★★★ ＜第37回知的財産翻訳検定試験【第18回英文和訳】＞ ★★★
≪２級課題≫

【解答にあたっての注意】

１．問題の指示により和訳してください。

２．解答語数に特に制限はありません。適切な箇所で改行してください。

３．課題文に段落番号がある場合、これを訳文に記載してください。

４．課題は３題あります。それぞれの課題の指示に従い、３題すべて解答してください。

問１．下掲の英文はある外国特許明細書の背景技術に関する記述です。これを日本語に翻訳してください。

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003]

Hydrogen is becoming an important fuel to reduce carbon dioxide emissions. There are locations where hydrogen can be produced at a much lower cost than where the hydrogen is demanded. For example, Australia can produce hydrogen at a lower cost than Japan. This separation of low-cost supply from demand by a body of water creates a need for ships capable of transporting hydrogen. The large-scale transport of hydrogen by sea will be an important part of the future hydrogen ecosystem just as natural gas transport by ship is a large part of the existing natural gas ecosystem.

[0004]

There are known methods of transporting natural gas across bodies of water including for example, through subsea pipelines, by LNG ships as liquefied natural gas or by CNG ships as compressed natural gas (CNG). There are other known means such as converting the gas to gas hydrates or to a diesel-like liquid (GTL) and shipping the hydrates or GTL by ship. Currently, virtually all transport of natural gas across bodies of water is carried out by either subsea pipelines or LNG ships.

[0005]

Hydrogen presents some unique challenges for large-scale shipment. Hydrogen is extremely light and requires either liquefaction or compression

to increase its density for shipping. Liquefaction requires the hydrogen to be cooled to about −253 degrees centigrade. This is much colder than required for liquefying natural gas and is near absolute zero (−273° C.).

問２．下掲の英文はある外国特許明細書の実施例に関する記述です。添付図面(FIG. 1～FIG. 4)を参照してこれを日本語に翻訳してください。

Examples

Referring to FIGS. 1 to 4, the product 1 according to the invention comprises a substrate 2 of cellulose acetate gauze of density 107 grams per square meter nominal, having upper and lower surfaces 4,5 coated with a hydrophobic, tacky, crosslinked silicone gel. The silicone composition penetrates the gauze substrate to form a single, chemically homogeneous silicone phase on the upper and lower surfaces. The coated substrate 2 has an array of apertures extending through the substrate and the silicone to allow passage of wound fluid through the material. The tackiness of the coated upper surface 4 is approximately 50% greater than the tackiness of the coated lower surface 5, as determined by the loop tack test described below. The nominal total coating weight of the silicone is 120-130 grams per square meter.

Identical release-coated cover sheets 7, 8 are applied to the upper and lower silicone-coated surfaces 4,5. In use, the lower release sheet 8 is removed first to expose the less tacky lower surface 5 of the dressing material. It is relatively easy to selectively remove the lower release sheet 8 because of the lower adherency of this sheet to the material compared to the upper release sheet 7. The lower and/or upper release sheets may further comprise indicia to identify the release sheet to be removed first. The lower surface 5 may then be applied to a wound surface, followed by removal of the upper release sheet 7 and application of secondary dressing elements such as an absorbent layer.

FIG. 1

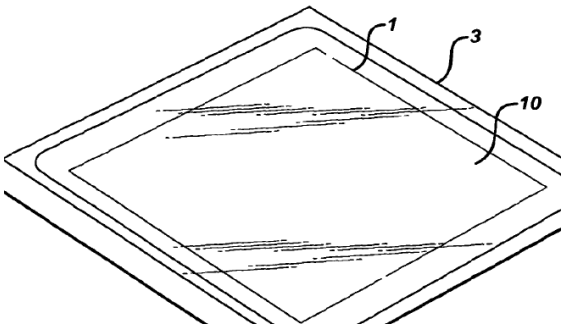


FIG. 2

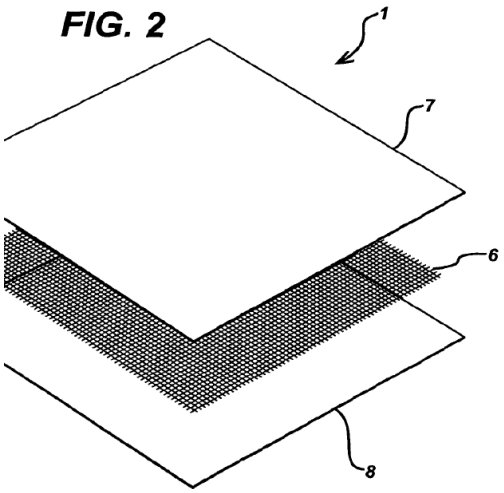


FIG. 3

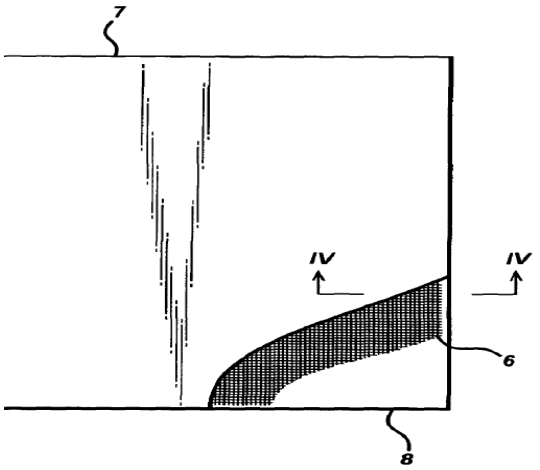
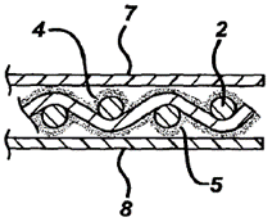


FIG. 4



問３．下掲の英文はある外国特許明細書の請求項の記述です。これを日本出願用に翻訳してください。必要に応じて添付スケッチを参照してください。

What is Claimed is:

1. An off-shore wind turbine, comprising:
a stationary part including a tower extending substantially vertically;
a nacelle comprising a rotor having at least one blade arranged on a main shaft having a substantially horizontal rotation axis, and a power transmission system for transmitting power from the main shaft to a generator;
a yawing system comprising a stationary part fixed to an upper end of the tower and a movable part fixed to the nacelle, the stationary part and the movable part being designed so that the nacelle is supported vertically and horizontally by the tower and may pivot relatively to the tower about a substantially vertical yawing axis; and
a cooling system for transferring excessive heat from the power transmission system to seawater surrounding the wind turbine, the cooling system comprising first conduction means for conducting a flow of seawater from the stationary part of the wind turbine to the nacelle during normal operational conditions and at most positions of the nacelle relative to the tower, pumping means for pumping the flow of seawater through the first conducting means, and first heat exchanging means for transferring heat from the power transmission system to the seawater.

2. The wind turbine according to claim 1, wherein the cooling system further comprises second conduction means for conducting the flow of seawater from the nacelle to the stationary part of the wind turbine during normal operational conditions and at most positions of the nacelle relative to the tower, the first conduction mans and the second conduction means forming part of a single cooling circuit.