

October 2018: Candidate Cover Sheet

Exam Paper: FD3 Amendment of Specifications

Candidate No:

Venue:

At the end of the examination:

1. Count up the number of sheets you have used which you wish to be marked.
2. Use the boxes on each sheet of the answer script to number the sheets: '1 of 25', '2 of 25' etc.
3. If you have used extra sheets, please add your candidate number and the examination reference to these sheets too.
4. Do not staple the sheets, or use adhesive tape or treasury tags.
5. Write the number of sheets of paper you have put in this envelope here (do NOT include this cover sheet in your calculations).

No. of Sheets

6. Place the answer sheets that you wish to be marked in order in the white envelope provided with this sheet uppermost and the examination paper detail and your candidate details **showing through the envelope window**.
7. Seal the envelope and leave it on your desk face up.
8. Leave any spare answer script paper on your desk.
9. You may take the examination paper with you.

For examiner's use only:

	Assessment task			Total
	Letter	Claims	Notes	
Marks Available	34	35	31	100
Marks awarded				



Final Diploma

FD3 Amendment of Specifications

Wednesday 03 October 2018 10:00 to 13:00

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The whole assessment task is to be attempted.
2. The marks to be awarded are given at the end of the assessment task.
3. The total number of marks available for this paper is 100.
4. Start each part of your answer on a new sheet of paper.
5. Write your answers on alternate lines.
6. Do not state your name anywhere in the answers.
7. Write clearly, as examiners cannot award marks to answer scripts that cannot be read.
8. The scripts will 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.
9. Instructions on what to do at the end of the examination are on the Candidate Cover Sheet.
10. Any candidate script removed from the examination room will not be marked.
11. This question paper consists of 21 sheets, including this sheet, and comprises:
 - Assessment task (1 sheet)
 - Client letter (1 sheet)
 - Document A Examination Report (1 sheet)
 - Document B Client application 1515151.5 (7 sheets including 1 sheet of drawings)
 - Document C Prior art reference D1 – US 4,000,000 (5 sheets including 1 sheet of drawings)
 - Document D Prior art reference D2 – US 3,456,789 (3 sheets including 1 sheet of drawings)
 - A spare set of Claims of the Patent application 1515151.5 for you to annotate and include in your answer if you wish (2 sheets).

Assessment task

You have received the letter and documents listed on the Instructions to Candidate sheet regarding United Kingdom patent application number GB 1515151.5, which has been filed at the UK Intellectual Property Office with no claim to priority.

Your task is to prepare:

- 1. a letter to the UK Intellectual Property Office in response to the Examination Report;**
- 2. a set of amended claims, if considered necessary;**
- 3. notes on which you would base advice to your client in which you:**
 - i. explain the actions you have taken;**
 - ii. provide full reasoning for your actions;**
 - iii. outline future actions, if any, that your client could take to secure full protection of its commercial interests.**

Your advice should take into account that further information may be required.

Your notes should only relate to the invention(s) outlined in the client's correspondence to you.

Your notes should be directed to patent matters only.

Note the following:

- a) You are NOT required to make any amendments to the description of the client's patent application.
- b) You should accept the facts given to you and base your answer on those facts.
- c) You should not make use of any other special knowledge that you may have of the subject matter concerned.
- d) You should assume that the prior art referred to is complete.
- e) You should identify clearly any amended claim set and/or divisional claim(s).

Allocation of Marks

Letter: 34 marks
Claims: 35 marks
Notes: 31 marks
Total: 100 marks

Client letter

Floppy Disc Ltd

Dear Mr Gallagher,

First of all, I am sorry to get back to you so late, despite all your reminders. I regret to say that I have had to endure several stays in hospital over the last few months, with the doctors ordering complete rest in between, so I have not been able to attend to any work-related matters. Looking at the papers, I realise that we are now well past the date. Can anything still be done?

Regarding the Examiner's objections to my patent application, I think our design is significantly different, because it has an intrinsic raised bowl shape, whereas D1 seems to rely on a billowing effect of its cloth centre portion. I don't think that it really shows a rim as we have, despite what the Examiner says. And D2 is a rigid-type disc, so I don't think it is relevant.

By the way, although the frame of my prototype is made of vinyl, I am working on new materials and have found one or two promising ones. Also, we have found that the disc still flies well even if the top isn't flat. My son had the idea of sewing an additional piece of material onto the top surface that could be padded to give a domed surface on the top and, if anything, this improves the aerodynamic properties of the disc. I don't suppose that we can add this in, maybe as an extra claim? Either way, I think it is important that the top surface of the disc can have any shape provided that there is a recess at the bottom surface.

If you could submit a response as soon as possible I should be grateful, as I am rather behind and can't really spare the time to look at this again soon.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs Ina Spinn

Document A – Examination Report

Intellectual

Property

Office

Your ref:		Examiner:	Aidan Turner
Application no.	1515151.5	Tel:	01633 819999
Applicant	Floppy Disc Ltd	Date of report:	18 February 2018
Latest date for reply:	18 June 2018	Page	1/1

Patents Act 1977

Examination report under Section 18(3)

Basis of the examination

1. The examination has been carried out on the basis of the application as filed.

Novelty

2. The invention as claimed in claims 1, 2, 4 and 5 is not new in view of D1 (US 4,000,000). D1 shows a circular body portion (30), and a frame (annular element 34) including a plastic ring (36) and a rim (stiffening locus 28 and/or skirt 14). It is also noted that the annular element 34 of D1 does act to stretch out the fabric 20, 22 into a generally flat, disc-shaped configuration (Figures 2, 3), as in current claim 1. Thus claim 1 is not novel.
3. D1 also shows a fabric central body (30), anticipating claim 2; Figure 5 shows sewing at least (claim 4); and the ring 36 is, or can be, an annular tube (claim 5).

Inventive Step

4. Claim 3 is rendered obvious by D2 (US 3,456,789), which shows a flat plastics central sheet (web 22), so that this claim is not inventive.
5. The constructions of Claims 6 and 7 are not explicitly used in D1 but are acknowledged in the description of the application as known ways of making an annular structure.
6. D1 does not specify a weight but such a feature does not appear anything other than obvious since the aim of making light throwing discs is known. In any event, the figure is within the range mentioned on page 17 of D2. Hence, claim 8 appears obvious.

Clarity

7. The dependency of claim 7 on claim 6 does not appear correct.

Client application

GB 1515151.5

Disc toy

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to circular disc toys exhibiting stable aerodynamic properties when thrown and, more particularly, to an improved flexible disc toy which may
5 be folded or crumpled when not in use.

A popular flying disc toy is the "Frisbee" manufactured by the Wham-O Manufacturing Company of San Gabriel, Calif. and disclosed in US patent no. US 3333333. This disc is made of a relatively rigid plastics material having a recessed
10 undersurface so that, when tossed in the air, the disc flies in a rotating aerodynamically stable manner. While this toy is most suitable for outdoor use, it is not very practical for indoor use in the presence of relatively delicate structures which might not survive the impact of a high-speed
15 plastic saucer without suffering considerable damage.

A more recent development is a flexible flying disc which may double as a hat. It is formed as a non-shape-retaining disc of cloth having a downturned, gathered edge, hemmed to receive evenly distributed weights or a single weight, the
20 device being easily folded for storage when not being used as a cap or flying toy. However, the requirement for weights in the device leaves it undesirable for use indoors and it does not form a bowl-shaped disc with a recessed undersurface.

In contrast to this limp flying disc, the present invention
25 provides a truly flexible flying disc or saucer which is easily crumpled for storage, yet is made of components having sufficient elastic memory so that the disc returns to its original domed configuration for use as a flying toy.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is a principal object of the invention to provide a flexible, flying disc toy which may be folded for storage and which will assume its original shape for use after storage.

- 5 It is another object of the invention to provide a flexible flying disc toy having a fabric or similar material body and a surrounding ring structure attached to the periphery of the body, the ring being made of plastics material having sufficient elastic memory to return the disc to its original
- 10 configuration after the disc has been crumpled and folded for storage, the fabric body being readily imprintable with an advertising message or the like, if desired. The toy should be safe for use indoors, even in the presence of relatively easily broken items such as vases, lamps and so on.
- 15 The flexible flying disc of this invention includes a disc-shaped fabric body and a peripheral, depending, integral frame structure comprising a ring with a protruding rim, the fabric body being sewn or otherwise attached to the rim. The rim gives the fabric body a spacing from the plane of the
- 20 ring, forming a sizeable recess and hence enhancing the aerodynamic properties of the disc.

The one-piece frame may be made from a strip of material which is cut to a predetermined length. Thereafter, the ends of the strip are secured together by a plug or are glued or

25 heat welded in a known manner. The integral frame is made of vinyl or similar plastic material having sufficient elastic memory to return the disc to its initial configuration after the disc is folded and even crumpled for storage (e.g. in one's pocket).

- 30 The present invention will become more readily understood by reference to the following detailed description and drawings depicting a preferred embodiment of the invention.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- FIG. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment;
FIG. 2 is a section view, taken along lines 2--2 of
FIG. 1;
5 FIG. 3 is a detail view taken from the right side of FIG.
2 and drawn to an enlarged scale; and
FIG. 4 shows the disc folded for storage.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

- Figures 1 and 2 show a flexible flying disc or saucer 10,
10 which includes a disc body 12 made of flexible sheet
material, preferably a woven fabric such as cotton polyester.
Such material may be readily imprinted with an advertising
message or logo, symbol, etc., as indicated at 14. The
imprinting may be accomplished by a conventional silk screen
15 process or a design could even be woven into body 12 if
desired, or applied later.

- A frame 16 is provided about the periphery of the disc
body 12. The frame 16 includes a ring 18 in the form of a
hollow tubular annulus and an integral upstanding rim 20
20 forming a cylindrical wall parallel to the disc axis. The
body 12 is attached to the rim 20 by stitching 22 or by any
number of other conventional methods, such as adhesive. The
complete product thus defines a disc having suitable
aerodynamic properties for stable flight in that a recess 24
25 is defined by the space enclosed by the disc body 12 and
frame 16, on the undersurface of the disc 10, and the frame
is stiff enough to hold its shape against any centrifugal
forces expected in use.

- The frame 16 is made from an elongate strip of extruded
30 tubular material which is cut to a predetermined length. The
ends are then brought together and a plastic plug 26 is
inserted into the tube ends as shown to complete the frame
structure. Possibly, this connection is reversible so that

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the disc can be dismantled, e.g. to fit a different cover if the cover is also reversibly fastened. Alternatively, the ends of the strip could be glued or heat-welded together in a conventional manner to form the completed frame 16. The disc
5 body 12 (with a desired message 14) is then wrapped over and sewn to the rim 20 to complete the disc. In fact, the sewing is done with the ring, as it were, inside-out and then it is turned right way out as shown. This has the advantage that the stitching ends up on the inside and less vulnerable to
10 wear.

The frame 16 is made of a plastics material such as vinyl, which has sufficient elastic memory to return to its original, circular configuration after being crumpled for storage. The material need only be shape-retaining enough to
15 lightly stretch the body 12 into its use configuration, i.e. extended and flat, though other versions can be arched or domed in shape. It has been found that vinyl is suitable and will meet the requirements just described even after repeated folding.

20 As indicated in Figure 3, the rim 20, being integral with the tube ring 18, is sufficiently stiff to stand generally perpendicularly from the plane of the disc. This allows the edge of the body 12 to be folded over the rim for the sewing or adhesion process, leading to a robust construction.

25 However, the rim could be inclined inward, say up to 45° , which may give an even better aerodynamic form at the cost of a slightly less robust construction. The significant thing is that the body 12 is vertically spaced from the plane of the (upper surface of the) ring.

30 The completed disc 10 is about 20cm in diameter and extremely light in weight (i.e. no more than 100g or at most 120g) with no weights built in. Thus, the disc may be safely tossed about indoors without fear of damaging delicate items such as vases, lamps, etc. Of course it may be used outdoors as well.

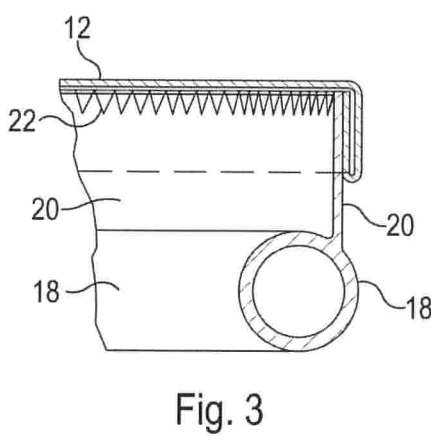
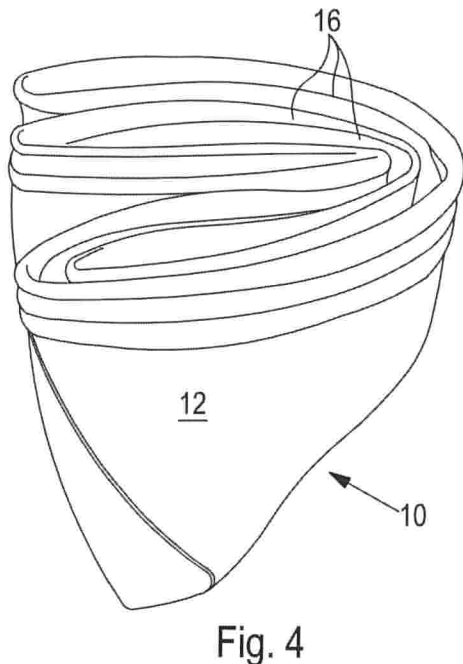
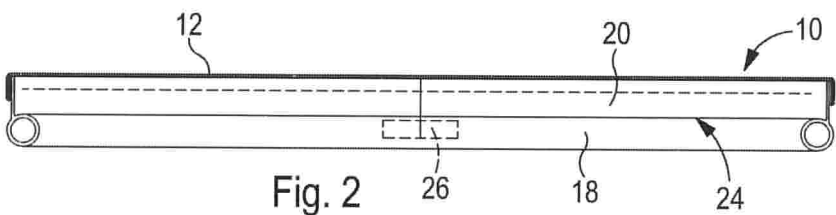
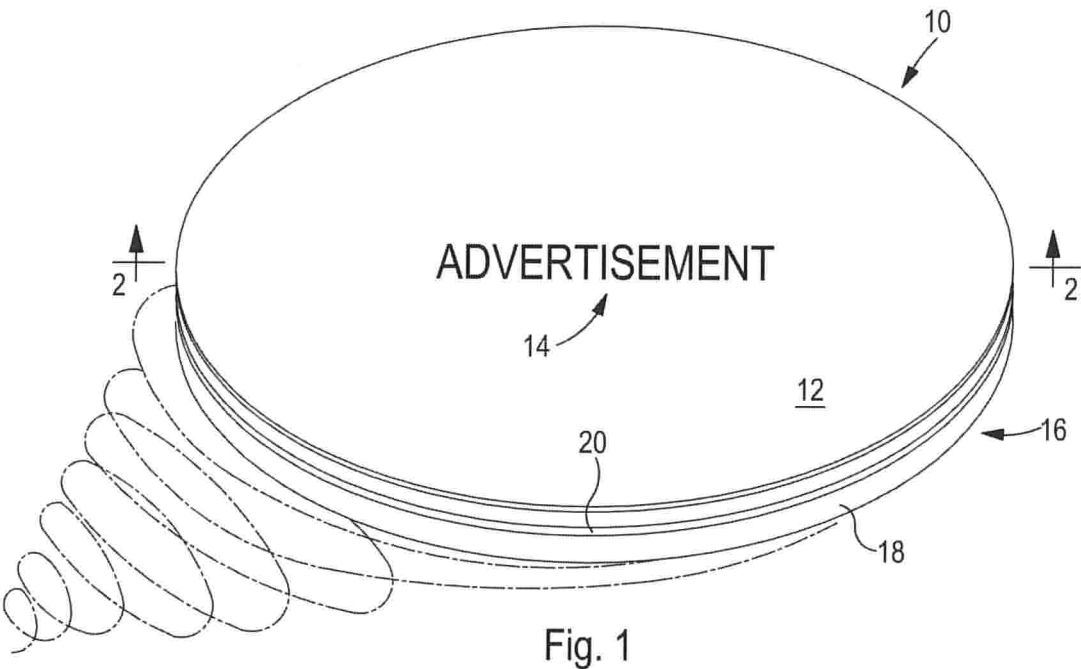
CLAIMS

1. A flying disc toy having aerodynamic properties so that, when tossed and simultaneously rotated, it will fly in a stable manner, the toy comprising: a disc-shaped body portion (12) of flexible sheet material; a flexible annular frame (16) attached to the periphery of the body portion, the frame being made of plastics material having sufficient elastic memory to be shape-retaining and to stretch the body portion into the disc-shaped configuration, yet being pliable so that the toy can be folded and/or crumpled for storage; the frame being formed of a ring (18) having a rim (20) to which the body portion (12) is attached, whereby the disc toy assumes an unfolded shape with a flat upper surface and a recessed undersurface so that it exhibits stable aerodynamic properties when thrown.
2. A flying disc toy as claimed in claim 1, wherein the body portion (12) is made of a fabric on which an advertising or like message (14) may be readily imprinted as by silk screening or other processes.
3. A flying disc toy as claimed in claim 1, wherein the body portion (12) is made of a plastics sheet material.
4. A flying disc toy as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the body portion (12) is sewn or glued to the rim.
5. A flying disc toy as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the ring is formed as an annular tube.
6. A flying disc toy as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the frame is made from an elongate strip of vinyl material which is cut to a predetermined length, a plug being provided to secure the open tube ends of the ring together in order to form the frame.

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7. A flying disc toy as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the frame is made from an elongate strip of vinyl material which is cut to a predetermined length, the ends thereof being glued or heat-welded together in order to form the frame.
8. A flying disc toy as claimed in any preceding claim and weighing no more than 120g.

Application drawings



Prior art reference D1

US 4,000,000

Granted March 23rd, 1982

Disco, Inc.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to flying discs of the type popularized by the Frisbee (trademark). More particularly the invention relates to soft flying discs, which are useful indoors or in congested areas such as the beach, which are harmless in striking walls, windows and people, and which are foldable for storage in a pocket or drawer.

Flying discs are widely known and popular with persons of all ages. The most popular models are rigid polyolefin plastic shells suitably shaped to provide an airfoil structure. A typical airfoil surface is a wing having a convex upper surface and a generally planar lower surface, whereby the airstream travel path over the upper surface is longer than the path below, generating lift. In a flying disc, a slight doming of the upper surface provides this airfoil effect.

In rigid flying discs, a downwardly curled periphery presents a toroidal leading edge which contributes to the gyroscopic effect in such devices and lends stability to flight as the device spins through the air.

PRIOR ART

While not nearly so well-known or popular, non-rigid flying discs have recently been developed. In one design, a cloth "beanie" is weighted at its perimeter with discrete weights which fly out centrifugally when the beanie is thrown, whereby a flying disc effect is realized. The deficiencies of the beanie design include the tendency of the outwardly thrown perimeter weights to flatten the beanie body, lessening the airfoil effect by reducing the doming of the central portion of the disc. Also, the perimeter weighting may make the device too heavy and not as safe as intended.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a flying disc which is simple in design, soft in flight, harmless to persons, glass and the like and readily transported

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in pocket or purse. It is a further object to provide such a device which has enhanced lift and flight stability characteristics.

The flying game disc comprises a limp, generally circular fabric stiffened along an annular locus extending inwardly of the outer edge of the fabric, whereby the air
5 flow path is increased and lift and flight stability characteristics of the disc enhanced.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The invention will be further described as to an illustrative embodiment in conjunction with the attached drawing, in which:

- 10 FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the flying disc according to the invention, crumpled and flaccid, prior to flight use;
- FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the same flying disc in flight mode;
- FIG. 3 is a view in vertical section taken on line 3--3 in FIG. 2;
- 15 FIG. 4 is a detail fragmentary view of the peripheral edge margin and support member assembly according to the invention; and
- FIG. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view of the disc showing the spoiler skirt structure.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The soft flying disc 10 shown in the drawings has a generally circular fabric
20 member 18, stiffened around the edge by an annular element 34. It is adapted to be thrown through the air with a spinning motion and, when so launched, it billows into an airfoil-shaped structure indicated at 12. Simultaneously, a peripheral spoiler skirt 14 projects freely beyond leading toroidal edge 16 of the disc and sets up
25 disturbed air currents irregularly about the periphery of the disc, "spoiling" the airflow over the airfoil structure 12 and effectively lengthening the nominal airflow path, e.g. P to P' in Figure 3, over the airfoil and thus enhancing lift.

The limp fabric member 18 is formed here as two cloth layers 20, 22, the lower of which has a soft film 24 laminated on it to lightly rigidify the central portion 30 of the fabric member 18. The fabric should conform readily to compression forces, and
30 not become permanently creased.

The two layers 20, 22 of cloth can be formed as shown, by cutting the cloth into circles of appropriate diameter, e.g. 12–30cm. These fabric circles are then fastened together around the perimeter and locally annularly stiffened at 28 as described below. The circles are baggy inwardly of the stiffened zone, i.e. in the
5 central region 30, for airfoil structure forming purposes, as will be explained.

The fabric member 18 is stiffened for flight by an annular element 34, which also has the effect of adding sufficient mass to allow momentum development when throwing the disc 10. The annular element 34 is made by enveloping a preformed ring 36 with further fabric 32 which may be of like cloth to the circles of cloth 20, 22.
10 The fabric 32 wraps round the ring with material to spare, which thus protrudes outwardly. The ring 36 has a diameter a little less than that of the fabric member. It is made of longitudinally wadded and crinkled paper 38 peripherally confined within a thin plastic tube (not visible). The several layers of fabric/cloth 20, 22 and 32 that protrude outwardly are then stitched together as detailed in FIGS. 4 and 5 in one
15 step, forming the skirt 14. The ring 36 is stiff enough to maintain its shape so that centrifugal forces do not flatten the fabric member. It can alternatively be made of a rather thicker and stiffer plastic tube, obviating the need for the paper wadding 38.

The tangential contact of the annular element 34 with the fabric member 18, i.e. inwardly of the fabric member perimeter, defines the stiffening locus 28. This
20 location of the annular element 34 divides the fabric member 18 into two portions, namely the central portion 30 (previously referred to, within the annular locus of stiffening 28) and the margin 181 of the fabric member. The diameter of the central portion is somewhat greater than that of the annular element, giving rise to the billowing effect referred to above, though the disc would still function if the central
25 portion were flat. Since the margin 181 is fastened along only its inner edge, its outer edge freely projects beyond the annular element 34.

This results in a spoiler skirt 14, seen particularly clearly in FIG. 5. Flying discs are spun through the air and, when properly thrown, tend to sail. In the present flying disc 10, lift is provided by the airfoil structure defined by the air stream billowing
30 response of the fabric member central portion 30, which rises from its flaccid posture (see FIG. 1) at rest to become a dome anchored at the annular locus 28 (see FIG. 2).

The skirt structure 14 comprising the three layers of fabric 20, 22 and 32, stitched together and closely supported along one edge, is sufficiently stiff to be less
35 responsive to passing airstreams than the fabric central portion 30. Eddies and

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diverse turbulent air currents are generated around the locus of the skirt 14 as the disc 10 advances through the air, effectively lengthening the airflow path over the disc and improving lift. The skirt 14 thus co-operates with the central portion 30 airfoil structure by controlledly disturbing the airstream which is about to impinge on
5 the airfoil structure defined by the central portion 30.

(claims omitted)

D1 drawings

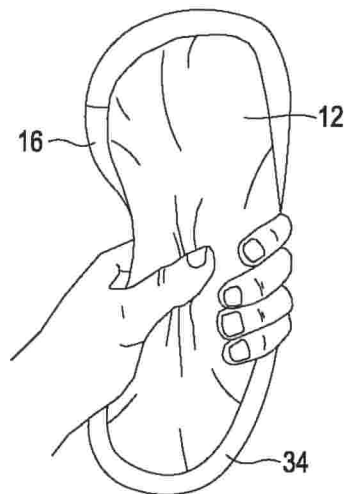


Fig. 1

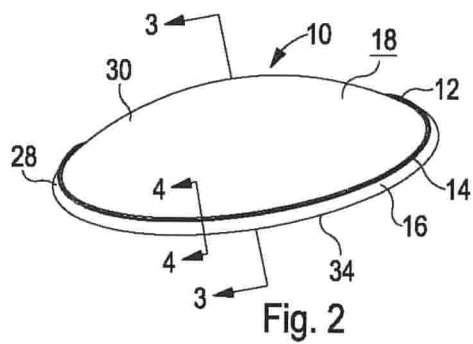


Fig. 2

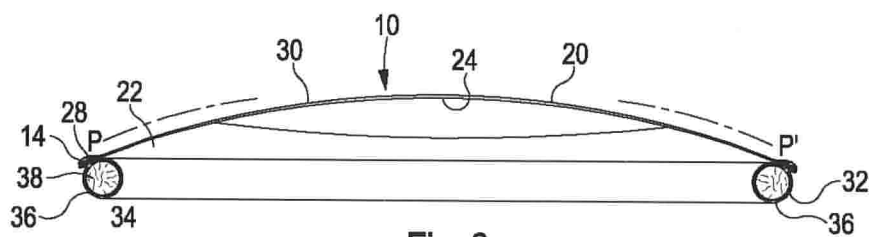


Fig. 3

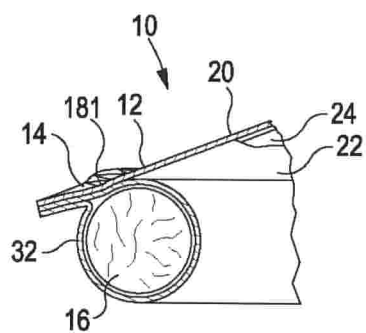


Fig. 4

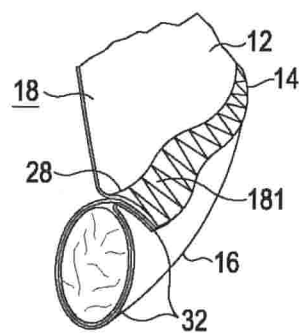


Fig. 5

Prior art reference D2

US 3456789 – Oasis, Inc.
Granted March 27, 1979

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to flying discs and particularly to toy discs thrown by hand in such a way as to have both forward and angular momentum.

5 2. The Prior Art

Such toys have a relatively flat, circular central plate with an outer rim curved away from the plate to form a shallow dish. The rim has a rounded cross section resembling an airfoil. The inwardly facing surface of the airfoil section defines a generally cylindrical internal surface. The entire disc is moulded of a suitable thermoplastic material, such as
10 polyethylene, and the cylindrical configuration of the inwardly facing surface of the rim makes it easy to remove the disc from the mould.

The central section need not be perfectly flat and is frequently moulded to have a slightly convex curvature as viewed from the side away from the rim. The shape of the disc gives it lift, when properly thrown, so that it does not simply sink to the ground as would a smooth,
15 spherical ball of the same mass thrown with the same force.

Discs can differ in weight, which may be between 110 grams and 180 grams. Heavier ones are usually preferred in windy weather.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of the invention is to provide a disc of improved strength-to-weight ratio. A
20 further object is to increase the angular momentum of a flying toy disc. Yet another object is to provide a disc suitable for receiving printed artwork. Other objects will become apparent from the following detailed description and claims and the associated drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a top view of a disc according to this invention, and
25 FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a fragment of a disc of the type in FIG. 1.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

FIG. 1 is a top view of a decorated disc comprising a generally rigid annular member 21 and a circular central sheet, or web, 22, the perimeter of which is joined to the radially inner part of the member 21. The top surface of the annular member 21 has a circular array of
5 spoilers 23, which are illustrated in this figure as a series of raised, narrow ridges each of which extends in a substantially radial direction. These generally improve the aerodynamic characteristics of the disc.

The central opening in the annular member 21 is covered by a disc of strong, lightweight material, such as Mylar or similar polyester film that has a good strength-to-weight ratio, or
10 other suitable materials, such as acrylic or polycarbonate, or a laminate of polyethylene and polyester, or even cloth, such as denim. Mylar and other plastic films need only be about 0.2 to 0.3mm thick, which is thinner than even the thinnest polyethylene web that can be satisfactorily moulded integrally with the annular outer section.

The central web 22 has substantially greater tear strength and lighter weight than a thin,
15 integrally moulded polyethylene web, which means that for a polyethylene moulded annular member 21 of exactly the same configuration, the two-part disc (annular member and web) will be more resistant to wear than an integrally moulded, one-part disc. A Mylar web 22 with a thickness of only 0.2mm using 0.07mm laminating material weighs approximately 12 grams and can replace an integrally moulded central web portion weighing about 50
20 grams in existing discs, thus resulting in a weight reduction of about 24%. Since the reduced weight is in the central region and not in the outer ring, the weight of the latter automatically is a greater percentage of the smaller total weight, which yields longer flight times, slower velocity, and slower drop rate. Furthermore, the Mylar or other plastic web is very smooth, which reduces drag and results in flights of still greater distance.

25 Another advantage of Mylar is that it is a suitable photographic base on which to reproduce artistic designs or personal photographs or commercial messages. FIG. 1 shows a simple design, the yin and yang of Chinese antiquity, as an illustration. For instance, personal photographs can be printed on the Mylar web. Designs on the plastic or cloth webs can also be printed by silk screening, and cloth webs can be embroidered.

30 **FIG. 2** shows part of the annular ring 21 in cross section. In this embodiment, the perimeter of the web 22 is glued to the upper surface of the inner perimeter of the ring 21 and the radially inner ends of the spoilers 23 terminate at the periphery of the web.

(claims omitted)

D2 drawings

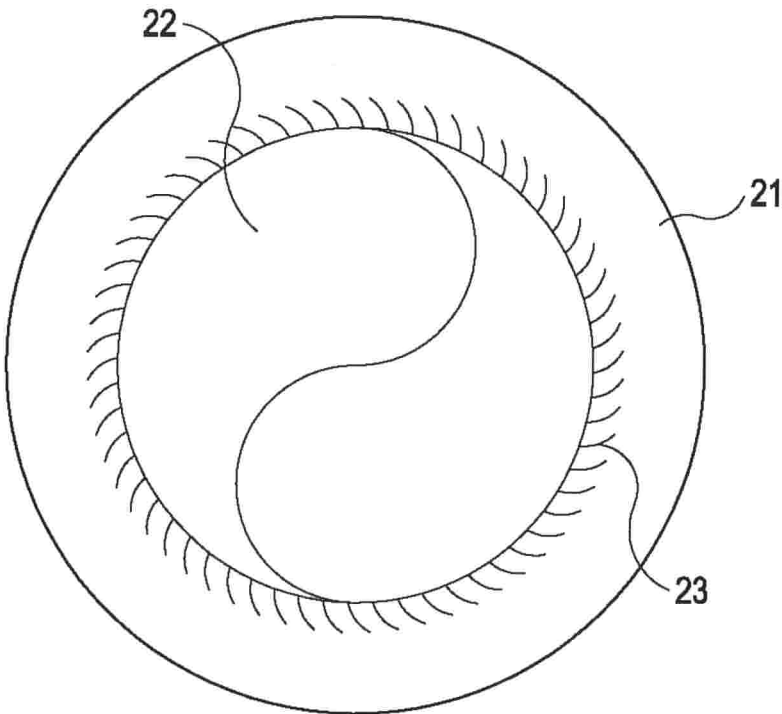


Fig. 1

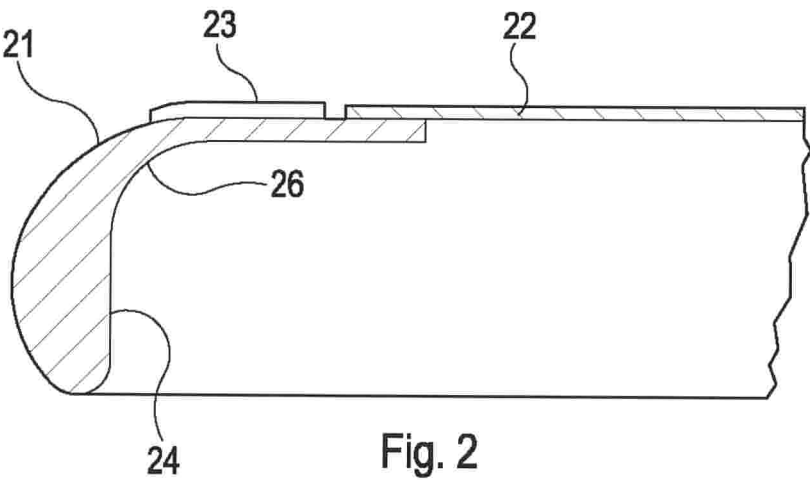


Fig. 2

Paper Ref

Question No.

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Your Candidate No.

A spare set of the Claims of the Patent

CLAIMS

1. A flying disc toy having aerodynamic properties so that, when tossed and simultaneously rotated, it will fly in a stable manner, the toy comprising: a disc-shaped body portion (12) of flexible sheet material; a flexible annular frame (16) attached to the periphery of the body portion, the frame being made of plastics material having sufficient elastic memory to be shape-retaining and to stretch the body portion into the disc-shaped configuration, yet being pliable so that the toy can be folded and/or crumpled for storage; the frame being formed of a ring (18) having a rim (20) to which the body portion (12) is attached, whereby the disc toy assumes an unfolded shape with a flat upper surface and a recessed undersurface so that it exhibits stable aerodynamic properties when thrown.
2. A flying disc toy as claimed in claim 1, wherein the body portion (12) is made of a fabric on which an advertising or like message (14) may be readily imprinted as by silk screening or other processes.
3. A flying disc toy as claimed in claim 1, wherein the body portion (12) is made of a plastics sheet material.
4. A flying disc toy as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the body portion (12) is sewn or glued to the rim.
5. A flying disc toy as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the ring is formed as an annular tube.
6. A flying disc toy as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the frame is made from an elongate strip of vinyl material which is cut to a predetermined length, a plug

Paper Ref

Question No.

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being provided to secure the open tube ends of the ring together in order to form the frame.

7. A flying disc toy as claimed in any preceding claim, wherein the frame is made from an elongate strip of vinyl material which is cut to a predetermined length, the ends thereof being glued or heat-welded together in order to form the frame.
8. A flying disc toy as claimed in any preceding claim and weighing no more than 120g.