MAN

MATERIAL

MACHINE

METHOD

+

4M+S=29ING

We Evolving

For the Planet & Humanity

SKILL

Message from the CEO

4M+S=29ING We Evolving For the Planet & Humanity

is our manufacturing spirit.

FUTA-Q, Ltd. CEO & President
Naoaki Futaku

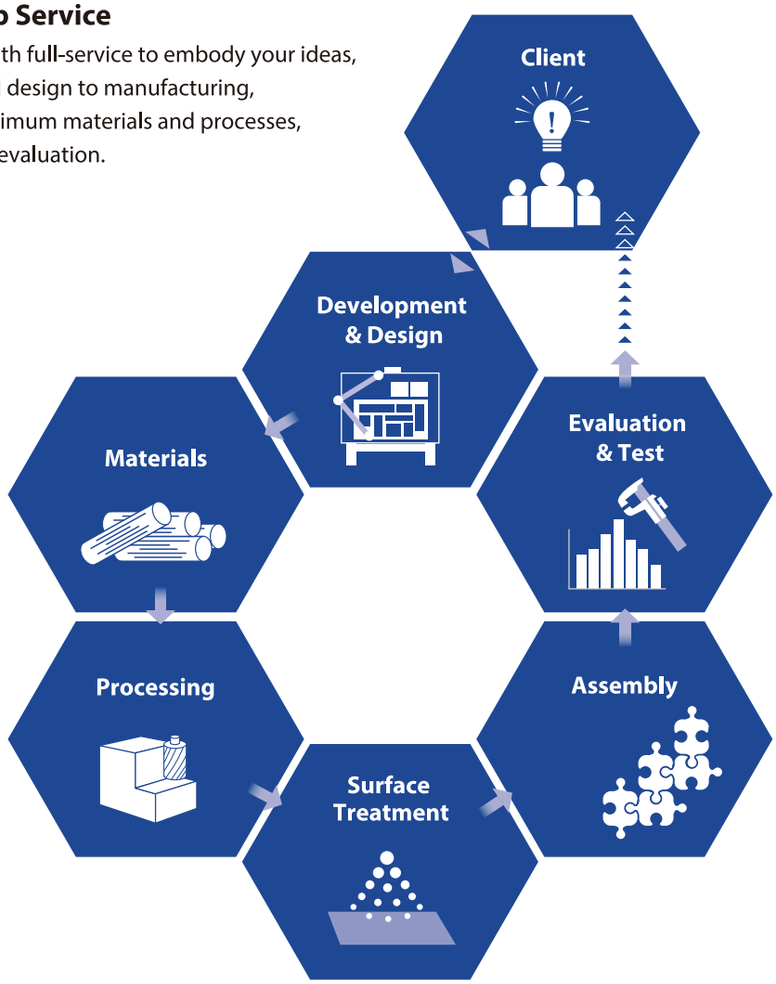
Four Ms (4M), which stands for Man, Material, Machine, and Method, is referred to the core of manufacturing. We believe that “advanced Skill” should be combined with 4M to form our manufacturing spirit, resulting in 4M + S = 29ING The number of 29 represents my surname, Futa-ku (“futa” means two and “ku” means nine in Japanese.)

We have remained committed to technological innovation for building “trust and peace” of clients’, partners’, and employees’ minds, while flexibly responding to changes of market needs. Today, placing emphasis on social responsibility along with the “trust and peace” in minds, we are committed to manufacturing extremely small precision products, while re-establishing our corporate organization to be more environmentally friendly,and pouring our efforts mainly into developing Man, Skill, and Machine.

We embody designers’ ideas in various fields such as medical instruments, analyzers, and semiconductors. We intend to grow into a solution provider, providing designers with new design ideas based on our technical experience and expertise. We will continue solving a wide variety of challenges with state-of-the-art processing technologies.

FUTA-Q One-Stop Service

We will provide you with full-service to embody your ideas, from development and design to manufacturing, including selecting optimum materials and processes, assembly, testing, and evaluation.

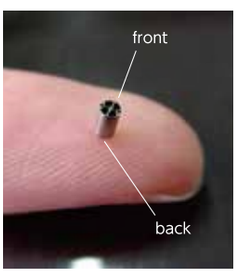


Fine- and Micro-machining

We have built up our micro-machining techniques through our long term effort to meet various requirements of our clients. FUTA-Q's state-of-the-arts technology has expanded its applications to embody any clients' ideas.

Micro-machining

Complicated shapes such as three-dimensional curved shapes or angled surfaces can be shaped with high accuracy by five-axis machining centers.

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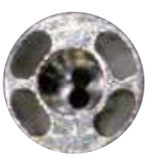
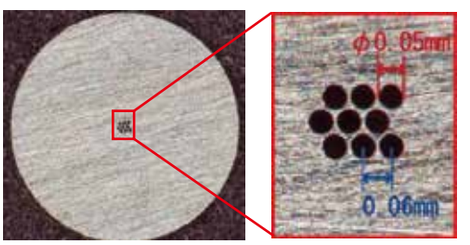

back

The photo on the right shows a sample part of titanium with helical machining process to make a tapered hall having 0.32 mm minimum in diameter part and different hole-shapes at the front and back sides.

Micro-bore drilling

This is a sample part of stainless sheet 0.05 mm thick, having 0.05 mm diameter holes with 0.06 mm pitches.

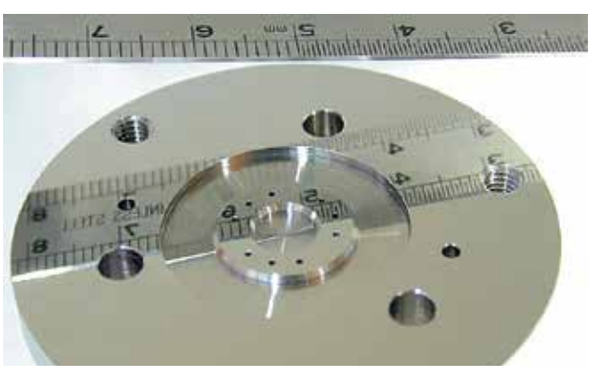


Deep hole drilling with small diameter

Small diameter holes with high aspect ratios of 20 -30 can be made by drilling. The inner surface has no asperities even at the tip part, and has the straightness of 0.05 mm and the roughness of Ra 0.1.

Mirror finishing

The photo shows a sample of stainless steel with mirror finishing using powdered diamonds with a diameter of several μm and special lubricants. This process can be applicable to jointed or sliding surfaces of a selective valve where a tight sealing is essentially required.



Machining of ceramic materials

Ceramics requiring special techniques to be machined because of their brittleness can be processed with very high precision by selecting cutting conditions, chipping treatments, and tools, best suited to the material properties.


Machinable ceramics

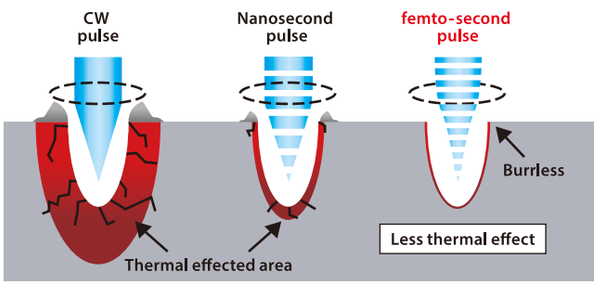

Zirconia

Laser Processing

FUTA-Q's laser processing techniques allow various kinds of complex fine cutting that would be difficult to process with other normal machining methods. Various kinds of materials can be processed by a best suited laser process such as ultra-violet-, visible-, or infrared-light.

Femto-second laser processing

Ultra-short pulse laser (10^{-15} second) process gives minimum thermal effects to the work. Transparent materials such as glass and special polymers such as polylactic-acid, which are difficult to be processed with traditional lasers, can be processed with high precision without burrs.



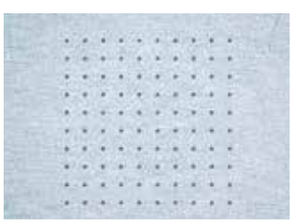
Thermal effect by laser processing.

Dimple forming on a NiTi tube.
Dimple depth from the left
: (through)0.5, 0.4, 0.3, 0.2, 0.1, 0.05 mm

Spiral grooves on a polyimide tube.
I.D. : 1 mm, thickness : 0.06 mm

Cutting on a polylactic-acid tube.
O.D. : 1.52 mm, I.D. : 1.09 mm

Cutting on a sapphire glass sheet with 0.8 mm thick.



Micro-holes of 30 µm diameter on a stainless steel plate with 50 µm thick.

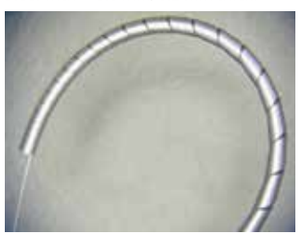
Single process on a hybrid material.
(Polyamide, polyimide, and stainless steel wire)

Fiber laser processing with stamping

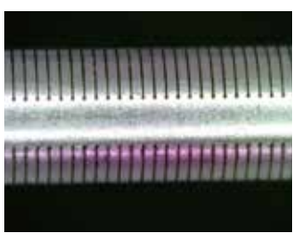
Complex shaped parts for an endoscope can be formed with fiber laser processing with stamping.

Coiled tube for an endoscope: stainless steel with Φ 3.0 mm, 0.2 mm thick.

Joint structure with designed-cutting.



Spiral cutting with variable pitches.



Slit-cutting on a NiTi tube.

Laser welding

YAG or fiber laser can be selected for welding to meet various kinds of clients' requests with high precision.

Spot welding for dia. 0.3 mm stainless steel ball with dia. 0.08 mm stainless steel wire

NiTi, an intermediate material, and stainless steel are welded together. (The photo below shows a tube applied a simple finishing)

Y-shaped pipe with thin wall thickness. (pipe dia. 2.4 mm, thickness 0.25 mm)

Airtight joint with pipes, a cap, and a holder by welding.

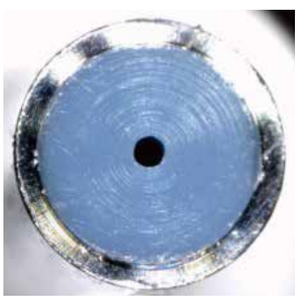
Precision works for small diameter pipes

FUTA-Q's unique techniques allow us to make small diameter pipes of titanium, titanium alloy, NiTi, MP-35N, Hastelloy, Inconel, and CoCr alloy as well as of stainless steel.
We provide pipes with a wide range of inner and outer diameters, wall thickness, length, and surface roughness based on your requests.

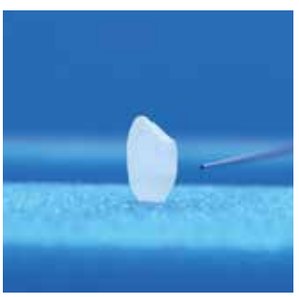
Pipe making with swaging

Various optional processes are available to make deformed pipes, hybrid pipes of stainless steel and PEEK, swaged pipes.

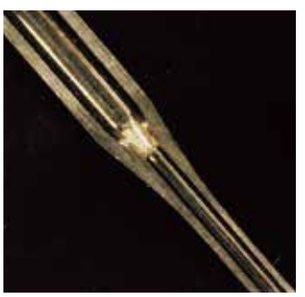
Hybrid pipe of stainless steel and PEEK.



The Cross-section of a hybrid pipe.
OD: 0.85 mm, ID: 0.1 mm



β-titanium pipe of very small diameter.
OD: 0.5 mm, ID: 0.3 mm

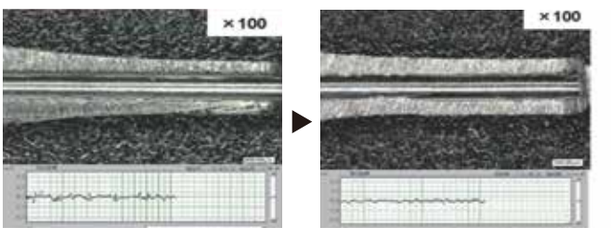


Inside surface of a swaging pipe.

Bore polishing

Bore polishing for a pipe with 0.1 mm at minimum I.D, 500 mm at maximum length, and Ra 0.05 at minimum surface roughness is available. FUTA-Q's original techniques allow to polish tapered or drawn parts of a pipe where traditional techniques could not be applied to.

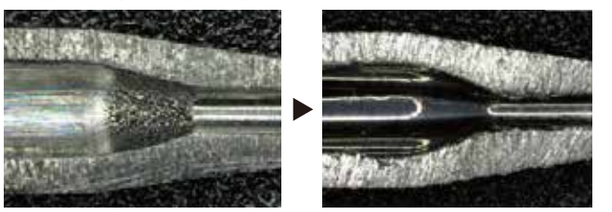
Smallest diameter part of a bore polishing sample of a titanium pipe



Before polishing with primary grinding
Ra 0.12μm Rz 0.90 μm

After polishing
Ra 0.07μm Rz 0.51μm

Bore polishing at a tapered part



Before polishing

After polishing

Characteristics and applications as pipe of titanium and SUS

Material	Properties					Making small pipe		Applications
	*anticorrosion	elasticity	non-magnetic	weldability	lightweight	FUTA-Q	Others	
β-titanium alloy	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Poor	Parts for fishing rods and medical instrument such as forceps, endoscopes, needles, and nozzles.
Ti-64Al-4V (ASTM B348 Gr5)	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Orthopedics wires and implant parts. (approved as medical device)
NiTi (shape memory alloy)	Fair	Good	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Good (except bore polishing)	Catheter and others.
Titanium	Good	Poor	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good	Pipes for analysis instrument and sanitary equipment.
SUS	Good	Poor	Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Good	Widely used in various applications before titanium alloy pipes were developed.

*: against sodium hypochlorite for cleaning blood analyzers

Nozzles

FUTA-Q's nozzles are widely used in industrial dispensers and analytical instruments for various industries such as medicine,immunology,biochemistry,and environment. We can offer various shapes for nozzle tip to meet your needs.

Needle tip

We can provide needles with various types of tips for lower puncturing resistance, less contamination, and better drainability in accordance with your requests.

Three-side cutting

Lancet cutting

Hybrid pipe

Four slotted holes

Triple nozzles

Nozzle and needle products

Use of β-titanium rather than stainless steel allows us to make more anticorrosive, non-magnetic, and more rigid nozzles.

Dispensing nozzle

Multi-functional nozzle

Multi-function can be built in a nozzle with a heater, sensor, and fuse for controlling the specimen's temperature, and an electrostatic capacitance sensor for detecting the specimen's surface. This can be applied to analyzers that require an accurate control of the specimen's behaviors. We design and fabricate the best needle based on your requests.

Nozzle with sensors

Surface treatment

FUTA-Q's original surface treatment technology can add various competitive properties to your products.

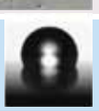
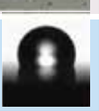
Fluorine resin coating (FC-180)

FC-180 coating features high repellency to water and oil, which can be applied to the inner surface of a small diameter nozzle.

Repellency to alcohol on the inner surface of a nozzle

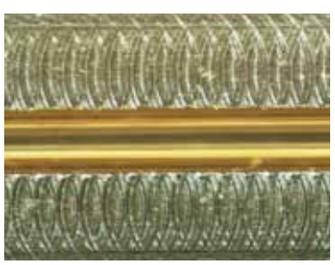
Specifications

Maximum coating thickness	1 µm
Minimum inner diameter	0.3 mm
Maximum length	200 mm
Color	water-clear

Exposure test	Before exposure test	Alkaline solution 10%NaClOaq (pH12~13) for 30min with ultrasound	Steam at about 120°C for 30 min
Picture of water repellency			
Angle of contact to water	113° 	108° 	113° 

Gold plating

Plating gold, an inert metal, onto the outer and inner surface of a nozzle improves its corrosion resistance and reflectivity.



Gold plating inside a pipe

Specifications

Maximum coating thickness	approx. 0.3 µm
Minimum inner diameter	0.5 mm
Maximum length	200 mm

PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene) coating

PTFE coating, formed by firing to make thin film of 5 to 25 µm, features its outstanding sliding, insulating, and rigid properties.

Teflon coating for inside a pipe

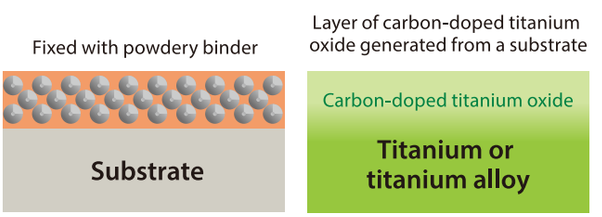
Teflon coating for outside a pipe

Specifications

Maximum coating thickness	5-25 µm
Minimum inner diameter	0.5 mm
Color	black, brown, etc

FreshGreen treatment (FG-29)

FreshGreen (FG-29) is a layer of carbon-doped titanium oxide, which is made from titanium oxide by partly replacing its oxygens with carbons. This consists of a closely packed and strong adhesive layer, having high scratch, wear, heat, and corrosion resistance; its hardness is 1600 Hv, much harder than hard chrome plating. Abrasion resistance tests at 500°C indicate no significant abrasion, proving its durability at high temperatures.



A traditional coating is formed by fixing powders on a substrate with binder, whereas FG-29 is formed by simultaneously oxidizing and carbonizing a substrat composed of titanium and titanium alloy.

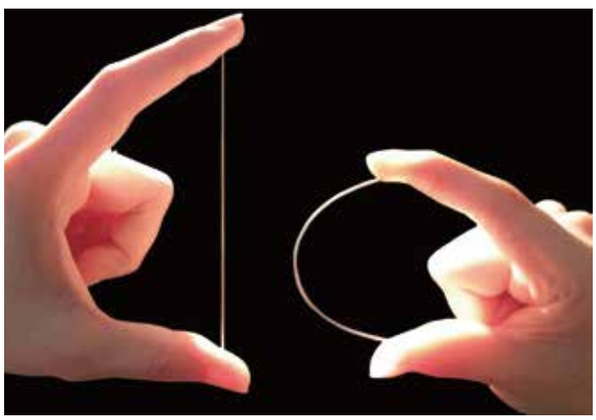
Licensed by Central Research Institute of Electric Power Industry (CRIEPI)
Manufactured by Ofa Co., Ltd.

Functional materials

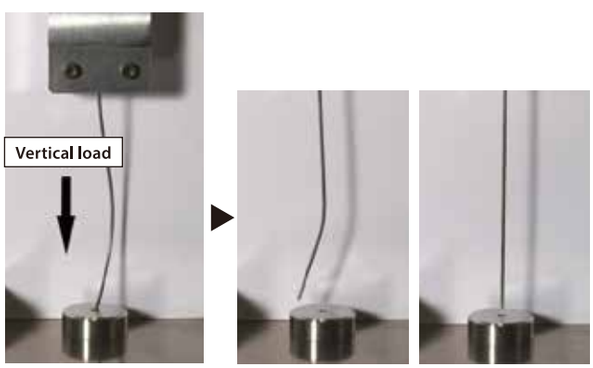
Various functional materials are available; such as β-titanium having light-weight and high shape recoverability, NiTi having super elasticity and memory shape function, and CoCr having high heat resistance and high spring-back property.

β-titanium pipe

β-titanium features its high resiliency, corrosion resistance, and hardness as well as non-magnetic property and low dilatability, which enable your products to have longer life and higher performance.



Available size of a pipe
Minimum sizes: outer diameter is 0.5 mm, and inner diameter is 0.3 mm.
Material: β-titanium pipe such as Ti-4Al-22V



Simulation

stainless steel: remaining bent

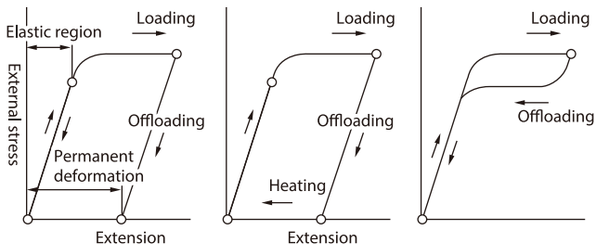
β-titanium : recovering the shape

Characteristics of β titanium

Corrosion resistance	Higher corrosion resistance especially in seawater than stainless steel and copper alloy, which is comparable to that of platinum.
Specific gravity	4.8 (equal to 60% of that of iron and stainless steel)
Mechanical properties	Tensile strength: 640～1800 MPa Young's modulus: 30-109 GPa Surface hardness: 190～400 HV (with aging treatment)

NiTi pipe

NiTi pipe receives widespread attention from various industries including medical fields due to its high elasticity and memory shape property.



Conventional metals | Shape memory alloys | Super elastic alloys

Rare metal wire

Various types of materials are available from biocompatible materials such as Ti 6Al-4V ELI and Nickel free materials to metals having high mechanical strength and corrosion resistance.

Materials in our experiences

Centerless grinding shaft	Ti 6Al-4V ELI (F136) NiTi
Wire	Ti 6Al-4V ELI (F136) 4N-Ti (high-purity titanium) nickel-free shape memory alloy nickel-free austenite SUS Nb (niobium) Ta (tantalum)
Flat wire	NiTi
Deformed shape	pure titanium titanium alloy (β and αβ)

Please ask us about the sizes.

Applications

Combining your idea with FUTA-Q's technology allows you to embody it. We provide highly valuable added products by challenging and solving your technical problems.

Surgery

We are devoted to develop and produce parts and products for medical instruments under collaboration with medical instrument manufacturers.

DraCo®

These are forceps used for single incision laparoscopic surgery, having three bendable parts with adjustable angles, and a clamp portion that flexibly rotates.

Stent

This stent is used for catheterization for angio and cardiac infarction. Laser processing enables even complicated fine shapes to be processed with the cut width as narrow as 20 µm.

Analysis

A smaller dead volume of needle/nozzle tips, a special structure of tubes, and techniques such as bore polishing and surface treatment enable quantitative dispensation and highly accurate analysis.

Jointing block

Optimized tool selections, cutting conditions, and precise drilling positioning allow us to produce channel joints with perfect alignments. The minimized dead volumes notably improve analysis accuracy.

Nozzle with sensors

Nozzles with various functions such as heating control sensors, a temperature fuse, and electrostatic capacitance sensors are available.

Semi-conductor

To prevent leakage of a gas and liquid, we have strived to improve the airtightness of sealed surfaces of parts by combined machining and techniques to perform jointless welding.

Machined metal sealing for vacuum joint

Metal sealing

By burnishing, a process of smearing seal surface and making it smooth, we have improved durability and airtightness of seal surfaces: surface hardness is harder than 330 HV, and surface roughness is less than Ra: 0.04.

TIG welding (Automatic pipe welder)

Using an automatic pipe welder, T-shape parts (T unions) and joints are welded together. Back bead welding inside pipes where gases and liquids flow allows seamless and less-weld-burning welding.

Welding in Clean Room

Welding in a clean room, attachment of microscopic particles and its involution are reduced.
Inspection equipment: He leak detector
Inspection specification: 1×10-12Pa・m3/s or less (He)

Leisure

We are focusing not only on precision equipments, but also on various kinds of techniques that add new values to our daily lives.

Fishing rods having a tip of β-titanium pipe

Our β-titanium material is employed as the tip of high grade fishing rods for sweetfish, cutlassfish, and leatherjackets due to its high transfer characteristic for vibration. These rods feature high sensitivity and operability.

We have a wide range of experience with applying our technique in various fields, including aerospace, electric, electronics, food, textile, chemical, and petrochemical industries. We would appreciate your inquiry.

Datasheet

Standard-sizes of β-titanium pipes

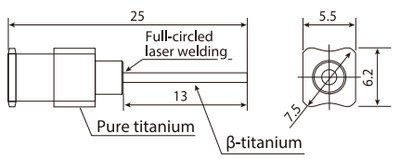
Cutting length: cutting out from the standard size of 500 mm.
Material: seamless pipe of titanium alloy Ti-22V-4AL.

Gauge	Product No.	Outer diameter (mm)	Tolerance (mm)	Inner diameter (mm)	Tolerance (mm)	Wall thickness (mm)	Inner surface roughness (μm)
12G	BTP29012	2.76		2.40		0.18	
13G	BTP29013	2.41		1.99		0.21	
14G	BTP29014	2.11		1.69		0.21	
15G	BTP29015	1.81		1.45		0.18	
16G	BTP29016	1.61		1.25		0.18	
17G	BTP29017	1.48	±0.01	1.12	±0.02	0.18	≦Ra0.8
18G	BTP29018	1.26		0.90		0.18	
19G	BTP29019	1.06		0.70		0.18	
20G	BTP29020	0.88		0.58		0.15	
21G	BTP29021	0.81		0.51		0.15	
22G	BTP29022	0.71		0.41		0.15	
Thick wall pipe	BTP29116	1.60	±0.01	0.60	±0.02	0.50	≦Ra0.8

Standard sizes of β-titanium needles with a lure lock

Materials
needle: seamless pipe of titanium-alloy Ti-22V-4AL
lure lock: pure titanium
Standard length of the needle part: 13 mm
Maximum inner-surface roughness: Ra 0.8

Gauge	Product No.	Outer diameter (mm)	Inner diameter (mm)
12G	BNT-12-B	2.76	2.40
13G	BNT-13-B	2.41	1.99
14G	BNT-14-B	2.11	1.69
15G	BNT-15-B	1.81	1.45
16G	BNT-16-B	1.61	1.25
17G	BNT-17-B	1.48	1.12
18G	BNT-18-B	1.26	0.90
19G	BNT-19-B	1.06	0.70
20G	BNT-20-B	0.88	0.58
21G	BNT-21-B	0.81	0.51
22G	BNT-22-B	0.71	0.41
23G	BNT-23-B	0.63	0.33
24G	BNT-24-B	0.55	0.30



Comparison Table of Characteristics between Titanium Alloys and Stainless Steel Materials

Metals		Mechanical properties at room temperature: Tensile Strength (Mpa, N/mm²)	Mechanical properties at room temperature: 0.2% proof stress (MPa、N/mm²)	Mechanical properties at room temperature: Elongation (%)	Young's modulus (Gpa)	Hardness (HV)	Specific gravity
β-titanium alloy							
22V-4Al		640 - 900	≦850	≧10	80	250	4.69
15V-3Cr-3Sn-3Al	ST*1	703 - 945	689 - 869	≧12	80 - 92	260	4.8
	STA*2	≧1000	965	≧7	101 - 109	400	4.8
36Nb-2Ta-3Zr-O	Cold	1000 - 1200	900 - 1100	10 - 15	30 - 60	190	5.7
(GUMMETAL*3)	Heat	1500 - 1800	1400 - 1700	3 - 8	85 - 95	190	5.7
Pure titanium		340 - 510	≧215	≧23	106	170	4.51
NiTi (shape memory alloy)	Cold	1176 - 1960	≦294	≦30	15 - 30	180 - 300	6.4
	Heat	686 - 1470	≦980	≦20	50 - 70	300 - 400	6.4
α-βalloy 6A1-4V		≧895	≧825	≧10	113	320	4.45
SUS316		588	265	65	193	≦200	7.9
SUS304		≧520	205	≧40	197	≦200	7.8
Hastelloy C		755	403	30	204	210	8.9

*1: solution treatment
*2: solution aging treatment
*3: a titanium alloy developed by Toyota Central Res. & Development Lab., Inc., registered by Toyota Tsusho Material Incorporated

Office, Factory, and manufacturing equipment


Headquarters


Yagi Factory


KyotoFactory/R&DCenter


Tokyo Sales Office


Osaka Research Center


KICK Research Center


Germany Sales Office








Manufacturing facilities

CNC lathe
Combined CNC lathe
Nine-axis turning center
Vertical machining center (5-axis)
Horizontal machining center
Wire-electrical discharge machine
Pipe-making instrument
Centerless grinder
Inner surface polishing machine
Heat treatment equipment
Coating equipment
Blast equipment
Laser cutting instrument
Laser welding instrument
Laser marking instrument
Femto-second laser machine








Measuring tools

Three-dimensional coordinate measuring machine
CNC vision measuring system
Surface texture and contour combined measuring instrument
Circularity measuring equipment
Measuring microscope
Tensile strength tester
Durometer
Optical microscope
Laser microscope
Scanning electron microscope (SEM)

Pipe Endoscope
Precision Inspector
Eddy-current tester

History

Mar. 1917 Founded by Choutaro Futaku, the first president.
Jan. 1953 Futaku Seisakusho, Ltd, established, by Yasunaga Futaku, the second president.
Oct. 1963 Sonobe Factory established in Sonobe-cho, Kyoto.
Nov. 1970 Sanjo Factory established in Mibu-shinmei-cho, Kyoto.
Aug. 1972 Futaku Seisakusho Co., Ltd. established.
Sep. 1975 Company name changed to Futaku Precision Machinery Industry Co. with acquisition of Futaku Seisakusho Ltd. by Futaku Seisakusho Co., Ltd.
Nov. 1978 Second Sonobe Plant established.
Apr. 1980 Headquarters and the Main Plant building completed.
Feb. 1985 Sanjo Plant transferred to Nishida Giken Co., Ltd. separated as an independent firm.
May. 1986 Yagi Plant completed in Yagi-cho, Kyoto.
Jan. 1987 The capital increased to 30 million yen.
Mar. 1992 Former president Yasunaga Futaku became the chairman, and former vice-president Hirokazu Futaku became the third president and representative director.
Jun. 1998 Yagi Plant granted ISO 9002 certification.
Sep. 2002 The whole company granted ISO 9002 certification.
Feb. 2003 The Company granted ISO 9001:2000 certification.
Dec. 2004 Yagi Plant granted certification of KES Environmental Management System Standard Step 2.
Apr. 2009 Former president Hirokazu Futaku became the chairman, and former vice-president Ryozo Futaku became the fourth president and representative director.
Jun. 2009 Kyoto R&D laboratory established in the Venture Business Laboratory of Kyoto University.
Sep. 2009 Original β-titanium pipe listed as A-rank(the top rank) in Kyoto City Venture Business by the Judge Committee.
Dec. 2009 Granted ISO 9001:2008 certification.
Jan. 2010 Received "Kyoto Small and Medium Enterprise Technology Award" with the development of β-titanium pipes.
May. 2010 Headquarters moved to Karahashi-Keiden-cho, Kyoto.
Mar. 2011 Selected as a "Kyoto Challenging Company".
Apr. 2011 Received "Distinguished Creativity Award" from Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology.
Dec. 2012 Kyoto Plant/R&D center established in Kisshoin-uchikawaramachi, Kyoto.
Aug. 2013 Headquarters, Yagi plant and Kyoto Plant granted ISO 9001:2008 renewed certification and ISO 14001:2004 certification.
Jul. 2014 Tokyo Office established in Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.
Sep. 2014 Granted ISO 13485:2003 certification.
Oct. 2015 Certified as a "Kyoto Model of Work-life Balancing Company".
Dec. 2015 German Office established in Frankfurt, Germany.
Selected as a Wisdom Management "model company" in Kyoto.
Oct. 2016 Granted Business Capabilities Enhancement Support for Small and Medium - sized Enterprises(SMEs) .
Nov. 2016 Recognized as a "Childcare Support Company" by Kyoto City.
Mar. 2017 Celebrated 100th anniversary.
"Business Innovation Plan" was acknowledged by Kyoto Pref.
Awarded "Contemporary Master Craftsman" by Kyoto Pref.
Aug. 2017 Certified as "The Healthy Company" by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, followed by in 2018 and 2019.
Nov. 2017 Osaka R&D Laboratory established in Kansai University.
Dec. 2017 Selected as a Regional Leading Company by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
Mar. 2018 Expansion of Headquarters office completed.
Dec. 2018 Tokyo Sales Office transferred to Mitaka, Tokyo.
Feb. 2019 Acquired ISO13485:2016 including Tokyo Sales Office.
Jun. 2019 Selected as one of the Top 300 Excellent SMEs by Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.
Aug. 2020 **The second Yagi Factory started operation.**
Apr. 2021 KICK Research Center established in Kyoto.
Jun. 2023 Former executivedirector Noriaki Futaku became the fifth president.

Acquired ISO 9001, 13485 and 14001; applied to the Headquarters, Yagi Plant, and Kyoto Plant - R&D center, Tokyo Sales Office.

CORPORATE PROFILE

FUTA-Q, Ltd.

Company name	FUTA-Q, Ltd.
Company Initiation	March 1917
Foundation	January 1953
Capital	JPY 67M
Chairman of the Board	Hirokazu Futaku
CEO & President	Naoaki Futaku
Number of Employees	280
Business lines	■ Cutting and polishing parts of precision instruments. 〔 Various kinds of cutting, making small-diameter seamless tubes, high speed microfabrication, fabrication of difficult-to-cut materials such as Hastelloy, Inconel, titanium, stainless steel, etc. 〕 ■ Manufacturing, selling, proposing small-diameter β-titanium alloy tubes. ■ Selling loose-proof eyeglass screws, wire rods for eyeglass frames.
Banks	The Bank of Kyoto, The Kyoto Chuo Shinkin Bank, The Bank of Mitsubishi UFJ
Certifications	ISO 9001, 13485 and 14001, applied to the Headquarters, Yagi Plant, Kyoto Plant - R&D center, and Tokyo Sales Office
Email	futaku-info@futaku.co.jp
URL	https://futaku.co.jp

■Headquarters	33-3 Karahashi-keiden-cho, Minami-ku, Kyoto City, Kyoto Pref. 601-8454,Japan Tel : +81-75-661-2931 / Fax : +81-75-661-2937
■Yagi Factory (Yagi Plant)	8-1 Oyabu Shimokawaharada, Yagi-cho, Nantan City, Kyoto Pref. 629-0152,Japan Tel : +81-771-42-2931 / Fax : +81-771-42-2905
■Kyoto Factory / R&D Center	20-1 Kishoin-Uchigawara-cho, Minami-ku, Kyoto City, Kyoto Pref. 601-8392,Japan Tel : +81-75-311-2931 / Fax : +81-75-311-2911
■Tokyo Office	mitaka-myojo-palace 3F,1-1-3,Kamirenjaku Mitaka-shi,Tokyo 181-0012,Japan Tel: +81-422-27-7629/Fax: +81-422-27-7639
■Osaka Research Center	Center for Innovation and Creativity of Kansai University #B07 3-3-35 Yamate-cho, Suita City, Osaka Pref. 564-8680, Japan
■KICK Research Center	KICK #231 5-1 Seikadai-7cho-me , Seika Town , Soraku District , kyoto Pref.
■German Office	Frankfurt, Germany

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