

a scored line is provided only on the first surface;
a first code is printed on one side of the scored line on the first surface;
a second code is printed on the other side of the scored line on the first surface;
the second code is printed on the one side of a corresponding part opposite to the scored line on the second surface; and
the first code is printed on the other side of the corresponding part on the second surface.

[Claim 2]

The tablet according to Claim 1, wherein the first code and the second code are characters".

3 Outline of grounds for opposition

The Opponent submitted

Evidence A No. 1: Kazuhiro HIRANO and four others, "Effect of halved tablets on confirmation of brought-in drug," Pharmaceutical Health Care and Sciences, 2010, Vol. 36, No. 4, pp. 252-261 (hereinafter, referred to as "A-1")
as primary evidence, and

submitted

Evidence A No. 2: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2011-20325 (hereinafter, referred to as "A-2")

Evidence A No. 3: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2012-126735 (hereinafter, referred to as "A-3")

Evidence A No. 4: Noriuki KINOSHITA and two others, "Printing of Product name on Tablet body Aiming for easy-to-use and gentle medicine," Pharmacia, 2007, Vol. 43, No. 8, pp. 795-797 (hereinafter, referred to as "A-4")

Evidence A No. 5: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. H07-179333 (hereinafter, referred to as "A-5")

Evidence A No. 6: Japanese Unexamined Patent Application Publication No. 2011-173932 (hereinafter, referred to as "A-6")

Evidence A No. 7: International Publication No. WO2010/032717 (hereinafter, referred to as "A-7")

as secondary evidence, and

further submitted

Reference 1: Package insert of DIOVAN Tablets 20 mg, DIOVAN Tablets 40 mg,

DIOVAN Tablets 80 mg, and DIOVAN Tablets 160 mg

Reference 2: Package insert of ARTIST TABLETS 1.25 mg, ARTIST TABLETS 2.5 mg, ARTIST TABLETS 10 mg, and ARTIST TABLETS 20 mg

Reference 3: Cultural Heritage Online, "Embossing Morse Telegraph," [September 9, 2020 search], the Internet

URL:<https://bunka.nii.ac.jp/heritages/detail/145204>

as supplementary materials explaining the contents of A-1. The Opponent alleges that the patent according to Claims 1 to 2 of the Patent violates the provisions of Article 29(2) of the Patent Act, and thus should be invalidated.

4 Described matters of Respective items of Evidence A

(1) A-1 describes the following.

A "Also in Saga University Hospital (hereinafter, referred to as our hospital), since April 2005, bring-in medicine of all inpatients have been checked immediately after the hospitalization procedure at the medical department window. Although the bring-in medicine will be checked finally according to an identification code consisting of a company code and a company-specific product code (The Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations of JAPAN (hereinafter, abbreviated as FPMAJ), List of 'Company Codes for Tablets, Capsules, etc.,' November 7, 2003, http://www.fpmaj.gr.jp/jisyu/jisyu_syosai_151107.htm), even tablets that can be easily identified from the identification code may be difficult to distinguish, because some or all of the identification code is missing, and becomes unknown in the tablets divided in half (hereinafter, abbreviated as half-cut tablets)". (Page 252, right column, lines 1-12)

B "Then, this time, in order to clarify the problem of the distinctiveness of half-cut tablets, we investigated the distinguishability of half-cut tablets for all tablets with scored lines of drugs listing in the drug price list (hereinafter, abbreviated as the non-prescription drug). Furthermore, we also examined the distinctiveness of half-cut tablets in the bring-in medicines to our hospital at the time of admission, and will report about it". (Page 253, left column, lines 4-8)

C "From the figure of the tablet described in the properties and outline of the package insert, the positional relationship between the scored line and the company code and product code that make up the identification code (hereinafter, abbreviated as print type) was investigated, and the print type was classified". (Page 253, left column, lines 4-7)

D "For tablets with a scored line on only one side, the side with the score line is made to be the front surface (hereinafter, abbreviated as the front) and the side without the score line is made to be the back surface (hereinafter, abbreviated as the back)". (Page 253, left column, lines 1-3 from the bottom)

E "The print types of 1,235 items of commercially available tablets with a scored line can be classified into 5 types of a front full display type (A-type), a double-sided full display type (B-type), a front separation type (C-type), a front separation back addition type (D-type), and a back print type (E-type) (Table 2)". (Page 254, right column, lines 6-9)

F

表 2. 識別コード印字型の分類定義

分類	定義	半切イメージ
A型	オモテ全表示型： オモテの割線の上とオモテの割線の下に ともに会社コードと製品コードを印字	
B型	両面全表示型：オモテの割線の上とウラの 割線の下に会社コードを、オモテの割線の下 とウラの割線の上に製品コードを印字	
C型	オモテ分離型： オモテの割線の上に会社コードを オモテの割線の下に製品コードを印字	
D型	オモテ分離ウラ追加型：オモテの割線の上に 会社コードを、オモテの割線の下に製品コー ドを、さらにウラに規格量や会社ロゴを印字	
E型	ウラ印字型： ウラに会社コードと製品コードを 上下2段に印字	

注：XXX 識別コードのうち会社コードをシンボル化して表示
 999 識別コードのうち製品コードをシンボル化して表示

表 2. 識別コード印字型の分類定義

Table 2. Classification definition of

identification code print type

分類 Classification

A型 A-type

B型 B-type

C型 C-type

D型 D-type

E型 E-type

定義 Definition

オモテ全表示型 : Front full display type:

オモテの割線の上とオモテの割線の下にともに会社コードと製品コードを印字

Printing company code and product code above the front scored line and below the front scored line

両面全表示型 : Double-sided full display type:

オモテの割線の上とウラの割線の下に会社コードを、オモテの割線の下とウラの割線の上に製品コードを印字

Printing company code above the front scored line and under the back scored line, and product code below the front scored line and above the back scored line

オモテ分離型 : Front separation type:

オモテの割線の上に会社コードをオモテの割線の下に製品コードを印字

Printing company code above the front scored line, and product code below the front scored line

オモテ分離ウラ追加型 : Front separation back addition type:

オモテの割線の上に会社コードを、オモテの割線の下に製品コードを、さらにウラに規格量や会社ロゴを印字

Printing company code above the front scored line, product code below the front scored line, and further standard quantity and company logo on the back

ウラ印字型 : Back print type:

ウラに会社コードと製品コードを上下2段に印字

Printing company code and product code on the back in upper and lower rows.

半切イメージ Half-cut image

注 ; x x x : 識別コードのうち会社コードをシンボル化して表示 Note;

xxx: Symbolizing and displaying company code of identification code

9 9 9 : 識別コードのうち製品コードをシンボル化して表示 999: Symbolizing and displaying product code of identification code

G "The print patterns of tablets with a scored line are not unified, and can be roughly divided into three types consisting of a double-sided print type printed on the front and back, a front print type printed only on the front, and a back print type printed only on the back. Furthermore, the double-sided print type and the front print type could be subdivided into two types consisting of the full display type, in which the entire identification code remains on the half-cut tablet, and the other types (Table 2).

The A-type and B-type of the full display type are ideal print types that include all of the company code and product code in each of the half-cut tablets divided along the scored line and can be distinguished by one half-cut tablet, but they account for only 3.8%

in the market (FIG. 1(a))". (Page 258, left column, lines 4-right column, line 4)

From these descriptions and the like, the following a-d can be said.

a According to A-C and E-F above, A-1, in order to clarify the problem of the distinctiveness of the half-cut tablets, investigated the positional relationship between the scored line and the company code and the product code constituting the identification code for the tablets with a scored line having the identification codes, classified them into 5 types of the A-type to the E-type, and analyzed each classification type.

b According to D above, the tablets with a scored line have a front surface and a back surface. For the tablets with a scored line on only one side, the side with the score line is referred to as "the front," and the side without the score line is referred to as "the back,".

c According to F above, of "5 types" in a above, the B-type is referred to as the double-sided full display type, and the specific form thereof is the tablet having a front, and a back on the opposite side to the front, which has scored lines on the front and back, and prints the company code above the front scored line and below the back scored line and the product code below the front scored line and above the back scored line.

Here, the B-type, as described as "the front scored line" and "the back scored line," is a form having the scored lines on the front and back of the tablet, respectively.

In light of the figure of "the half-cut image" described together with the definition of the B-type, it is clear that the expressions of "above" the scored line or "below" the scored line mean the "upper" side and the "lower" side when viewed from the scored line on the paper on which the figure is described, and as a universal expression, it should be said that it can be replaced with "one side" of the scored line and "the other side" of the scored line. Comprehensively considering the figure of "the half-cut image," the explanation of the definition, and the function of the scored line that makes it easier to divide the tablet into two, it can be said that the front scored line and the back scored line are usually provided in the same direction.

d According to F above, of "5 types" in a above, the D-type is referred to as the front separation back addition type, and the specific form thereof is the tablet having a front, and a back on the opposite side to the front, which has a scored line only on one surface, and prints the company code above the front scored line, the product code below the front scored line, and the standard quantity and company logo on the back.

The expressions "upper" and "lower" here can be said to be the same as in c above.

Then, focusing on the D-type, summarizing a, b, and d above, it can be said that A-1 discloses the following invention (hereinafter, referred to as "Invention A-1D".)

"A tablet having a front and a back on the opposite side to the front, wherein
a scored line is provided only on the front;
a company code is printed on one side of the scored line on the front;
a product code is printed on the other side of the scored line on the front; and
a standard quantity or a company logo is printed on the back".

Further, focusing on the B-type, summarizing a-c above, it can be said that A-1 discloses the following invention (hereinafter, referred to as "Invention A-1B".)

"A tablet having a front and a back on the opposite side to the front, wherein
scored lines arranged in the same direction are provided on the front and the back;
a company code is printed on one side of the scored line on the front and on the other side of the scored line on the back, and
a product code is printed on the other side of the scored line on the front and on one side of the scored line on the back".

(2) In A-2, there are the following descriptions.

A "The invention of Claim 1 is a printing method for printing on randomly supplied work, and includes the following steps. That is, (i) a work imaging step of imaging work introduced in a predetermined area. (ii) A work information detection step of detecting work information of the work based on an image captured in the work imaging step. (iii) A print pattern creation step of creating print patterns to be printed on the work based on the work information detected in the work information detection step. (iv) A printing step of printing on the work based on the print patterns created in the printing pattern creation step. In the present specification, 'random' refers to a state in which the work is not aligned and the orientations (postures) are different. ([0008]) (The underlines are added by the body. The same shall apply hereinafter.)

B "In the invention of Claim 5, in Claim 1, printing in the printing step is printed by an inkjet method". ([0016])

C "As the work W, for example, in addition to a drug such as a tablet, an IC chip, a tool

bite chip, or the like can be considered. In addition, some tablets are circular in a plan view and have a groove formed in the center. In this case, even if the tablet is circular, the tablet itself has directionality and the printing position is limited to a specific position. Therefore, the printing method according to the present invention is suitable for the work". ([0036])

D "Here, the work information includes the position and posture of each work arranged in the area A (including the orientation in the plane as well as the orientation of the front and back sides). That is, in this step, the work information such as at which position the work W is arranged in the area A and which direction the work W is facing is detected. In this case, concerning the information on which side of the front and back the work W is facing, for example, if a groove is formed on the surface of the work W, the side on which the groove is formed is the front side and the side on which the groove is not formed is the back side. Further, in step S7, it is also determined whether or not a defective product having a chip or the like in a part of the shape of the work W is included, and the position of the defective work W is also detected. The position information of the defective work W is output to the control device in the subsequent step, and the defective work W is discharged in the subsequent step. The work information may include the position, posture (orientation), and shape of the work W, as well as the type, number, and numbering of the work". ([0049])

E "Next, in step S8, a print pattern to be printed on each work W is created based on the work information detected in step S7. At this time, first, as shown in FIG. 7, at which position of each work W and with which inclination the basic image data (FIG. 5) is printed is set, with respect to each work W randomly arranged in the area A. At this time, such a setting is not performed for the work W determined to be defective in step S7. Then, based on this setting, a print pattern for each work W, as shown in FIG. 8, is created. This process is executed in the image processing device 15. The created print pattern is transferred to the IJP controller 16". ([0050])

Summarizing the descriptions of A to E above, A-2 describes "imaging tablets that are supplied in a state that the orientation in the plane as well as the orientation of the front and back sides are different, are circular in a planar view, and have a groove formed at the center in the surface; detecting information such as positions, postures (orientations in the plane or the like) of the tablets on the basis of an image captured; creating print patterns to be printed on the tablets based on the information; and performing inkjet

printing on the tablets in the orientations in the plane on the basis of the print patterns".

(3) In A-3, there are the following descriptions.

A "[Claim 12]

A method for manufacturing a marked composition for use in oral administration, comprising the steps of

dispersing a change in color-inducing oxide in a composition for use in oral administration; and

scanning a surface of the composition for use in oral administration with a laser beam at wavelengths of 200 nm to 1100 nm and with 0.1 W to 50 W average power to make a particle of the change in color-inducing oxide agglomerate so as to become discolored, on the surface of the composition for use in oral administration.

...

[Claim 23]

A marked composition for use in oral administration manufactured by the manufacturing method according to any one of Claim 12 to Claim 22.

[Claim 24]

The composition for use in oral administration according to Claim 23, wherein the composition for use in oral administration is a tablet or a capsule". ("The scope of claims")

(4) In A-4, there is the following description.

A "2 Technology and method of printing on tablet body

Currently, the printing display of the product name and identification code for tablets is displayed with PAD printing or gravure printing, in sugar-coated tablets, and for film-coated tablets. On the other hand, most of the uncoated tablets, which account for more than 60% of oral preparations in the domestic market, are white tablets, and from the viewpoint of distinctiveness, the printing display is considered to be the most effective, but in reality, it is displayed by stamp. The reason is that the product name display and identification code printing display on the uncoated tablets using the gravure printing technology have problems such as faint printing due to fine powder existing on the tablet surface, and printing is very difficult. Therefore, the uncoated tablets are marked with a stamp. In the future, not only sugar-coated tablets and film-coated tablets, but also from the viewpoint of medical malpractice, it is predicted that the movement of product name printing display on uncoated tablets will accelerate, so it is considered essential to develop printing technology on uncoated tablets.

Currently, IJP (ink jet printer), which is non-contact printing, is being examined

as a printing technology that enables printing on uncoated tablets. Edible inks that can be applied to pharmaceuticals are also being developed, and in the future, it may be possible to print on uncoated tablets with IJP. In printing by IJP, it is possible to determine the design and print color by operating on a personal computer, and the operability is very simple. In the near future, there may come a day when hospitals and pharmacies will provide tailor-made designs in response to the needs of each patient in order to prevent missed doses and mistakes in taking the medicine". (Page 797, lines 7-21)

(5) In A-5, there are the following descriptions.

A "Needless to say, the present invention is not necessarily limited to that of the above-described embodiment, and may be, for example, the one shown in FIG. 12 or FIG. 13. That is, the tablet 1 in FIG. 12 has a chamfered inclined portion 7 having a curved surface shape. Further, the tablet 1 shown in FIG. 13 has a groove-inserted secant portion 5 and a chamfered inclined portion 7 formed on only one side". ([0015])

(6) In A-6, there is the following description.

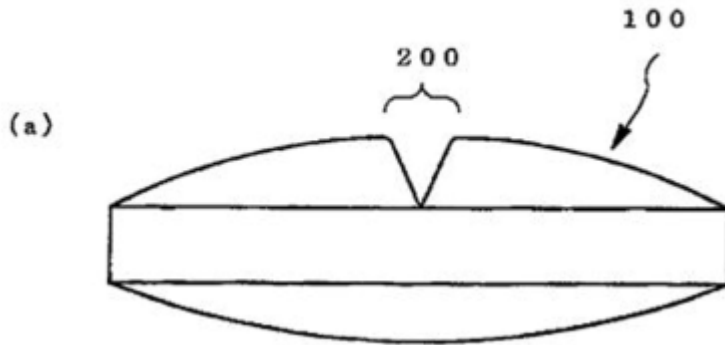
A "One connecting part has one scored line. Although the scored line is also expressed as a splitting groove, 'scored line' is named generically, including a splitting groove, in the present specification. Provision of a scored line on a tablet and general shapes thereof have already been common technical knowledge in this art. Accordingly, the shape of the scored line in the present invention is not particularly limited, as long as it allows patients, pharmacists, and the like to divide a whole tablet without difficulty, and the scored line may be easily formed based on the common technical knowledge by the person skilled in the art. Specifically, the shapes of the scored line disclosed in the above patent documents may be mentioned as examples. For example, when the connecting part has a planar shape, a scored line may be present on both surfaces or on a single surface. When the connecting part is columnar, a scored line may be provided on its whole surface". ([0012])

(7) In A-7, there are the following descriptions.

A "Film coating scored line tablet 100 as shown in FIG. 10 (a)" ([0005])

B

[圖10]



[圖 1 0] [FIG. 10]

C From FIG. 10 (a) of A-7, tablets with a scored line on only one of the curved surfaces of the tablets opposing to each other are seen.

5 Well-known art grasped from Evidence A No. 2 to Evidence A No. 7

(1) According to the described matters of 4 (2) to (4) above, it can be said that it is a well-known art to form characters and patterns displayed on tablets by inkjet printing, laser marking, pad printing, or the like.

(2) According to the described matters of 4 (5) to (7) above, it can be said that it is a well-known art to provide a scored line only on either one of a plane or a curved surface of a tablet opposing to each other.

6 Judgment by the body

(1) Regarding the Invention

A Comparison/Judgment of the Invention and Invention A-1D

(A) Comparison

"A front" and "a back" of Invention A-1D correspond to "a first surface" and "a second surface" of the Invention, respectively.

Here, "printing" is a word that means "1 printing characters and codes on paper, etc. with a typewriter or a printer of a personal computer. Also, the characters and codes thereof. 2 Characters of a seal". (Digital Daijisen (Shogakukan)), and "print" is a word that means "to make a print plate according to a document, apply ink to the plate surface, and transfer characters and figures to a large number of papers and cloths. Also, the technology thereof". (Same as above). Therefore, it can be said that "printing" which means typing out, that is, printing characters and codes, is a form of "print" whose target is not limited to characters and codes. Then, "a company code is printed," "product code

is printed," and "a standard quantity or a company logo are printed" of Invention A-1D correspond to "a code is printed" of the Invention.

Then, in Invention A-1D, "a company code" printed on one side of the scored line on the front corresponds to "a first code" printed on "one side of the scored line on the first surface" of the Invention.

Further, in Invention A-1D, "a product code" printed on the other side of the scored line on the front corresponds to "a second code" printed on "the other side of the scored line on the first surface" of the Invention.

(B) Corresponding Feature

Therefore, the two are common in the point that "A tablet having a first surface and a second surface on the opposite side to the first surface, wherein

a scored line is provided only on the first surface;

a first code is printed on one side of the scored line on the first surface;

a second code is printed on the other side of the scored line on the first surface;

and,

a code is printed on the second surface " and are different in the following points.

(C) Different Features

[Different Feature 1]

Regarding the code printed on the second surface, in the Invention, the second code is printed on the one side of a corresponding part opposite to the scored line on the second surface, and also the first code is printed on the other side of the corresponding part on the second surface, whereas in Invention A-1D, "a standard quantity" and "a company logo" that are different codes from "a company code" and "a product code" corresponding to the first code and the second code are printed.

(D) Judgment

Different Feature 1 above will be determined.

In Invention A-1D, a company code is printed on one side of a scored line on the front, a product code is printed on the other side of the scored line, and a standard quantity and a company logo are printed on the back without a scored line. As a whole, in addition to the company code and product code, it is set to display the standard quantity and company logo, which are other information. That is, although it is understood that three or more types of information are distributed to the upper and lower print spaces

divided by the front scored line and the back print space without the scored line, regarding such things, there can be no idea or motivation to print the same information on both the front and back, or to relate the printed parts.

In addition, as described in 4 (1) above, A-1 classifies tablets with a scored line having an identification code into the A to E-types according to the positional relationship between the scored line and the identification code, for all tablets with a scored line, and there is no description suggesting the existence of types other than the A to E-types. Therefore, a person skilled in the art who has come into contact with A-1 cannot find any motivation to come up with a new type other than the A to E-types as a form of printing on tablets based on the described matter in A-1.

Then, A2-A7 do not disclose that a tablet having a scored line only on a first surface is made to have a print form that "a first code is printed on one side of the scored line on the first surface; a second code is printed on the other side of the scored line on the first surface; the second code is printed on the one side of a corresponding part opposite to the scored line on the second surface; and the first code is printed on the other side of the corresponding part on the second surface" as in the Invention.

Therefore, the configuration relating to the Invention in Different Feature 1 above could not easily be conceived by a person skilled in the art based on Invention A-1D, the technical matters described in A-1 to A-7, and the well-known art.

Then, by the matters specifying the Invention in Different Feature 1 above, the Invention exerts a significant function and effect that when the tablet is divided at the position of the score line, both the first code and the second code are printed on each of the divided pieces.

(E) Summary

As described above, it cannot be said that the Invention could have been easily invented by a person skilled in the art based on Invention A-1D, the technical matters described in A-1 to A-7, and the well-known art.

B Comparison / Judgment of the Invention and Invention A-1B

(A) Comparison

"A front" and "a back" of Invention A-1B correspond to "a first surface" and "a second surface" of the Invention, respectively.

Regarding a scored line of the tablet, "a scored line is provided only on the first surface" of the Invention and the matter of Invention A-1B that scored lines are provided on the front and the back are common in that the scored line is provided on the first surface

of the tablet.

Considering the comparison of A (A) above, "a company code is printed" and "a product code is printed" of Invention A-1B correspond to "the code is printed" of the Invention.

Further, considering that in Invention A-1B, the front scored line and the back scored line are arranged in the same direction, and the back scored line exists at a corresponding part opposite to the front scored line, "a product code" printed on the other side of the scored line on the front and on one side of the scored line on the back of Invention A-1B corresponds to "the second code" printed on "the other side of the scored line on the first surface" and on "the one side of the corresponding part opposite to the scored line on the second surface" of the Invention. Similarly, "a company code" printed on one side of the scored line on the front and on the other side of the scored line on the back of Invention A-1B corresponds to "the first code" printed on "one side of the scored line on the first surface" and on "the other side of the corresponding part on the second surface" of the Invention.

(B) Corresponding Feature

Therefore, the two are common in the point that
"A tablet having a first surface and a second surface on the opposite side to the first surface, wherein

a scored line is provided on the first surface;

a first code is printed on one side of the scored line on the first surface;

a second code is printed on the other side of the scored line on the first surface;

the second code is printed on the one side of a corresponding part opposite to the scored line on the second surface; and

the first code is printed on the other side of the corresponding part on the second surface,"

and are different in the following point.

(C) Different Feature

[Different Feature 2]

Regarding the scored line of the tablet, in the Invention, "a scored line is provided only on the first surface," whereas, in Invention A-1B, the scored line is provided on the front and back.

(D) Judgment

Different Feature 2 above will be determined.

Invention A-1B is a tablet that has a score line on the back in addition to the front, and one type that is set including the printing style. Even if a tablet having a score line on only one of the surfaces opposing to each other of the tablet is well known in itself (see 5 (2) above), there is no motivation to try to combine with other types (A, C to E types) which are the forms of such a single-sided scored line, and to modify it so as not to provide a back scored line, for Invention A-1B. Also, it can be said that reducing the scored line in this way has an inhibitory factor, because it makes it difficult to divide the tablet.

In addition, as described in 4 (1) above, A-1 classifies tablets with a scored line having an identification code into the A to E-types according to the positional relationship between the scored line and the identification code, for all tablets with a scored line, and there is no description suggesting the existence of types other than the A to E-types. Therefore, a person skilled in the art who has come into contact with A-1 cannot find any motivation to come up with a new type other than the A to E-types above as a form of printing on tablets based on the described matter in A-1.

Then, A2-A7 do not disclose that a tablet having a scored line only on a first surface is made to have a print form that "a first code is printed on one side of the scored line on the first surface; a second code is printed on the other side of the scored line on the first surface; the second code is printed on the one side of a corresponding part opposite to the scored line on the second surface; and the first code is printed on the other side of the corresponding part on the second surface" as in the Invention.

Therefore, the configuration relating to the Invention in Different Feature 2 above could not easily be conceived by a person skilled in the art based on Invention A-1B, the technical matters described in A-1 to A-7, and the well-known art.

Then, by the matters specifying the Invention in Different Feature 2, the Invention exerts significant function and effect that makes the structure of the tablet simple.

(E) Summary

As described above, it cannot be said that the Invention could have been easily invented by a person skilled in the art based on Invention A-1B, the technical matters described on A-1 to A-7, and the well-known art.

(2) Regarding the invention according to Claim 2 of the Patent

The invention according to Claim 2 of the Patent further adds the matter specifying the invention and limits the invention. Therefore, for the reason shown in (1) above, it

cannot be said that the invention according to Claim 2 of the Patent could have been easily invented by a person skilled in the art based on Invention A-1D or Invention A-1B, the technical matters described on A-1 to A-7, and the well-known art.

(3) Summary

Since the inventions according to Claims 1 and 2 of the Patent could have not been easily invented by a person skilled in the art based on Invention A-1D or Invention A-1B, the technical matters described on A-1 to A-7, and the well-known art, the patent cannot be deemed to violate Article 29(2) of the Patent Act.

7 Closing

As described above, according to the reasons and evidences of the opposition to the patent, the patent according to Claims 1 and 2 of the patent cannot be revoked.

Also, no other reason for revoking the patent according to Claims 1 and 2 of the Patent is found.

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

March 15, 2021

Chief administrative judge: SENJU, Akio
Administrative judge: KURIYAMA, Takuya
Administrative judge: NAITO, Shintoku