Claim rejection under 35 USC 112**Claim rejection under 35 USC 112**

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112(a):**The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112(a):**

(a) IN GENERAL.—The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilledin the art to which it pertains,or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same, and shall set forth the best mode contemplatedby the inventor or joint inventor of carrying out the invention.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(b):**The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112(b):**

(b) CONCLUSION.—The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctlyclaiming the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor regards as the invention.  
The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA), second paragraph:The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) or 35 U.S.C. 112 (pre-AIA),second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the inventor or a joint inventor, or for pre-AIA the applicant regards as the invention.

Claim rejection under 35 USC 102**Claim rejection under 35 USC 102**

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –(a)(1) the claimed invention was patented, described in a printed publication, orin public use, on sale or otherwise available to the public before the effectivefiling date of the claimed invention.

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(1) as being anticipated by XXXXX et al (US )  
**Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a)(1) as being anticipated by XXXXX et al (US )**

Claim rejection under 35 USC 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

A patent for a claimed invention may not be obtained, notwithstanding that the claimed invention is not identically disclosed as set forth in section 102 of this titleif the differences between the claimed invention and the prior art are such that the claimed invention as a whole would have been obvious before the effective filing date of the claimedinvention to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the claimed invention pertains.Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over XXXXXXX (US 20160142003) in view of XXXXXXX. (US ).

**Regarding claim 1**. A movement comprising:  
a stepper motor having a coil; a driver configured to supply to the coil of the stepper motor a drive current corresponding to an input drive signal; a current detection circuit configured to detect a current value of current flow through the coil; a first drive circuit configured to output a first drive signal to the driver based on the current value detected by the current detection circuit; a controller configured to select, based on a result of driving by the first drive circuit, a type of multiple types of second drive signals that differ by the supply time of the drive current supplied to the coil; and a second drive circuit capable of outputting the multiple types of second drive signals, and outputting the second drive signal of the type selected by the controller.   
   
**Regarding claim 2**. The movement described in claim 1, wherein:  
the second drive signal includes a first fixed pulse and a second fixed pulse with a pulse width smaller than the first fixed pulse; and the controller selects the first fixed pulse as the second drive signal when a result of driving by the first drive circuit satisfies a previously set first condition, and  
selects the second fixed pulse as the second drive signal when a result of driving by the first drive circuit satisfies a previously set second condition.   
   
**Regarding claim 3**. The movement described in claim 1, wherein:  
the second drive signal includes a first drive pulse, and a second drive pulse with a shorter drive current supply time than the first drive pulse; the second drive circuit has a rotation detection circuit configured to detection rotation of a rotor of the stepper motor; the controller selects the first drive pulse as the second drive signal when a result of driving by the first drive circuit satisfies a previously set first condition, and  
selects the second drive pulse as the second drive signal when a result of driving by the first drive circuit satisfies a previously set second condition; and  
 the second drive circuit outputs a previously set compensating drive pulse when the rotation detection circuit detects the rotor is not rotating after the second drive signal is output.   
   
**Regarding claim 4**. The movement described in claim 3, wherein:  
the controller sets a rotation detection condition of the rotation detection circuit based on a result of driving by the first drive circuit.   
   
**Regarding claim 5**. The movement described in claim 4, wherein:  
the rotation detection condition the controller sets based on a result of driving the first drive circuit is a detection mask time, a detection pulse width, or a detection pulse count.   
   
**Regarding claim 6**. The movement described in claim 3, wherein:  
when the rotation detection circuit detects the rotor is not rotating, the controller drives the stepper motor by the first drive circuit after the compensating drive pulse is output and the rotor turns.   
   
**Regarding claim 7**. The movement described in claim 1, wherein:  
the controller drives the stepper motor by the first drive circuit at a regular interval, and after driving by the first drive circuit, drives the stepper motor by the second drive circuit until next driving by the first drive circuit.   
   
**Regarding claim 8**. The movement described in claim 2, wherein:  
the controller determines the first condition is satisfied when a drive time from starting driving the stepper motor by the first drive circuit to when a polarity switching condition is met is longer than a previously set evaluation time.   
   
**Regarding claim 9**. The movement described in claim 2, wherein:  
the controller determines the second condition is satisfied when a drive time from starting driving the stepper motor by the first drive circuit to when a polarity switching condition is met is less than or equal to than a previously set evaluation time.   
   
**Regarding claim 10**. The movement described in claim 1, wherein:  
the controller detects an error state based on a result of driving by the first drive circuit.   
   
**Regarding claim 11**. The movement described in claim 1, wherein:  
the result of driving by the first drive circuit is a drive time from starting driving the stepper motor by the first drive circuit until a polarity switching condition is met.   
   
**Regarding claim 12**. An electronic timepiece comprising the movement described in claim 1.   
   
**Regarding claim 13**. A movement comprising:  
a stepper motor having a coil; a driver configured to supply to the coil of the stepper motor a drive current corresponding to an input drive signal; a current detection circuit configured to detect a current value of current flow through the coil; a first drive circuit configured to output a first drive signal to the driver based on the current value detected by the current detection circuit; a controller configured to select, based on a result of driving by the first drive circuit, driving by a second drive signal of a previously set waveform, or driving by a third drive signal; a second drive circuit configured to output the second drive signal to the driver when selected by the controller; and a third drive circuit configured to, when selected by the controller, output the third drive signal to the driver, detect rotation of a rotor of the stepper motor after outputting the third drive signal, and output a previously set compensating drive pulse when rotation of the rotor is not detected.   
   
**Regarding claim 14**. The movement described in claim 13, wherein:  
the controller detects an error state based on a result of driving by the first drive circuit.   
   
**Regarding claim 15**. The movement described in claim 13, wherein:  
the result of driving by the first drive circuit is a drive time from starting driving the stepper motor by the first drive circuit until a polarity switching condition is met.   
   
**Regarding claim 16**. An electronic timepiece comprising the movement described in claim 13.   
   
**Regarding claim 17**. A motor drive control method of driving a stepper motor, comprising:  
a first drive step of detecting a current value of current flowing through the stepper motor, outputting a first drive signal to a driver that drives the stepper motor based on the detected current value, and driving the stepper motor; and a second drive step of selecting the type of a second drive signal based on a result of driving by the first drive step, outputting the selected second drive signal to the driver that drives the stepper motor, and driving the stepper motor; the first drive step executing at a regular interval.