Final Diploma

Patent Examination Board

Infringement and Validity FD4 (P6)

Tuesday 13 October 10:00 to 15:00

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The whole assessment task is to be attempted.
2. The total number of marks available for this paper is 100.
3. Start each part of your answer on a new sheet of paper.
4. Do not state your name anywhere in the answers.
5. Write clearly as examiners cannot award marks to answer scripts that cannot be read.
6. The scripts may be photocopied for marking purposes.
   (a) Use only **black ink**.
   (b) Write on one side of the paper only.
   (c) Write within the printed margins.
   (d) Do not use highlighter pens on your answer script.
7. Instructions on what to do at the end of the examination are on the Candidate Cover Sheet.
8. This question paper consists of 22 sheets, including this sheet and comprises:
   Client's letter (1 sheet)
   Document A (7 sheets)
   Document B (4 sheets)
   Document C (5 sheets)
   Document D (3 sheets).

Assessment task

Your client sends you the letter and documents listed on the Instructions to Candidates sheet.

Your task is to prepare advice to your client on whether the attached granted patent may be enforced and defended.

Prepare notes on which you would base advice in which you:

a) **Provide an opinion on infringement and validity in the UK only.**

b) **Identify other patent related legal issues pertinent to the facts presented.**

c) **Outline possible actions that may be taken to strengthen your client's legal position.**

d) **Summarise the opinions formed in a-c above.**

Note the following:

a) You should accept the facts given to you and base your answer on those facts.

b) You should not make use of any other special knowledge that you may have of the subject matter concerned.

Total: 100 marks

Dear Attorney,

As you will recall from our brief telephone call, I run a business called 'Flys-R-Not-Us'. We sell insect traps and have been very successful both in this country and abroad.

As I mentioned to you, recently we have obtained a granted British patent (Document A), which we were very pleased with as it provides a major marketing advantage over our dreaded rival from the USA, Insects Away LLC.

Our patent applications around the world are in identical terms to our GB patent and all look to be on their way to grant, which is excellent news indeed.

Our insect trap which is the subject of our patent (which we call 'Mosquit-No') has been our best seller to date, not just because we sell the trap but because we also sell replacement components, which gives us after-market sales and helps us to keep in contact with our customers.

In the UK, USA and northern Europe our principal sales are to the food hygiene market but further afield the insect traps are sold to control infestations and have had a marked effect in homes to reduce the incidence of insect bites and stings.

Anyway, about a week ago I received a very strange letter from the Global President of Insects Away which appears to require a response (Document B) – attached. The letter also mentions two other documents (Documents C and D), which I also attach for your consideration. The first of these other documents (Document C) we are aware of and so is probably nothing to worry about. The second document seems irrelevant.

Whilst I do not really understand what the letter is asking for, it does seem to me that Insects Away are about to start competing directly with us in the UK. So far as possible we must do all we can to stop them entering the domestic and other markets.

By way of background, the 'Mosquit-No' has taken significant market share from Insects Away in the USA and I understand they have been desperately seeking to design a competing product. Insects Away do not have a significant UK presence but from their letter it seems as if they are preparing to move into the UK and perhaps European markets.

I will pop by your office tomorrow and you can run through what you propose we do.

Please prepare a set of notes that I can take away after our meeting to share with my co-directors. Please make sure it includes all of the salient points.

Yours faithfully

Ms C A Domestica

Granted British Patent GB 2123456

(Filed January 2012; Granted September 2015)

Insect Trap

Our invention relates to insect traps.

It is known that insects can be a problem. Some insects are responsible for spreading or causing diseases, such as malaria, plague or Lyme disease; some insects are considered a nuisance. In any case, most people want to control the number of insects which are present in the home.

Also, because insects are often vectors for infectious diseases and, because of their eating habits, it is often considered desirable to reduce insect populations in areas in which food is prepared.

Conventionally, there have been two types of insect traps, which we call passive traps and active traps.

Passive traps include fly paper. Fly paper is a strip of material to which adhesive is applied. Once insects contact the adhesive they become adhered and cannot fly or crawl away. The insects eventually starve and die. Such traps rely on the insect contacting the strip. Passive in this context means that no electricity is required.

Active traps (as typified by US6123456) comprise a lure, such as a blue UV light (usually emitting light at about 380 to 390nm), and a trap, most commonly an electrified grid. Insects which are attracted to the lure, i.e. the UV light, are or at least may be electrocuted by the grid, causing instant death. Unfortunately, not all insects are attracted to UV light and so these traps have only limited efficacy.

It is an object of the current invention to provide an insect trap which overcomes the problems associated with both passive and active traps of the type described above.

A first aspect of the invention provides an insect trap in accordance with Claim 1.

We prefer to use as a passive source of attractant a source of insect pheromones. Pheromones are chemicals secreted by an insect to cause a change in the behaviour of another insect. Typically, insects secrete pheromones to attract a mate. Because insects may be roaming animals, other insects of the same type have particularly acute pheromone receptors so that they can detect the presence of a mate over a significant distance. Indeed, some insects are

known to be receptive to pheromones released several kilometres away. In a most preferred use, we use a matrix material which is doped with plural distinct pheromones to give the attractant broad applicability, i.e. so that it can attract different types of insect. We prefer to use natural pheromones although synthetic (man-made) equivalents can be used as well.

We provide a dedicated electrical power source so that the trap can be used in remote areas and is not dependent upon an electrical supply, although the trap of the invention can also be connected to the mains electrical supply.

In a preferred embodiment, the screen is located at an angle with regards to the housing. This causes electrocuted insects to drop over a wider zone of the housing, which limits the build-up of corpses in a particular area. The screen may be removable from the housing.

A tray, which is preferably slidably engaged with the floor of the housing, may be provided. The corpses, or remnants thereof, of insects may fall into the tray for subsequent disposal.

Advantageously, the screen may be coated in an adhesive. The adhesive captures insects which contact the screen. Preferably, the adhesive is electrically conductive or contains conductive particles. The use of an adhesive is advantageous because it causes the insect to be captured for a period of time, which, in turn, means that the electrical supply to the grid need only be turned on intermittently. Energising the electrical circuit causes the part of the insect secured to the adhesive to vaporise and allows the remnants of the corpse to fall towards the floor of the housing.

A second aspect of the invention relates to a screen for capturing insects; the screen comprising a flat mesh secured to a frame, and the mesh being coated with an insect-adhering material and being electrically conductive.

The screen may be slidably received in a slot located in the housing and the frame slidably receivable in a track located within the housing. The screen may be replaced once the adhesive has become exhausted.

In order that the invention may be more fully understood, it will now be described, by way of example only and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an insect trap according to the invention;
Figure 2 is a sectional view through the trap of Figure 1;
Figure 3 is a sectional view of a second insect trap according to the invention; and
Figure 4 is an elevation of a screen according to the invention, for use in the insect traps of Figure 1 or 3.

Referring first to Figures 1 and 2, there is shown an insect trap 1 according to the invention. The insect trap 1 comprises a housing 2 having a single opening 3 for the ingress of insects I.

The housing 2 has a roof R and a floor F, a front wall W1, a rear wall W2 and a pair of opposed side walls W3, W4 to form an enclosed space accessible via the opening 3.

Mounted to the exterior of the floor F of the housing 1 is a tray 4, slidable in the direction of arrow A. Located within the housing 2 is a screen 5 having a handle 6. The screen is slidably removable from the housing 2 by pulling the handle 6 in the direction of arrow B.

Also located within the housing 2 is a body 7 which is doped with one or more insect sex pheromones.

The screen 5 is operatively connected to an electrical circuit C which comprises a source of electrical power P and a switch S (the circuit C being shown in the 'open' condition).

The screen 5, which is best shown in Figure 4, comprises a steel mesh 51 and a plastic (or other non-conducting) surround 52. A pair of electrical contacts 53 extend from the mesh and are connectable to the circuit C to electrify the mesh 51. The handle 6 is connected to the surround 52. The mesh 51 is coated with an electrically conducting adhesive (not shown). The adhesive may be made electrically conducting by dispersing electrically conductive (e.g. metal) particles within an adhesive which is then applied to the mesh 51.

The longitudinal edges of the surround 52 are, in use, slidably received in angled tracks (not shown) located on the inner facing surfaces of the pair of opposed side walls W3, W4. The screen 5 is longer than the height of the housing 2 so it is located at an acute angle with respect to the floor F of the housing 2. The floor F of the housing 2 includes an aperture H, above which the screen 5 is positioned.

In use, the trap 1 is located in a desired location, which may be in a food handling plant or in the home, for example, and a cover (not shown), which occludes the opening 3, is removed. As pheromone spreads from the body 7 it will diffuse into the housing 2 and out through the opening 3. We prefer to use a relatively low concentration of pheromone within the body 7 so that insects only within the area to be controlled are able to sense the pheromone.

Insects I that enter the housing 2 are attracted to the body 7 and traverse the housing along an insect flight path FP_1. When the insect I encounters the screen 5 it becomes adhered to the screen 5 by action of the adhesive. Periodically, the switch S closes and any insects I adhered to the screen 5 will be electrocuted, thereby vaporising the contacting parts and causing the corpses to fall through the aperture H and into the tray 4.

The tray 4 may be slidably removed from the housing 2 to remove the corpses. The aperture H also provides a viewing window to look at the screen 5 without having to remove the screen 5 from the housing 2. This may indicate that the periodicity of the switch needs adjusting or that the screen 5 requires changing. The screen 5 may be changed by pulling handle 6 to slidably disengage the surround 52 from the tracks and replacing the screen 5 with a new one.

Because the electrical circuit is only closed periodically, the insect trap 1 uses less electricity than it might otherwise do. Because the insects are adhered to the screen 5 the electrical power needed to kill them is less than used in conventional active traps, meaning that we can

use batteries or low power generators, rather than mains power. This is beneficial for use in remote areas with no or intermittent connectivity to electrical mains power.

It is possible to reduce the foot print of the insect trap (see Figure 3). In this instance, the housing 2' of the insect trap 1' is provided with one or more baffles 9 which encourage insects I to take a tortuous flight path FP_2 which is longer than the direct flight path FP_1 of the first embodiment (i.e. Figure 2). All other aspects of the insect trap 1' are identical to the first embodiment.

After a period the screen 5 may be removed by using handle 6. Thereafter, the adhesive can be reapplied and/or the mesh can be removed from the frame and replaced. The invention also relates to a kit of parts comprising one or more of a metal mesh, a plastic frame for housing and surrounding the metal mesh, and a pheromone-doped adhesive for application to the mesh.

Claims

1. An insect trap comprising a housing having an opening through which insects can enter the housing, the housing containing a source of passive insect attractant, the volume between the opening and the source of insect attractant providing an insect fly path, a screen located within the housing, and a source of electrical power to electrify the screen.

2. An insect trap according to Claim 1, wherein the source of insect attractant is a body containing one or more insect pheromones.

3. An insect trap according to Claim 2, wherein the screen, or a portion thereof, is angled with respect to the floor of the housing.

4. An insect path according to Claim 3, wherein the screen interrupts the insect fly path.

5. An insect trap according to Claim 1, further comprising a removable container located below the screen for receiving dead insects.

6. A screen for capturing insects in an insect trap, the screen comprising a flat mesh secured to a frame, the mesh being coated in an insect adhering material and being electrically conductive.

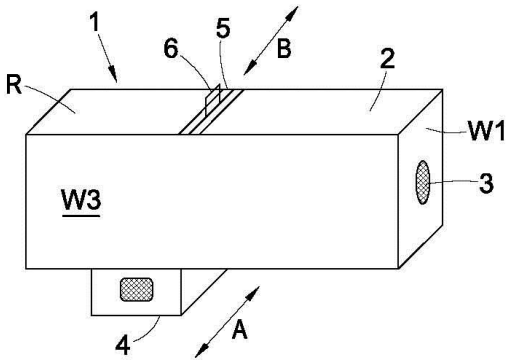


Fig. 1

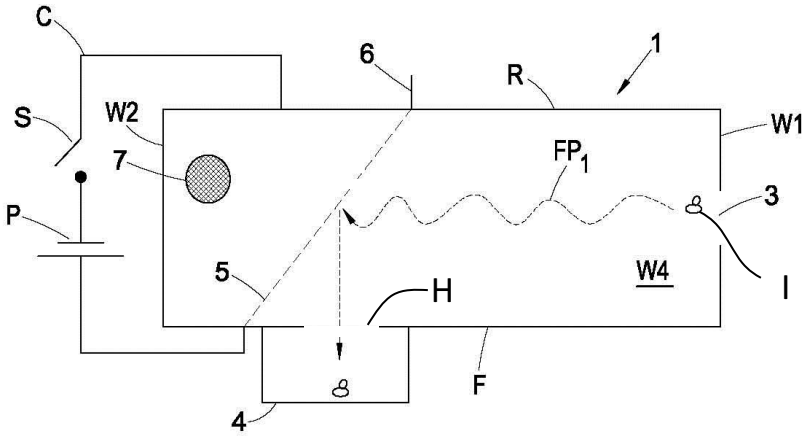


Fig. 2

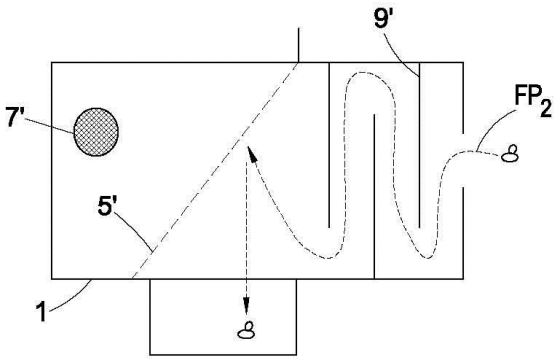


Fig. 3

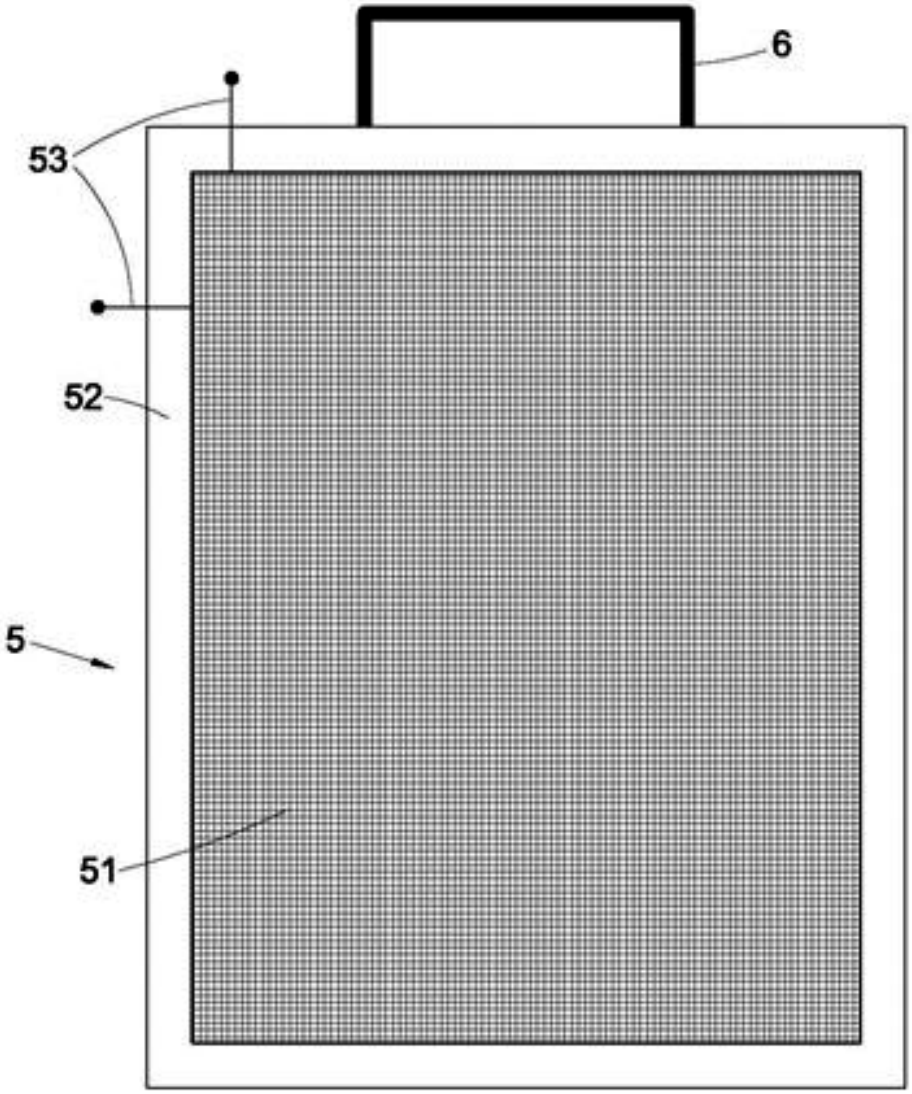


Fig. 4

Letter from Global President of Insects Away

Dear Ms C A Domestica

We are currently developing new insect traps, which are described below.

We intend to begin marketing our insect traps in January of 2016 at the World Insect Trap Fair to be held in London.

The purpose of this letter is to provide you with warning of that event. We do not wish to enter into litigation with you and so we are taking the unusual step of asking for your agreement that our new insect traps do not infringe your British patent GB2123456.

Whilst we are certain that our traps do not infringe your patent, we also believe that your patent is invalid over Document C and D attached herewith.

Please provide your agreement within one month of receipt of this letter and, in return, we shall agree not to seek invalidity of your patent in the United Kingdom.

The two versions of our fly trap are shown, respectively, in Figures A and B, both of which are sectional views.

Trap 1 – Figure A (for scientific study)

Our first insect trap comprises a simple enclosure with an opening at one end (Insect Entrance) and a source of pheromones at the other end (Pheromone). The source is a cotton pad soaked in a pheromone-containing solution.

Between the opening and the pheromone there is located a series of three mesh screens, Mesh 1, Mesh 2 and Mesh 3. In the direction of travel of an insect, that is

running from the opening to the pheromone, the aperture size of the mesh decreases from a coarse mesh (Mesh 1) with a hole size of about $1cm^2$, to a medium mesh (Mesh 2) with a hole size of $0.5cm^2$, to a fine mesh (Mesh 3) with a hole size of $0.1cm^2$. The decreasing hole size will filter successively smaller insects.

The meshes (M1, M2, M3) are glued or otherwise secured to the inside of the enclosure. A simple electrical connection extends through the wall of the enclosure to provide electrical connectivity to the meshes. The meshes M1, M2, M3 define plural compartments (C1, C2, C3).

Each of the meshes (M1, M2, M3) is electrically connected to a single wall plug, via appropriate circuitry (not shown) to allow electrical connection to the mains electricity supply.

An insect will be attracted to the pheromone and will enter the enclosure. If the insect is of a certain size it will be electrocuted by the first mesh (M1). If the insect is small enough to pass through the first mesh (M1) it may be electrocuted by the second screen (M2), if the insect is small enough to pass through the second mesh without being electrocuted, it will be electrocuted by the third mesh (M3).

A flap is present under each compartment; this enables entomologists to collect size-separated insect corpses for examination. In this way the trap may be used for scientific purposes.

Trap 2 – Figure B (for commercial use)

Our second insect trap again comprises a simple enclosure with an opening at one end (Insect Entrance) and a source of pheromones at the other end (Pheromone). The source of pheromone is a ball of metal wire holding a cotton pad soaked in a pheromone-containing solution (see Figure C). The ball of wire comprises plural metal strands extending between upper and lower metal contacts and spaced close enough together to ensure an insect will be electrocuted as it approaches the cotton pad.

Between the opening and the pheromone there is located a series of three metal mesh screens, M21, M22 and M23. Each of the mesh screens has a solid portion and a mesh portion (see Figure D). In the direction of travel of an insect, that is running from the opening to the source of pheromone, the aperture size of the mesh portion decreases from a coarse mesh (M21) with a hole size of about $1cm^2$, to a medium mesh (M22) with a hole size of $0.8cm^2$, to a fine mesh (M23) with a hole size of $0.4cm^2$. The decreasing hole size will filter successively smaller insects.

The mesh screens (M21, 22, 23) are each secured by friction to the inside of the enclosure. That is, the mesh screens (M21, 22, 23) have a surface area larger than a cross section through the enclosure and are secured by slightly bending the mesh screens so that the natural resilience of the mesh screen forces the screens into frictional engagement with the internal walls of the enclosure, thereby holding the screens in place.

The solid portion of each mesh screen helps to provide extra rigidity in the mesh screen (and improves the frictional engagement) and fortuitously can be used to increase the distance the smaller insects have to travel before they reach the source of pheromone. We have found that this also inhibits smaller insects from leaving the insect trap, making this kind of trap more efficient.

A simple electrical connection extends through the wall of the enclosure to provide electrical connectivity to the ball of metal wire holding the cotton pad.

The ball of metal wire is electrically connected (via appropriate transformers) to a single wall plug to allow electrical connection to the mains electricity supply.

An insect will be attracted to the pheromone and enter the enclosure. If the insect is small enough to pass through the first mesh (M21) it will encounter the second screen (M22), if the insect is small enough to pass through the second mesh it will encounter the third mesh (M23). If the insect is sufficiently small to pass through the third mesh (M23) it will move towards the source of pheromone.

As the insect moves towards and contacts the ball of metal wire it will be electrocuted and will die.

Even the insects which are too large to pass through the respective meshes will be retained by the trap due to the influence of the pheromone, until they perish.

As there are no moving or replaceable parts the enclosure can be made from cheap material such as cardboard or recycled plastic and may be disposable. The use of a single point of electrical connection makes construction easy. This type of trap is also less expensive to manufacture because it is not necessary to glue the screens in place. This also means that Trap 2 can be assembled locally from a kit of parts, which is perfect for widespread use in domestic and commercial premises and can be configured to trap and kill a broad range of insects.

I look forward to hearing from you,

Professor Dixi Dae
Global President
Insects Away LLC

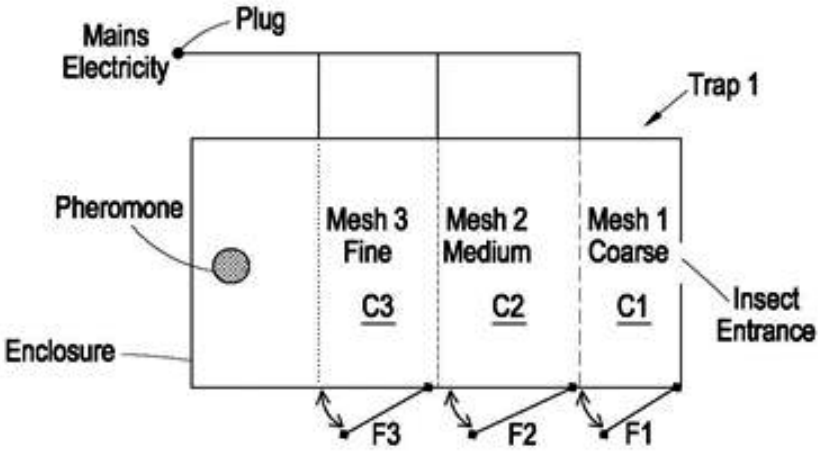


Figure A

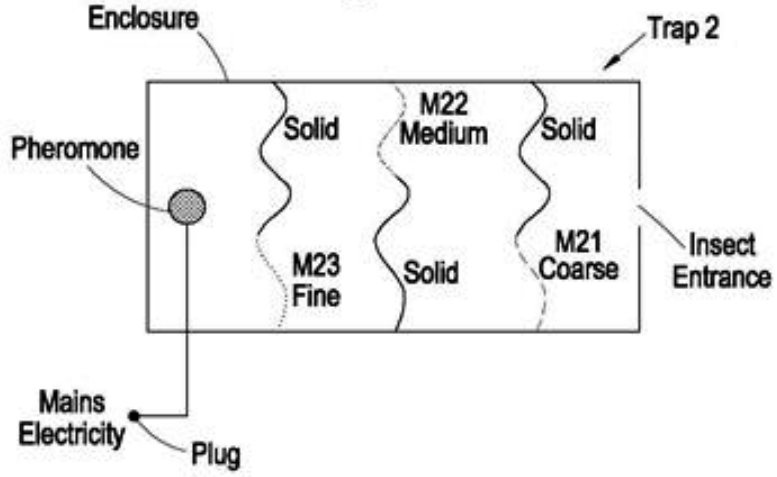


Figure B

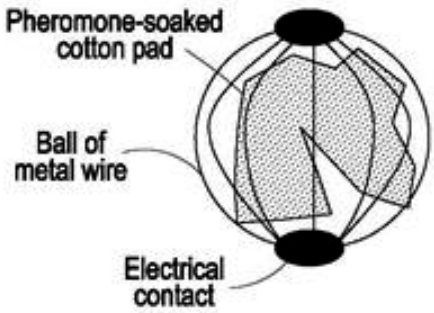


Figure C

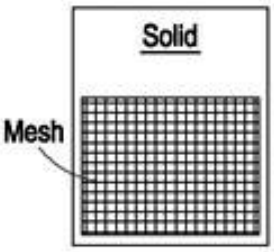


Figure D

Flea Trap

US6123456 (published 15 August 2010)

The present invention relates in general to a device for use indoors or outdoors to attract and trap fleas or other insects.

Flea infestation is a prevalent problem in many areas of the world and is especially troublesome for pet owners, kennel owners, farmers, ranchers and the like. The typical method of attempting to control flea infestation has been using toxic substances such as spray, powder and the like. However, such methods have not proved entirely satisfactory since, for example, the substances often create a hazard to humans and animals, and fleas have a tendency to become immune to the substances over a period of time.

The device of the present invention is designed specifically to control fleas in a given area without the use of toxic substances.

The device of the present invention comprises, in general, a housing assembly having a hollow interior and having an opening for allowing fleas to enter the hollow interior thereof, the housing assembly includes an open mesh screen covering the entrance opening for allowing fleas to freely pass therethrough while preventing anything substantially larger than a normal flea from passing therethrough; attractant means located within the hollow interior of the housing assembly for attracting fleas through the open mesh screen means into the hollow interior of the housing assembly; and a trapping medium located within the hollow interior of the housing assembly for trapping fleas entering the interior of the housing assembly.

The flea trap of the present invention is designed to control fleas in a given area without the use of toxic substances. Light (e.g. UV light) is the preferred attractant but other lures can be used.

The attractant draws fleas into the trap towards a trapping medium which may be a body coated with a sticky substance with sufficient consistency to cause fleas which hop onto it not to be able to free themselves. The trapping medium can be, and most preferably is, an electrified grid.

The energy source for the flea trap is supplied by household electric current.

When light is used as the attractant or lure, the flea trap of the present invention is most effective in darkened areas. The trap is to be placed on the floor or any surface where there are fleas or through or over which insects travel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIGURE 1 is an exploded perspective view of the flea attracting and trapping device of the present invention.
FIGURE 2 is a sectional view thereof.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The device 11 of the present invention (see FIGS. 1 and 2) is specifically designed to attract and trap fleas, although it may be constructed to attract other flying or crawling insects.

The device 11 includes a housing assembly 13 having a hollow interior 15 and having an entrance opening 17 for allowing fleas or other insects to enter the hollow interior 15 thereof (see FIG. 2). The housing assembly 13 includes an open mesh screen means 19 covering the entrance opening 17 for allowing fleas or other small pestilent insects to freely pass therethrough while preventing anything substantially larger than a normal flea from passing therethrough.

The device 11 includes an attractant means 21 located within the hollow interior 15 of the housing assembly 13 for attracting fleas through the open mesh screen means 19 into the hollow interior 15 of the housing assembly 13.

The attractant means 21 may be of various specific types but is preferably a light 23.

A connection means 27, such as a typical extension cord, is attached to the light 23 for allowing the light 23 to be electrically coupled to a source of electrical energy, such as a typical electrical outlet. The light 23 preferably includes a switch member 29 for controlling the operation thereof. In remote areas other electrical sources may be used.

The attractant means 21 may, on the other hand, include a heat means for generating heat within the hollow interior 15 of the housing assembly 13 or chemical means for attracting fleas. For example, some fleas or other insects (e.g. mosquitos) are attracted to carbon dioxide. The attractant means 21 could be a source of carbon dioxide or a suitable food source.

The device 11 includes a trapping medium 35 located within the hollow interior 15 of the housing assembly 13 for trapping fleas within the interior 15 of the housing assembly 13. The trapping medium 35 may include a base member 37 constructed of plastic, cardboard or other like material positioned within the hollow interior 15 of the housing assembly 13 and an electrified grid 39 covering the base member 37 for killing fleas that come into contact therewith. A peel-off disposable cover 41 may be provided over the electrified grid 39 for being readily removed just prior to use. The grid 39 is electrically connected to the source of electrical energy via the connection means 27.

On the other hand, the trapping medium 35 may consist of a quantity of fluid positioned within the interior 15 of the housing assembly 13 for trapping fleas that come in contact therewith. Alternatively, the trapping medium 35 may be a sticky substance.

The housing assembly 13 preferably includes a pan member 45 having a substantially flat bottom 47 and an upturned peripheral edge 49 for containing the trapping means 35.

The housing assembly 13 preferably includes a top member 51 spaced above the upturned peripheral edge 49 of the pan member 45 with the space between the top member 51 and the upturned peripheral edge 49 of the pan member 45 defining the entrance opening 17 into the hollow interior 15 of the housing assembly 13. The top member 51 is preferably constructed of a durable noncorrosive material in any manner now apparent to those skilled in the art. The light 23 is preferably attached to the top member 51 to locate the light-producing element of the light 23 within the hollow interior 15 of the housing assembly 13.

The open mesh screen 19 of the housing assembly 13 preferably includes an open mesh screen sleeve 53 having a lower end 55 for being attached to the upturned peripheral edge 49 of the pan member 45 and having an upper end 57 attached to the top member 51. The open mesh screen 19 preferably includes a rim member 59 attached to the lower end 55 of the open mesh screen sleeve member 53. The open mesh screen sleeve 53 may be constructed of typical screen wire or the like having apertures of a size for allowing fleas (or the desired insect) to freely pass therethrough while preventing anything substantially larger than a normal flea (or the desired insect) from passing.

The lower and upper ends 55, 57 of the open mesh screen sleeve member 53 may be fixedly attached to the rim member 59 and the top member 51 respectively in any manner now apparent to those skilled in the art, such as by being glued or soldered thereto, etc.

The housing assembly 13 preferably includes a plurality of clasp members 61 attached to the upturned peripheral edge 49 of the pan member 45 for removably attaching the rim member 59 and, therefore, the sleeve member 53 and top member 51 to the upturned peripheral edge 49 of the pan member 45.

To use the device 11 the trapping medium 35 is located in the pan member 45, and connected to the electrical source by way of connectors (not shown), the cover 41 is removed, the rim member 59 is fixed to the pan member 45 by way of the clasp members 61 and the device 11 is placed in any area where fleas are present. The attractant means 21 is then activated. Insects will be attracted to the attractant means and will perish when they

engage the electrified grid 39. After a period, the pan member 45 may be removed from the rim member 59 to dispose of the insect carcasses.

[Claims Omitted]

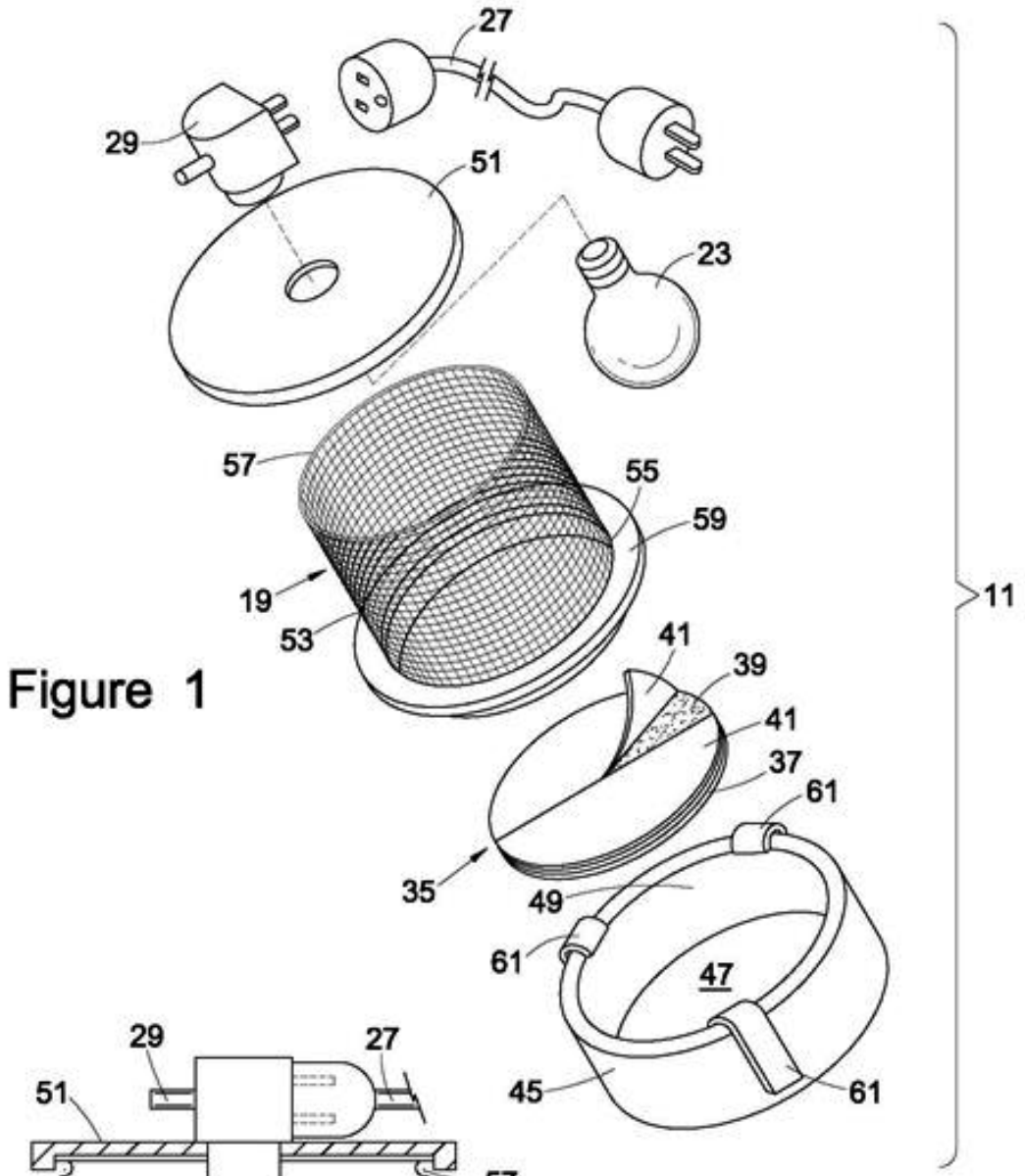


Figure 1

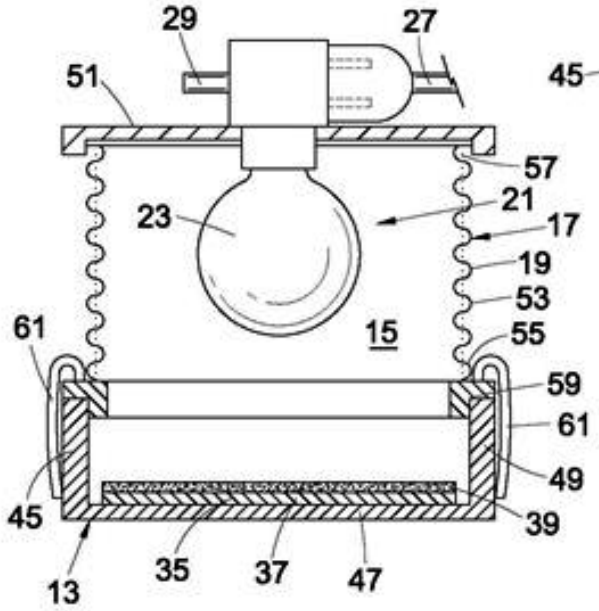


Figure 2

Editorial from

Insect Control Weekly – the essential guide for controlling insects

(published 15 August 1995)

We at ICW have never been more excited as we bring you news of a revolutionary breakthrough in insect control.

As you, dear reader, will know, fly paper has been around for years. It is basically a strip of paperboard which is coated with an adhesive. The fly paper usually hangs from the ceiling (or is secured at or to another location) and once an insect lands on the surface it is adhered by the adhesive, where it remains until it dies.

Two of the problems with conventional fly paper are that it relies entirely on the insect landing on the adhesive surface and it is unsightly.

We have recently been made aware of a new product called 'The Attracta' which is going to take the fly paper market by storm.

In brief, the clever concept behind the Attracta relies on the use of biochemicals, called pheromones, which are usually emitted by an insect during the mating season. Typically, a female or male insect will emit pheromones to attract a mate. The Attracta uses synthetic pheromones to attract an insect to an adhesive surface where, upon contact, it will become adhered in the usual way.

The Attracta is shown in the attached drawings – Drawing 1 is a perspective view and Drawing 2 a side elevation.

The Attracta has an outer rectangular frame which retains a plastic or aluminium mesh coated in adhesive. The top frame member has a hanging thread secured to it from which the Attracta hangs.

The mesh is attached to the underside of the top frame member and the top side of the bottom frame member and because of its

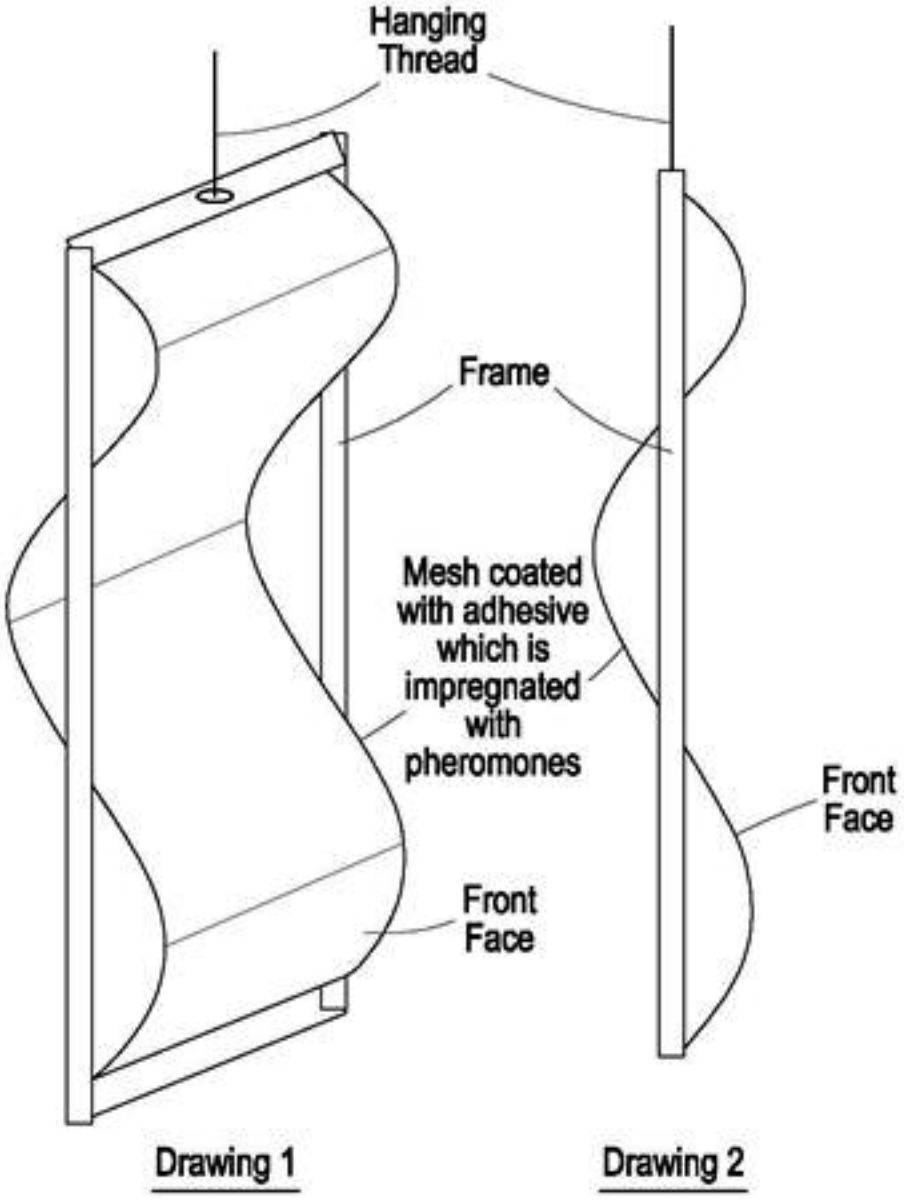
size protrudes either side of the side frame members when looked at from the side (Drawing 2) in an undulatory fashion.

The adhesive contains a tiny amount of insect pheromone. In the most popular version two pheromones are used: a different pheromone is used in the adhesive applied to the front surface as compared to that applied to the rear surface. Each pheromone actively attracts insects to the respective surface whereupon they are stuck by the action of the adhesive. Independent trials have shown that biochemical lures are the most effective in attracting insects.

It has been shown that because of its construction (the undulatory mesh) the Attracta acts like a windmill and is rotated about an axis defined by the hanging thread in even the slightest breeze, and even when partially shaded. This has been found to provide a pleasing mobile effect and encourages the pheromone to spread uniformly across a wide area. If different pheromones are used on the front and rear surfaces, the spinning effect will ensure both pheromones spread uniformly.

Several Attractas can be mounted to hang under and from each other to enhance the mobile effect.

All-in-all the Attracta is a well-designed and effective way of controlling insects within the home, office or other workspace.


Hanging Thread
Frame
Mesh coated with adhesive which is impregnated with pheromones
Front Face
Front Face
Drawing 1
Drawing 2