

**DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD
P.G.DIPLOMA IN PATENTS LAW**

**2018-19
Supplementary Exams (Nov-Dec, 2019)**

**Paper II – Practical
(Exploitation of Patents – Drafting, Specification & Patent Writing)**

Time: 2 ½ hours.

TOTAL MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- 1. The question paper to be interpreted as given and no clarification can be sought from the invigilator.**
- 2. Attempt only one choice – either A or B**
- 3. Answers in illegible handwriting will not be taken into consideration.**

You are required to draft a complete specification containing; a.) Title of the Patent b.) Background of the Invention c.) Summary of the Invention d.) Claims e.) Abstract of the invention. (Do not write a detailed description or draw figures.)

The Claims in the patent draft carries 50 marks and remaining specification carries 50 marks.

Option A

Ms. Lucy has developed an anti-eating face mask which includes a cup-shaped member conforming to the shape of the mouth and chin area of the user, together with a hoop member and straps detachably engageable with a user's head for mounting the cup-shaped member in overlying relationship with the user's mouth and chin area under the nose thereby preventing the ingestion of food by the user.

Obesity is a basic problem with which many people today are confronted and, as clearly indicated by the variety of diets proposed to conquer overweight, the major contributing factor to overweight is the excessive consumption of food. The temptation to eat which leads one to eat excessively is ever present and the ready availability of attractively prepared, taste-tempting foods makes the temptation to eat and therefore to overeat virtually irresistible. Frequently, this temptation is so great that compulsive eating is not uncommon and many persons are virtually without the strength of will to resist overeating. The average person, therefore, does have a problem as to the over consumption of food but, even worse, when certain individuals are exposed to food constantly such as chefs, cooks, restaurant personnel or the like, it is a foregone conclusion that these individuals will consume far more food than is proper particularly when such food is usually readily available at no cost. Typical of such groups of individuals is the housewife who must frequently cook meals during the day which groups generally includes the preparation of such fattening foods such as pies, pastries, and the like. During the preparation of such meals not only is there the temptation to nibble on the food being prepared but it is generally necessary that the food be tasted during

preparation thereby constantly stimulating the appetite and promoting the consumption of large quantities of food.

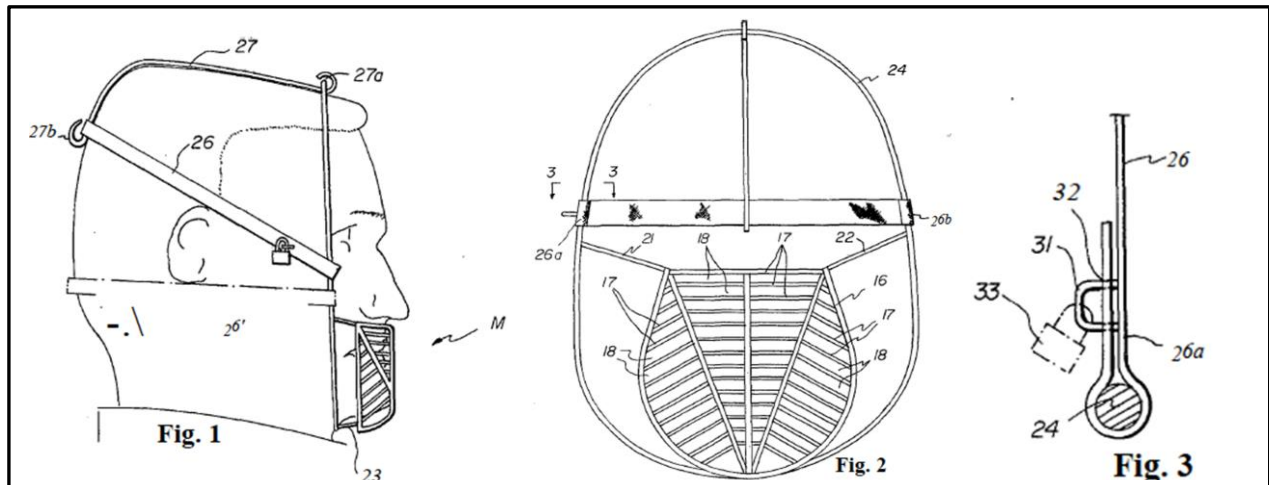


FIG. 1 is a profile view of a user's head showing the anti-eating face mask of the invention in an installed position;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged front view of the face mask of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 3 is an enlarged sectional view taken substantially along 3--3 of FIG. 2 in the direction of the arrows.

Referring now to the drawings there is shown the anti-eating face mask of the invention which is designated generally by the letter M. The face mask M is shown in the installed position on the face of a user's head in FIG. 1 and includes a cup-shaped member 16 of rigid material such as wire or the like which conforms generally to the mouth and chin area of a user's face below the nose. In the illustrated embodiment, the cup-shaped member 16 is formed from a plurality of wires 17 which are arranged as shown best in FIG. 2 in a unitary construction to define openings 18 therebetween. The openings 18 are of a size to permit speech plus, at the same time, prevent the ingress of food into the mouth of the user.

Means engageable with the user's head are provided on the mask M for detachably mounting the cup-shaped member 16 in overlying relationship with the user's mouth and chin area. More specifically, the cup-shaped member 16 is secured by means of rods or wires 21-23 to a hoop member 24 which is arranged to encircle the user's head extending around the top of the head, the side areas of the face and under the chin. Rods 21, 22 extend outwardly on opposite sides of the cup-shaped member 16 and are attached at the outer ends to the hoop member 24, rod 23 extending between the bottom of the cup-shaped member 16 to the lower portion of the hoop member 24, as shown in FIG. 1, thereby providing a rigid construction comprising the hoop member 24 and the cup-shaped member 16.

The mounting means of the invention also includes a flexible strap 26 having end portions 26a, 26b attached to the hoop member 24. The mounting means also include a strap member 27 connected at one end 27a to the top of the hoop member 24 and at the other end 27b to the flexible strap 26 intermediate the ends 26a, 26b. In the illustrated embodiment, both straps 26, 27 are preferably formed from leather. The end 26b of flexible strap 26 may be attached in any suitable manner permanently to the hoop member 24 as shown in FIG. 2 and the other end portion 26a of the strap 26 is preferably releasably attached to the hoop member 24 as shown best in FIG. 3.

As shown in FIG. 3, the end portion 26a of strap 26 is provided with a staple 31 suitably secured thereto and a slotted aperture 32, longitudinally spaced from the staple 31, for accommodating the staple 31. Thus, the strap end portion 26a is arranged to be formed into a loop around the hoop member 24 and the staple 31 inserted into the slotted aperture 32 so as to extend outwardly from the strap end portion 26a. In the preferred embodiment, locking

means are included with the mounting means of the invention which includes any conventional lock 33 of the type using a key which lock is engageable with the staple 31 in the position shown in FIG. 3 so as to lock the end portion 26a of the strap 26 on the hoop 24 preventing its removal. However, under emergency conditions, the strap 26 may be cut and the face mask M of the invention removed.

In the illustrated embodiment, the strap 26 is shown extending over the user's ear but it should be understood that, if desired, the strap 26 may be positioned below the user's ear as shown in broken lines and as indicated by the reference numeral 26'. The strap member 27 is extended in length accordingly to connect the end 27b with the strap 26'.

The object of this invention is to provide a new and novel mask which is worn on the head of a user to prevent the consumption of food by the user and therefore an attendant overweight problem.

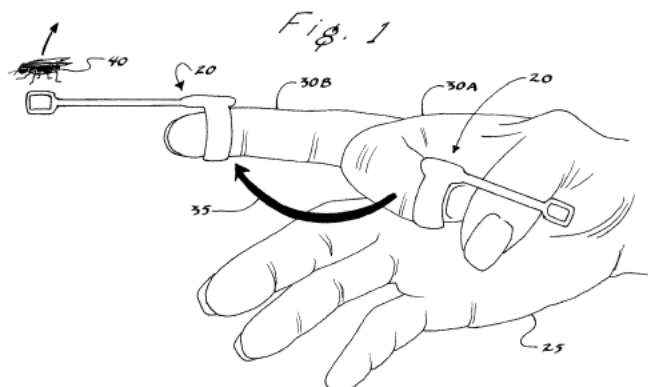
Option B

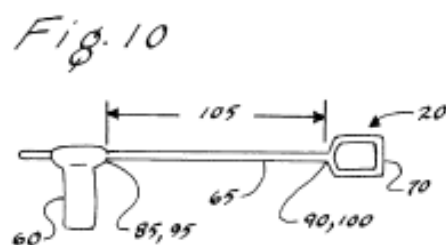
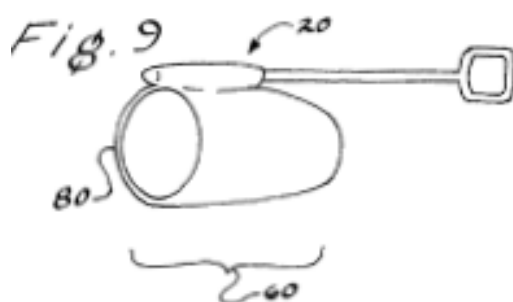
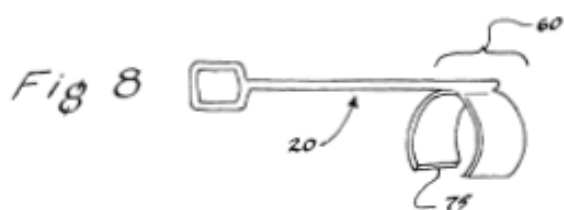
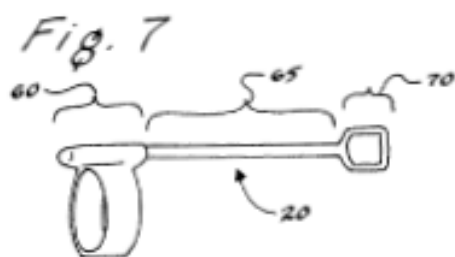
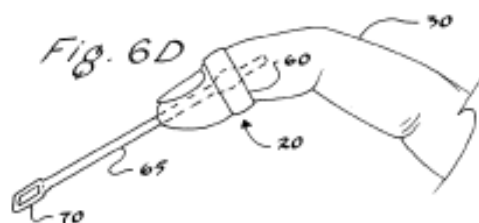
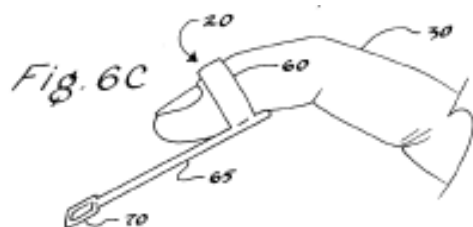
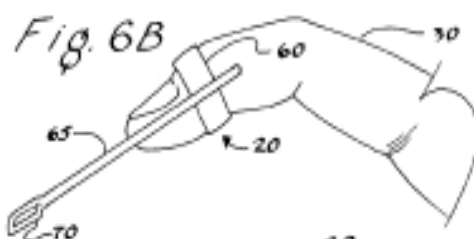
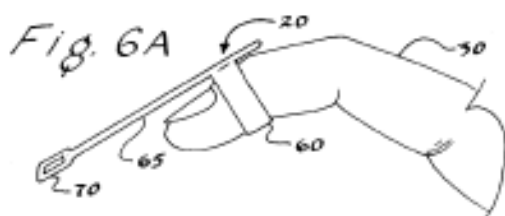
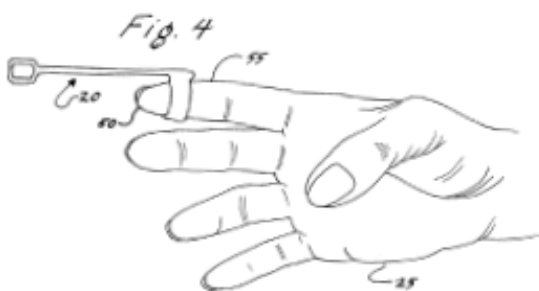
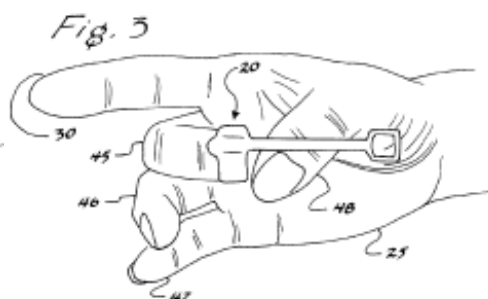
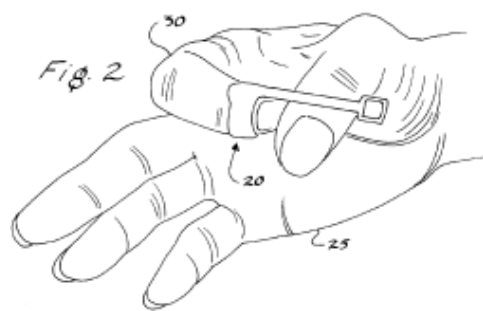
Mr Richard has developed an insect dissuasion method that incorporates a miniature fly swatter adapted to be fixed onto an end of a human finger. An insect can be discouraged by simply flexing, slowly encroaching upon and then "flicking" the finger with the attached device to strike the insect. Devices of the present invention are designed to be removably attached to a finger by a ring-like structure. The ring-like structure is tailored to slip onto and engage a finger in various positions and remain attached to the finger when the finger is flicked. Joined to the ring-like structure is an extension shaft that terminates in an insect engagement head. The length and/or cross-sectional profile of the extension shaft can be altered as well as the shape of the head portion or ring-like structure.

During outdoor activities one is often annoyed or distracted by an insect. For example during static outdoor activities such as sun-tanning or reading, a single fly will often persist in annoyance despite repeated attempts to "discourage" the insect. Such an insect persistently fly's and lands on one's arm or leg for example. Conventional fly-swatters are cumbersome and due to hygiene concerns, are not well suited for "swatting" one's self. Often one uses their hand, book or other object to brush away and discourage the insect. Such attempts are most often ineffective since the insect simply fly's away and returns to a different location. The present invention relates to finger-mounted devices and methods of using such devices to dissuade insects.

FIG. 1 is an isometric view of an insect dissuasion device resembling a miniature "fly swatter" according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is an isometric view of a device of the present invention releasably attached to an index finger.





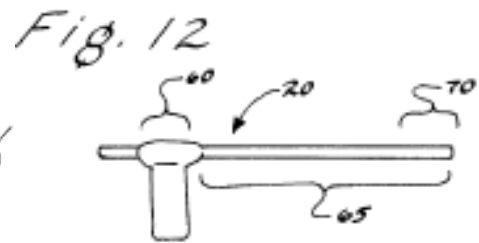
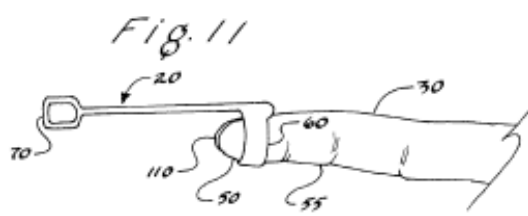


Fig. 13A

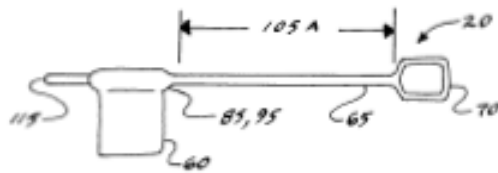


Fig. 13B

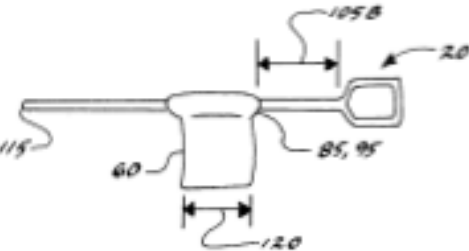


Fig. 14

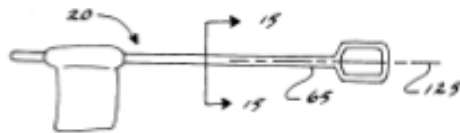


Fig. 15A



Fig. 15B

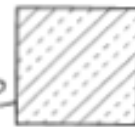


Fig. 15C



Fig. 15D



Fig. 15E



Fig. 15F

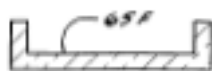


Fig. 15G



Fig. 15H



Fig. 16A



Fig. 16B



Fig. 16C



Fig. 16D

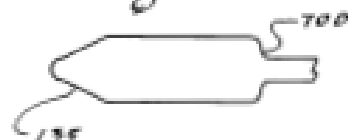


Fig. 16E



Fig. 16F



Fig. 16G

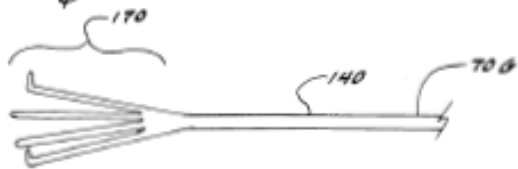


Fig. 16H



Fig. 16J



Fig. 17

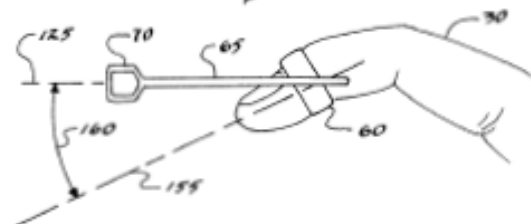


Fig. 18



Fig. 19

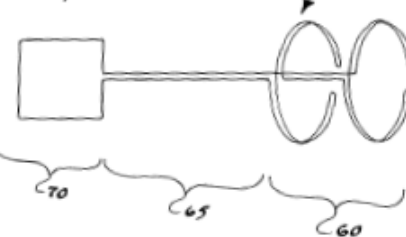


Fig. 20

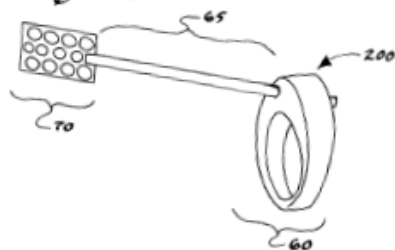


Fig. 21

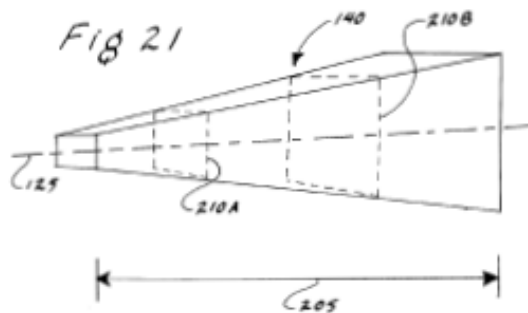


Fig. 22

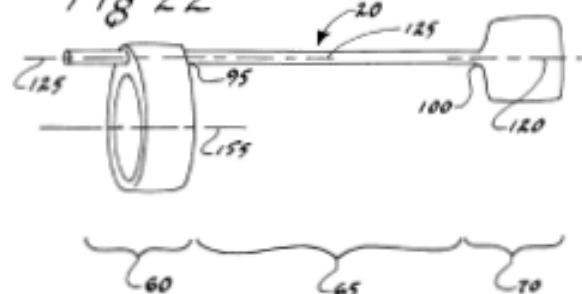


FIG. 3 is an isometric view of a device of the present invention releasably attached to a second finger.

FIG. 4 is a device of the present invention releasably attached to a distal phalanx bone of a human finger.

FIG. 5, a device of the present invention releasably attached to a middle phalanx bone of a human finger.

FIGS. 6A through 6D show respectively, top views of a device of the present invention positioned onto an outside, a top, an inside and a bottom surface of a human finger.

FIG. 7 is an isometric view of a preferred embodiment of an insect dissuasion device of the present invention. Shown is a finger engagement portion, an extension shaft and a head engagement portion.

FIG. 8 is an isometric view of a device of the present invention having a slit in the finger engagement portion.

FIG. 9 is an isometric view of an alternate, sock or finger-cot configuration of a finger engagement portion of the present invention.

FIG. 10 is a side view of a device of the present invention showing end regions, coupling points and the length of an extension shaft of the present invention.

FIG. 11 is a side view of a device of the present invention showing a head portion that is positioned distally of the finger distal end.

FIG. 12 is a side view of an alternate embodiment of the present invention having a head portion that is "integral" with the extension shaft.

FIGS. 13A and 13B show side views of a device of the present invention. Depicted is an optional feature allowing length adjustment of an extension shaft.

FIG. 14 is a side view of a device of the present invention defining a cross-sectional viewing plane of an extension shaft.

FIGS. 15A through 15H are examples of various extension shaft cross-sectional profiles according to the present invention.

FIGS. 16A through 16J are front or isometric view examples of various head portions according to the present invention (16I excluded for clarity).

FIG. 17 is a top view of a finger with an attached device of the present invention. Shown is a finger longitudinal axis having an angular offset to the extension shaft longitudinal axis.

FIG. 18 is a partial top view of an extension shaft of the present invention displaying a printed logo.

FIG. 19 is an isometric view of a wire-formed device of the present invention.

FIG. 20 is a solid model perspective view of a preferred embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 21 is a perspective view of an extension shaft portion showing relations between cross-sectional perimeter lengths and overall shaft lengths.

FIG. 22 is a side view of a device of the present invention defining angular relations between three longitudinal axis.

Shown in FIG. 1 is an insect dissuasion device 20 resembling a miniature "fly swatter" according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Shown is an isometric rendering of a human hand 25 having an index or first finger 30a in a "pre-flicked" or curled state. Releasably attached to the index finger 30a is an insect dissuasion device 20 of the present invention. From this position, the index finger and the attached device of the present invention can be "flicked" to strike an insect or other object. The term "flicked" as used herein is defined as a rapid transition of a finger from a contracted or curled state to an approximately linear extended state. The concept of "flicked" is illustrated in FIG. 1. The index finger is initially in a curled state 30a and is then rapidly moved 35 to an approximately linear extended state 30b. When the finger is flicked the attached device 20 of the present invention is used to contact or strike an insect 40 or other object. As an alternate to a finger flicking motion, the device of the present invention can be used with a simple striking motion wherein the finger is not initially curled as shown in FIG. 1.

STRIKE

There are several finger locations and orientations suitable for use with devices of the present invention. For example as shown in isometric FIG. 2, a device of the present invention 20 can be releasably attached to an index finger 30. In an alternate position shown in isometric FIG. 3, a device of the present invention 20 can be releasably attached to a second finger 45. Other digits of a hand that are suitable for attaching a device of the present invention include a third finger 46, a fourth finger 47 and a thumb 48.

Devices of the present invention can also be releasably attached to different phalanges of a finger. For example as shown in front view FIG. 4, a device of the present invention 20 can be releasably attached to a distal phalanx 50. In an alternate position shown in front view FIG. 5, a device of the present invention 20 can be releasably attached to a middle phalanx 55. Devices of the present invention can also be releasably attached to proximal phalanges. Although the effectiveness of the flicking motion is compromised, the attachment to a proximal phalanx provides a convenient means for "storing" a device of the present invention. When attached to a proximal phalanx, normal use of the hand is less impaired and a device of the present invention can be readily repositioned to a more effective flicking position.

Devices of the present invention can also be releasably attached onto and oriented about different angular positions of a finger. For example as shown in top view FIG. 6A, a device of the present invention 20 can be oriented about the outside or nail surface of a finger. Shown is a finger 30, a device of the present invention 20 having a finger engagement portion 60, an extension shaft 65 and a striking head portion 70. When oriented about the outside of a finger, the extension shaft 65 is adjacent to the outside or nail surface of a finger.

Alternately, a device of the present invention can be rotated about 90.degree. from the position shown in FIG. 6A, so that an extension shaft 65 is adjacent the top side of a finger. This orientation of a device of the present invention is depicted in top view FIG. 6B showing a device on the top of a finger in an orientation similar to that shown in FIG. 1. Devices of the present invention can also be positioned so that an extension shaft 65 is adjacent an inside surface of a finger. Shown in top view FIG. 6C is a device of the present invention 20 oriented so that an extension shaft 65 is adjacent the inside surface of a finger. In this orientation a device of the present invention is rotated approximately 180.degree. from the position shown in FIG. 6A, so that an extension shaft 65 is adjacent the inside surface of a finger.

Devices of the present invention can also be positioned so that an extension shaft 65 is adjacent a bottom surface of a finger. Shown in top view FIG. 6D is a device of the present invention 20 oriented so that an extension shaft 65 is adjacent the bottom surface of a finger. In this orientation a device of the present invention is rotated approximately 180.degree. from the position shown in FIG. 6B, so that an extension shaft 65 is adjacent the bottom surface of a finger.

Shown in FIG. 7 is a preferred embodiment of an insect dissuasion device 20 that resembles a miniature "fly swatter" adapted to be fixed onto an end of a human finger. A device 20 of the present invention preferably has a finger engagement portion 60, coupled to an extension shaft 65 that terminates into a head portion 70. In one embodiment, the finger engagement portion 60 can be configured to resemble and function like a common finger ring. In such a configuration, the finger engagement portion 60 is dimensioned to slip-fit onto and remain attached to a human finger. When desired, the ring-like structure can be "worked-loose" and removed, thereby being "releasably attached" to the finger. The finger engagement portion can be formed of a resilient, compliant material or be semi-rigid. The inside or finger-contacting surface of a finger engagement portion can optionally incorporate friction or retention enhancing features. Such features include but are not limited to high-friction coatings, pressure point protrusions or "fish scale-like" angled flaps that resist removal of a finger.

Optionally, a ring-like finger engagement portion 60 can incorporate a slit 75 as shown in isometric view FIG. 8. By incorporating a slit 75, a more rigid material such as a rigid plastic or ductile metal can be used to form the finger engagement portion 60. In this embodiment the finger engagement portion can be deformed by a user to accommodate the particular dimensions of a specific finger. As an alternate to a slit, a finger engagement portion of the present invention can also incorporate a circumferential "over-lap" (commonly found on finger rings) to provide user selected sizing.

Finger engagement portions 60 of the present invention can also utilize a "finger-cot" or slip-on cup configuration 80 as shown in FIG. 9. A cup 80 can be formed from a resilient, compliant material or be semi-rigid and sized to fit a specific range of finger dimensions.

Shown in FIG. 10 is a side view of a device of the present invention 20 having a finger engagement portion 60, an extension shaft 65 and a head portion 70. The extension shaft 65 has a first end region 85 coupled to the finger engagement portion 60 that defines a first coupling point 95. The extension shaft 65 has a second end region 90 coupled to the head portion 70 defining a second coupling point 100. The extension shaft has a length 105 defined as the approximate distance between the first coupling point 95 and second coupling point 100.

Shown in FIG. 11 is a side view of a device of the present invention 20 with a finger engagement portion 60 releasably attached to a distal phalanx 50 of an index finger 30. The finger 30 has a distal end 110 and the device head portion 70 is shown in a position that is distal to the finger distal end 110. The device head portion may also be juxtaposed to, adjacent to or proximal to the distal end 110 of a finger. The device head portion may also overlay or be in contact with the finger nail or any other portion of the finger.

An alternate embodiment of the present invention is shown in FIG. 12. Shown is a side view of a device of the present invention 20 having an engagement head portion 70 that is integral to an extension shaft 65. An "engagement head" is defined as any structure coupled to or integral to a finger engagement portion or extension shaft that has the intended purpose of striking an insect or other object.

In an alternate preferred embodiment, devices of the present invention can incorporate a slip or adjustable fit feature at the first coupling point between a finger engagement portion 60 and an extension shaft 65. This slip-fit feature allows a user to interchange various shafts or to adjust the effective length 105 of the extension shaft. Shown in side view FIG. 13A is a device of the present invention 20 having a head portion 70, an extension shaft 65 and a finger engagement portion 60. The coupling 95 between the extension shaft 65 and the finger engagement portion 60 allows the extension shaft to be adjusted to length 105a. Shown in side view FIG. 13B is a device of the present invention 20 wherein the extension shaft has been adjusted to a shorter length 105b. The first coupling point 95 has a slip fit feature that allows positional adjustment between the finger engagement portion and the extension shaft. Devices of the present invention can have extension shaft lengths 105 ranging from about 5 mm (0.2") to about 130 mm (5.2") or greater. A preferred range of

extension shaft lengths 105 is from about 20 mm (0.8") to about 80 mm (3.2"). Extension shaft lengths of the present invention can be about 5 mm (0.2"), about 10 mm (0.4"), about 15 mm (0.6"), about 20 mm (0.8"), about 25 mm (1"), about 30 mm (1.2"), about 35 mm (1.4"), about 40 mm (1.6"), about 45 mm (1.8"), about 50 mm (2"), about 60 mm (2.4"), about 70 mm (2.8"), about 80 mm (3.2"), about 90 mm (3.6"), about 100 mm (4"), about 110 mm (4.4"), about 120 mm (4.8"), about 130 mm (5.2") or greater.

As shown in side view FIGS. 13A and 13B the proximal end 115 of the extension shaft is retracted (FIG. 13A) or extended (FIG. 13B) relative to the finger engagement portion 60. The slip-fit feature, allowing shaft interchangeability and adjustability, can be a properly sized through hole in the finger engagement portion that provides adequate friction between the through hole and the extension shaft. Deformable pinch points, adhesives, snap locks, set screws, wedges or any suitable means can be incorporated into the coupling point 95 to allow interchangeability, adjustment and retention of an extension shaft.

Also shown in FIG. 13B is a finger engagement portion 60 having a longitudinal length 120. Embodiments of the present invention can have finger engagement longitudinal lengths 120 ranging from about 1 mm (0.04") to about 20 mm (0.8"). A preferred range of finger engagement longitudinal lengths 120 is from about 3 mm (0.1") to about 15 mm (0.6"). A more preferred range of finger engagement longitudinal lengths 120 is from about 5 mm (0.2") to about 10 mm (0.4").

Extension shafts of the present invention can have various shapes and cross-sectional profiles. Shown in FIG. 14 is a side view of a device of the present invention 20 having an extension shaft 65 with a longitudinal axis 125. Cross-sectional plane 15 defines a viewing plane orthogonal to the longitudinal axis 125 of the extension shaft 65. FIGS. 15A through 15H are example cross-sectional views of extension shafts as viewed along a shaft longitudinal axis.

Shown in FIG. 15A is an extension shaft 65a that has a round or circular profile. Extension shafts can have an oval shaped, hollow tube shaped or partial tube shaped profile.

Shown in FIG. 15B is an extension shaft 65b having a square profile. Extension shafts can have a square hollow tube shaped or partial tube shaped profile.

Shown in FIG. 15C is an extension shaft 65c having a rectangular profile and FIG. 15D depicts an extension shaft 65d having a "tee" shaped profile.

Shown in FIG. 15E is an extension shaft 65e having a "L" shaped profile and FIG. 15F depicts an extension shaft 65f having a channel or "C" shaped profile.

Shown in FIG. 15G is an extension shaft 65g having a triangular shaped profile and FIG. 15H depicts an extension shaft 65h having a "cross" shaped profile. Other possible cross-sectional profiles include polygons or irregular shapes.

A preferred embodiment of the present invention incorporates a slip or adjustable fit feature at the first coupling point between a finger engagement portion and an extension shaft. This slip-fit feature, generally depicted in FIGS. 13A and 13B, allows a user to interchange various shafts and to adjust or vary the effective length of the extension shaft. The example profiles shown in FIGS. 15A through 15H can be adapted to slip fit into a matching hole in a finger engagement portion. Specific profiles can allow various adjustments of the angular relation between a finger engagement portion and an extension shaft or between an extension shaft and a head portion. For example a round profile allows infinite angular adjustment (or rotation along the extension shaft longitudinal axis) between the two components. A regular triangular shaped profile, as shown in FIG. 15G, allows three angular positions, while a square profile (FIG. 15B) or a cross profile (FIG. 15H) allow four angular orientations.

Devices of the present invention can have head portions of various configurations examples of which are shown in side view FIGS. 16A through 16J (16I excluded for clarity). Shown in FIG. 16A is a head portion 70a having a paddle shape. Shown in FIG. 16B is a paddle shaped head portion 70b having a centre line axis 120 that is offset from the extension shaft longitudinal axis 125.

Shown in FIG. 16C is a paddle shaped head portion 70c having holes, spikes or dimples 130. Shown in FIG. 16D is a paddle shaped head portion 70d having a tapered or pointed shaped tip 135.

PADDLE

A paddle head portion can be further defined as a three dimensional shape having a length, a height and a thickness. The length and height define a striking surface or plane that is perpendicular to a "striking axis" that is parallel to the finger flicking axis as shown in FIG. 1, item 35. The length is at least equal to the height. The thickness is less than about 1/3 of the smaller of the length or height. The striking surface may have through holes or may have a concave or convex profile. The paddle head portion is joined to an elongate shaft or handle.

Shown in FIG. 16E is a "whip" shaped head portion 70E having a thin elongate portion 140 terminating in a ball 145. The ball 145 can incorporate spikes and can be of any bulbous shape. Other whip-like configurations can include, but are not limited to, whips not having a bulbous shape near the end as generally depicted in FIG. 12.

Shown in FIG. 16F is a "whip" shaped head portion 70F having a thin elongate portion 140 terminating in a spike 150. Multiple spikes 150 can be incorporated into the terminal end of the elongate structure 140.

A whip-like configuration can have various cross-sectional profiles and have a length equivalent to the "extension shaft" lengths previously defined.

WHIP

Rod shaped head portions can also be incorporated into the present invention. A "rod" shaped head is similar to a whip except the rod is generally stiffer and less flexible than a whip. Such rod shapes can have various cross-sectional profiles, shown for example in FIGS. 15A through 15H. A rod-like configuration can have a length equivalent to the "extension shaft" lengths previously defined.

ROD

Shown in FIG. 16G is a "rake" shaped head portion 70G having a thin elongate portion 140 terminating in a rake configuration 170. The rake configuration includes at least two elongate fingers and is similar in shape to a common "leaf rake" or fork.

Shown in FIG. 16H is a "human hand" shaped head portion 70H having a thin elongate portion 140 terminating in a human hand configuration 175. The human hand can have an open, slapping configuration as shown or have a "closed fist" configuration.

Shown in FIG. 16J is a "butterfly net" shaped head portion 70J having a thin elongate portion 140 terminating in a butterfly net configuration 180.

Other striking head configurations adaptable to the present invention can include, but are not limited to shapes such as blocks, coiled springs, baseball bats, hockey sticks, tennis rackets, golf clubs, leg portions with a kicking boot, boxing gloves, swords, animal shapes such as cobra snakes, sharks, predator birds and "alien monsters".

Shown in FIG. 17 is a device of the present invention 20 attached to a finger 30 having a distal phalanx longitudinal axis 155. Also shown is an extension shaft longitudinal axis 125. An optional or adjustable angle 160 can be incorporated into devices of the present invention allowing the distal phalanx longitudinal axis 155 to have an angular offset to the

extension shaft longitudinal axis 125. Other alternate embodiments of the present invention include a finger-mounted fly swatter having double or two-ring-like finger engagement portions. The two ring-like or other structures can be releasably attached to a single finger bone segment or onto two different bone segments. Such devices can include the incorporation of a pivot mechanism at one or more of the coupling points between a finger engagement portion and an extension shaft. Devices of the present invention can also incorporate a deformable extension shaft so that a user can form and set arcs, twists or other shapes onto an extension shaft. As shown in FIG. 18, devices of the present invention can be labeled or patterned with logos, trademarks, tradenames or other visual indicators. Shown in partial top view FIG. 18 is an example logo 165 printed onto an extension shaft 65.

Shown in FIG. 19 is an alternate embodiment of an insect dissuasion device according to the present invention. Shown in FIG. 19 is a wire-formed device of the present invention 21 having a finger engagement portion 60, coupled to an extension shaft 65 that terminates into a head portion 70.

Shown in FIG. 20 is a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Shown is a solid model of a device 200 of the present invention having a finger engagement portion 60, coupled to an extension shaft 65 that terminates into a striking head portion 70. The coupling point between the extension shaft 65 and the finger engagement portion 60 incorporates a tight slip fit feature that allows interchangeability of various extension shafts with different striking head configurations. The slip fit feature also allows adjustability of the effective length of the extension shaft. The longitudinal axis of the extension shaft has an angular offset of about 30.degree. from the longitudinal axis of a human distal phalanx as shown in FIG. 17.

Shown in FIG. 21 is a general perspective view of a portion of an extension shaft 140 according to the present invention. As shown the shaft 140 has various cross-sectional perimeters 210A, 210B that are perpendicular to the shaft longitudinal axis 125 as viewed along the shaft longitudinal axis 125. To be considered a "shaft" within the scope of the present invention, two cross-sectional perimeters, separated by at least about 10 mm (0.4"), each must have an overall perimeter length that is substantially less than the overall length 205 of the shaft.

Shown in FIG. 22 is a side view of a device 20 of the present invention showing preferred angular relations between three longitudinal axis. Shown is a finger engagement portion 60, attached to an extension shaft 65 that terminates into a striking portion 70. The finger engagement portion 60 has a longitudinal axis 155 that is coincident with the distal phalanx longitudinal axis (as defined in FIG. 17). The extension shaft 65 has a longitudinal axis 125 (as defined in FIGS. 14 and 17). The striking head portion 70 has a longitudinal axis 120 (as defined in FIG. 16B). In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the finger engagement longitudinal axis 155 is parallel to or forms an angle within about ± 70 degree to the extension shaft longitudinal axis 125. The extension shaft therefore protrudes within a cone having a central axis parallel to the finger engagement portion longitudinal axis. The cone has an included angle of about 140.degree. with an apex coincident with the shaft to finger engagement coupling point 95 (as defined in FIGS. 10, 13A and 13B).

The extension shaft longitudinal axis 125 is also parallel to or forms an angle within about ± 30 degree. to the striking head longitudinal axis 120. The striking head longitudinal axis therefore protrudes within a cone having a central axis parallel to the extension shaft longitudinal axis. The cone has an included angle of about 60.degree. with an apex coincident with the shaft to striking head coupling point 100 (as defined in FIG. 10).

The object of this invention is to provide a new and novel devices and methods relating to mechanical insect dissuasion devices and in particular to finger mounted fly swatters.