

問題 1

1. A reactive hot-melt adhesive composition comprising:

(1) 100 parts by weight of an isocyanate-terminated polyurethane prepolymer obtained by reacting (i) a polyol containing 5 to 35 wt% of a polyester polyol having a molecular weight of at least 3000 and containing, as a constitutional unit, a diol or dicarboxylic acid having an alkylene group of 8 or more carbon atoms with (ii) a polyisocyanate; and

(2) 0.3 to 5 parts by weight of a zeolite powder.

2. The reactive hot-melt adhesive composition according to claim 1, wherein the zeolite powder has an average particle size of 10 to 100  $\mu\text{m}$ .

問題 2

Examples 1-5 and Comparative Examples 1-2

Dry spaghetti was boiled to a yield of 230% and then dipped in an aqueous solution containing 0.8 wt% fermented lactic acid and 0.8 wt% gluconic acid to prepare low-pH boiled spaghetti. One hundred grams of the low-pH boiled spaghetti was well tossed with 5 g of olive oil containing one gram of an alkali agent (see Table 2 for its name and average particle size), and the samples thus prepared were evaluated for acid taste/smell and bad taste/smell by 10 panelists in accordance with the criteria shown in Table 1. The results of organoleptic

evaluation are shown in Table 2. The amount of each alkali agent in the olive oil was adjusted to be equal to the equivalent amount of acid in the low-pH boiled spaghetti.

#### 表の訳語

評価項目 : Evaluated for

評点 : Score

評価基準 : Criteria

酸味・酸臭 : Acid taste/smell

酸味・酸臭を全く感じない : No acid taste/smell

酸味・酸臭をごくわずかしか感じない : Only slight acid taste/smell

酸味・酸臭をやや感じる : Some acid taste/smell

酸味・酸臭をはっきり感じる : Distinct acid taste/smell

酸味・酸臭を強く感じる : Strong acid taste/smell

異味・異臭 : Bad taste/smell

異味・異臭を全く感じない : No bad taste/sulfur-like smell

異味・異臭をごくわずかしか感じない : Only slight bad taste/sulfur-like smell

異味・異臭をやや感じる : Some bad taste/sulfur-like smell.

異味・異臭をはっきり感じる : Distinct bad taste/sulfur-like smell.

異味・異臭を強く感じる : Strong bad taste/sulfur-like smell.

#### 問題 3

[0001]

A conventional process for manufacturing organic EL backplates includes the following steps: depositing a photosensitive resist film onto soda glass as the main component in order to produce a desired convex pattern on the glass; subsequently, exposing the resist film to UV light (ultraviolet radiation) through a glass mask and developing

the resist film with an organic solvent and an alkali developer such as sodium carbonate to form a desired pattern; and, thereafter, spraying an inorganic powder from a sandblasting apparatus onto the resist film with the aid of high-pressure air. Since the resist film is a negative photosensitive film, the areas exposed to the ultraviolet radiation are sufficiently hardened such that they will not be abraded by the inorganic particles sprayed from the sandblasting apparatus, thus permitting selective grinding of the glass surface from which the resist is removed during the process of development. For these steps, reference may be made to JP-2001-297878-A.

[0003]

In this sandblasting method, the inorganic particles from the sandblasting apparatus are ejected through fine nozzles; therefore, if a wide area needs to be ground, variations may occur in the depth of grinding, and depending on the size of the inorganic particles, the ground surface may have a high degree of surface roughness. As a result, it is difficult to obtain highly precise depths of grinding and ground surfaces with a very low degree of surface roughness.

[0004]

Conventionally, this problem is dealt with by etching the ground surface to sufficiently smooth it, but this extra step adds to the manufacturing cost.