

★★★ <第26回知的財産翻訳検定試験【第14回和文英訳】> ★★★
《 2 級課題 》

【問 1】

1. A hydrogen station system, comprising:

a hydrogen gas generating section, including:

an organic waste feed unit for feeding an organic waste including wood chips;
a water gas generating unit for generating a water gas by heating, together with water vapor, a carbide formed by partial combustion of the organic waste fed from the organic waste feed unit; and
a hydrogen purification unit for removing impurities from the water gas generated by the water gas generating unit, thereby generating hydrogen,

a hydrogen gas dispensing section, including:

a compressor for compressing the hydrogen generated by the hydrogen gas generating section to a predetermined pressure;
an accumulator for storing the hydrogen compressed to the predetermined pressure by the compressor; and
a dispenser for dispensing the hydrogen stored in the accumulator while the flowrate and the pressure of the hydrogen are controlled;

a pressure controller for controlling the pressure in the accumulator that varies according to consumption of the hydrogen, while producing an organic waste feed rate command in response to the variation of the pressure; and

a feed rate control unit section for controlling the feed rate of the organic waste in accordance with the command.

【問 2】

Background of the Invention

[0002]

Electric loads in buildings such as houses, e.g., loads imposed by electric appliances, lighting, and so on, are sustained by commercial electric power supplied to the buildings from electric power companies. In recent years, household power generation facilities, such as those of solar power

generation and fuel cells, have been put to practical use, and various combined electric power supply units have been proposed combining commercial electric power supplied from the electric power companies with electric power from household power generation facilities (For example, refer to patent document 1).

[Prior art document]

[Patent document]

[Patent document 1]JP,2000-123456, A

[0003]

Combined electric power supply systems, proposed heretofore, that make combined use of commercial power from electric power companies and power from household power generation facilities, employ storage batteries that store the electric power from the household electric power generation facilities and nighttime commercial electric power. For instance, the storage batteries supply, through circuit breakers, daytime electric power, or backup electric power in the event of failure of the commercial power.

[0004]

When buildings such as houses having the foregoing combined electric power supply systems are subjected to an earthquake which is sufficiently intense to cause damage to electric wiring, the power supply is desirably cut without delay in order to avoid secondary damage which may otherwise occur, such as short-circuiting of damaged electric wiring. Upon detection of an overcurrent, the circuit breaker operates to cut electric power from the batteries when the batteries are in service. In the state-of-the-art situation, however, supply of electric power is continued, unless overcurrent arises, even if an earthquake occurs.

【問3】

An embodiment of the safety gear of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. Although the description proceeds in the context of a child safety seat on a bicycle, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention is also applicable to other uses.

Referring to Fig. 1, a child safety seat generally denoted by 10 has a main body 11 fixed to and supported by a front fork 4 and a handle bar 2 of a bicycle so as to straddle over a front wheel 3. The child safety seat 10 has

three inwardly-curved tabular restraint bars 12, each of which is swingably hinged at its one end to the main body 11. One of the restraint bars 12 is provided at its other end with a buckle 13 for fastening the restraint bars 12 together.

In use of the child safety seat 10, the restraint bars 12 are positioned so as to hold both shoulders and chest of a child as a seat occupant, similarly to straps of known three-point seat belt system.

The restraint bars 12 are made of a rigid air-permeable material such as a meshed plastic, and are sized so as to fit tightly not on the occupant's body but to allow some movement of the occupant.

The hinged end of each restraint bar 12 is connected to one end of a torsion spring 14 mounted in the main body 11. The torsion spring 14 urges the associated restraint bar 12 so that the restraint bar 12, when released from the buckle 13, is swung outward and held in a non-restraining position.