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(54) **INPUT DEVICE**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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An input device may include a housing, a scroll wheel having an arresting surface, and a lever pivotable about a pivot axis between first and second lever arms of the lever. A first free end portion of the first lever arm may be configured to engage the arresting surface with an engagement force to arrest a rotation of the scroll wheel with a corresponding arresting force. The input device may further include an auxiliary wheel rotatably mounted on the housing, and a motion converter connected to the auxiliary wheel. The motion converter may be configured to apply a linear motion, converted from a rotation of the auxiliary wheel, to a second free end portion of the second lever arm so as to pivot the lever about the pivot axis to correspondingly adjust the engagement force, whereby the corresponding arresting force may be correspondingly adjustable by rotation of the auxiliary wheel.

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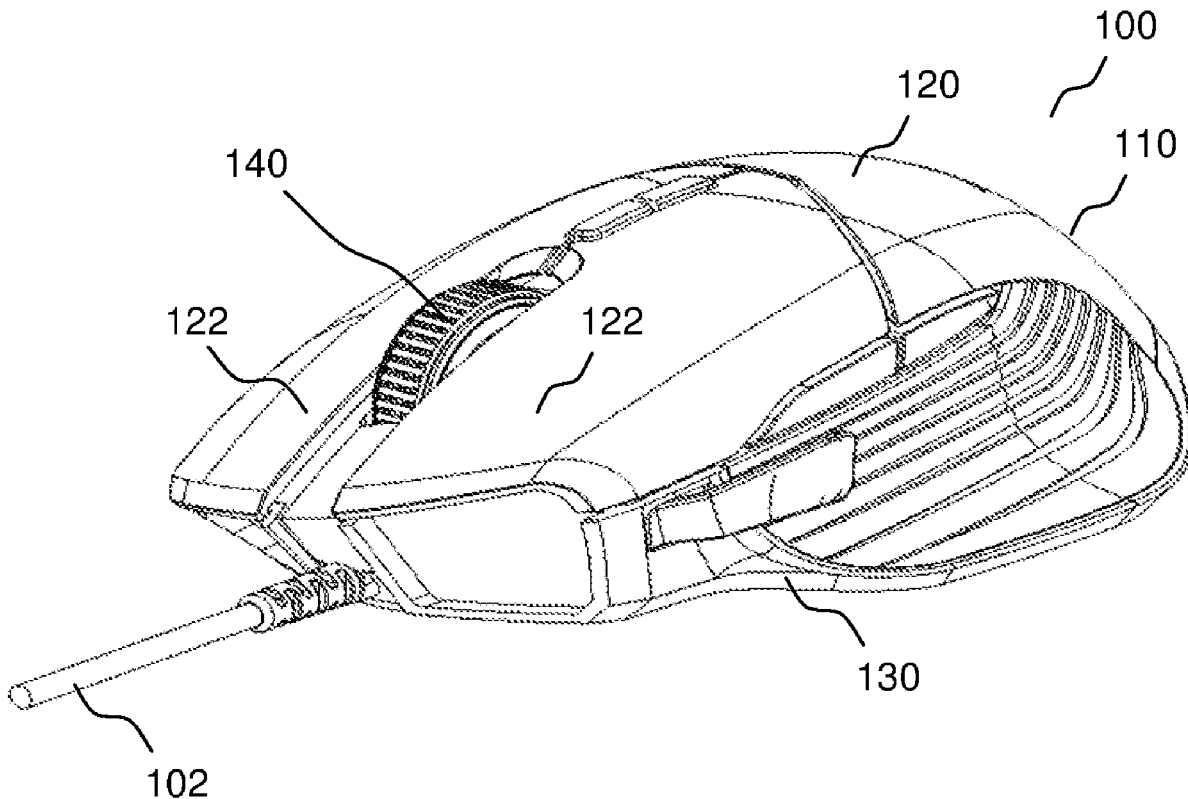
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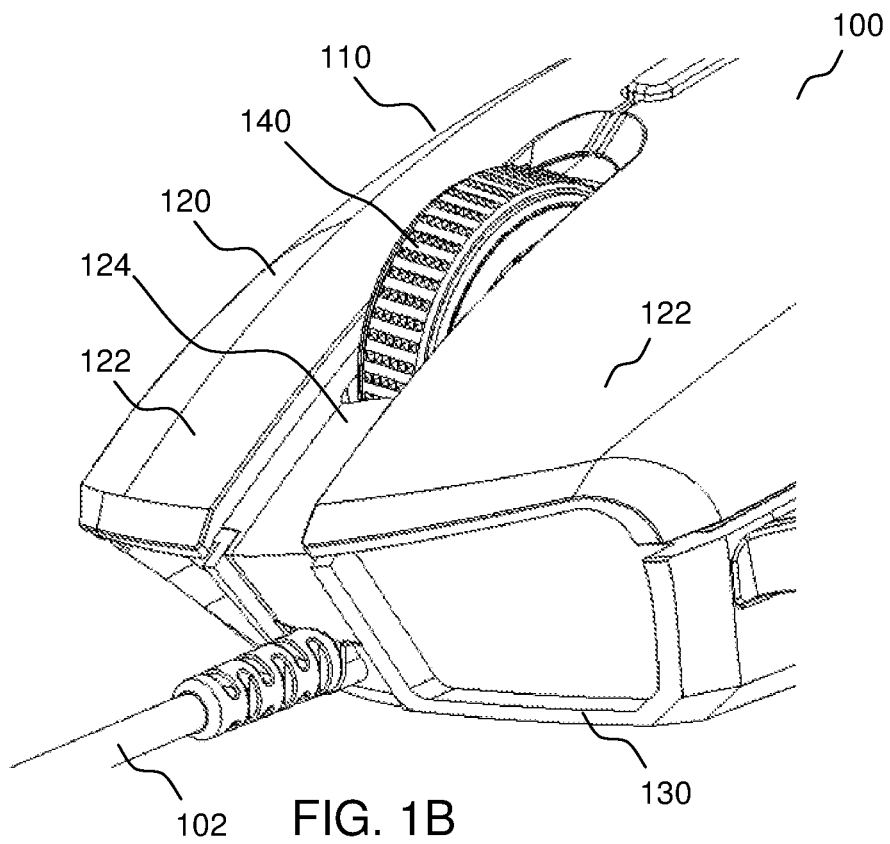
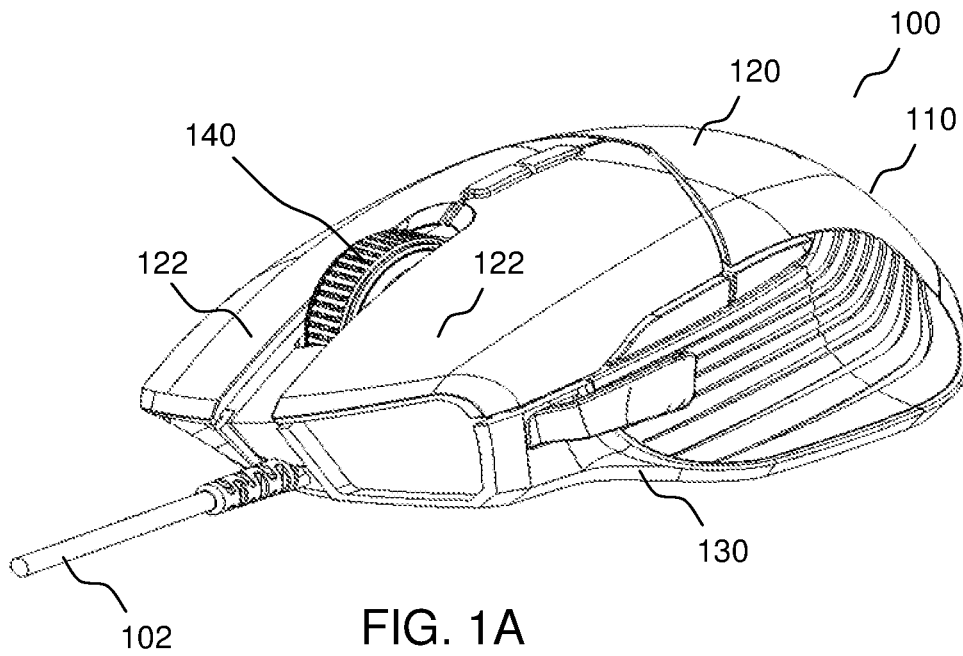
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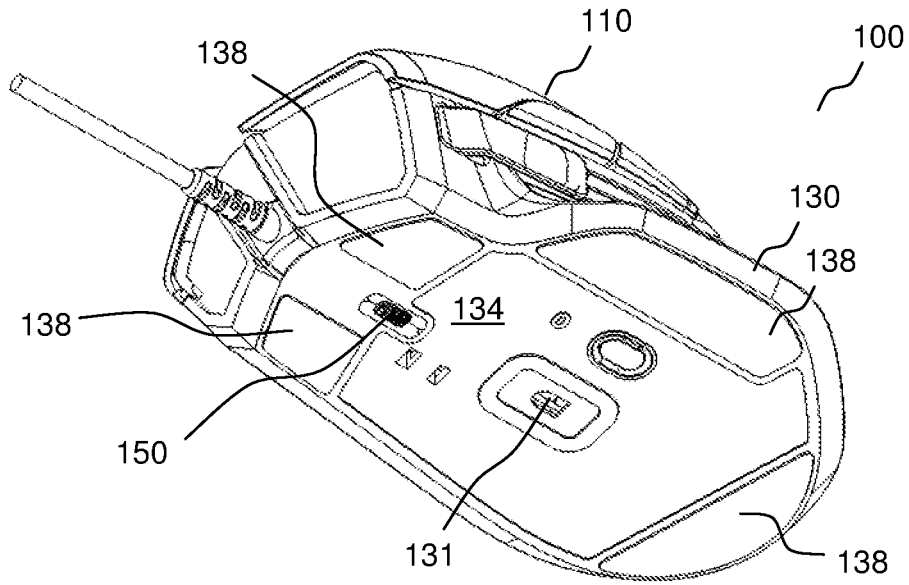


FIG. 2A

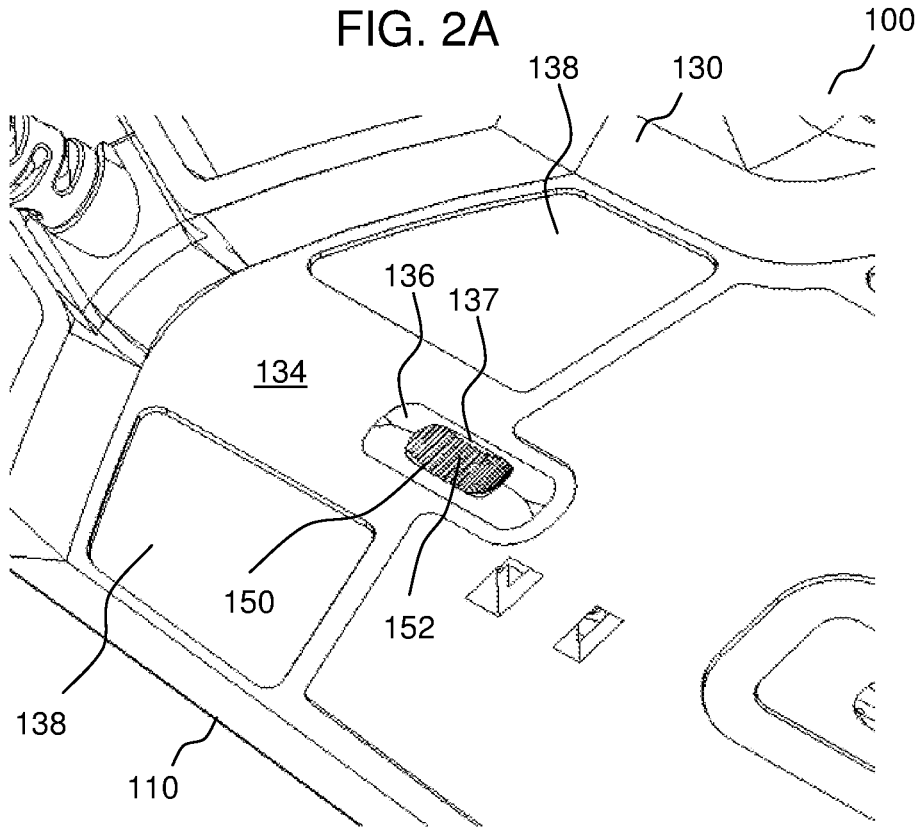


FIG. 2B

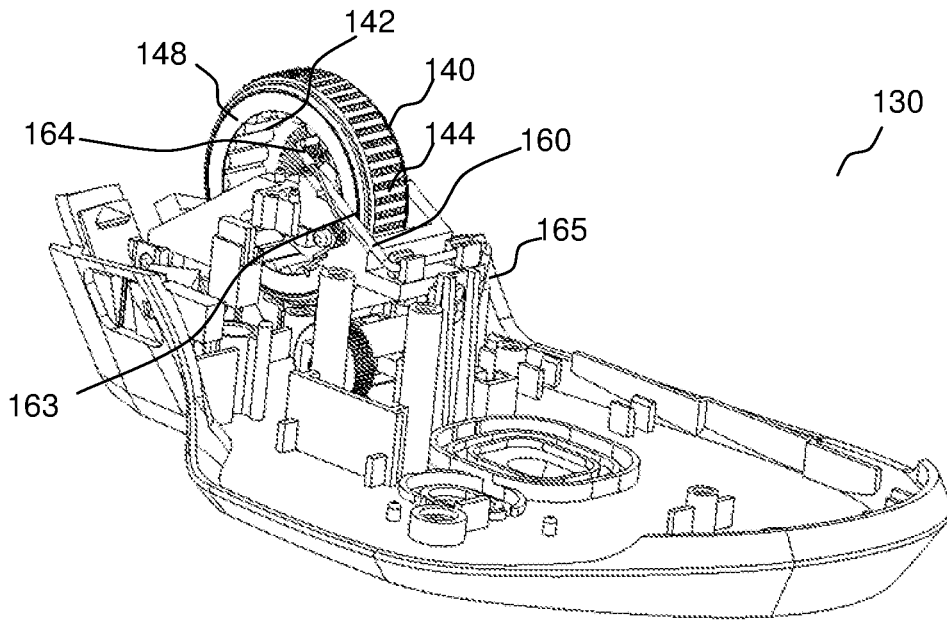


FIG. 3A

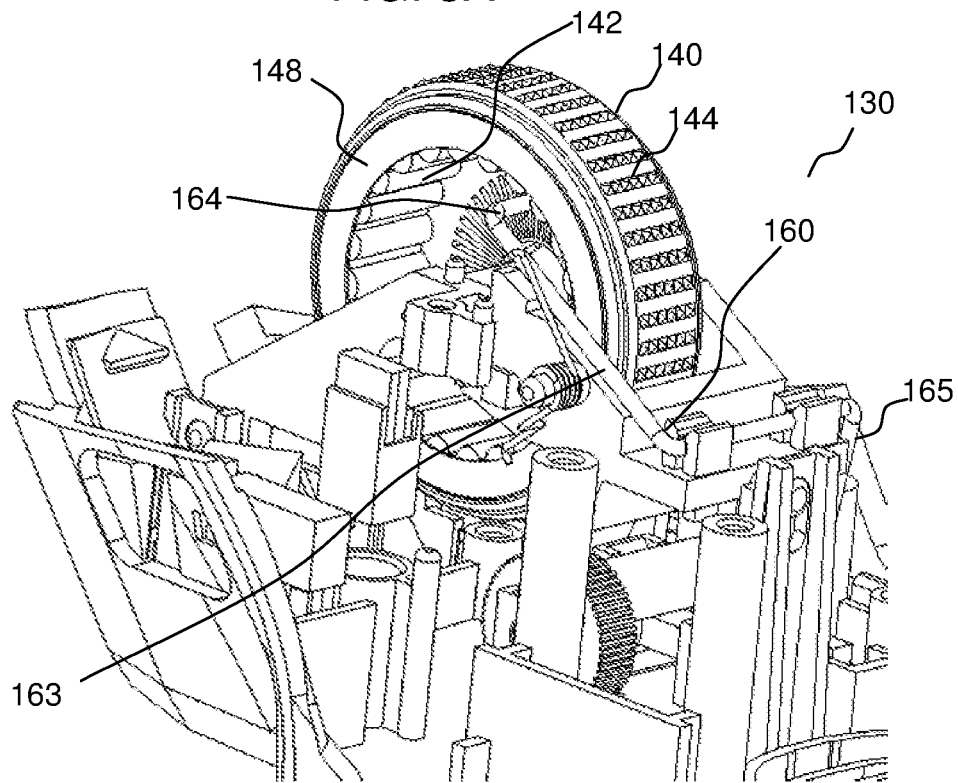


FIG. 3B

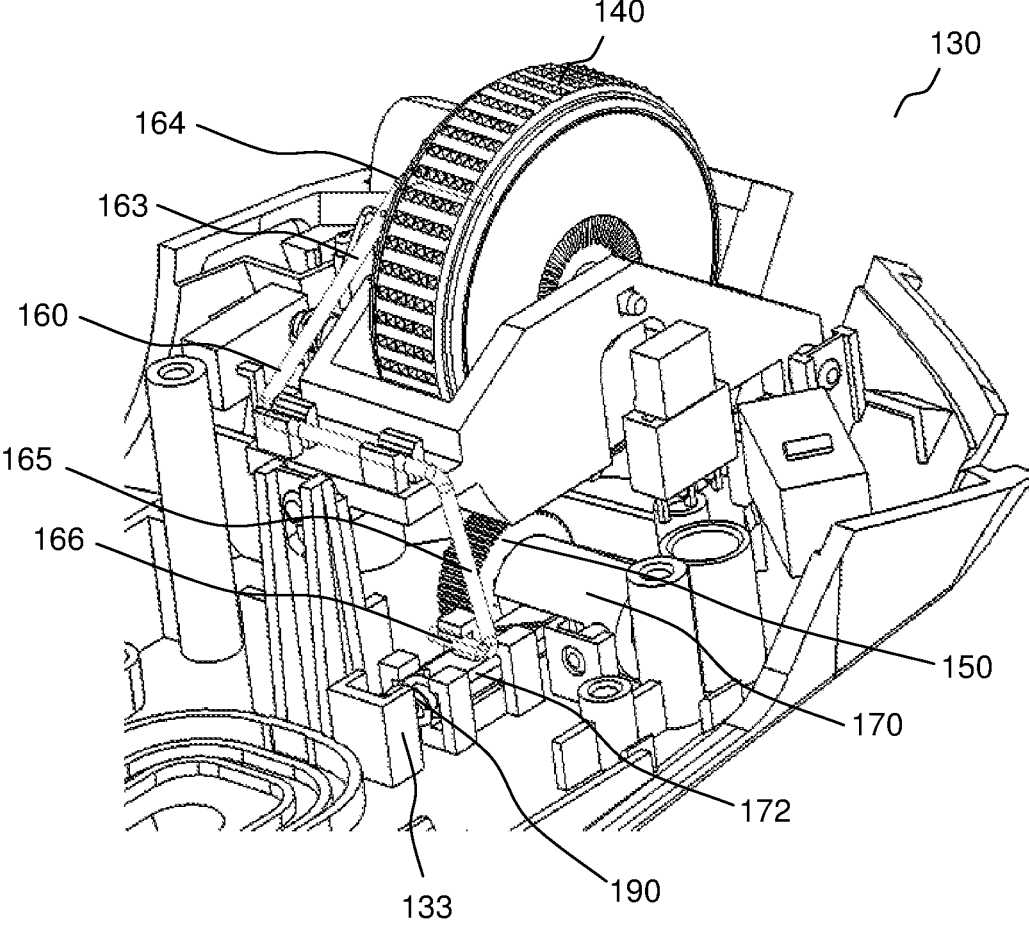
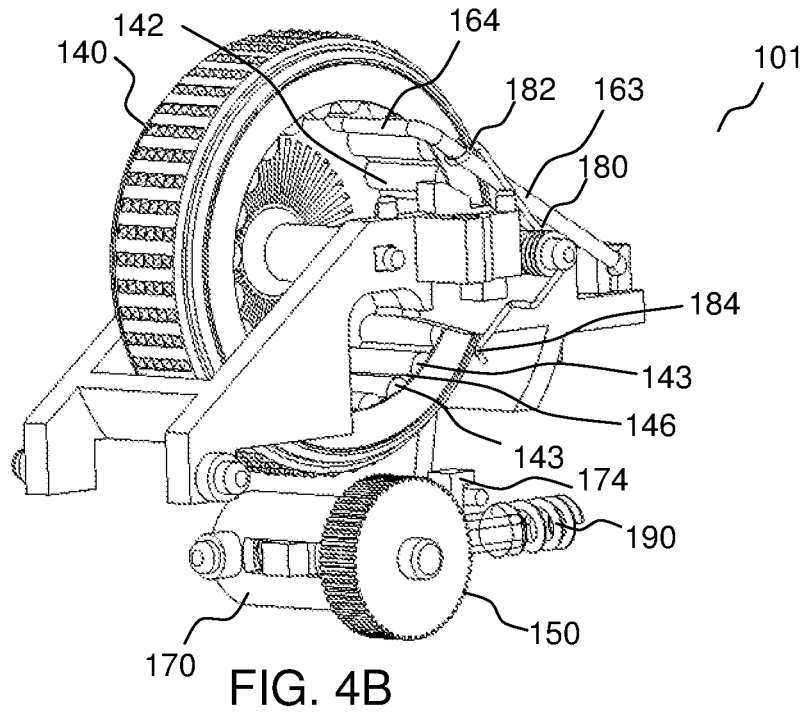
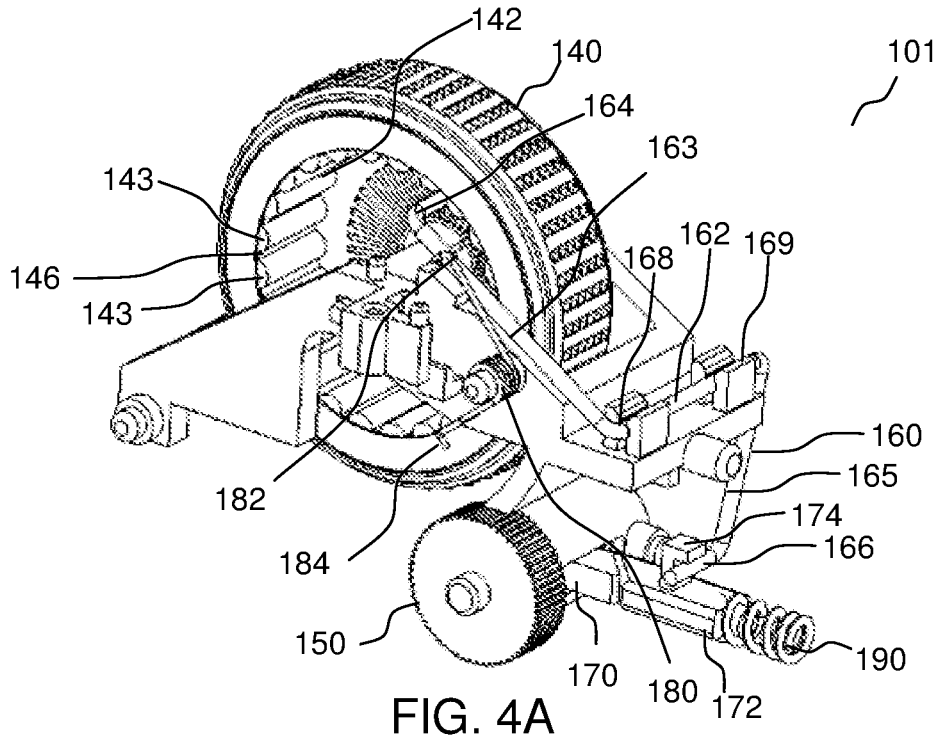
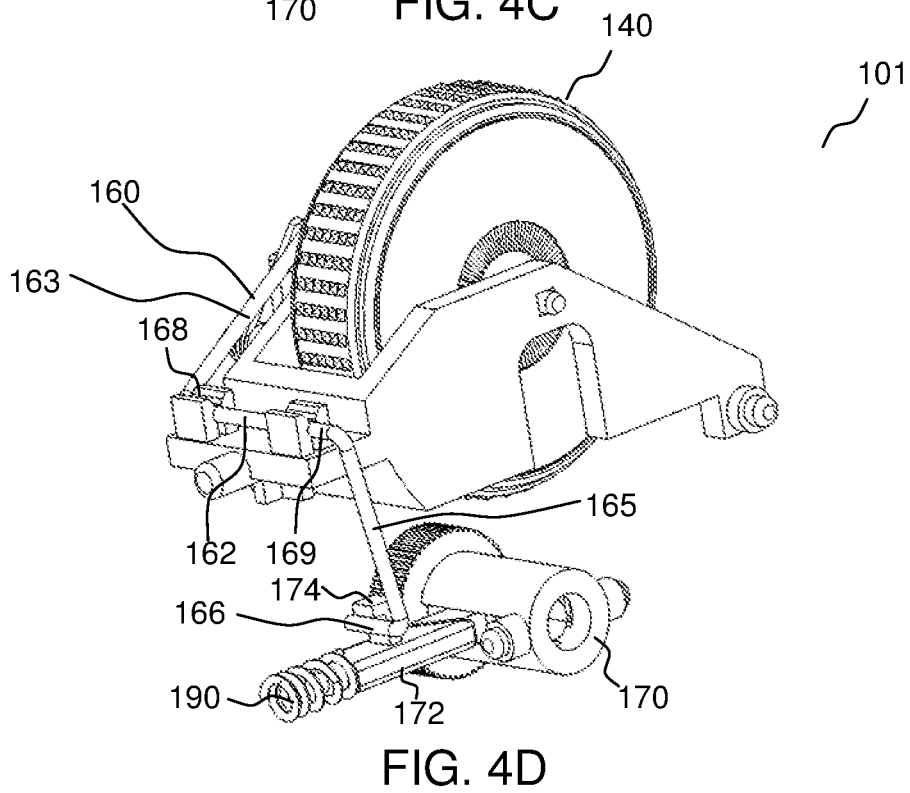
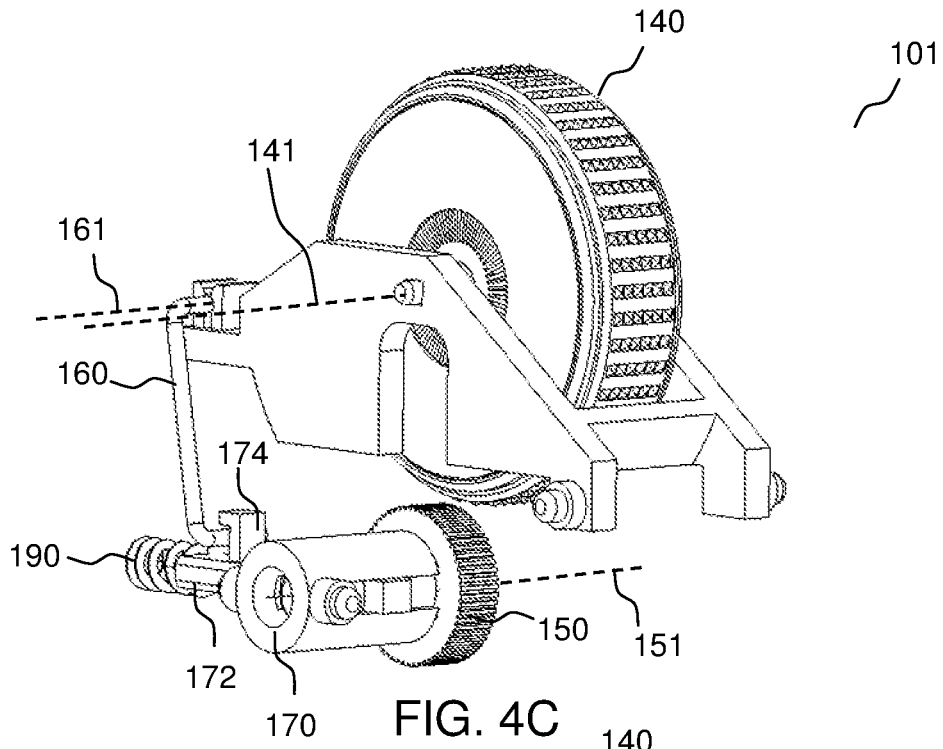
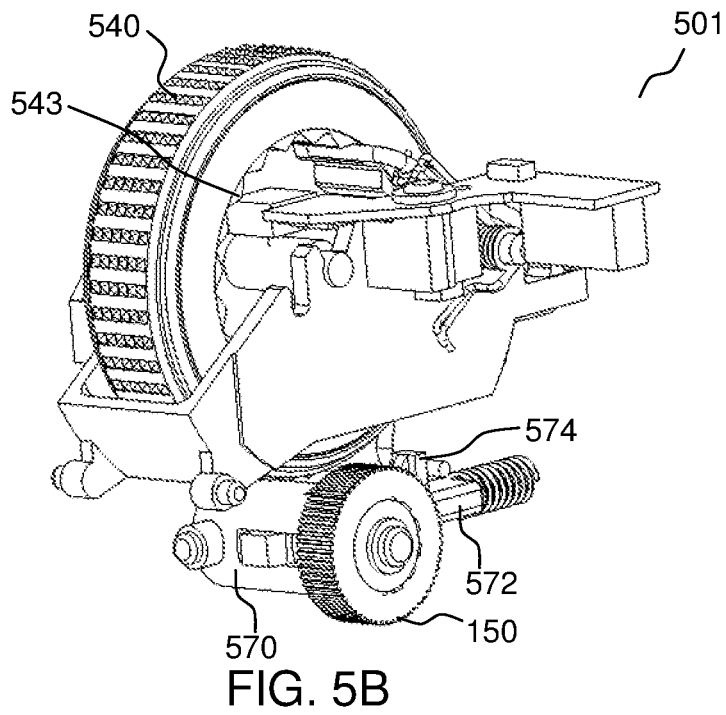
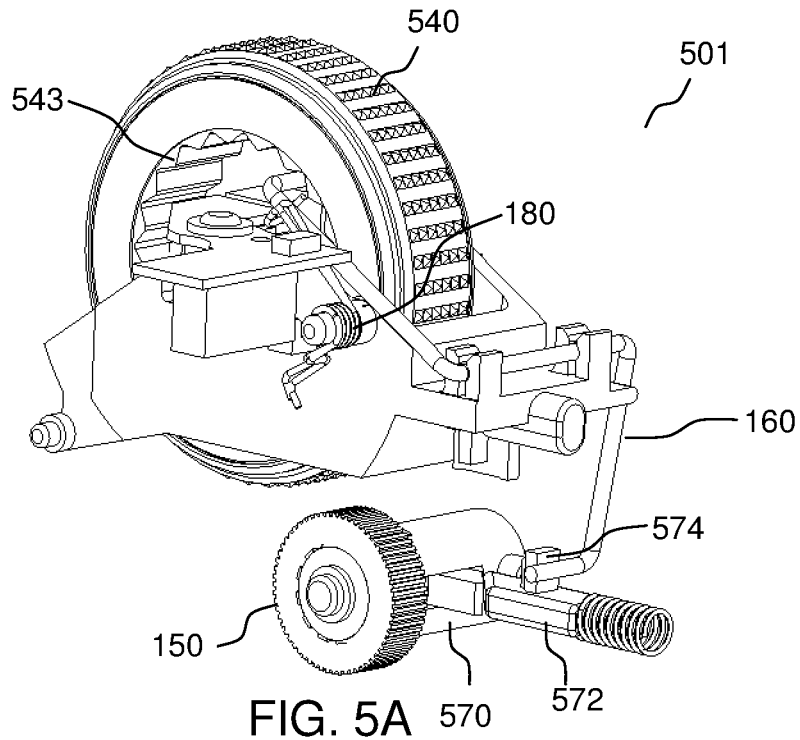


FIG. 3C







INPUT DEVICE

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] Embodiments generally relate to an input device, and particularly an input device with a scroll wheel.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Input devices for communication with a processor-based device generally include mice, track balls, joysticks, handheld controllers, touch pads, keyboards, or the like. These input devices are typically used to provide inputs to the processor-based device such that a user may interact with a graphical user interface (GUI) of an application running on the processor-based device. The input devices may include a scroll wheel for the user to scroll through lines of texts or various graphical objects in a page of the application. The conventional scroll wheel typically only allows scrolling at a single constant speed and/or a single level of resistive force. However, depending on the type of applications the user is using, for example from gaming applications to document processing applications, the input device with the single speed and/or the single level of resistive force of scroll wheel may not be sufficient to allow the user to optimize the performance of the respective applications because the desirable scroll speed for the user using the different applications may vary from application to application.

SUMMARY

[0003] According to various embodiments, there is provided an input device for communication with a processor-based device. The input device may include a housing. The input device may also include a scroll wheel which is mounted on the housing in a manner so as to be rotatable about a first axis and so as to be partly exposed from the housing to be accessible by a user of the input device. The scroll wheel may include an arresting surface which extends circumferentially about the first axis. The input device may further include a lever which is provided with first and second lever arms and which is mounted on the housing so as to be pivotable about a pivot axis which extends between the first and second lever arms. A first free end portion of the first lever arm may be configured to engage the arresting surface of the scroll wheel with an engagement force to arrest a rotation of the scroll wheel with a corresponding arresting force. The input device may further include an auxiliary wheel which is mounted on the housing in a manner so as to be rotatable about a second axis and so as to be partly exposed from the housing to be accessible by the user. The input device may further include a motion converter connected to the auxiliary wheel as well as to a second free end portion of the second lever arm. The motion converter may be configured to convert a rotational motion of the auxiliary wheel into a linear motion and to apply said linear motion to the second free end portion of the second lever arm so as to pivot the lever about the pivot axis to correspondingly adjust the engagement force exerted by the first free end portion of the first lever arm on the arresting surface of the scroll wheel, whereby the corresponding arresting force applied to the scroll wheel is correspondingly adjustable by rotation of the auxiliary wheel.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] In the drawings, like reference characters generally refer to the same parts throughout the different views. The drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead generally being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention. In the following description, various embodiments are described with reference to the following drawings, in which:

[0005] FIG. 1A shows a perspective front view of an input device, in the form of a mouse, for communication with a processor-based device according to various embodiments;

[0006] FIG. 1B shows an enlarged perspective front view of a front portion of the mouse of FIG. 1A according to various embodiments; FIG. 2A shows a perspective bottom view of the mouse of FIG. 1A according to various embodiments;

[0007] FIG. 2B shows an enlarged bottom front view of a front bottom portion of the mouse of FIG. 1A according to various embodiments;

[0008] FIG. 3A shows a perspective view of a base portion of a housing of the mouse of FIG. 1A according to various embodiments;

[0009] FIG. 3B shows an enlarged view of a front portion of the base portion of the housing of FIG. 3A according to various embodiments;

[0010] FIG. 3C shows another enlarged view of a front portion of the base portion of the housing of FIG. 3A according to various embodiments;

[0011] FIG. 4A to FIG. 4D show various views of an assembly of a scroll wheel and an auxiliary wheel of the mouse of FIG. 2A according to various embodiments;

[0012] FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B show various views of an assembly of a scroll wheel and an auxiliary wheel of a mouse according to various embodiments.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0013] Embodiments described below in context of the apparatus are analogously valid for the respective methods, and vice versa. Furthermore, it will be understood that the embodiments described below may be combined, for example, a part of one embodiment may be combined with a part of another embodiment.

[0014] It should be understood that the terms “on”, “over”, “top”, “bottom”, “down”, “side”, “back”, “left”, “right”, “front”, “lateral”, “side”, “up”, “down” etc., when used in the following description are used for convenience and to aid understanding of relative positions or directions, and not intended to limit the orientation of any device, or structure or any part of any device or structure. In addition, the singular terms “a”, “an”, and “the” include plural references unless context clearly indicates otherwise. Similarly, the word “or” is intended to include “and” unless the context clearly indicates otherwise.

[0015] Various embodiments of an input device for communication with a processor-based device, such as a computer, have been provided to address at least some of the issues identified earlier.

[0016] Various embodiments of an input device for communication with a processor-based device may include a scroll wheel and a user adjustable roller on a base of the input device that allows a user to smoothly or gradually vary a detent force acting on the scroll wheel over a range from a predetermined maximum detent force to zero detent force

(or free-wheeling). Accordingly, the user adjustable roller may be configured to interact with the scroll wheel such that the scroll wheel may have a smooth transition from the predetermined maximum detent force to the zero detent force. Hence, the detent force acting on the scroll wheel may be adjusted by the user to a desired force that may be equal to the predetermined maximum detent force, or equal to the zero detent force, or of any magnitude between the predetermined maximum detent force and zero detent force. According to various embodiments, the user may adjust a ratchet mechanism, via rotating the roller, in order to achieve a finer control over the detent force exerted on the scroll wheel. The ratchet mechanism may be on the base of the input device.

[0017] Various embodiments of an input device for communication with a processor-based device may include a scroll wheel and a roller wheel. The roller wheel may be partially engageable by the user through a recess on the base of the mouse, and connected to a slider mechanism that converts rotary motion to linear motion to engage the scroll wheel. The roller wheel may allow the user easier access and finer control over force exerted on the scroll wheel.

[0018] Various embodiments of an input device for communication with a processor-based device may include a detent mechanism having a roller wheel, a slider mechanism and a lever spring. The detent mechanism may convert rotary motion of the roller wheel to a linear motion for controlling a detent force exerted on the scroll wheel.

[0019] FIG. 1A shows a perspective front view of an input device, in the form of a mouse **100**, for communication with a processor-based device according to various embodiments. FIG. 1B shows an enlarged perspective front view of a front portion of the mouse **100** of FIG. 1A according to various embodiments. In addition of being in the form of the mouse **100** as illustrated in the various drawings, the input device according to various embodiments may also be in the form of a track ball, a joystick, a handheld controller, a touch pad, a keyboard, a computer mouse or the like.

[0020] As shown in FIG. 1A and FIG. 1B, the input device in the form of the mouse **100** may include a housing **110**. The housing **110** may be an exterior casing of the mouse **100**. Further, the housing **110** may include a cover portion **120** and a base portion **130**. The cover portion **120** and the base portion **130** may be two separate parts of the housing **110**. The cover portion **120** of the housing **110** may be a top case cover of the exterior casing of the mouse **100**. The base portion **130** of the housing **110** may be a bottom case cover of the exterior casing of the mouse **100**. According to various embodiments, when the cover portion **120** and the base portion **130** are assembled together, the housing **110** may define an inner cavity to house or encase internal components of the mouse **100**.

[0021] According to various embodiments, the internal components of the mouse **100** may include an electronic circuit assembly, a motion detection assembly, as well as various mechanical assembly configured for operating the mouse **100**. The electronic circuit assembly may include printed circuit boards, or any other suitable electronic circuit. The electronic circuit assembly may be connected to the processor-based device, such as a computer, via a cable **102**. The motion detection assembly may include optical sensors, or laser sensors, or track ball mechanism, or any other electronic or mechanical components that may be configured to detect movement of the mouse **100**. The

motion detection assembly may further be configured to be in communication with the electronic circuit module such that the detected movement of the mouse may be transmitted to the processor-based device, which the mouse **100** may be connected to.

[0022] Further, the cover portion **120** of the housing **110** may include one or more buttons **122**. The one or more buttons **122** may be configured to interact with the electronic circuit assembly of the mouse **100** for a user to provide inputs to the processor-based device, which the mouse **100** may be connected to, via clicking of the one or more buttons. The one or more buttons **122** may include a click button, or a push button, or any combination of suitable buttons. The one or more buttons **122** may be located at any desired region of the cover portion **120** as desired.

[0023] As shown in FIG. 1A and FIG. 1B, the mouse **100** may include a scroll wheel **140**. According to various embodiments, the scroll wheel **140** may be configured for a user to perform scrolling of a page of an application running in the processor-based device which the mouse **100** is connected to. For example, the user may use the scroll wheel **140** to scroll through lines of texts or various graphical objects in the page of the application. As shown in FIG. 1A and FIG. 1B, the scroll wheel **140** may be mounted on the housing **110** in a manner so as to be rotatable about a first axis **141** (FIG. 4C) and so as to be partly exposed from the housing **110** to be accessible by a user of the mouse **100**. Accordingly, the scroll wheel **140** may be rotatably mounted to the cover portion **120** of the housing **110** of the mouse **100**. Further, a portion of the scroll wheel **140** may be exposed through a cover surface **124** of the cover portion **120** of the housing **110** of the mouse **100**. Furthermore, the scroll wheel **140** may be located between two main buttons **122** at a front portion of the cover surface **124** of the cover portion **120** of the housing **110** of the mouse **100**. The scroll wheel **140** may also be at least substantially perpendicular to the cover surface **124** of the cover portion **120** of the housing **110** of the mouse **100** such that the first axis **141**, which is the axis of rotation of the scroll wheel **140**, may be at least substantially parallel to a portion of the cover surface **124** of the cover portion **120** which the scroll wheel **140** may be mounted to. Accordingly, the user may rotate the scroll wheel **140** by stroking a finger along a circumference of the scroll wheel **140** along the cover surface **124** of the cover portion **120** of the housing **110** of the mouse **100**.

[0024] According to various embodiments, the scroll wheel **140** may also be mounted to other portions or surfaces of the housing **110** of the mouse **100**. For example, the scroll wheel **140** may be mounted to a side portion or a side surface of the housing **110**.

[0025] FIG. 2A shows a perspective bottom view of the mouse **100** of FIG. 1A according to various embodiments. FIG. 2B shows an enlarged bottom front view of a front bottom portion of the mouse **100** of FIG. 1A according to various embodiments.

[0026] As shown in FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B, the housing **110** of the mouse **100** may include a base surface **134** at the base portion **130** of the housing **110**. The base surface **134** may be configured to face a tracking surface on which the mouse **100** may be placed on. Accordingly, the base surface **134** of the housing **110** may be an exterior surface of a substantially flat section of the base portion **130** of the housing **110**. Thus, the mouse **100** may be placed with the base surface **134** of the base portion **130** of the housing **110** substantially flat

against or substantially parallel to a mouse pad, a table top, or any other suitable tracking surfaces on which the mouse may be used.

[0027] Further, the base portion 130 of the housing 110 of the mouse 100 may include a window 131. The window 131 may be an opening or a transparent portion of the base portion 130. Accordingly, the window 131 may allow the motion detection assembly of the mouse 100 to detect relative movement between the mouse 100 and the tracking surface on which the mouse 100 may be placed and moved.

[0028] As shown in FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B, the mouse 100 may also include an auxiliary wheel 150. According to various embodiments, the auxiliary wheel 150 may be configured to allow a user to gradually vary or adjust a rolling resistance of the scroll wheel 140 ranging from a free-wheeling to a predetermined maximum resistive-wheeling via rotating the auxiliary wheel 150. Accordingly, the auxiliary wheel 150 may be configured to allow a user to control an arresting force exerting on the scroll wheel 140 to achieve a finer control over the rolling resistance of the scroll wheel 140 via rotating the auxiliary wheel 150. Hence, the arresting force exerting on the scroll wheel 140 may be adjusted or varied, for example be increased or decreased, by the user via rotating the auxiliary wheel 150 to a desired arresting force having a magnitude in a range from zero arresting force to a predetermined maximum arresting force.

[0029] Referring to FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B, the auxiliary wheel 150 may be mounted on the housing 110 in a manner so as to be rotatable about a second axis 151 (FIG. 4C) and so as to be partly exposed from the housing 110 to be accessible by the user. Accordingly, the auxiliary wheel 150 may be rotatably mounted to the base portion 130 of the housing 110 of the mouse 100. Further, a portion 152 of the auxiliary wheel 150 may be exposed through the base surface 134 of the base portion 120 of the housing 110 of the mouse 100. The auxiliary wheel 150 may also be at least substantially perpendicular to the base surface 134 of the base portion 130 of the housing 110 of the mouse 100 such that the second axis 151, which is the axis of rotation for the auxiliary wheel 150, may be at least substantially parallel to the base surface 134 of the base portion of the housing 110 of the mouse 100.

[0030] Further, the base surface 134 of the base portion 130 of the housing 110 of the mouse 100 may include a recess 136 and an opening 137 in the recess 136. Accordingly, the portion 152 of the auxiliary wheel 150 may be exposed or bared through the opening 137 of the base surface 134 of the housing 110 and a substantial portion of the auxiliary wheel 150 may remain within the cavity enclosed by the housing 110 of the mouse 100.

[0031] According to various embodiments, the portion 152 of the auxiliary wheel 150 may protrude or project from the opening 137 into the recess 136 without jutting out of the base surface 134. Accordingly, the user may press a finger into the recess 136 to contact the portion 152 of the auxiliary wheel 150 so as to rotate the auxiliary wheel 150 to adjust the scrolling mode of the scroll wheel 140 and/or to control the rolling resistance/arresting force of the scroll wheel 140.

[0032] According to various other embodiments, the portion 152 of the auxiliary wheel 150 of the mouse 100 may protrude or project from the opening 137 through the recess 136 and jut out from the base surface 134. Accordingly, an exposed portion 152 of the auxiliary wheel 150 may protrude from the housing 110. Hence, the user may press the

mouse 100 against the tracking surface such that the portion 152 of the auxiliary wheel 150 may contact the tracking surface so as to move the mouse 100 to rotate the auxiliary wheel 150 to adjust the scrolling mode of the scroll wheel 140 and/or to control the rolling resistance/arresting force of the scroll wheel 140.

[0033] According to various other embodiments, the auxiliary wheel 150 may also be mounted to other portions or surfaces of the housing 110 of the mouse 100. For example, the auxiliary wheel 150 may be mounted to a side portion or a side surface of the housing 110.

[0034] Referring back to FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B, the mouse 100 may include one or more (e.g., a plurality of) mouse foot protrusions 138 projecting from the base surface 134 of the base portion 130 of the housing 110. The one or more mouse foot protrusions 138 may be configured for directly contacting the tracking surface on which the mouse 100 may be placed and moved, and the one or more mouse foot protrusions 138 may be configured to facilitate gliding or sliding of the mouse 100 over the tracking surface. According to various embodiments, the one or more mouse foot protrusions 138 may be made of polytetrafluoroethylene.

[0035] According to various embodiments, the one or more mouse foot protrusions 138 may be attached to the base surface 134 of the housing 110 via adhesive or any other suitable fastening means. According to various other embodiments, the one or more mouse foot protrusions 138 may be integrally molded with the base portion 130 and forming a portion of the base portion 130 of the housing 110.

[0036] According to various embodiments, the one or more mouse foot protrusions 138 may be configured to be compressible and a height of the one or more mouse foot protrusions may be greater than a protrusion height of the portion 152 of the auxiliary wheel 150 protruding and measuring from the base surface 134 of the base portion 130 of the housing 110 of the mouse 100. Accordingly, during normal use of the mouse 100, the one or more mouse foot protrusions 138 may offset the base surface 134 of the base portion 130 of the housing 110 from the tracking surface such that the portion 152 of the auxiliary wheel 150 protruding from the base surface 134 of the base portion 130 of the housing 110 may not contact the tracking surface. Further, when the mouse 100 is pressed against the tracking surface, the one or more mouse foot protrusions 138 may be compressed such that the portion 152 of the auxiliary wheel 150 may then come into contact with the tracking surface. Accordingly, the auxiliary wheel 150 may then be rotated via pressing and moving the mouse 100 across the tracking surface for adjusting the scrolling mode of the scroll wheel 140 or controlling the rolling resistance/arresting force of the scroll wheel 140.

[0037] As shown in FIG. 2A and FIG. 2B, the mouse 100 may include four mouse foot protrusions 138 projecting from the base surface 134. According to various embodiments, the mouse 100 may include one, or two, or three, or four, or five, or six, or any number of mouse foot protrusions 138. Further, the one or more mouse foot protrusions 138 may be of any suitable shape, for example, a quadrilateral shape, or an oval shape, or an elliptical shape, or a crescent shape, or an annular shape, or any other suitable shapes.

[0038] FIG. 3A shows a perspective view of the base portion 130 of the housing 110 of the mouse 100 according to various embodiments. FIG. 3B shows an enlarged view of a front portion of the base portion 130 of the housing 110 of

the mouse 100 according to various embodiments. FIG. 3C shows another enlarged view of the front portion of the base portion 130 of the housing 110 of the mouse 100 according to various embodiments.

[0039] As shown in FIG. 3A and FIG. 3B, the scroll wheel 140 of the mouse 100 may include an arresting surface 142 which extends circumferentially about the first axis 141. The scroll wheel 140 of the mouse 100 may include a ring portion 148. The arresting surface 142 may be an inner cylindrical surface of the ring portion 148 of the scroll wheel 140. Further, the ring portion 148 of the scroll wheel 140 may include an outer cylindrical surface 144. The outer cylindrical surface 144 of the scroll wheel 140 may be textured for gripping so as to facilitate rotating of the scroll wheel 140 by the user. According to various embodiments, a center of the ring portion 148 may coincide with the first axis 141.

[0040] As further shown in FIG. 3A to FIG. 3C, the mouse 100 may further include a lever 160 which may be provided with a first lever arm 163 and a second lever arm 165. The lever 160 may be mounted on the housing 110. According to various embodiments, the lever 160 may be mounted to a wheel cradle which may be mounted to a base portion 130 of the housing 110. According to various other embodiments, the lever 160 may be mounted to a wheel cradle which may be integrally molded with the base portion 130 of the housing 110 and which may form an integral part of the base portion 130 of the housing 110.

[0041] According to various embodiments, the lever 160 may be mounted on the housing 110 so as to be pivotable about a pivot axis 161 (FIG. 4C) which extends between the first lever arm 163 and the second lever arm 165. Accordingly, the lever 160 may be mounted to the housing 110 such that the pivot axis 161 of the lever 160 extends at least substantially perpendicular to the first lever arm 163 and the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160. Hence, the lever 160 may be pivotable about the pivot axis 161 with the first lever arm 163 on one side of the pivot axis 161 and the second lever arm 165 on the other side of the pivot axis 161. Further, the lever 160 may be mounted to the base portion 130 of the housing 110 in a manner so as to be housed within the cavity enclosed by the housing 110. The lever 160 may also be pivotably mounted to the base portion 130 of the housing 110 between the first lever arm 163 and the second lever arm 165. Accordingly, the lever 160 may be pivotable relative to the base portion 130 of the housing 110 about the pivot axis 161.

[0042] According to various embodiments, the pivot axis 161 of the lever 160, the first axis 141 (which is the rotational axis of the scroll wheel 140) and the second axis 151 (which is the rotational axis of the auxiliary wheel 150) may be at least substantially parallel to each other.

[0043] According to various embodiments, a first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 may be configured to engage the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140 with an engagement force to arrest a rotation of the scroll wheel 140 with a corresponding arresting force. Accordingly, the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 may contact or interact with the scroll wheel 140 so as to slow down or retard or resist or suppress a rotation of the scroll wheel 140. E.g., in case the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 is in a non-engagement condition, in which it does not engage the arresting surface 142, the scroll wheel 140 is

then in a free-wheeling mode. According to various embodiments, the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 may engage the scroll wheel 140 via a ratchet arrangement or a frictional contact.

[0044] As shown in FIG. 3C, the mouse 100 may further include a motion converter 170. The motion converter 170 may be connected to the auxiliary wheel 150. The motion converter 170 may be disposed within the cavity enclosed by the housing 110. According to various embodiments, the motion converter 170 may be configured to convert a rotational motion of the auxiliary wheel 150 into a linear motion. The motion converter 170 may include an elongated member 172. Accordingly, rotating the auxiliary wheel 150 may cause the motion converter 170 to generate a linear motion of the elongated member 172 of the motion converter 170. According to various embodiments, the motion converter 170 may include a rack and pinion mechanism, or a nut and screw mechanism, or a crank and slider mechanism, or any other suitable mechanism.

[0045] According to various embodiments, the motion converter 170 may also be connected to a second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160. Accordingly, the elongated member 172 of the motion converter 170 may be connected to the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160. Hence, the motion converter 170 may apply a linear force at the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160 via the linear motion of the elongated member 172 of the motion converter 170.

[0046] According to various embodiments, the motion converter 170 may be configured to apply said linear motion to the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 so as to pivot the lever 160 about the pivot axis 161 to correspondingly adjust the engagement force exerted by the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 on the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140, whereby the corresponding arresting force applied to the scroll wheel 140 may be correspondingly adjustable by the rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150. Accordingly, the linear motion applied on the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160 may generate or produce a moment to pivot the lever 160 about the pivot axis 161 such that the engagement force exerted by the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 on the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140 may be varied over a range depending on a degree of the linear motion applied.

[0047] According to various embodiments, the linear motion applied on the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160 may pivot the lever 160 about the pivot axis 161 such that the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 may be fully disengaged from the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140, whereby no engagement force is exerted by the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 on the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140.

[0048] Accordingly, the scroll wheel 140 may be in the free-wheeling mode when the first end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 is fully disengaged from the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140. On the other hand, the scroll wheel 140 may be in the adjustable resistive-wheeling mode whenever the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 is exerting an

engagement force, which may be adjusted or varied, on the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140. Thus, according to various embodiments, the scroll wheel 140 may be adjusted between different modes of scrolling by controlling the degree of linear motion applied at the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160 via controlled rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150. The rolling resistance/arresting force of the scroll wheel 140 may also be adjusted, for example increased or decreased, by controlling the degree of linear motion applied at the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160 via controlled rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150.

[0049] FIG. 4A to FIG. 4D show various views of an assembly 101 of the scroll wheel 140 and the auxiliary wheel 150 of the mouse 100 according to various embodiments.

[0050] As shown in FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B, the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140 may include a plurality of serrations 143. As shown, the plurality of serrations 143 may be rounded or curved. According to various embodiments, the plurality of serrations 143 may be pointed or V-shaped or tapered, for example as shown in FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B. Referring back to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B, in between each adjacent pair of serrations may be a notch 146. Further, the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 may include a finger or a rod-shaped extension. According to various embodiments, the finger may be configured to fit into a respective notch 146 between respective two adjacent serrations of the plurality of serrations 143 of the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140. Accordingly, the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 may engage the scroll wheel 140 via interlocking the finger of the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 with the notch 146 of the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140.

[0051] As shown in FIG. 4A and FIG. 4D, the lever 160 may include an elongated connection section 162 which may form a pivot axle defining the pivot axis 161 of the lever 160. The first lever arm 163 and the second lever arm 165 may be fixedly connected to each other via the elongated connection section 162. Further, the pivot axle formed by the elongated connection section 162 may extend at least substantially perpendicular to a respective longitudinal extension direction of both the first lever arm 163 and the second lever arm 165. Furthermore, the elongated connection section 162 may include a first section end 168 and a second section end 169. The first section end 168 may be connected to a first connection end, opposite to the first free end portion 164, of the first lever arm 163. The second section end 169 may be connected to a second connection end, opposite to the second free end portion 166, of the second lever arm 165.

[0052] Referring to FIG. 4A and FIG. 4B, the mouse 100 may further include a biasing mechanism 180. The biasing mechanism 180 may be connected to the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 to apply a biasing force on the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 so as to bias the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 towards the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140 to exert the engagement force by the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 on the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140. Accordingly, the biasing mechanism 180 may bias the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 against the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140 to exert the engagement force on the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140 so as to arrest a rotation

of the scroll wheel 140. Accordingly, a first end 182 of the biasing mechanism 180 may be connected to the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 and a second end 184 of the biasing mechanism 180 may be fixed to the base portion 130 of the housing 110. According to various embodiments, the first end 182 of the biasing mechanism 180 may bias the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 away from the second end 184 of the biasing mechanism 180 to push the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 against the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140 so as to exert the engagement force on the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140. According to various embodiments, the biasing mechanism 180 may include a torsion spring.

[0053] According to various embodiments, the motion converter 170 may be configured to apply the linear motion to the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160 to pivot the lever 160 about the pivot axis 161 so as to correspondingly counter the biasing force exerted by the biasing mechanism 180 on the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 to correspondingly adjust the engagement force exerted by the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 on the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140 so as to arrest a rotation of the scroll wheel 140. Accordingly, the rolling resistance/arresting force of the scroll wheel 140 due to the biasing force of the biasing mechanism 180 may be adjusted in a controlled manner by controlling the degree of linear motion applied to the second free end portion 166 of second lever arm 165 of the lever 160 via controlled rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150.

[0054] According to various embodiments, the linear motion applied on the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160 may pivot the lever 160 about the pivot axis 161 such that the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 may be fully disengaged from the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140, whereby the biasing force of the biasing mechanism 180 may no longer cause the first free end portion 164 of the first lever arm 163 of the lever 160 to exert an engagement force on the arresting surface 142 of the scroll wheel 140. Accordingly, the rolling resistance of the scroll wheel 140 may be changed between the free-wheeling mode and the predetermined maximum resistive-wheeling mode by controlling the degree of linear motion applied to the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160 via controlled rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150.

[0055] According to various embodiments, the elongated member 172 of the motion converter 170 may be movable linearly along a longitudinal axis of the elongated member 172. The elongated member 172 may be connected to the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160 so as to apply the linear motion to the second free end portion 166 of the second lever arm 165 of the lever 160. Accordingly, the motion converter 170 may convert a rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150 to move the elongated member 172 linearly in a longitudinal direction.

[0056] According to various embodiments, the elongated member 172 may include a projection 174 configured to engage or catch or interlock or receive the second free end portion 166 of the lever 160 such that the linear motion of the elongated member 172 may be transferred or applied or transmitted or passed on to the second free end portion 166 of the lever 160 for pivoting the lever 160 about

the pivot axis 161. As shown in FIG. 4A to FIG. 4D, the projection 174 may be in the form of a hook or an angled structure. According to various embodiments, the projection 174 may also be in the form of a flat wall or a bar or a rod, which may be at least substantially perpendicular to the elongated member 172, as shown in FIG. 5A or FIG. 5B.

[0057] According to various embodiments, when the motion converter 170 includes a nut and screw shaft mechanism, the elongated member 172 of the motion converter 170 may be connected to or in contact with the screw shaft, and the nut of the motion converter 170 may be connected to or in engagement with the auxiliary wheel 150. Accordingly, when the motion converter 170 includes a nut and screw shaft mechanism, the motion converter 170 may be a one-way or a single-way mechanism whereby rotating the auxiliary wheel 150 may rotate the nut to move the screw shaft linearly so as to convert a rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150 into a linear motion of the elongated member 172. On the other hand, the motion converter 170 may not allow the elongated member 172 to be actuated linearly to cause a rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150. Further, the nut and screw shaft mechanism may allow the elongated member 172 to be held in place whenever the rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150 is stopped. Hence, the elongated member 172 may be moved linearly and may be stopped at any desired position.

[0058] According to various other embodiments, when the motion converter 170 includes a rack and pinion mechanism, the elongated member 172 of the motion converter 170 may be connected to or in contact with the rack, and the pinion of the motion converter 170 may be connected to or in engagement with the auxiliary wheel 150. According to various other embodiments, when the motion converter 170 includes a crank and slider mechanism, the elongated member 172 of the motion converter 170 may be connected to or in contact with the slider, and the crank of the motion converter 170 may be connected to or in engagement with the auxiliary wheel 150.

[0059] Referring to FIG. 4A to FIG. 4D, the mouse 100 may further include an auxiliary biasing mechanism 190. The auxiliary biasing mechanism 190 may be connected to the elongated member 172 of the motion converter 170. Accordingly, a first end of the auxiliary biasing mechanism 190 may be connected to the elongated member 172 of the motion converter 170 and a second end of the auxiliary biasing mechanism 190 may be fixed to a holder 133 (see FIG. 3C) on the base portion 130 of the housing 110. According to various embodiments, the auxiliary biasing mechanism 190 may include a coil spring. Further, according to various embodiments, the auxiliary biasing mechanism 190 may be configured to keep or bias the elongated member 172 to be in firm contact or connection with the mechanism of the motion converter 170, regardless of the position of the elongated member 172, such that the elongated member 172 may be sensitive or responsive to a rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150 so as to readily or immediately move the elongated member 172 linearly as a result of the rotation of the auxiliary wheel 150 to cause the lever 160 to pivot for adjusting the arresting force on the scroll wheel 140.

[0060] FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B show various views of an assembly 501 of a scroll wheel 540 and an auxiliary wheel 150 of a mouse according to various embodiments. The assembly 501 of FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B may differ from the

assembly 101 of FIG. 4A to FIG. 4D in that the plurality of serrations 543 of the scroll wheel 540 of the assembly 501 may be sharp and pointed, whereas the plurality of serrations 143 of the scroll wheel 140 of assembly 101 may be rounded and curved. Further, the assembly 501 of FIG. 5A and FIG. 5B may also differ from the assembly 101 of FIG. 4A to FIG. 4D in that the projection 574 of the elongated member 572 of the motion converter 570 of the assembly 501 may be a hook or angled structure, whereas the projection 174 of the elongated member 172 of the motion converter 170 of the assembly 101 may be a vertical flat wall or a vertical bar. The other components of the assembly 501, such as the lever 160, the auxiliary wheel 150, and the biasing mechanism 180, may be similar to those of the assembly 101.

[0061] According to various embodiments, there is provided an input device for communication with a processor-based device. The input device may include a housing. The input device may also include a scroll wheel which is mounted on the housing in a manner so as to be rotatable about a first axis and so as to be partly exposed from the housing to be accessible by a user of the input device. The scroll wheel may include an arresting surface which extends circumferentially about the first axis. The input device may further include a lever which is provided with first and second lever arms and which is mounted on the housing so as to be pivotable about a pivot axis which extends between the first and second lever arms. A first free end portion of the first lever arm may be configured to engage the arresting surface of the scroll wheel with an engagement force to arrest a rotation of the scroll wheel with a corresponding arresting force. The input device may further include an auxiliary wheel which is mounted on the housing in a manner so as to be rotatable about a second axis and so as to be partly exposed from the housing to be accessible by the user. The input device may further include a motion converter connected to the auxiliary wheel as well as to a second free end portion of the second lever arm. The motion converter may be configured to convert a rotational motion of the auxiliary wheel into a linear motion and to apply said linear motion to the second free end portion of the second lever arm so as to pivot the lever about the pivot axis to correspondingly adjust the engagement force exerted by the first free end portion of the first lever arm on the arresting surface of the scroll wheel, whereby the corresponding arresting force applied to the scroll wheel may be correspondingly adjustable by rotation of the auxiliary wheel.

[0062] According to various embodiments, the first axis of the scroll wheel of the input device, the second axis of the auxiliary wheel of the input device and the pivot axis of the lever of the input device may be at least substantially parallel to each other.

[0063] According to various embodiments, a portion of the auxiliary wheel of the input device may be exposed through an opening. The opening may be in a recess of the housing of the input device.

[0064] According to various embodiments, the arresting surface of the scroll wheel of the input device may include a plurality of serrations.

[0065] According to various embodiments, the first free end portion of the first lever arm of the lever of the input device may include a finger configured to fit into a respective notch between respective two adjacent serrations of the plurality of serrations of the arresting surface of the scroll wheel of the input device.

[0066] According to various embodiments, the input device may further include a biasing mechanism connected to the first lever arm to apply a biasing force on the first free end portion of the first lever arm so as to bias the first free end portion of the first lever arm towards the arresting surface of the scroll wheel to exert the engagement force by the first free end portion of the first lever arm on the arresting surface of the scroll wheel.

[0067] According to various embodiments the motion converter of the input device may be configured to apply the linear motion to the second free end portion of the second lever arm to pivot the lever about the pivot axis so as to correspondingly counter the biasing force exerted by the biasing mechanism on the first free end portion of the first lever arm to correspondingly adjust the engagement force exerted by the first free end portion of the first lever arm on the arresting surface of the scroll wheel.

[0068] According to various embodiments, the biasing mechanism of the input device may include a torsion spring.

[0069] According to various embodiments, the motion converter of the input device may include an elongated member which may be configured to be movable linearly along a longitudinal axis of the elongated member and which may be connected to the second free end portion of the second lever arm so as to apply the linear motion to the second free end portion of the second lever arm.

[0070] According to various embodiments, the motion converter of the input device may include a rack and pinion mechanism, wherein the elongated member of the motion converter may be connected to the rack, and the pinion of the motion converter may be connected to the auxiliary wheel.

[0071] According to various embodiments, the motion converter of the input device may include a nut and screw shaft mechanism, wherein the elongated member of the motion converter may be connected to the screw shaft, and the roller of the motion converter may be connected to the auxiliary wheel.

[0072] According to various embodiments, the motion converter of the input device may include a crank and slider mechanism, wherein the elongated member of the motion converter may be connected to the slider, and the crank of the motion converter may be connected to the auxiliary wheel.

[0073] According to various embodiments, the lever of the input device may include an elongated connection section which forms a pivot axle defining the pivot axis of the lever and via which the first and second lever arms are fixedly connected to each other, wherein the pivot axle extends at least substantially perpendicular to a respective longitudinal extension direction of both the first and second lever arms.

[0074] According to various embodiments, the elongated connection section of the lever of the input device may include first and second section ends which are connected to a first connection end, opposite to the first free end portion, of the first lever arm and to a second connection end, opposite to the second free end portion, of the second lever arm, respectively.

[0075] While the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to specific embodiments, it should be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes, modification, variation in form and detail may be made therein without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. The scope of the invention is thus indicated by the appended claims and

all changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are therefore intended to be embraced.

1. An input device for communication with a processor-based device, the input device comprising:

a housing;

a scroll wheel which is mounted on the housing in a manner so as to be rotatable about a first axis and so as to be partly exposed from the housing to be accessible by a user of the input device, and which comprises an arresting surface which extends circumferentially about the first axis;

a lever which is provided with first and second lever arms and which is mounted on the housing so as to be pivotable about a pivot axis which extends between the first and second lever arms, wherein a first free end portion of the first lever arm is configured to engage the arresting surface of the scroll wheel with an engagement force to arrest a rotation of the scroll wheel with a corresponding arresting force;

an auxiliary wheel which is mounted on the housing in a manner so as to be rotatable about a second axis and so as to be partly exposed from the housing to be accessible by the user; and

a motion converter connected to the auxiliary wheel as well as to a second free end portion of the second lever arm,

wherein the motion converter is configured to convert a rotational motion of the auxiliary wheel into a linear motion and to apply said linear motion to the second free end portion of the second lever arm so as to pivot the lever about the pivot axis to correspondingly adjust the engagement force exerted by the first free end portion of the first lever arm on the arresting surface of the scroll wheel, whereby the corresponding arresting force applied to the scroll wheel is correspondingly adjustable by rotation of the auxiliary wheel.

2. The input device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the first axis, the second axis and the pivot axis are at least substantially parallel to each other.

3. The input device as claimed in claim 1, wherein a portion of the auxiliary wheel is exposed through an opening, and wherein the opening is in a recess of the housing.

4. The input device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the arresting surface of the scroll wheel comprises a plurality of serrations.

5. The input device as claimed in claim 4, wherein the first free end portion of the first lever arm comprises a finger configured to fit into a respective notch between respective two adjacent serrations of the plurality of serrations of the arresting surface.

6. The input device as claimed in claim 1, further comprising a biasing mechanism connected to the first lever arm to apply a biasing force on the first free end portion of the first lever arm so as to bias the first free end portion of the first lever arm towards the arresting surface of the scroll wheel to exert the engagement force by the first free end portion of the first lever arm on the arresting surface of the scroll wheel.

7. The input device as claimed in claim 6, wherein the motion converter is configured to apply the linear motion to the second free end portion of the second lever arm to pivot the lever about the pivot axis so as to correspondingly counter the biasing force exerted by the biasing mechanism

on the first free end portion of the first lever arm to correspondingly adjust the engagement force exerted by the first free end portion of the first lever arm on the arresting surface of the scroll wheel.

8. The input device as claimed in claim **6**, wherein the biasing mechanism comprises a torsion spring.

9. The input device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the motion converter comprises an elongated member which is configured to be movable linearly along a longitudinal axis of the elongated member and which is connected to the second free end portion of the second lever arm so as to apply the linear motion to the second free end portion of the second lever arm.

10. The input device as claimed in claim **9**, wherein the motion converter comprises a nut and screw shaft mechanism, wherein the elongated member of the motion converter is connected to the screw shaft, and the nut of the motion converter is connected to the auxiliary wheel.

11. The input device as claimed in claim **9**, wherein the motion converter comprises a rack and pinion mechanism, wherein the elongated member of the motion converter is

connected to the rack, and the pinion of the motion converter is connected to the auxiliary wheel.

12. The input device as claimed in claim **9**, wherein the motion converter comprises a crank and slider mechanism, wherein the elongated member of the motion converter is connected to the slider, and the crank of the motion converter is connected to the auxiliary wheel.

13. The input device as claimed in claim **1**, wherein the lever comprises an elongated connection section which forms a pivot axle defining the pivot axis of the lever and via which the first and second lever arms are fixedly connected to each other, wherein the pivot axle extends at least substantially perpendicular to a respective longitudinal extension direction of both the first and second lever arms.

14. The input device as claimed in claim **13**, wherein the elongated connection section comprises first and second section ends which are connected to a first connection end, opposite to the first free end portion, of the first lever arm and to a second connection end, opposite to the second free end portion, of the second lever arm, respectively.

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