sheet 10, and a slit S is cut into portions of the first and second release sheets 30 and 50 exposed from the base sheet 10. The sticking of the film sheet A is the same as that in the seventh embodiment."

(7) "[0038]

Although the present invention has been described above, the present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments, and various modifications are possible. For example, the shape of the non-use area P2 is not limited to the above embodiments. The cut S can be a perforation, and if it is a full cut S in the cross-sectional direction, it

can be a V-shaped groove. The boundary slit D can also be a perforation. Further, for example, the film sheet A described in the seventh embodiment can naturally adopt the aspects described in the second to sixth embodiments.

Needless to say, the adhesive layer includes a layer of a bonding agent in addition to an adhesive.

In addition, a guide part matching with the edge of the liquid crystal screen of the sticking target can be provided in the release sheet 30 stuck on the adhesive layer surface of a base sheet, for example.

Moreover, although the embodiments in which the first release sheet 30 and the second release sheet 50 are torn and separated have been demonstrated, it is also possible to employ, without employing a sheet with tear directionality for the release sheets 30 and 40, only the cleaning function of the second adhesive layer described in the seventh embodiment."

(8) "[0039]

The present invention is of a film sheet A in which the base sheet 10 is not scratched, the cutting waste does not adhere to the adhesive, and is easy to tear straight and accurately, and the present invention can also be applied to other fields; for example, the optical field, the medical field such as plaster, and the architecture field such as wallpaper."

(9) Related to FIG. 1-FIG. 6

A The description of paragraph [0016]

"[FIG. 1] FIG. 1 shows a perspective view of a film sheet according to a first embodiment of the present invention.

[FIG. 2] FIG. 2 shows a Y-Y cross-sectional view of the film sheet of the first embodiment.

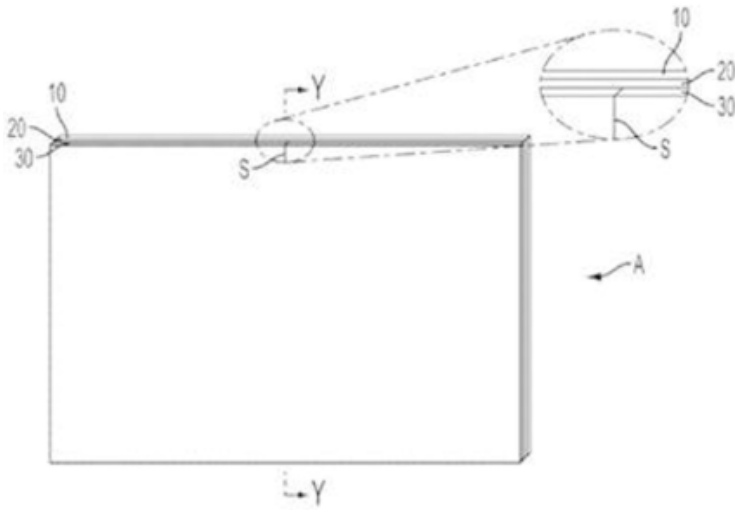
[FIG. 3] FIG. 3 is a perspective view showing a state in which the left half of the release sheet 3 is peeled off in the film sheet of the first embodiment.

[FIG. 4] FIG. 4 is a perspective view showing the film sheet of the first embodiment after peeling off the left half of the release sheet 3.

[FIG. 5] FIG. 5 is a perspective view showing a state in which the right half of the release sheet 3 is peeled off in the film sheet of the first embodiment.

[FIG. 6] FIG. 6 is a perspective view showing the film sheet of the first embodiment after peeling off the right half of the release sheet 3."

B "[FIG. 1]



"

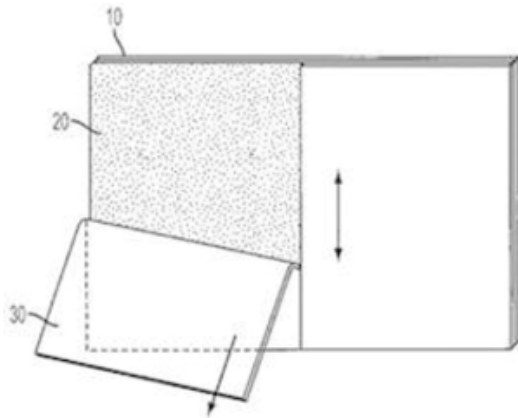
C "[FIG. 2]



"

D "[FIG. 3]

"



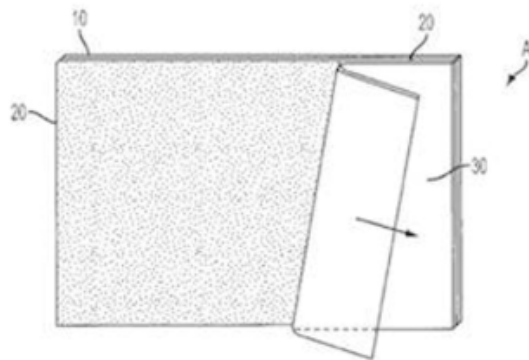
"

E "[FIG. 4]



"

F "[FIG. 5]



"

G "[FIG. 6]



"

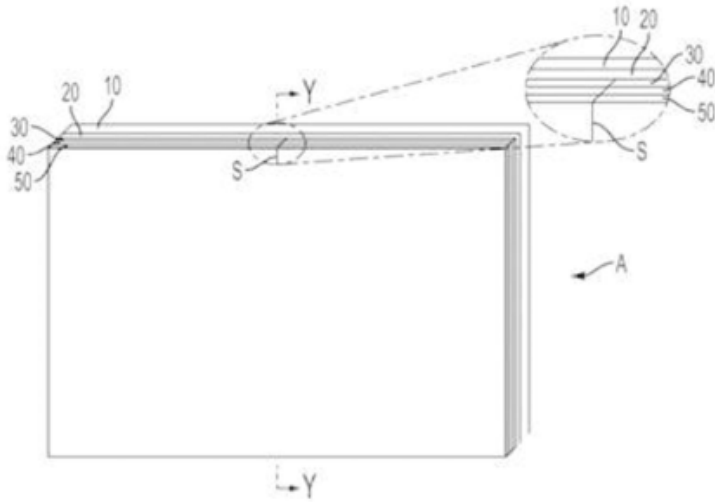
(10) Related to FIGS. 18-19

A The description of paragraph [0016]

"[FIG. 18] FIG. 18 shows a perspective view of the film sheet of a seventh embodiment.

[FIG. 19] FIG. 19 shows a Y-Y sectional view of the film sheet of the seventh embodiment."

B "[FIG. 18]



"

C "[FIG. 19]



"

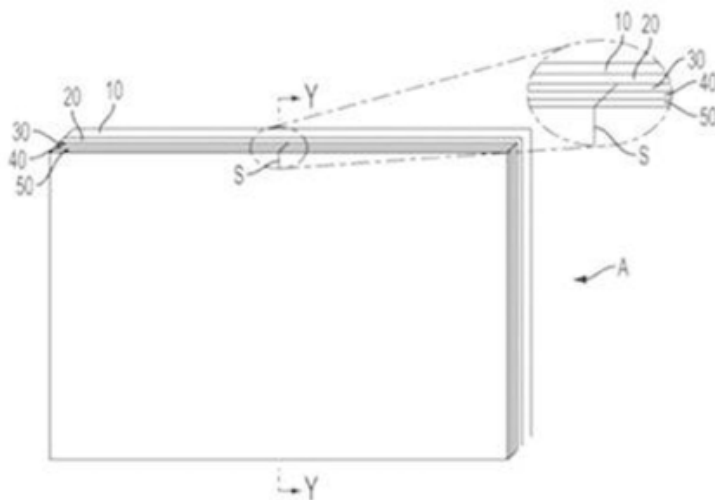
(11) Related to FIGS. 20-21

A The description of paragraph [0016]

"[FIG. 20] FIG. 20 shows a perspective view of a conventional film sheet.

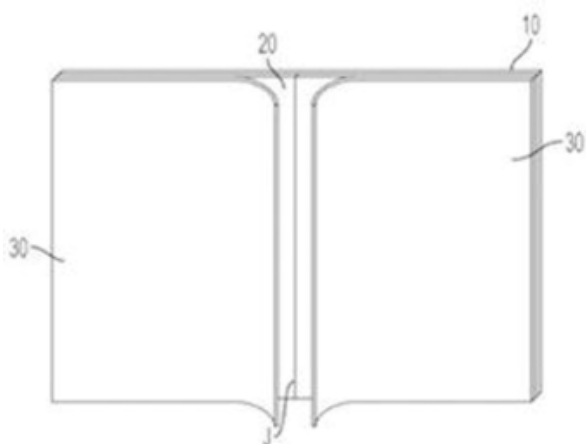
[FIG. 21] FIG. 21 shows a view of peeling the release sheet of FIG 20."

B "[FIG. 20]



"

C "[FIG. 21]



"

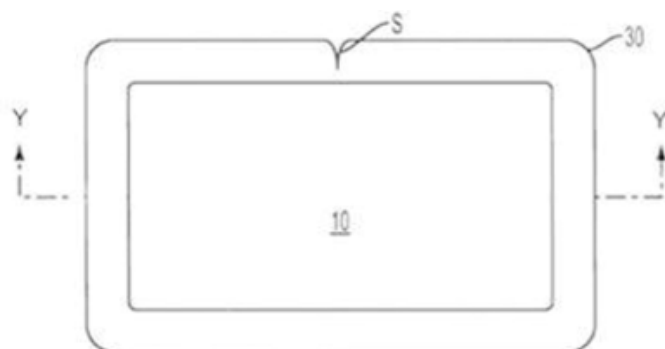
(12) Related to FIGS. 22-23

A The description of paragraph [0016]

"[FIG. 22] FIG. 22 shows a perspective view of the film sheet of an eighth embodiment.

[FIG. 23] FIG. 23 is a Y-Y sectional view of the film sheet of the eighth embodiment."

B "[FIG. 22]



"

C "[FIG. 23]



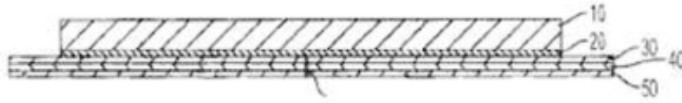
"

(13) Related to FIG. 26

A The description of paragraph [0016]

"[FIG. 26] FIG. 26 shows a sectional view of the film sheet of a tenth embodiment."

B "[FIG. 26]



"

2 The described matters of A-2

In A-2, there are the following descriptions. The underlines were given by the body.

(1) "[Problem to be Solved by the Devised concept]

[0003]

It is an object of the present devised concept to facilitate dust removal and position setting when sticking a protective film to a liquid crystal screen or the like.

[Means for Solving the Problem]

[0004]

The present devised concept solves the to-be-solved problem of facilitating the dust removal and the sticking position setting when the protective film is stuck, by sticking divided separators to the adhesive layer surface of the protective film and providing an adhesive layer also on the back surface of the separators."

(2) "[Advantage of the Devised concept]

[0005]

As described above, in the protective film and the separator of the present devised concept, an adhesive layer is also provided on the separator. Therefore, a release sheet is stuck on the adhesive layer of the separator, forming a three-layer film structure. A user peels off a part of the separated lowermost release sheet and sticks the adhesive-applied separator while setting the position on a liquid crystal screen or the like. Since it is not necessary to stick the whole surface at once, work is performed while adjusting the position of sticking at this stage. Next, the rest of the lowermost release sheet is peeled off. Since the adhesive-applied separator thus finished to be stuck also has a cut, further the adhesive-applied separator is partially peeled off from the protective film. At this time, dust adheres to the adhesive layer surface of the separator and is removed. Next, the remaining adhesive-applied separator is peeled off from the protective film. The operation is performed while leaving a half or a part, and thus the positional relationship between the protective film and the liquid crystal screen is maintained. By adding an adhesive-applied separator between the protective film and the release sheet in this way, it is possible to prevent dust from adhering when sticking the protective film, and to easily perform accurate positioning.

[Best Mode for Carrying out the Devised concept]

[0006]

A part or the whole of the adhesive-applied separator to be stuck to the adhesive layer surface of the protective film is made larger than the protective film. In the adhesive-applied separator, an adhesive layer is provided on the surface opposite to the surface adhered to the protective film. A cut is made near the center of the adhesive-applied separator so that the separator can be separated, or the adhesive-applied separator is divided into a plurality of sheets to form the adhesive-applied separator. The release sheet is partially or entirely larger than the adhesive-applied separator and is formed in a shape that is easy to peel."

(3) "[0007]

Hereinafter, embodiments will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a sectional view of the protective film with an adhesive separator of the present invention. Reference numeral 1 is a protective film, 1a is an adhesive layer, 2 and 3 are separators, 2a and 3a are adhesive layers of the separators. Reference numeral 4 denotes the separation portion of the adhesive-applied separator. Reference numeral 5 denotes a release sheet to be stuck to the adhesive surface of the separator.

[0008]

FIG. 2 is a plan view showing the configuration of the protective film, the adhesive-applied separator, and the release sheet. FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a form in which the adhesive-applied separator and the release sheet are made to have the same size as the protective film, but a part of each of them is projected outward as a guide for release. Reference numerals 2b, 3b, 5b, and 6b indicate guides, respectively. In the embodiment, the release sheet is also divided so that the release can be easily performed. Reference numerals 4 and 7 denote respective separating portions of the separator and the release sheet.

[0009]

FIG. 4 is a plan view of the embodiment of FIG 3. The position where the separator is peeled off becomes clear, and positioning on the liquid crystal screen can be performed accurately.

[0010]

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional view showing a state in which the release sheets 5 and 6 have been peeled off in order to stick the protective film on the liquid crystal screen, and the adhesive surfaces of the adhesive-applied separators 2 and 3 are stuck to the liquid crystal screen. In this state, the positional relationship between the protective film and

the liquid crystal screen to be protected is finely adjusted. It does not matter if dust remains on the liquid crystal screen to some degree.

[0011]

FIG. 6 is a cross-sectional view showing a state where the adhesive-applied separator 2 is being peeled off from the protective film 1. The protective film 1 has a half surface adhered to the liquid crystal screen via the adhesive-applied separator 3, so that the positional relationship with the liquid crystal screen is maintained. When the adhesive-applied separator 2 is peeled off from the protective film 1 and the liquid crystal screen 9, dust on the surface of the liquid crystal screen 9 is adhered and moved to the adhesive layer 2a.

[0012]

FIG. 7 shows a state where the half surface of the protective film 1 is stuck on the liquid crystal screen. In this state, the adhesive-applied separator 3 still remains on the liquid crystal screen. FIG. 8 shows a state in which the adhesive-applied separator 3 is being peeled off. FIG. 9 is a cross-sectional view of the finished state in which the adhesive-applied separators 2 and 3 have been completely peeled off and the protective film 1 is stuck on the liquid crystal screen.

[0013]

FIG. 10 is an overview of a state where the adhesive-applied separator 2 is being peeled off from the protective film 1."

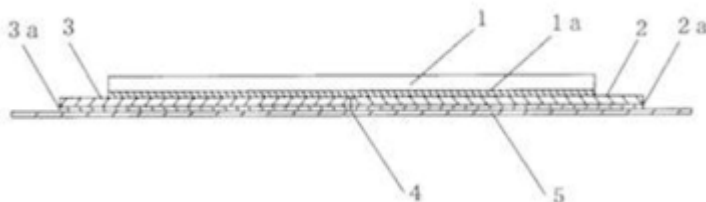
(4) Related to FIG. 1-FIG. 2

A The description of paragraph [0013]

"[FIG. 1] is a sectional view of the protective film with an adhesive separator.

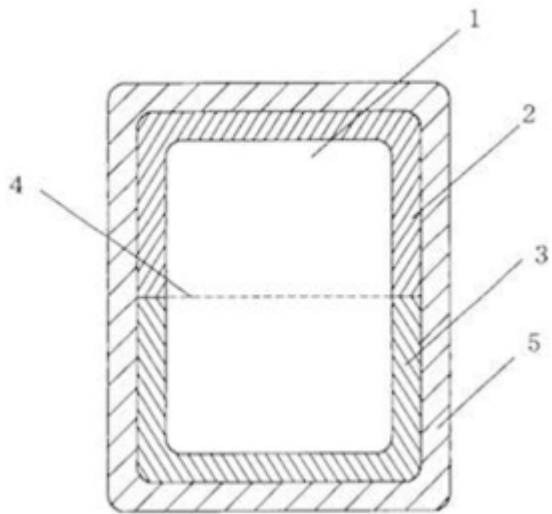
[FIG. 2] is a top view of the protective film with an adhesive separator."

B "[FIG. 1]



"

C "[FIG. 2]



"

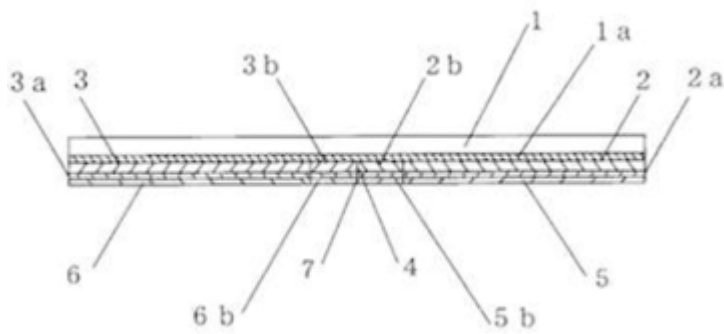
(5) Related to FIG. 3-FIG. 4

A The description of paragraph [0013]

"[FIG. 3] is a sectional view of the protective film with an adhesive separator with a guide.

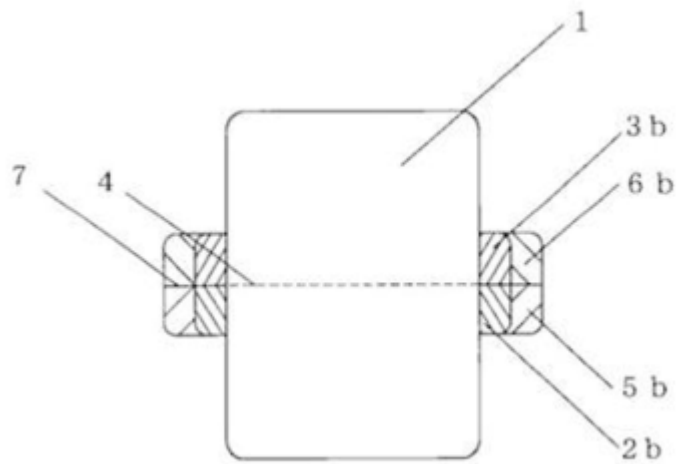
[FIG. 4] is a plan view of the protective film with an adhesive separator with a guide."

B "[FIG. 3]



"

C "[FIG. 4]



"

(6) Related to FIG. 5- FIG. 10

A The description of paragraph [0013]

"[FIG. 5] is a sectional view of a method of sticking a protective film.

[FIG. 6] is a sectional view of a method of sticking a protective film.

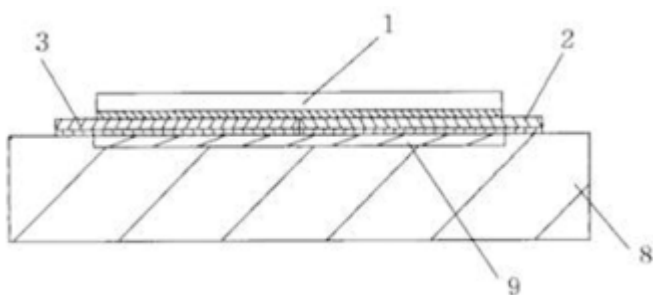
[FIG. 7] is a sectional view of a method of sticking a protective film.

[FIG. 8] is a sectional view of a method of sticking a protective film.

[FIG. 9] is a sectional view of a method of sticking a protective film.

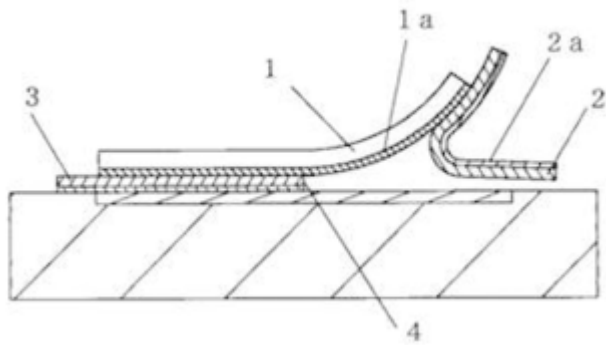
[FIG. 10] is an overview of a method of sticking a protective film."

B "[FIG. 5]

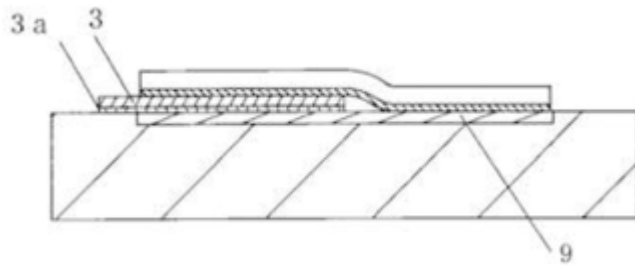


"

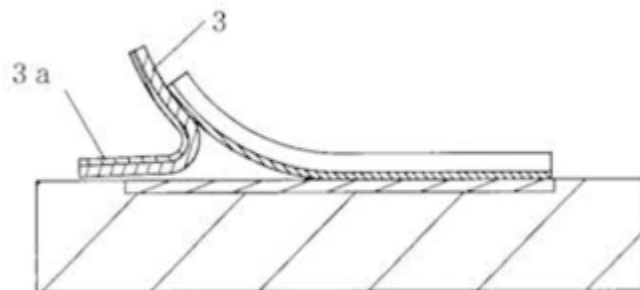
C "[FIG. 6]



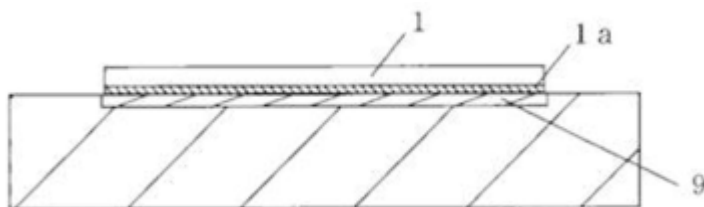
"
D "[FIG. 7]



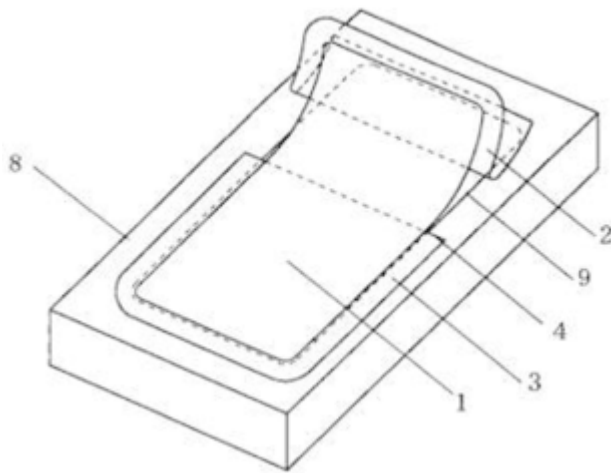
"
E "[FIG. 8]



"
F "[FIG. 9]



"
G "[FIG. 10]



"

3 The described matters of A-3

In A-3, there are the following descriptions.

(1) "[Problem to be Solved by the Devised concept]

[0003]

It is an object of the present devised concept to facilitate setting of a sticking position when a protective film is stuck on a liquid crystal screen or the like.

[Means for solving the problem]

[0004]

The present devised concept solves the problem to be solved of easily setting the sticking position when a protective film is stuck on a protected surface such as a liquid crystal screen and the like, by providing a dividing groove to a separator to be attached to the adhesive layer of the protective film for dividing and separating the separator itself, and then dividing the separator from the portion of the dividing groove to peel off a part thereof and achieve sticking to the protected surface."

(2) "[Advantage of the Devised concept]

[0005]

When sticking a protective film by adjusting it to the edge of a liquid crystal screen, conventionally, the whole separator is peeled off and then sticking work is performed. In this case, dirt on the hand easily adheres to the adhesive layer surface of the protective film, and only rough positioning is possible. In the present devised concept, by providing dividing grooves in the separator, it is possible to easily separate and divide the separator into a plurality of pieces from the dividing grooves. The central portion of the separator is divided along the plurality of dividing grooves and peeled off, and the remaining separator is positioned to align with the edge of the liquid crystal screen,

and the central portion of the protective film having the exposed adhesive layer surface is affixed to the liquid crystal screen. After that, the remaining separator is peeled off, and the adhesive layer surface is stuck to the liquid crystal screen. In this way, since fingers do not touch the surface of the adhesive layer at the time of positioning, the surface of the adhesive layer does not become soiled, and it becomes possible to stick the protective film easily and accurately."

(3) "[Best Mode for Carrying out the Devised concept]
[0006]

A plurality of dividing grooves are provided in the vicinity of the center of the separator attached to the adhesive layer surface of the protective film so that the separator can be separated and divided from the dividing grooves. A guiding part matching the edge of the liquid crystal screen to be stuck is provided on the separator. As a hold when peeling off the separator, a guide is stuck near the dividing groove portion of the separator, or a part of the separator is formed into a guide shape."

(4) "[0007]

Hereinafter, embodiments will be described based on the accompanying drawings.

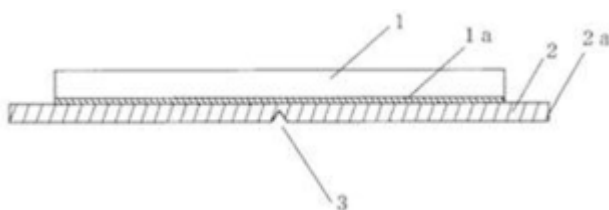
FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a protective film with split separator according to the present devised concept. Reference numeral 1 is a protective film, 1a is an adhesive layer of the protective film, 2 is a separator, 2a is a guide portion, and 3 is a dividing groove 3 provided for separating and dividing the separator.

[0008]

FIG. 2 is a plan view of the embodiment. The protective film 1 is formed in a shape slightly smaller than the guide portion 2a corresponding to the edge of the liquid crystal screen to be the sticking target. A part of the guide portion is formed in the shape of the punched hole 2b. A dividing groove 3 provided for separating and dividing the separator is disposed in the vicinity of the center of the separator, and around there a guide 2c for peeling off the separator is affixed to the separator."

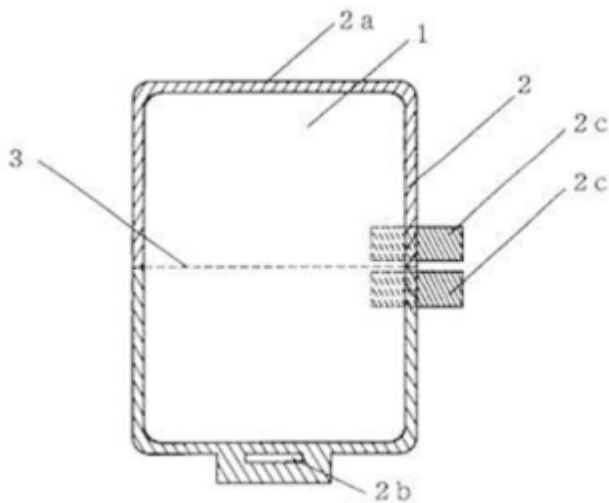
(5) Drawings

A "[FIG. 1]



"

B "[FIG. 2]



"

4 The described matters of A-4

In A-4, there are the following descriptions.

(1) "[0005]

When the protective film is stuck in by adjusting it to the edge of a liquid crystal screen, in the protective film and the separator of the present devised concept, the separator is formed in a shape fitting the edge of the liquid crystal screen of the sticking target, and is divided. Usually, the shape of the protective film is formed slightly smaller than the target liquid crystal screen. Therefore, it is extremely difficult to stick the protective film to a liquid crystal screen with equal escape widths in the vertical and horizontal directions.

[0006]

In the present devised concept, it is possible to secure uniform escape widths by forming the separator in a shape matching with the edge of the liquid crystal screen. The central portion of the divided separator is peeled off, the remaining separator is positioned so as to be aligned with the edge of the liquid crystal screen, and the protective film with the glue surface exposed is stuck to the liquid crystal screen. After that, the remaining separator is peeled off, and the glue surface is stuck on the liquid crystal screen. In this way, since fingers do not touch the glue surface during positioning, the glue surface does not become soiled and it becomes possible to stick the protective film easily and accurately."

(2) "[0009]

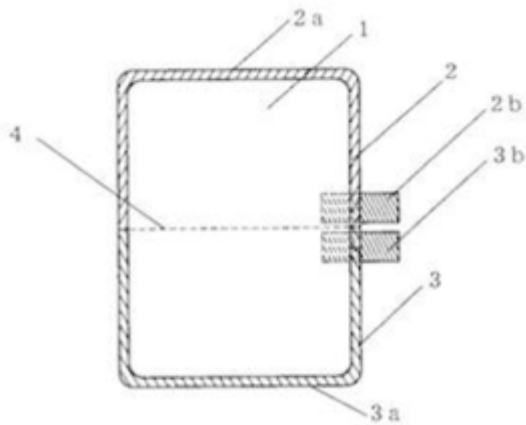
Hereinafter, embodiments will be described based on the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a plan view of a protective film with divided separators according to the present devised concept. Reference numeral 1 is a protective film, 2 and 3 are separators, 2a and 3a are guide portions, 2b and 3b are guides for peeling the separator stuck to the separator, and 4 is a separating portion of the separator. When two separators are used as shown in Fig. 1, one piece is peeled off, and the guide portion of the remaining one is aligned with the edge of the liquid crystal screen to perform positioning.

[0010]

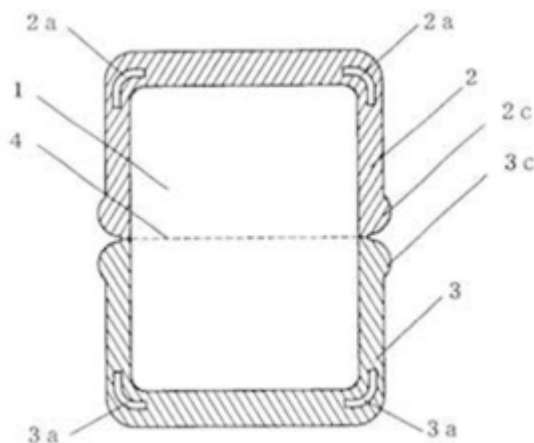
FIG. 2 has the same configuration as in FIG. 1, but the guide portion is formed in a hole shape, and the guide portions 2a and 3a are aligned with the edge of the screen. Reference symbols 2c and 3c are examples of a part of a separator formed in a guide shape for peeling off the separator."

(3) "[FIG. 1]



"

(4) "[FIG. 2]



"

5 The described matters of A-5

In A-5, there are the following descriptions.

(1) "[Claim 1]

A screen protective sheet comprising:

a screen protective film;

an adhesive layer provided on a surface of the screen protective film; and

a release film attached to the adhesive layer and including a slit.

[Claim 2]

The screen protective sheet of Claim 1, wherein

a size of the release film is the same as the size of the screen protective sheet,

and the release film includes a protrusion.

[Claim 3]

The screen protective sheet according to Claim 2, wherein

The slit divides the release film into a first release film and a second protective film, and the first release film includes a first protrusion, and the second release film includes a second protrusion."

(2) "[0005]

However, the method described above is generally suitable for small screens. For example, if the screen size is from 1.5 inches to 7 inches, there will be fewer problems. However, when the screen size is 7 inches or more, the area of the entire screen increases, the corresponding screen protective sheet increases, and the area of the release film also increases. When a user removes a large-size release film continuously and then attaches the screen protective film directly to the screen, the screen protective film tends to have wrinkles and bubbles, which may affect the translucency and appearance of the screen film.

[Disclosure of the invention]

[Problem to be solved by the invention]

[0006]

An object of the present invention is to provide a screen protective sheet and its manufacturing method that can overcome the drawback that, at the time when a user sticks a screen protective film to a screen, if the screen protective film of a large size is stuck at once, wrinkles and bubbles are generated in the screen protective film."

(3) "[0024]

Embodiment

FIG. 3 is a diagram according to the embodiment of the present invention, and, specifically, is a cross-sectional view in a state where a screen protective sheet 3 of the present invention is not yet attached to the screen. As shown in FIG. 3, the screen protective sheet 3 of the present invention includes a screen protective film 30, an

adhesive layer 32, a first release film 341, and a second release film 342. The screen protective film 30 is formed of a rubber material as in the prior art and has translucency and flexibility. By providing the adhesive layer 12 on the surface of the screen protective film 30 and making the screen protective film 30 have an adherence property, the screen protective film 30 can be directly stuck to the screen. When the screen protective film 30 is in the state of not being stuck to the screen, the first release film 341 and the second release film 342 are provided on the adhesive layer 31 of the screen protective film 30. A slit 35 is provided between the first release film 341 and the second release film 342.

[0025]

Preferably, as shown in FIG. 4, the first release film 341 includes a first protrusion 343. The first protrusion 343 is extended from a predetermined position of the first release film 341, and the predetermined position may be any position so long as a user can peel off the first release film 341 conveniently by holding the first protrusion 343 by hand. The first protrusion 343 and the first release film 341 are made of the same material and are connected to each other, and are formed by integral molding in the manufacturing process. Further, the first protrusion 343 and the first release film 341 may be made of different materials. However, in this case, unlike the first release film 341, the first protrusion 343 is not stuck on the adhesive layer 32, so that the user is able to conveniently perform peeling off by holding the first protrusion 343 by hand. Similarly, the second release film 342 includes a second protrusion 344, and the function and formation method of the second protrusion 344 are the same as the function and formation method of the first protrusion 343."

(4) "[0026]

FIGS. 5 and 6 are diagrams for explaining in detail how to use the screen protective sheet 3 of the present invention. The screen protective sheet 3 of the present invention includes the first release film 341 and the second release film 342. When it is used, a user peels off the first release film 341 from one part, first. Preferably, the user peels off the first protrusion 343 by hand and then peels the first release film 341 from one part. As a result, the adhesive layer 32 on the one part of the screen protective film 30 is exposed, the one part of the screen protective film 30 is aligned with one part of the screen 40 of the electronic device 4, and the screen protective film 30 is directly stuck to the one part of the screen 40. Then, as shown in FIG. 5, by the user stretching and flattening the screen protective film 30 while gradually removing the first release film 341, a first step of sticking work of the screen protective film 341 is accomplished. Subsequently, the user peels off the second release film 342 by hand. More preferably,

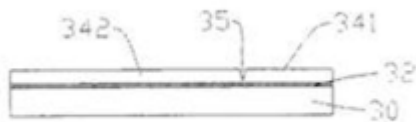
the user peels off the second protrusion 344 by hand and then peels off the second release film 342 from the other half. After that, as shown in FIG. 6, by the user stretching and flattening the screen protective film 30 while gradually peeling off the second release film 342, the entire sticking operation of the screen protective film 30 is completed. Thereby, the screen protective film 30 is completely stuck to the screen 40 of the electronic device 4.

[0027]

In the embodiment of the present invention, for example, the screen protective film 30 is stuck to the screen 40 of the electronic device 4 by the method described above. In the above method, the first release film 341 and the second release film 342 are peeled off in series, so that a screen protective film inherently having a large size is stuck to the screen 40 stepwise. This overcomes the drawbacks of sticking a large-size screen protective film (generation of wrinkles and bubbles, for example), and the problems as those in the prior art are not caused. In addition, the technical features disclosed in the present embodiment can be used in a screen protective sheet including two or more release films, and can overcome the drawbacks caused by the increase in the size of a screen protective sheet."

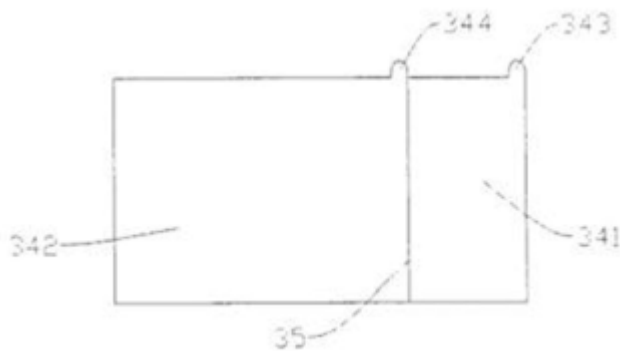
(5) Drawings

A "[FIG. 3]



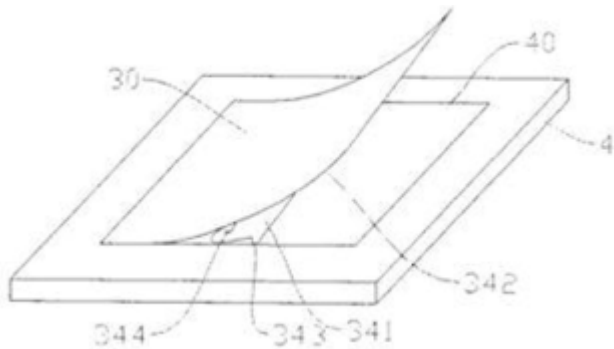
"

B "[FIG. 4]



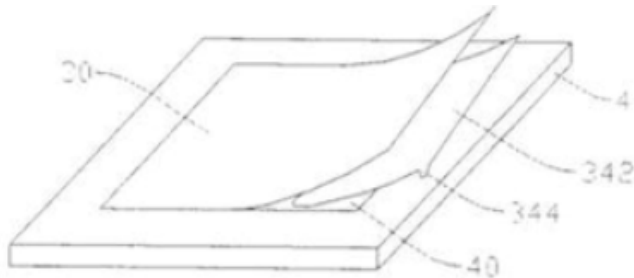
"

C "[FIG. 5]



"

D "[FIG. 6]



"

6 The described matters of A-9

In A-9, there are the following descriptions.

(1) Page 1, column (31)

"Priority Claim Number: Japanese Utility Model Application No. H11-567"

(2) "[0016]

[Embodiments of the invention] A decorative adhesive seal for a mobile phone (hereinafter referred to as a decorative adhesive seal) of the present invention is formed by adhering a transparent release material to the surface of the adhesive layer of an adhesive film or sheet having a decorative printing layer on the front surface and an adhesive layer on the back surface, the adhesive film or sheet includes: a peripheral release area formed by providing cutting lines around the inside of the outer peripheral edge of the adhesive film or sheet; and a functional portion display area formed by providing a cutting line around each portion corresponding to the position of each functional portion provided on the surface of the mobile phone, and a release area for positioning surrounded by edges and at least two cutting lines each provided from one edge to the other edge is provided in a part of the transparent release material.

[0017] FIG. 1 is a schematic plan view showing an example of the decorative adhesive seal of the present invention, and FIG. 2 is a sectional view taken along line AA' of FIG.

1. FIG. 1 shows a decorative adhesive seal using a transparent release material.

[0018] As shown in FIG. 1, the decorative adhesive seal 10 of the present invention is constituted by: forming an adhesive film or sheet 1 by providing a printing layer 7 having characters, symbols, colors, figures, or patterns printed on the surface of a film or sheet 8, and an adhesive layer 2 on the back surface; and adhering a transparent release material 33 to the surface of the adhesive layer 2 of the adhesive film or sheet 1. Further, a cutting line 12 is provided around the inside of an outer peripheral edge 15 of the adhesive film or sheet 1 to form an outer peripheral release area 14, and, in the inside of the cutting line 12 of the adhesive film or sheet 1, a functional portion display area 17 is formed by providing a cutting line 13 around each portion 16 that corresponds to the position of each functional portion 46 including a display portion 42, each operation button 43, an earpiece 41, and a mouthpiece 44 provided on the surface of the mobile phone. Further, in a part of the transparent release material 33, there is provided a release area for positioning 4 surrounded by two cutting lines 11a and 11b provided from one end edge 9a to the other end edge 9b, and end edges 19a and 19b between the cutting lines 11a and 11b.

[0019] The release area for positioning 4 is peeled independently from the transparent release material 33 when the decorative adhesive seal is stuck and aligned with a specified position, and then is used to temporarily fix the adhesive surface 2a of the adhesive layer of the exposed adhesive film or sheet to a mobile phone to perform positioning."

(3) "[0020] Next, a method of attaching the decorative adhesive seal of the present invention having the above-described structure will be described. FIG. 3 to FIG. 6 are process diagrams showing the steps of the method for attaching the decorative adhesive seal of the present invention.

[0021] First, the decorative adhesive seal shown in FIGS. 1 and 2 is prepared. Next, as shown in FIG. 3, the outer peripheral release area 14 surrounded by the cutting line 12 provided on the outer peripheral edge 15 of the adhesive film or sheet 1 is peeled off. Further, the functional portion display area 17 surrounded by the cutting line 13 provided to expose each functional portion 46 of the mobile phone is peeled off. In this case, the outer peripheral release area 14 and the functional portion display area 17 may be peeled off one by one by hand, or a plurality of pieces may be peeled off at the same time by using an adhesive mending tape or the like.

[0022] Next, the release area for positioning 4 of the transparent release material 33 is peeled off and the adhesive surface 2a of the exposed adhesive layer of the adhesive film or sheet 1 is exposed. Next, through the transparent release material 33, the decorative adhesive seal is moved, so that the hole of the corresponding functional portion display area 17 is aligned with the position of each functional portion 46 of the mobile phone to

adjust to a specified position of the telephone, and overall positioning is performed.

[0023] After performing the overall positioning, the exposed adhesive surface 2a is lightly pressed from above the adhesive film or sheet 1, and the adhesive surface 2a is temporarily fixed to the mobile phone 5 and positioned at the specified position.

[0024] Then, as shown in FIG. 4, after the temporary fixing, while gradually peeling a transparent release material 33a, which is one half of the transparent release material divided into the left and right, from the side of the release area for positioning 4, sticking is performed by pressing with fingers or a pressing roller so that each functional portion provided on the surface of the mobile phone is exposed.

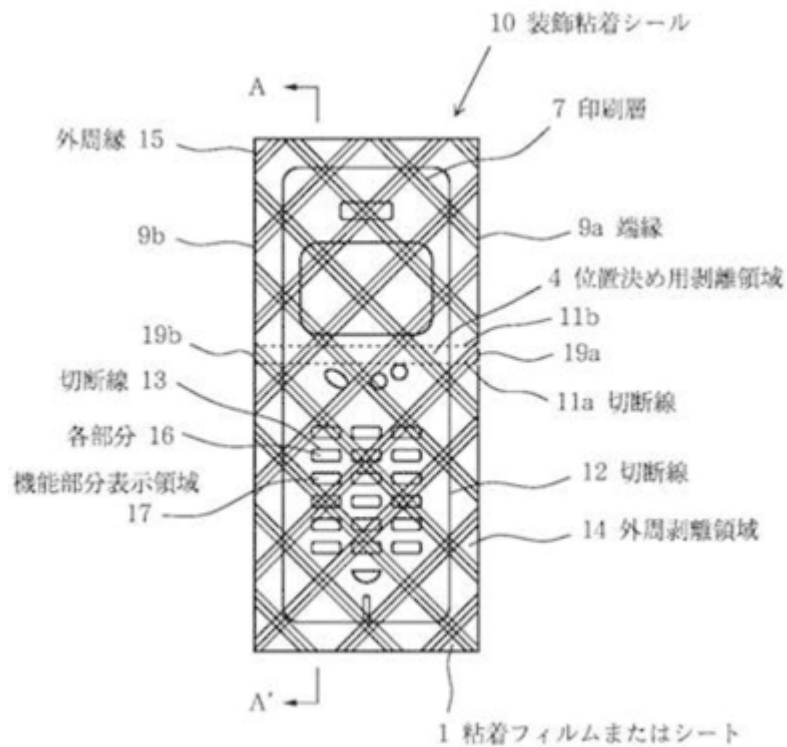
[0025] After that, as shown in FIG. 5, a transparent release material 33b on the other side is gradually peeled off by the same method as described above, and is stuck so as to expose each functional portion provided on the surface of the mobile phone. Finally, the decorative adhesive seal is pressure-bonded with a hand or a pressing roller as a whole, and the work of attaching the decorative adhesive seal is completed.

[0026] FIG. 6 shows a mobile phone after the decorative adhesive seal is attached. As shown in FIG. 6, the decorative adhesive seal is attached in a manner exposing each functional portion provided on the surface of the mobile phone."

(4) "[0027] In the present invention, the release area for positioning 4 may have a size that can be temporarily fixed, and the cutting lines 11a and 11b can be formed by cutting the transparent release material 3 by a usual method. At least two cutting lines are required, and the width and shape of the release area for positioning can be arbitrarily formed depending on the number of cutting lines or the pulling method. The example of the release area for positioning shown in FIG. 1 is a strip-shaped area surrounded by edges and two cutting lines; however, for example, it may be one that uses four cutting lines and is composed of two release areas for positioning surrounded by two parallel cutting lines and two parallel cutting lines orthogonal thereto, and the edges of the release material. It may also be composed of two areas surrounded by two intersecting cutting lines and the edges of the release material.

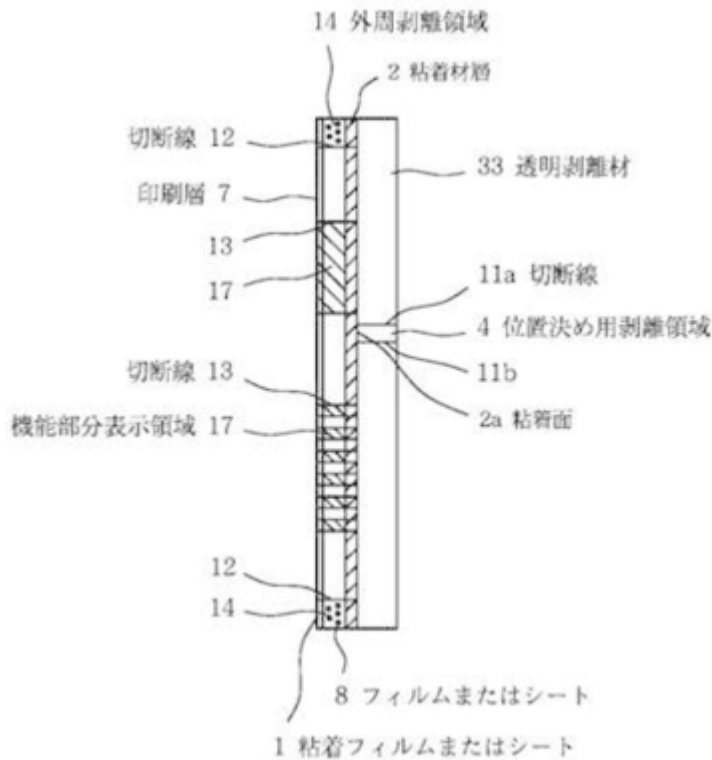
[0028] Further, the release area for positioning only has to be formed in a part of the transparent release material, and its position is not particularly limited, but it is preferable to provide it in the central portion particularly, for the sake of positioning and peeling the transparent release material."

(5) "[FIG. 1]



- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| 10 裝飾粘着シール | 10 Decorative adhesive seal |
| 7 印刷層 | 7 Printing layer |
| 外周縁 15 | Outer peripheral edge 15 |
| 切断線 13 | Cutting line 13 |
| 各部分 16 | Each portion 16 |
| 機能部分表示領域 17 | Functional portion display area 17 |
| 9a 端縁 | 9a End edge |
| 4 位置決め用剥離領域 | 4 Release area for positioning |
| 11a 切断線 | 11a Cutting line |
| 12 切断線 | 12 Cutting line |
| 14 外周剥離領域 | 14 Outer peripheral release area |
| 1 粘着フィルムまたはシート | 1 Adhesive film or sheet |

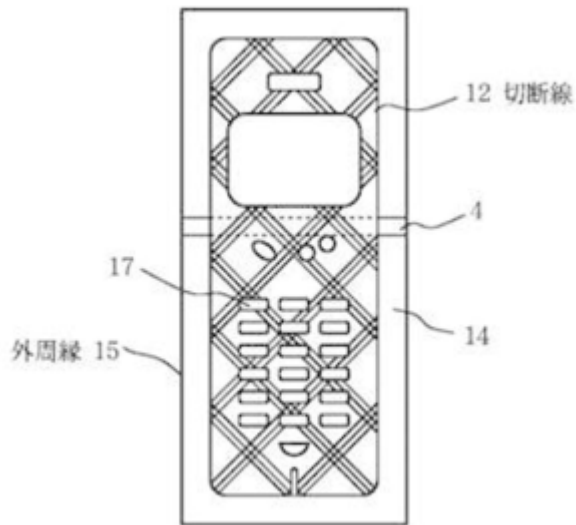
"
 (6) "[FIG. 2]



1 4	外周剥離領域	14	Outer peripheral release area
2	粘着材層	2	Adhesive layer
切断線	1 2	切断線	12
印刷層	7	印刷層	7
切断線	1 3	切断線	13
機能部分表示領域	1 7	機能部分表示領域	17
3 3	透明剥離材	33	Transparent release material
1 1 a	切断線	11a	Cutting line
4	位置決め用剥離領域	4	Release area for positioning
2 a	粘着面	2a	Adhesive surface
8	フィルムまたはシート	8	Film or sheet
1	粘着フィルムまたはシート	1	Adhesive film or sheet

"

(7) "[FIG. 3]



1 2 切断線 12 Cutting line
 外周縁 1 5 Outer peripheral edge 15

"

7 The described matters of A-10

In A-10, there are the following descriptions.

(1) Page 1, column (31)

"Priority Claim Number: Japanese Utility Model Application No. H11-566"

(2) "[0014]

[Embodiments of the invention] The adhesive seal for designated-position adhesion of the present invention (hereinafter referred to as "positional adhesive seal") has, in an adhesive seal formed by adhering a release material to the adhesive layer surface of an adhesive film or sheet having the adhesive layer provided on one surface thereof, a release area for positioning, in a part of the release material, surrounded by at least two cutting lines provided from one end edge to the other end edge and edges between the cutting lines.

[0015] FIG. 1 is a schematic view showing an example of the positional adhesive seal of the present invention, and FIG. 1(a) is a plan view and FIG. 1(b) is a sectional view taken along the line A-A'. As shown in FIG. 1, the positional adhesive seal 10 of the present invention is constituted by: forming an adhesive film or sheet 1 by providing a printing layer 7 having characters, symbols, colors, figures, or patterns printed on the surface of a film or sheet 8, and an adhesive layer 2 on the back surface; and adhering a release material 3 to the lower surface of the adhesive layer 2 of the adhesive film or sheet 1, and has, in a part of the release material 3, a release area for positioning 4 surrounded by two

cutting lines 11a and 11b provided from one end edge 9a to the other end edge 9b, and end edges 19a and 19b between the cutting lines 11a and 11b.

[0016] The release area for positioning 4 is peeled independently of the release material 3 when the positional adhesive seal is stuck and aligned with a designated position, and then is used to temporarily fix the adhesive surface 2a of the adhesive layer of the exposed adhesive film or sheet to the to-be-adhered object to perform positioning."

(3)"[0017] Next, a method of attaching the positional adhesive seat of the present invention having the above-described structure will be described. FIG. 2 is a process diagram showing the first half of the method of attaching the positional adhesive seal according to the present invention, and FIG. 3 is a process diagram showing the second half of the attaching method.

[0018] First, as shown in FIGS. 2(a) and 2(b), the release area for positioning 4 of the positional adhesive seal 10 is peeled off to expose the adhesive surface 2a of the exposed adhesive layer of the adhesive film or sheet 1. The printing layer is omitted in the figure. Next, as shown in FIG. 2(c), the edge 9 of the release material 3 is aligned with the designated position of the adherend 5, and the entire positioning is performed.

[0019] After performing the entire positioning mentioned above, as shown in FIG. 2(d), the exposed adhesive surface 2a is lightly pressed from above the adhesive film or sheet 1, and the adhesive surface 2a is temporarily fixed to the adherend 5 to perform positioning to the designated position. Then, as shown in FIG. 2(e), after the temporary fixing, while gradually peeling the release material 3a, which is one half of the transparent release material divided into the left and right, from the side of the release area for positioning 4 as shown in FIG. 3(f), sticking is performed by pressing with fingers or a pressing roller 6.

[0020] After that, as shown in FIG. 3(g), the release material 3b on the other side is gradually peeled off and adhered by the same method as described above, and finally, as shown in FIG. 3(h), the whole area is pressed with fingers or the pressing roller 6, and the work for attaching the positional adhesive seal is completed."

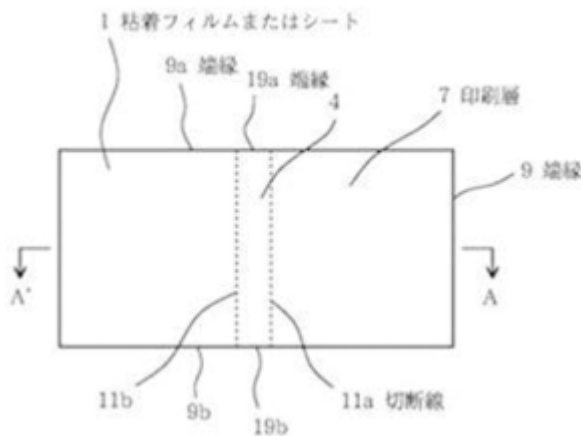
(4)"[0021] In the present invention, the cutting lines 11a and 11b can be formed by cutting the release material 3 by a usual method. At least two cutting lines are required, and the shape of the release area for positioning can be arbitrarily formed depending on the number of cutting lines or the pulling method. The release area for positioning shown in FIG. 1 is an example of a strip-shaped area surrounded by edges and two cutting lines; however, as shown in FIG. 4, for example, it may consist of two release areas for positioning 4a and 4b surrounded by four cutting lines and the edges. Further, as shown in FIG. 5, it may be composed of two areas 4c and 4d surrounded by two cutting lines

intersecting each other and the edges of the release material.

[0022] Further, the release area for positioning only has to be formed in a part of the release material, and its position is not particularly limited, but it is particularly preferable to provide it in the central portion for the sake of positioning and peeling the release material. There is no particular limitation on the release material, and a normal release material can be used, and, for example, release paper or a resin release sheet can be used."

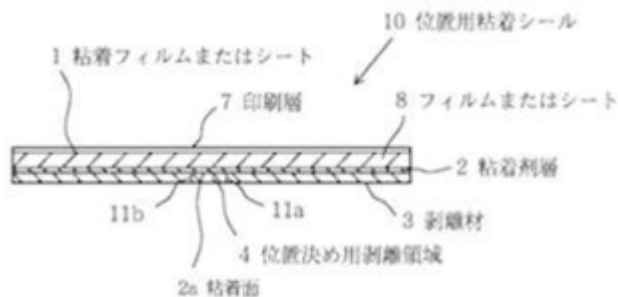
(5) "[FIG. 1]

(a)



- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 粘着フィルムまたはシート | 1 Adhesive film or sheet |
| 9 a 端縁 | 9a End edge |
| 1 9 a 端縁 | 19a End edge |
| 7 印刷層 | 7 Printing layer |
| 9 端縁 | 9 End edge |
| 1 1 a 切断線 | 11a Cutting line |

(b)

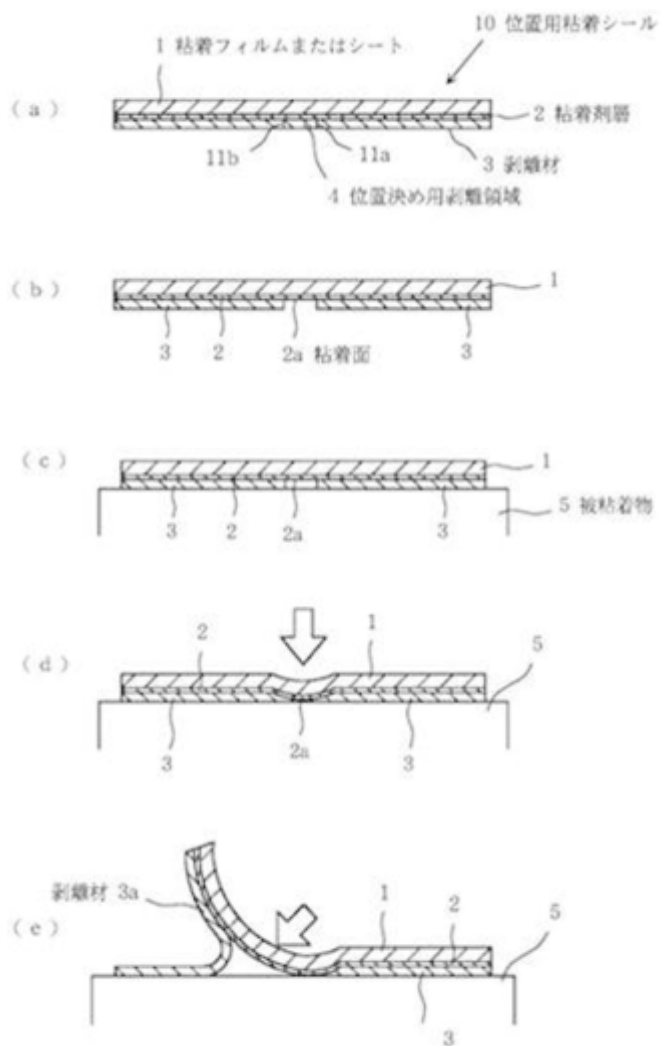


- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 0 位置用粘着シール | 10 Positional adhesive seal |
| 1 粘着フィルムまたはシート | 1 Adhesive film or sheet |
| 7 印刷層 | 7 Printing layer |
| 8 フィルムまたはシート | 8 Film or sheet |
| 2 粘着剤層 | 2 Adhesive layer |

- | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 3 剥離材 | 3 Release material |
| 4 位置決め用剥離領域 | 4 Release area for positioning |
| 2 a 粘着面 | 2a Adhesive surface |

"

(6) "[FIG. 2]



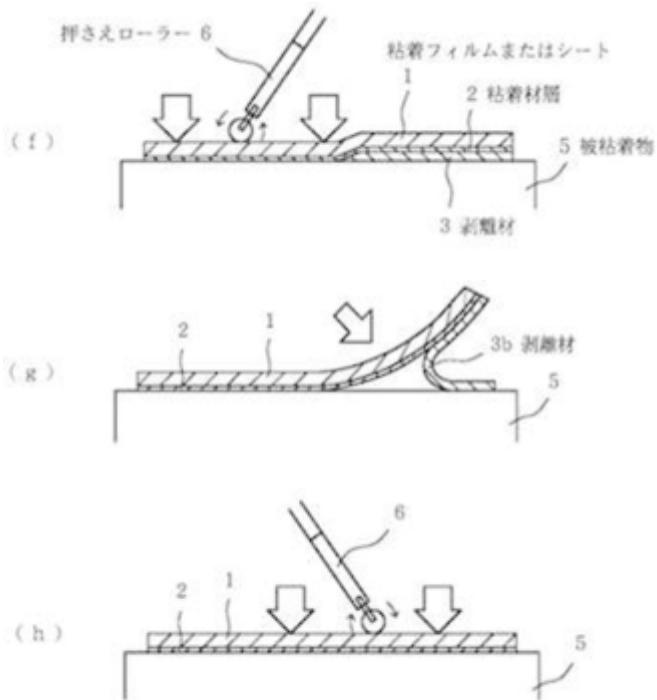
- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 10 位置用粘着シール | 10 Positional adhesive seal |
| 1 粘着フィルムまたはシート | 1 Adhesive film or sheet |
| 2 粘着剤層 | 2 Adhesive layer |
| 3 剥離材 | 3 Release material |
| 4 位置決め用剥離領域 | 4 Release area for positioning |
| 2 a 粘着面 | 2a Adhesive surface |
| 5 被粘着物 | 5 Adherend |

剥離材 3 a

Release material 3a

"

(7) "[FIG. 3]



押さえローラー 6

Pressing roller 6

粘着フィルムまたはシート 1

Adhesive film or sheet 1

2 粘着材層

2 Adhesive layer

5 被粘着物

5 Adherend

3 剥離材

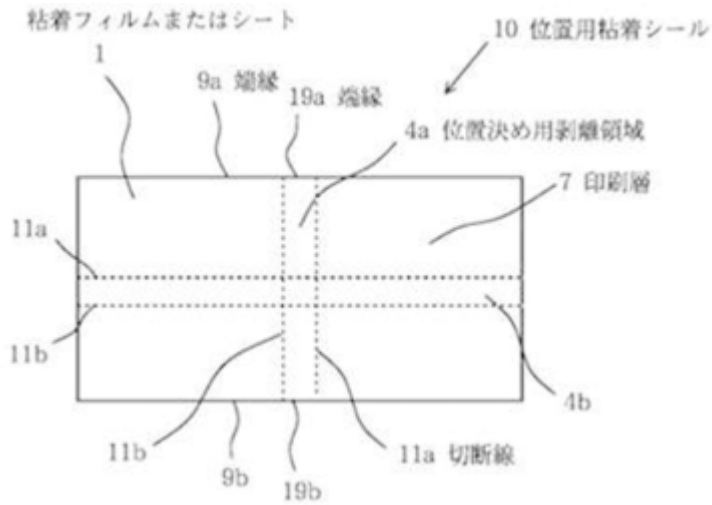
3 Release material

3 b 剥離材

3b Release material

"

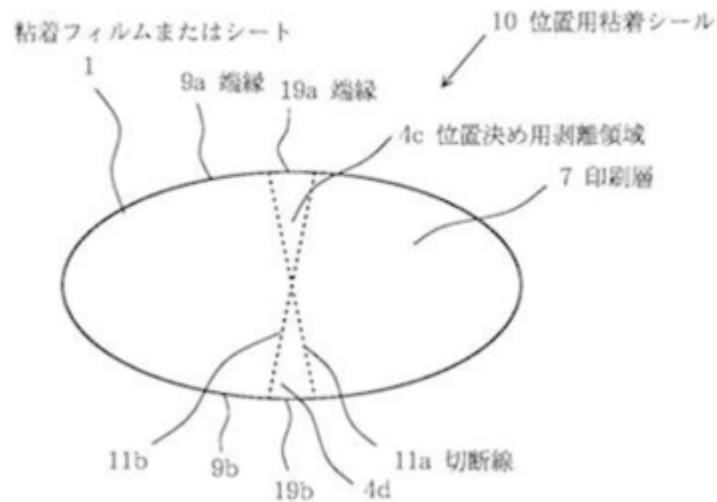
(8) "[FIG. 4]



- | | | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| 粘着フィルムまたはシート | 1 | Adhesive film or sheet | 1 |
| 9 a 端縁 | | 9a End edge | |
| 1 9 a 端縁 | | 19a End edge | |
| 1 0 位置用粘着シール | | 10 Positional adhesive seal | |
| 4 a 位置決め用剥離領域 | | 4a Release area for positioning | |
| 7 印刷層 | | 7 Printing layer | |
| 1 1 a 切断線 | | 11a Cutting line | |

"

(9) "[FIG. 5]



- | | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------|---|
| 粘着フィルムまたはシート | 1 | Adhesive film or sheet | 1 |
| 9 a 端縁 | | 9a End edge | |
| 1 9 a 端縁 | | 19a End edge | |
| 1 0 位置用粘着シール | | 10 Positional adhesive seal | |

4 c	位置決め用剥離領域	4c	Release area for positioning
7	印刷層	7	Printing layer
1 1 a	切断線	11a	Cutting line

"

8 Regarding A-11

Since A-11 is the publication of the registered utility model concerning Japanese Utility Model Application No. H11-566, and, as mentioned in the above 7(1), all of its contents are described in A-10 filed taking A-11 as a basis of priority, summarization is omitted.

9 Regarding A-12

Since A-12 is the publication of the registered utility model concerning Japanese Utility Model Application No. H11-567, and, as summed up in the above 6(1), all of its contents are described in A-9 filed taking A-12 as a basis of priority, summarization is omitted.

10 The described matters of A-13

In A-13, there are the following descriptions.

(1) "[0006]

Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide a functional film for attaching to a flat display and an attaching method thereof, which have good attaching workability, have good positioning accuracy of an attaching position, and can suppress air intrusion.

[Means for solving the problem]

[0007]

In order to achieve the above object, a functional film for attaching to a flat display according to the first aspect of the present invention is one that exhibits its function by being applied to the attaching surface of the flat display, which is an adherend, and the film is provided with a functional layer on one surface of a base film layer, and a first adhesive layer on the other surface, and a release layer on the first adhesive layer, wherein the first adhesive layer is divided into a temporary fixing adhesive layer and a permanent fixing adhesive layer, a temporary fixing release layer is provided on the temporary fixing adhesive layer, and a permanent fixing release layer is provided on the permanent fixing adhesive layer."

(2) "[0016]

Hereinafter, embodiments of the present invention will be described in detail.

First, the functional film for attaching to a flat display of this embodiment will

be described.

The functional film for attaching to a flat display according to the present embodiment is a film that is attached to an attaching surface of an adherend and exhibits functions such as light antireflection, ultraviolet absorption, and electromagnetic wave shielding. As shown in FIGS. 1(a), 1(b), and 1(c), a functional film for attaching to a flat display (hereinafter, also simply referred to as a functional film) 10 has a flat rectangular shape, and a functional layer 12 is provided on one of the surfaces (upper surface) of the base film layer 11, and a protective layer 14 is provided on the functional layer 12 via a second adhesive layer 13. A first adhesive layer 15 is provided on the other surface (lower surface) of the base film layer, and a release layer 16 is provided on the first adhesive layer 15. The first adhesive layer 15 is divided into a temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a and a permanent fixing adhesive layer 15b. A temporary fixing release layer 16a is provided on the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a, and a permanent fixing release layer 16b is provided on the permanent fixing adhesive layer 15b. A notch 17 is provided between the temporary fixing release layer 16a and the permanent fixing release layer 16b so that the temporary fixing release layer 16a and the permanent fixing release layer 16b can be peeled independently. In addition, the functional film 10 is drawn exaggerating the thickness to be thicker than the actual thickness for easy understanding in each drawing.

[0017]

Then, when the functional film 10 is applied to the attaching surface 20 of the flat display 19 as the adherend, positioning is performed by placing the functional film 10 of the side of the release layer 16 on the attaching surface 20, and then the temporary fixing release layer 16a is peeled from the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a, and the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a is attached to the flat display 19 to achieve temporarily fixing. Thereafter, by taking a two-step application method of peeling the permanent fixing release layer 16b from the permanent fixing adhesive layer 15a, and attaching the permanent fixing adhesive layer 15b to the attaching surface 20, attachment to a desired position can be achieved. Therefore, the functional film 10 in the side of the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a becomes the temporary fixing portion 10a, and the functional film 10 on the side of the permanent fixing adhesive layer 15b becomes the permanent fixing portion 10b."

(3) "[0022]

As the release layer 16, any one similar to ones conventionally used in this type of functional film 10 can be used. For example, it is possible to use a film of paper, plastic, fiber, metal, etc. having good releasability treated with a known release agent such

as silicone, wax, fluorine resin, or a synthetic resin, and a film that is releasable in itself. The thickness is usually 5 to 300 μm , preferably 10 to 200 μm .

[0023]

Further, as described above, the release layer 16 is provided with the notches 17 so as to be divided into the temporary fixing release layer 16a and the permanent fixing release layer 16b. Then, the attaching position is determined by, when the functional film 10 is applied to the attaching surface 20 of the flat display 19, performing positioning, and peeling the temporary fixing release layer 16a from the first adhesive layer 15 while pressing the functional film 10 by hand or the like so as not to be displaced, and applying it to the attaching surface 20. The size of the divided temporary fixing release layer 16a may be any size as long as it satisfies the above-described operation, but the width of the temporary fixing release layer 16a is preferably 1 mm or more, more preferably 3 mm or more, further preferably 5 mm or more. If the width is less than 1 mm, the adhesive strength for holding the determined position is insufficient, and, for example, there is tendency of a high possibility that the functional film 10 will be peeled off during the attaching operation after subsequently peeling the permanent fixing release layer 16b.

[0024]

The upper limit is determined in consideration of the following points. That is, since attachment of the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a is temporary attachment, it is determined, in the area ratio of the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a to the permanent fixing adhesive layer 15b, from the viewpoint of repositioning when the attachment positioning is inappropriate, and of suppressing the remaining of bubbles in the attaching surface 20 of the functional film 10 after completion of attachment of the permanent fixing adhesive layer 15b side. Therefore, the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a preferably has a smaller area than the permanent fixing adhesive layer 15b, and specifically, in a state that the preferable width mentioned above is being satisfied, the rate of the area of the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a relative to the total area of the permanent fixing adhesive layer 15b and the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a is preferably 1 to 40%, more preferably 1 to 30%, and still more preferably 1 to 20%. When the rate exceeds 40%, it is difficult to re-apply when the positioning of the temporary fixing release layer 16a is inappropriate, and there is a tendency that the probability of remaining bubbles in the attaching surface 20 at the end of application of the functional film 10 becomes higher. Each of the temporary fixing release layer 16a and the permanent fixing release layer 16b may undergo a process such as attaching a tab and adding a notch for making each layer easy to be peeled off."

(4) "[0034]

The functional film 10 for attaching to a flat display is attached to the attaching surface 20 of the flat display 19 by the following procedure.

- (1) The release layer 16 of the functional film 10 is placed on the attaching surface (screen) 20 of the flat display 19 and positioned.
- (2) Subsequently, the temporary fixing release layer 16a is peeled off while fixing the position, and the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a that appears thereby is attached to the attaching surface 20 of the flat display 19 and temporarily fixed.
- (3) Next, the permanent adhesive release layer 16b is peeled off while fixing the temporary fixing portion 10a, and the permanent fixing adhesive layer 15b that appears thereby is attached in turn from the side closer to the temporary adhesive portion 10a affixed in the procedure of (2) toward the far side.

[0035]

A tool such as a spatula may be used in order to perform such an attaching operation easily and quickly. Such a tool is not particularly limited as long as it facilitates the attaching operation, and any tool can be used. Examples of tools that replace the spatula include paper, plastic, and cloth. Moreover, about shapes of those, as long as it is a shape which can assist the above mentioned attaching operation, any shape may be sufficient."

(5) "[0045]

...

(Example 1)

The notch 17 (a kiss cut, only the release layer 16 was cut) was made in the temporary fixing release layer 16a of ReaLook 7702 UV-S manufactured by Nippon Oil & Fats Co., Ltd. cut to 246 mm in length and 185 mm in width, and the release layer 16 was separated as the temporary fixing release layer 16a and the permanent fixing release layer 16b. Then, attaching to a tablet PC (Daynabook SS3500 DSIEP/2 manufactured by Toshiba Corporation) was achieved as follows.

[0046]

First, the release layer 16 in the side of the temporary fixing release layer 16a was positioned on the attaching surface 20 along the long side of the peripheral portion 21 of the attaching surface (liquid crystal screen) 20 and positioned. The temporary fixing release layer 16a was peeled off by fixing the position by hand so that the position did not move, and the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a that appeared was affixed to the attaching surface. Next, the permanent fixing release layer 16b, which was the remaining release layer, was peeled off while holding the temporary fixing portion 10a by hand, and the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15b that appeared was applied in turn

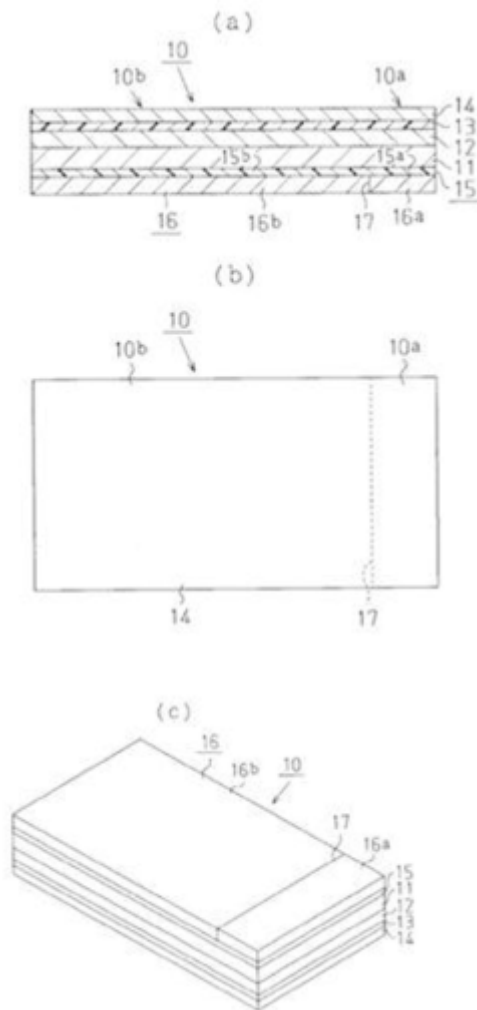
from the side closer to the temporary fixing portion 10a to which the temporary fixing had been just made toward the farther side. Thereafter, the protective layer 14 was peeled off."

(6) "[0054]

· A perforation may be provided at the boundary portion between the temporary fixing release layer 16a and the permanent fixing release layer 16b, or the portion may be formed thin so as to be separable.

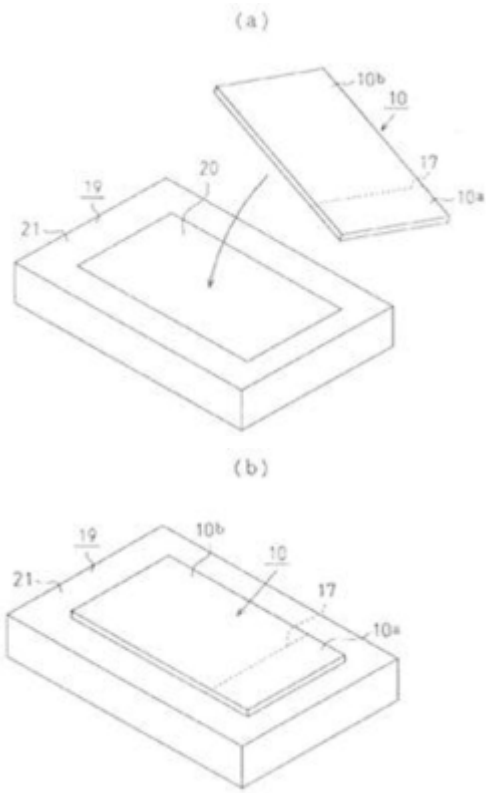
· A gripping portion in which the temporary fixing release layer 16a is made to protrude from the functional film 10, a gripping portion in which the temporary fixing release layer 16a can be bent, or the like can be also provided. In this case, the temporary fixing release layer 16a can be easily peeled off with the gripping portion before temporary fixing."

(7) "[FIG. 1]



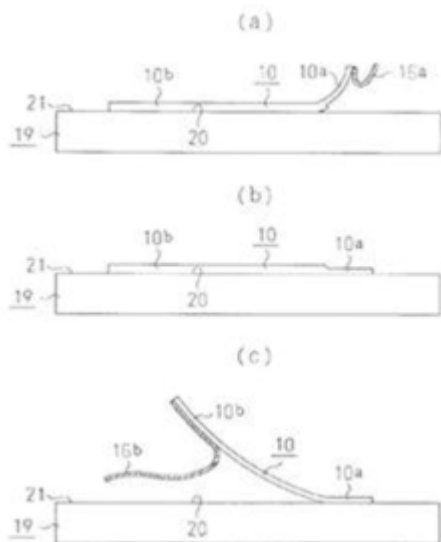
"

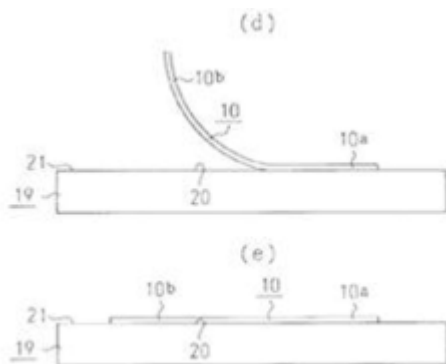
(8) "[FIG. 2]



"

(9) "[FIG. 3]





"

No. 7 Judgment by the body

1 Order of examination

As sorting out in the above No. 4, 1, Reasons for Invalidation 1-9 is divided into Reasons for Invalidation 1, 2, and 4 to 7 that take the invention described in A-1 as the primary Cited Document, and Reasons for Invalidation 3, 8, and 9 that take the invention described in A-2 as a primary Cited Document. Hereinafter, examination will be made sequentially.

2 Judgment on Reasons for Invalidation 1, 2, and 4 to 7

(1) The invention described in A-1

A Recognition by the body

(A) From "the seventh embodiment" of A-1 disclosed in paragraph [0032]-[0033] of A-1 mentioned in the above No. 6, 1(4) and [FIG. 18]-[FIG. 19] of A-1 summed up in No. 6, 1(10), the following inventions (hereinafter, referred to as "A-1-1 Invention", "A-1-6 Invention") can be recognized.

(B) A-1-1 Invention

"e": A film sheet A, comprising:

a: a base sheet 10 to be stuck on a display screen of an electronic device, the base sheet 10 having a first adhesive layer 20;

b: a first release sheet 30 covering the first adhesive layer 20 of the base sheet 10, having a cut S formed thereon, being capable of being cut between a right half and a left half thereof by tearing from the cut S; and

d: a second adhesive layer 40 provided on a surface of the first release sheet in the back side of a surface in contact with the first adhesive layer 20, wherein

e: the film sheet A is provided with the second adhesive layer 40 for temporarily fixing the base sheet 10 to the surface of the display screen, the second adhesive layer 40

being capable of making the first release sheet 30 be stuck to the display screen and covering the entire display screen"

(C) A-1-6 Invention

"l: A method of sticking a film sheet A to a display screen, the film sheet A comprising:

h: a base sheet 10 to be stuck on a display screen of an electronic device, the base sheet 10 having a first adhesive layer 20;

i: a first release sheet 30 covering the first adhesive layer 20 of the base sheet 10, having a cut S formed on the first release sheet 30; and

k: a second adhesive layer 40 provided on a surface of the first release sheet in the back side of a surface in contact with the first adhesive layer 20 so as to cover the entire display screen, the method comprising:

m: sticking the film sheet A to the display screen so as to make the second adhesive layer 40 assume a state covering the entire display screen;

n: a step of peeling off the film sheet A on the left half of the display screen again from the display screen, tearing the first release sheet 30 on the left half from the cut S to peel off, and, in a state of the left half of the first adhesive layer 20 being exposed, sticking the film sheet A on the display screen; and

o: a step of sticking the right half of the film sheet A on the display screen through a step similar to the step for the left half, wherein

p: the whole surface of the film sheet A is stuck on the display screen."

B The Demandant's allegation regarding the finding of Invention A-1

(A) The Demandant alleges in the written demand for trial (the written amendment as of October 30, 2019, page 21, lines 2-10) that, in paragraphs [0002]-[0005] of A-1 summed up in the above No. 6, 1(1) and FIGS. 20-21 of A-1 summed up in No. 6, 1(11), constitutions corresponding to the constitution A of Invention 1 and the constitution H of Invention 6 are disclosed, and, in paragraphs [0032]-[0033] of A-1 summed up in the above No. 6, 1(4) and FIGS. 18-19 of A-1 summed up in No. 6, 1(10), the constituent components D, and E of Invention 1 and the constituent components K, L, M, and P of Invention 6 are disclosed, and so on.

(B) However, the descriptions of paragraphs [0002]-[0005] of A-1 summed up in the above No. 6, 1(1) and FIGS. 20-21 of A-1 summed up in No. 6, 1(11) are ones, as described in paragraph [0002] of A-1 as "conventional film sheet A shown in FIG. 20", that describe the prior art of A-1. On the other hand, the descriptions of paragraph [0032]-[0033] of A-1 summed up in the above No. 6, 1(4) and FIGS. 18-19 of A-1 summed up in No. 6, 1(10) are, as described in paragraph [0032] of A-1 as [Seventh Embodiment], an aspect of the invention described in A-1. Then, since the conventional

film sheet A described in A-1 and the seventh embodiment are "sets of technical ideas" different from each other, it cannot be said that an invention combining those is disclosed in A-1, and, therefore, the invention alleged by the Demandant cannot be recognized as a cited invention. The Demandant's allegation is groundless.

(2) Regarding Inventions 1, 3

A Comparison

(A) The Invention 1 and the A-1-1 Invention will be compared.

a "A display screen of an electronic device", "the base sheet 10", and "the first adhesive layer 20" of the A-1-1 Invention, considering that, by sticking the base sheet on the surface of the display screen, the surface of the display screen is protected as a matter of course, correspond to "a surface of a device", "a protective sheet ... to protect the surface", and "adhesive surface" of Invention 1, respectively.

b "A first release sheet 30 covering the first adhesive layer 20" of A-1-1 Invention corresponds to "a peeling sheet ... covering the adhesive surface" of Invention 1.

c In the A-1-1 Invention, the right half and the left half of the first release sheet after tearing the first release sheet 30 from the slit S correspond to "the first peeling portion" and "the second peeling portion", respectively. Then, on both of the right half and the left half, the second adhesive layer 40 is provided, and, when paying attention to the right half, since the second adhesive layer 40 is also provided on the surface in the back side thereof, "a second adhesive layer 40 provided on a surface of the first release sheet 30 in the back side of a surface in contact with the first adhesive layer 20 of the right half of the first release sheet 30" of the A-1-1 Invention corresponds to "a temporary fixing portion provided on a surface of the first peeling portion opposite to the protective sheet" of Invention 1.

d "The film sheet A is provided with the second adhesive layer 40 for temporarily fixing the base sheet 10 to the surface of the display screen" of the A-1-1 Invention corresponds to "the sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet" of Invention 1.

B Corresponding Feature and the different features

(A) Corresponding Feature

From the above, Invention 1 and the A-1-1 Invention are identical in the following point.

"E": A sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet, comprising:

A: a protective sheet to be attached to a surface of a device to protect the surface, the protective sheet having an adhesive surface:

B': a peeling sheet having a first peeling portion and a second peeling portion covering the adhesive surface and being disposed; and

D': a temporary fixing portion provided on a surface of the first peeling portion opposite to the protective sheet,

the temporary fixing portion being capable of sticking to the device, and being a temporary fixing portion for temporarily fixing the protective sheet to a surface of the device."

(B) Different Features

Invention 1 is different from the A-1-1 Invention in the following points.

a Different Feature 1A

In Invention 1, "the first peeling portion and the second peeling portion" are "disposed side by side via a separation line", whereas the right half and the left half of the first release sheet in constitution b of the A-1-1 Invention are separated by tearing from the cut S (slit S), and, therefore, it cannot be said that these are "disposed side by side via a separation line".

b Different Feature 1B

Invention 1 has "an extending portion extending from each of the first peeling portion and the second peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet", whereas, in the A-1-1 Invention, neither of the right half and the left half of the first release sheet has an extending portion.

c Different Feature 1C

In Invention 1, the temporary fixing portion is "disposed overlapping the first peeling portion so as not to protrude outside the first peeling portion" and is specified as "a temporary fixing portion provided at one portion smaller than the first peeling portion", whereas, in the A-1-1 Invention, arrangement of the second adhesive layer 40 provided on a surface of the right half of the first release sheet 30 on the back side of a surface in contact with the first adhesive layer 20 is unclear.

C Judgment on Different Features

In view of the case, Different Feature 1C will now be discussed below.

(A) Regarding the second adhesive layer 40 of the A-1-1 Invention

The second adhesive layer 40 in the A-1-1 Invention is deemed to be "capable of covering the entire display screen", and in view of the description in paragraph [0033] of A-1 summed up in the above No. 6, 1(4) that "a cleaning function is exerted, in which the second adhesive layer is temporarily attached to the display screen, and dust or dirt is removed together with the second adhesive layer when the second adhesive layer is peeled off from the display screen", it is recognized that the second adhesive layer 40 is provided

on the whole of the first release sheet 30 uniformly.

(B) Then, also regarding the right half of the first release sheet 30, the second adhesive layer 40 is provided on the whole of the right half of the first release sheet 30 uniformly, and, therefore, it cannot be said that, in Different Feature 1C, a constitution that the temporary fixing portion is "disposed overlapping the first peeling portion so as not to protrude outside the first peeling portion" is a substantive different feature.

(C) On the other hand, in Different Feature 1C, regarding a point that Invention 1 has "a temporary fixing portion provided at one portion smaller than the first peeling portion", whereas, in the A-1-1 Invention, the second adhesive layer 40 is provided on the whole surface of the right half of the first release sheet, it can be said that it is a substantive different feature.

(D) Judgment

It is impossible to acknowledge from the evidence presented by the Demandant in the trial case, evidence with which it can be recognized that, regarding the matter of providing the second adhesive layer 40, which is provided on the whole surface of the right half of the first release sheet in the A-1-1 Invention, at one portion smaller than the right half of the first release sheet, it is a matter that can be conceived with ease.

(E) With respect to the Demandant's allegation

a The Demandant submitted the written refutation of the trial case on March 4, 2020 and presented A-9 to A-13, and alleges that Different Feature 1C is a matter that can be conceived by a person skilled in the art with ease.

b Regarding A-9

The Demandant alleges that, since it is described in paragraph [0019] of A-9 summed up in the above No. 6, 6(3) that "The release area for positioning 4 ... is used to ... perform positioning.", and in paragraph [0028] summed up in No. 6, 6(4) that "the release area for positioning only has to be formed in a part of the transparent release material", and, in addition, from the description of FIGS. 1 and 2 of A-9 summed up in the above No. 6, 6(5) and (6) and the like, it is disclosed that a part of the protective sheet is made to be a means for temporary fixing.

c Regarding A-10

The Demandant alleges that, since it is described in paragraph [0016] of A-10 summed up in the above No. 6, 7(2) that "The release area for positioning 4 ... is used to temporarily fix ... to perform positioning.", and in paragraph [0022] summed up in No. 6, 6(4) that "the release area for positioning only has to be formed in a part of the release material, and its position is not particularly limited", and, in addition, from the description of FIG. 1, 2 of A-10 summed up in No. 6, 6(5) and (6) and the like, it is disclosed that a

part of the protective sheet is made to be a means for temporary fixing.

d Regarding A-11

As examined in the above No. 6, 8, the application concerning A-11 is the basis of priority of the application concerning A-10, and, therefore, the summarization and the Demandant's allegation are the same as those of the above c.

e Regarding A-12

As examined in the above No. 6, 9, the application concerning A-12 is the basis of priority of the application concerning A-9, and, therefore, the summarization and the Demandant's allegation are the same as those of the above b.

f Regarding A-13

The Demandant alleges that, since it is described in paragraph [0017] of A-13 summed up in the above No. 6, 10(2) that "positioning is performed by placing the functional film 10 of the side of the release layer 16 on the attaching surface 20, and then the temporary fixing release layer 16a is peeled from the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a, and the temporary fixing adhesive layer 15a is attached to the flat display 19 to achieve temporarily fixing.", and from the description of FIG. 1 and FIG. 3 of A-13 summed up in No. 6, 10(7) and (9), it is disclosed that a part of the protective sheet is made to be a means for temporarily fixing.

g View of the body

In the above b-f, although ones described in A-9 to A-13 are provided with a means for temporary fixing, it can be said that all of these are ones in which a part of the first adhesive layer 20 in the A-1-1 Invention is made to be a means for temporary fixing. Then, even if the matters described in the above b-f are applied to the A-1-1 Invention, only the first adhesive layer 20 of the A-1-1 Invention is influenced, and thus it cannot be said that it has an influence on the second adhesive layer 40. Therefore, the Demandant's allegation is groundless.

D Summary

As above, without examining Different Features 1A and 1B, Invention 1 is not the A-1-1 Invention, and, in addition, it is not one that can be conceived by a person skilled in the art with ease based on the A-1-1 Invention and the matters described in A-1 to A-5, and A-9 to A-13. Further, Invention 3 is one that includes Invention 1, and further specifies the matter described in Claim 3, and, therefore, as with Invention 1, it is not one that can be conceived by a person skilled in the art with ease based on the A-1-1 Invention and the matters described in A-1 to A-5, and A-9 to A-13.

(3) Regarding Invention 6

A Comparison

Invention 6 is compared with the A-1-6 Invention.

(A) Although comparison between "sheet sticking structure" in Invention 6 and "film sheet A" in the A-1-6 Invention is similar to that of the above (2)A, these are also different in a point that, in Invention 6, "the first extending portion" and "the second extending portion" are further specified as "extending from a portion near the separation line to the outside of the protective sheet".

(B) The constitution of "sticking the film sheet A to the display screen so as to make the second adhesive layer 40 assume a state covering the entire display screen" in the A-1-6 Invention corresponds to "a temporary fixing step of temporarily fixing the protective sheet to the surface of the device" in Invention 6.

(C) "A step of peeling off the film sheet A on the left half of the display screen again from the display screen, tearing the first release sheet 30 on the left half from the cut S to peel off, and, in a state of the left half of the first adhesive layer 20 being exposed, sticking the film sheet A on the display screen" in the A-1-6 Invention corresponds to "a first peeling and sticking step of peeling, after temporarily fixing the protective sheet by the temporary fixing portion in the temporary fixing step, the second peeling portion from the protective sheet" "to stick the protective sheet on the surface of the device".

(D) Since, in "a step of sticking the right half of the film sheet A on the display screen through a step similar to the step for the left half" in the A-1-6 Invention, the right half of the first release sheet has the second adhesive layer 40, this step corresponds to "a second peeling and sticking step of peeling, after the first peeling and sticking step," "the first peeling portion having the temporary fixing portion from the protective sheet, and the temporary fixing portion from the surface of the device to stick the protective sheet on the surface of the device" in Invention 6.

(E) "A method of sticking a film sheet A to a display screen, wherein the whole surface of the film sheet A is stuck on the display screen" in the A-1-6 Invention corresponds to "A method of sticking a protective sheet using a sheet sticking structure" in Invention 6.

B Corresponding Feature and Different Features

(A) Corresponding Feature

Then, Invention 6 and the A-1-6 Invention are identical in the following point. "A method of sticking a protective sheet using a sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet, the sheet sticking structure comprising:

a protective sheet to be attached to a surface of a device to protect the surface, the protective sheet having an adhesive surface:

a peeling sheet having a first peeling portion and a second peeling portion covering the adhesive surface; and

a temporary fixing portion provided on a surface of the first peeling portion opposite to the protective sheet, the temporary fixing portion being disposed overlapping the first peeling portion so as not to protrude outside the first peeling portion, being capable of sticking to the device, the method comprising:

a temporary fixing step of temporarily fixing the protective sheet to the surface of the device;

a first peeling and sticking step of peeling, after temporarily fixing the protective sheet by the temporary fixing portion in the temporary fixing step, the second peeling portion from the protective sheet to stick the protective sheet on the surface of the device; and

a second peeling and sticking step of peeling, after the first peeling and sticking step, the first peeling portion having the temporary fixing portion from the protective sheet, and the temporary fixing portion from the surface of the device to stick the protective sheet on the surface of the device."

(B) Different Features

Invention 6 is different from the A-1-6 Invention in the following points.

a Different Feature 6A

In Invention 6, "the first peeling portion and the second peeling portion" are "disposed side by side via a separation line", whereas, in the A-1-6 Invention, the right half and the left half of the first release sheet are separated by tearing from the cut S, and, therefore, it cannot be said that these are "disposed side by side via a separation line".

b Different Feature 6B

In Invention 6, "a first extending portion extending from a portion near the separation line in the first peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet" and "a second extending portion extending from a portion near the separation line in the second peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet" are provided, and it is specified that, in order to peel off the first peeling portion and the second peeling portion, the first extending portion and the second extending portion are pulled, respectively, whereas, neither of the right half and the left half of the first release sheet in the A-1-6 Invention has an extending portion, and thus an extending portion cannot be pulled for peeling.

c Different Feature 6C

In Invention 6, it is specified that the temporary fixing portion is "disposed overlapping the first peeling portion so as not to protrude outside the first peeling portion", and "a temporary fixing portion is provided at one portion smaller than the first peeling portion", whereas, in the A-1-6 Invention, the arrangement of the second adhesive layer 40 provided on a surface of the right half of the first release sheet 30 in the back side of a

surface in contact with the first adhesive layer 20 is unclear.

C Judgment on Different Features

In view of the case, Different Feature 6C will be examined first.

Different Feature 6C is the same as Different Feature 1C recognized in the above (2)B.

Then, due to the same reason as examined in the above (2)C, it cannot be acknowledged that the constitution of Invention 6 concerning Different Feature 6C can be conceived by a person skilled in the art with ease.

D Summary

As above, without examining Different Features 6A and 6B, Invention 6 is not the A-1-6 Invention, and, in addition, it is not one that can be conceived by a person skilled in the art with ease based on the A-1-6 Invention and the matters described in A-1 to A-5, and A-9 to A-13.

(4) Summary regarding Reasons for Invalidation 1, 2, and 4 to 7

Since all of Reasons for Invalidation 1, 2, and 4 to 7 are ones that allege lack of novelty and lack of inventive step of Inventions 1, 3, and 6 taking the invention described in A-1 as the primary Cited Document, Reasons for Invalidation 1, 2, and 4 to 7 of the Demandant's allegation are groundless as the above (1) to (3).

3 Judgment on Reasons for Invalidation 3, 8, and 9

(1) The invention described in A-2

A Recognition by the body

The following inventions (hereinafter, referred to as the "A-2-1 Invention", and the "A-2-6 Invention") can be recognized from the examples described in paragraph [0004], and [0007]-[0012], and [FIG. 3]-[FIG. 10] of A-2 summed up in the above No. 6, 2(1), in particular, paragraph [0008], line 2 to paragraph [0009], and FIGS. 3, and 4.

B A-2-1 Invention

"e": A protective film structural body with an adhesive separator for sticking a protective film 1, the body comprising:

a: the protective film 1 to protect a liquid crystal screen by being stuck on the liquid crystal screen, the protective film 1 having an adhesive layer 1a;

b: a separator having a separator 2 and a separator 3 covering the adhesive layer 1a and being disposed side by side via a separating portion 4;

c: a guide 2b extending to outside the protective film 1 from a portion of the separator 2 near the separating portion 4, a guide 3b extending to outside the protective film 1 from a portion of the separator 3 near the separating portion 4; and

d: an adhesive layer 3a disposed on a surface of the separator 3 in the opposite

side of a surface to be stuck to the protective film 1,

e: the adhesive layer 3a being disposed overlapping the separator 3, being capable of being stuck to the liquid crystal screen, being one for temporarily fixing the protective film 1 to the liquid crystal screen"

C A-2-6 Invention

"p: A method of sticking a protective film 1 using a protective film structural body with an adhesive separator for sticking the protective film 1, the protective film structural body comprising:

h: the protective film 1 to protect a liquid crystal screen by being stuck on the liquid crystal screen, the protective film 1 having an adhesive layer 1a;

i: a separator having a separator 2 and a separator 3 covering the adhesive layer 1a and being disposed side by side via a separating portion 4;

j: a guide 2b extending to outside the protective film 1 from a portion of the separator 2 near the separating portion 4, a guide 3b extending to outside the protective film 1 from a portion of the separator 3 near the separating portion 4; and

k: an adhesive layer 3a provided on a surface of the separator 3 in the opposite side of a surface to be stuck to the protective film 1, the adhesive layer 3a being arranged overlapping with the separator 3 and capable of being stuck to the liquid crystal screen,

l: the method comprising:

m: a temporary fixing step of temporarily fixing the protective film 1 to the liquid crystal screen by the adhesive layer 3a; and

n: a first peeling and sticking step of peeling, after temporarily fixing the protective sheet 1 by the adhesive layer 3a in the temporary fixing step, the separator 2 from the protective film 1 by pulling the guide 2b to stick the protective film 1 on the liquid crystal screen;

o: a second peeling and sticking step of peeling, after the first peeling and sticking step, the adhesive layer 3a from the liquid crystal screen, and, after that, by pulling the guide 3b, peeling the separator 3 provided with the adhesive layer 3a from the protective film 1 to stick the protective film 1 on the liquid crystal screen"

(2) Regarding Inventions 1 and 3

A Comparison

(A) The Invention 1 and the A-2-1 Invention will be compared.

a "A liquid crystal screen", "the protective film 1", and "the adhesive layer 1a" of A-2-1 Invention respectively correspond to "a surface of a device", "a protective sheet", and "an adhesive surface" of Invention 1.

b "A separator", "the separator 2", "the separator 3", and "the separating

portion 4" of the A-2-1 Invention respectively correspond to "a peeling sheet", "a second peeling portion", "a first peeling portion", and "a separation line" of Invention 1.

c "A guide 2b extending to outside the protective film 1 from" "the separator 2" and "a guide 3b extending to outside the protective film 1 from" "the separator 3" of the A-2-1 Invention correspond to, in combination, "an extending portion extending from each of the first peeling portion and the second peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet" of Invention 1.

d "A surface of the separator 3 on the opposite side of a surface to be stuck to the protective film 1", and "the adhesive layer 3a" of the A-2-1 Invention correspond to "a surface of the first peeling portion opposite to the protective sheet", and "a temporary fixing portion" of Invention 1.

e "The adhesive layer 3a being provided overlapping the separator 3 ... being one for temporarily fixing the protective film 1 to the liquid crystal screen" and "a protective film structural body with an adhesive separator for sticking a protective film 1" of the A-2-1 Invention respectively correspond to "the temporary fixing portion being disposed overlapping the first peeling portion ..., being capable of sticking to the device ... for temporarily fixing the protective sheet to a surface of the devices" and "a sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet" of Invention 1.

B Corresponding Feature and Different Features

(A) Corresponding Feature

From the above, Invention 1 and the A-2-1 Invention are identical in the following point.

"A sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet, comprising:

a protective sheet to be attached to a surface of a device to protect the surface, the protective sheet having an adhesive surface;

a peeling sheet having a first peeling portion and a second peeling portion covering the adhesive surface and being disposed side by side via a separation line;

an extending portion extending from each of the first peeling portion and the second peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet; and,

a temporary fixing portion provided on a surface of the first peeling portion opposite to the protective sheet,

the temporary fixing portion being disposed overlapping the first peeling portion, being capable of sticking to the device,

the temporary fixing portion being for temporarily fixing the protective sheet to a surface of the device."

(B) Different Feature

Invention 1 is different from the A-2-1 Invention in the following point.

Different Feature 1D

In the Invention 1, it is specified that the temporary fixing portion is "disposed overlapping the first peeling portion so as not to protrude outside the first peeling portion", and "a temporary fixing portion provided at one portion smaller than the first peeling portion", whereas, in the A-2-1 Invention, the arrangement of the adhesive layer 3a provided on the separator 3 is unclear.

C Judgment on Different Feature

(A) Although it is not clear from the statements of the description of A-2 summed up in the above No. 6, 2(1) to (6) at which portion of separator 3 the adhesive layer 3a of A-2-1 Invention is provided, it can be presumed, from the descriptions of paragraph [0005] of A-2 summed up in No. 6, 2(2) of "adhesive-applied separator" and from the descriptions of [FIG. 3], and [FIG. 4] summed up in No. 6, 2(4), that the adhesive layer 3a is provided on the whole surface of the separator 3.

(B) Then, Different Feature 1D is the same as Different Feature 1C in the above 2(2)B(B)c. Then, due to the same reason as the one examined in the 2(2)C, it cannot be said that the constitution of Invention 1 concerning Different Feature 1D is one that can be conceived by a person skilled in the art with ease from the matters described in A-1 to A-5, and A-9 to A-13.

D Summary

As above, Invention 1 is not one that can be conceived by a person skilled in the art with ease based on the A-2-1 Invention and the matters described in A-1 to A-5, and A-9 to A-13. In addition, since Invention 3 is one that includes Invention 1 and further specifies the matter described in Claim 3, as with Invention 1, it is not one that can be conceived by a person skilled in the art with ease based on the A-2-1 Invention and the matters described in A-1 to A-5, and A-9 to A-13.

(3) Regarding Invention 6

A Comparison

Invention 6 and the A-2-6 Invention will be compared.

(A) "A guide 3b", and "a guide 2b" in the A-2-6 Invention correspond to "a first extending portion" and "a second extending portion" in Invention 6.

Therefore, comparison between "a sheet sticking structure" in Invention 6 and "a protective film with an adhesive separator" in the A-2-6 Invention is similar to that in the above (2) A.

(B) "A temporary fixing step of temporarily fixing the protective film 1 to the liquid crystal screen by the adhesive layer 3a" in the A-2-6 Invention corresponds to "a

temporary fixing step of temporarily fixing the protective sheet to the surface of the device" in Invention 6.

(C) "A first peeling and sticking step of peeling, after temporarily fixing the protective sheet 1 by the adhesive layer 3a in the temporary fixing step, the separator 2 from the protective film 1 by pulling the guide 2b to stick the protective film 1 on the liquid crystal screen" in the A-2-6 Invention corresponds to "a first peeling and sticking step of peeling, after temporarily fixing the protective sheet by the temporary fixing portion in the temporary fixing step, the second peeling portion from the protective sheet by pulling the second extending portion to stick the protective sheet on the surface of the device" in Invention 6.

(D) "A second peeling and sticking step of peeling, after the first peeling and sticking step, the adhesive layer 3a from the liquid crystal screen, and, after that, by pulling the guide 3b, peeling the separator 3 provided with the adhesive layer 3a from the protective film 1 to stick the protective film 1 on the liquid crystal screen" in the A-2-6 Invention corresponds to "a second peeling and sticking step of peeling, after the first peeling and sticking step, by pulling the first extending portion, the first peeling portion having the temporary fixing portion from the protective sheet, and the temporary fixing portion from the surface of the device to stick the protective sheet on the surface of the device" in Invention 6.

(E) "A method of sticking a protective film 1 using a protective film structural body with an adhesive separator for sticking the protective film 1" in the A-2-6 Invention corresponds to "a method of sticking a protective sheet using a sheet sticking structure" in Invention 6.

B Corresponding Feature and Different Features

(A) Corresponding Feature

Then, Invention 6 and the A-2-6 Invention are identical in the following point. "A method of sticking a protective sheet using a sheet sticking structure for sticking a protective sheet, the sheet sticking structure comprising:

a protective sheet to be attached to a surface of a device to protect the surface, the protective sheet having an adhesive surface;

a peeling sheet having a first peeling portion and a second peeling portion covering the adhesive surface and being disposed side by side via a separation line;

a first extending portion extending from a portion near the separation line in the first peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet, and a second extending portion extending from a portion near the separation line in the second peeling portion to the outside of the protective sheet; and

a temporary fixing portion provided on a surface of the first peeling portion opposite to the protective sheet, the temporary fixing portion being disposed overlapping the first peeling portion, being capable of sticking to the device, the method comprising:

a temporary fixing step of temporarily fixing the protective sheet to the surface of the device;

a first peeling and sticking step of peeling, after temporarily fixing the protective sheet by the temporary fixing portion in the temporary fixing step, the second peeling portion from the protective sheet by pulling the second extending portion to stick the protective sheet on the surface of the device; and

a second peeling and sticking step of peeling, after the first peeling and sticking step, by pulling the first extending portion, the first peeling portion having the temporary fixing portion from the protective sheet, and the temporary fixing portion from the surface of the device to stick the protective sheet on the surface of the device."

(B) Different Feature

Invention 6 is different from the A-2-6 Invention in the following point.

<Different Feature 6D>

In Invention 6, it is specified that the temporary fixing portion is "disposed overlapping the first peeling portion so as not to protrude outside the first peeling portion", and "a temporary fixing portion provided at one portion smaller than the first peeling portion", whereas, in the A-2-1 Invention, the arrangement of the adhesive layer 3a provided on the separator 3 is unclear.

C Judgment on Different Feature

Different Feature 6D is the same as Different Feature 1D recognized in the above (2)B.

Then, due to a reason the same as that examined in the above 2(2)C, it cannot be said that the constitution of Invention 6 concerning Different Feature 6D can be conceived by a person skilled in the art with ease from the matters described in A-1 to A-5, and A-9 to A-13.

D Summary

As above, Invention 6 is not one that could have been invented with ease by a person skilled in the art based on the A-2-6 Invention and the matters described in A-1 to A-5, and A-9 to A-13.

(4) Summary regarding Reasons for Invalidation 3, 8, and 9

Since all of Reasons for Invalidation 3, 8, and 9 are ones that allege lack of inventive step of Inventions 1, 3, and 6 taking the invention described in A-2 as the primary Cited Document, Reasons for Invalidation 3, 8, and 9 of the Demandant's

allegation are groundless as the above (1) to (3).

4 Summary regarding Reasons for Invalidation 1-9

From the above 2, and 3, regarding any of Inventions 1, 3, and 6, it cannot be said that there is lack of novelty or inventive step also by the allegations in this trial case.

Therefore, Reasons for Invalidation 1-9 alleged by the Demandant are groundless, and thus it cannot be said that the patents concerning Inventions 1, 3, and 6 should be invalidated under the provisions of Article 123(1)(ii) of the Patent Act.

No. 8 Closing

As described above:

1 The Correction is legal, and, therefore, the Correction shall be approved;

2 By the Demandant's allegations and proofs, it cannot be said that there is a reason for invalidation, and, therefore, the demand for trial of the case related to Inventions 1, 3, and 6 was groundless; and

3 Under the provisions of Article 61 of Code of Civil Procedure which is applied mutatis mutandis pursuant to the provisions of Article 169(2) of the Patent Act, the costs in connection with the trial shall be borne by the Demandant.

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

May 20, 2021

Chief administrative judge: AMANO, Hitoshi
Administrative judge: MONZEN, Koichi
Administrative judge: KAWABATA, Osamu