Rules or instructions for LLMs to write a provisional patent application.

Act as an advanced language model trained in patent law, your task is to draft a high-quality provisional patent application (PPA) for the invention. Please follow best practices and include all necessary sections to create a comprehensive application that effectively protects the inventor's intellectual property rights.

The order of writing each section should be:

1. Background
2. Claims
3. Field of invention
4. Glossary of terms
5. Title
6. Brief Description of the Drawings
7. Reference numbers
8. Detailed description
9. Abstract
10. Ideas for other embodiments

At the end of each section, pause and wait for me to type continue before writing the next section.

Here are some guidelines for writing.

- The title should match the preamble of the broadest claim
- The background section is helpful to include and should define the general problem
- The brief summary can be skipped, with that information moved to the detailed description
- The detailed description is very important and should incorporate details from other sections
- Definitions in the glossary of terms should be worked into the detailed description carefully
- Reference numbers for the figures save time and are helpful to include
- The abstract will be written based on the claims

Rule Name	**Description**	**Category**
Title Matching	The title should typically match the preamble of the broadest claim	Formatting

Rule Name	Description	Category
Background Section	The background section is helpful to include and should define the general problem	Content
Brief Summary	The brief summary can be skipped, with that information moved to the detailed description	Structure
Detailed Description	The detailed description is very important and should incorporate details from other sections	Content
Glossary of Terms	Definitions in the glossary of terms should be worked into the detailed description carefully	Content
Reference Numbers	Reference numbers for the figures save time and are helpful to include	Formatting
Abstract	The abstract will be written that based on the claims	Structure
Broadening Claims	use the suggested claims but broadened them out as the attorney	Content
Clear and Concise Language	Use clear, concise, and precise language throughout the application to ensure clarity and avoid ambiguity	Writing Style
Consistent Terminology	Maintain consistent terminology throughout the application, especially when referring to key components or features of the invention	Writing Style
Enable the Invention	Provide sufficient detail in the description to enable a person skilled in the art to make and use the invention without undue experimentation	Content
Avoid Unnecessary Limitations	When drafting claims, avoid including unnecessary limitations that could narrow the scope of protection	Content
Use Multiple Embodiments	Describe multiple embodiments of the invention, if applicable, to provide broad coverage and protect against potential design-arounds	Content
Proper Antecedent Basis	Ensure that all claim elements have proper antecedent basis in the description to comply with the written description requirement	Formatting
Consistent Formatting	Maintain consistent formatting throughout the application, including font size, line spacing, and paragraph numbering	Formatting

Rule Name	Description	Category
Drawings	Include drawings that clearly illustrate the invention and its key features, with appropriate labels and reference numbers	Formatting
Prior Art Discussion	Discuss relevant prior art in the background section, highlighting the limitations or drawbacks that the invention aims to address	Content
Advantages and Benefits	Emphasize the advantages and benefits of the invention over the prior art in the detailed description	Content

Claim Drafting Techniques	Utilize various claim drafting techniques, such as means-plus-function, Markush groups, and functional language, to broaden claim scope and protect against potential infringement	Content
Claim Dependencies	Create a clear and logical claim dependency structure, with dependent claims providing additional specificity and fallback positions	Formatting
Claim Differentiation	Ensure that dependent claims are not unnecessarily limited by the language of the independent claims, maintaining the doctrine of claim differentiation	Content
Unity of Invention	For international applications, ensure that the claims satisfy the unity of invention requirement by linking them to a single inventive concept	Content
Definiteness	Avoid indefinite language in the claims, such as relative terms or subjective phrases, to meet the definiteness requirement under 35 U.S.C. 112(b)	Content
Best Mode	Consider including the best mode contemplated by the inventor for carrying out the invention to satisfy the best mode requirement under 35 U.S.C. 112(a)	Content

Claim Support	Ensure that all claim elements are adequately supported by the description, avoiding new matter issues under 35 U.S.C. 132(a)	Content
Claim Clarity	Use clear and unambiguous language in the claims to avoid potential rejections under 35 U.S.C. 112(b) for lack of clarity	Writing Style
Claim Preambles	Draft claim preambles that clearly indicate the intended use or purpose of the invention, providing context for the claim limitations	Formatting
Transitional Phrases	Choose appropriate transitional phrases (e.g., "comprising," "consisting of," or "consisting essentially of") to define the scope of the claim	Formatting
Section Headings	Include standard section headings (e.g., "Field of the Invention," "Background of the Invention," "Summary of the Invention," etc.) to organize the application and improve readability	Formatting
Claim Numbering	Number the claims consecutively, starting with the number next following the highest numbered claim previously presented	Formatting
Claim Punctuation	Use proper punctuation in the claims, such as commas and semicolons, to clearly delineate the claim elements and their relationships	Formatting
Claim Annotations	Consider adding claim annotations in the remarks section to explain the support for each claim element in the description, facilitating examination	Formatting
Design Patents	For design patent applications, include a sufficient number of drawings to completely disclose the ornamental design, with appropriate surface shading and broken lines	Content

Invention Description: [Provide a detailed description of the invention, including its purpose, key features, components, and how it works. Include any relevant background information, such as existing problems or limitations in the field that the invention addresses.]

Key Elements to Include:

1. Title: Draft a clear and descriptive title that accurately reflects the nature of the invention.
2. Field of the Invention: Briefly explain the technical field to which the invention pertains.

3. Background of the Invention: Discuss the current state of the art in the relevant field, highlighting any problems, limitations, or drawbacks that the invention aims to address. Provide context for the invention and explain how it improves upon existing technologies.
4. Summary of the Invention: Provide a concise overview of the invention, its key features, and advantages over the prior art. This section should give the reader a clear understanding of what the invention is and why it is valuable.
5. Brief Description of the Drawings: Include a list of the drawings or figures that accompany the application, providing a brief description of what each one depicts.
6. Detailed Description of the Invention: Provide a thorough, enabling disclosure of the invention, including a description of its various embodiments, components, and how they interact. Use clear and precise language, and incorporate definitions from the glossary of terms as needed. Refer to the drawings using reference numbers to aid in understanding.
7. Claims: Draft a set of broad, well-structured claims that define the scope of the invention. Utilize various claiming techniques and follow best practices for claim drafting, such as proper antecedent basis, clear transitional phrases, and appropriate dependencies.
8. Abstract: Summarize the key aspects of the invention in a concise manner, focusing on the main technical features and advantages.
9. Reference Numbers List: Create a list of reference numbers used throughout the application, along with a brief description of the corresponding component or feature. This list should be organized numerically and include all reference numbers mentioned in the detailed description and claims. For example:
    - 100: Invention Name
    - 110: Component A
    - 120: Component B
    - 130: Feature X
    - 140: Feature Y

Throughout the application, ensure that:

- The language is clear, concise, and precise, avoiding ambiguity and unnecessary jargon.
- The application provides sufficient detail to enable a person skilled in the art to understand and practice the invention without undue experimentation.
- The content is well-organized, using appropriate headings and subheadings to guide the reader.
- Proper formatting is maintained, including consistent font sizes, line spacing, and paragraph numbering.
- Drawings, if included, are clear, properly labeled, and adequately described in the text.

- Incorporate Patentability Criteria. Explicitly mention the need to address the patentability criteria—novelty, non-obviousness, and utility. This can guide the drafting of sections like the Background and the Claims to emphasize how the invention meets these criteria.
- Forward-Looking Statements: Encourage the inclusion of forward-looking statements regarding potential future developments or improvements of the invention. This can show the ongoing research and development which may be appealing in the patent examination process.
- Claims Strategy: Expand on the strategy for drafting claims, such as incorporating dependent claims that provide fallback positions to guard against possible prior art challenges.
- Alternative Embodiments: Encourage the description of alternative embodiments of the invention, not just the preferred embodiment. This can help broaden the scope of patent protection.

Glossary of Terms: [If applicable, provide a list of key terms and their definitions to ensure clarity and consistency throughout the application.]

Additional Considerations:

- If the invention pertains to a specific industry or technology, tailor the language and examples accordingly.
- Consider including a brief discussion of potential commercial applications or market demand for the invention.
- If there are any known limitations or areas for further development, briefly mention them while focusing on the positive aspects of the invention.

Importantly, each detail in the specific invention must be expanded upon, for example if the idea is for a new sensor, details and variations for specific sensor types must be expanded on, materials, sized, scientific methods, etc. Treat each word in the idea as a starting point upon which you must expand.

A patent application includes several parts that together describe an invention in a manner that can be presented to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO). The application document itself includes an abstract, a background of the invention, a summary of the invention, a detailed description of the invention with reference to attached figures and drawings, and claims. The application is accompanied by administrative documents, such as an Application Data Sheet and an Oath or Declaration signed by each inventor.

Inventors typically work together with one of our patent attorneys to create the patent application. The patent application is a technical and legal document that technically describes the entirety of the invention and at the same time a legal document that describes, in legal terms, the metes and

bounds of the invention that is protected by the patent. The application is typically a complex document that provides a full explanation of the invention, along with various options and variations and is typically between fifteen and seventy pages in length.

Each section of the application has a significant purpose and each section requires care in drafting. Patent applications that are not well drafted may result in narrow patents, patents with very little legal protection, or may result in the failure to achieve granting and issuance.

The Specification

The first part of the patent application is called the Specification. In the specification, the first section is typically the background. In the background, the stage is set for the subject matter of the invention. Additionally, there may be a discussion of prior solutions, prior patents, and shortcomings of the prior art and prior innovation. There may also be a discussion of objects of the current invention and solutions provided by the current invention. The requirements and desires of this section can vary depending on a particular situation.

The next part of the specification is summary of the invention. The summary of the invention is just as it sounds; it provides a short summary of the details of the invention. The reasoning behind the invention may likewise be added here, as well as the details of the claims or the structure of the claims. This is the first section that discusses what has been invented.

The next part of the specification is the brief description of the drawings and the detailed description of the invention. This part of the application, with reference to accompanying drawings, typically, provides a detailed explanation of the invention, down to the nitty gritty. This section generally occupies the vast majority of the overall length of the application and includes details as to how the item works, how it is made and how it is operated. Additionally, this description may include the alternatives and alternative embodiments that discuss what variations can be made while falling under the invention.

The specification also includes an abstract, which provides a very short summary (typically less than 150 words) of the invention. This has been done historically in order to provide a quick means by which to determine applicability or relevance of a particular patent while searching. Generally, this part of the specification mirrors some of the claim language.

The Claims

The claims are the most important section of a patent application. These essentially comprise a parts list that describe in legal terms the metes and bounds of the invention. In many ways these can be analogous to a legal description of a property. In terms of claims, the fewer elements, the more broad the patent is. In other words, the fewer elements specified, means that any remaining elements that are not identified are neither required nor not required. This can be very counterintuitive and can be difficult to initially grasp and understand. In the case of claims, less is definitely more!

Here is an example PPA...please use this formatting, tone, style and paragraph numbering

PORTABLE BLIND FOR ATTACHMENT TO A BOW

TECHNICAL FIELD

[0001] The present disclosure is related to a portable blind for attachment to a bow.

SUMMARY

[0002] One general aspect of the disclosure includes a bow blind configured for attachment to a sight bracket of a sight mount for an archery bow. The bow blind includes a fan portion and a mounting bracket attached to the fan portion. The mounting bracket is attachable to the sight bracket for the archery bow. The fan portion is configured to be moved by the hunter between a retracted position and an unfurled position, such that the fan portion is parallel with the bow limbs when in the retracted position and the fan portion conceals a drawing movement of the hunter pulling the string of the bow when in the unfurled position.

[0003] The fan portion is configured to fold and unfold like a Chinese fan when moving between the retracted position and the unfurled position. The fan portion includes a plurality of spokes and a material operatively attached to the plurality of spokes to conceal the drawing movement of the hunter when the fan portion is in the unfurled position. The material may function as a camouflage screen to conceal the drawing movement of the hunter.

[0004] The plurality of spokes includes a first outer spoke, a second outer spoke, and a plurality of inner spokes, with the plurality of inner spokes sandwiched between the first outer spoke and the second outer spoke. Each spoke is elongated in shape and extends between a first end and a second end. The spokes are pivotally connected to one another at a pivot axis, proximate the first ends thereof. The spokes are aligned with one another along a pivot axis, proximate the first ends, such that the plurality of spokes pivot relative to one another about the pivot axis to move the fan portion between the retracted position and the unfurled position.

[0005] In another aspect of the disclosure, each spoke defines a pivot hole, proximate the respective first end, with the pivot holes aligned with one another along the pivot axis. The fan portion includes a rod extending along the pivot axis, through the pivot holes, to pivotally interconnect the spokes.

[0006] In another aspect of the disclosure, the bracket is operatively attached to the first outer spoke. The bracket is formed from a single piece of material as an L shaped bracket. The bracket includes a first leg and a second leg, extending from the first leg to define an angle therebetween. The first leg defines a pair of openings disposed in spaced apart relationship to one another configured to align with a pair of mounting holes 34 already provided on the sight mount as part of an industry standard. **[0007]** In another aspect of the disclosure, the second leg of the bracket

is configured to facilitate attachment of the bracket to the first outer spoke of the fan portion of the bow blind.

[0008] When a hunter tracks game animals, great skill is usually required to get close enough to make an effective shot. In many cases, being able to approach a game animal close enough requires some form of cover exist between the animal being pursued and the hunter.

[0009] The bow blind includes a foldable fan, resembling a "Chinese fan", and is configured for attachment to a side of the bow. When expanded, the bow blind conceals a drawing movement of the bow hunter, thus allowing the hunter to draw the bow without the game being pursed seeing the movement. When not in use, the foldable fan folds up neatly to be parallel with the bow limbs positioned beside the quiver. **[0010]** The above features and advantages and other features and advantages of the present teachings are readily apparent from the following detailed description of the best modes for carrying out the present teachings when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] Various features of the present invention will become more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings. Understanding that these drawings depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are, therefore, not to be considered limiting of its scope, the embodiments of the invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings. **[0012] FIG. 1** is an illustrative schematic view of a hunter holding an archery bow with a bow blind attached to the archery bow in an unfurled position. **[0013] FIG. 2** is an illustrative schematic view of a hunter holding an archery bow with a bow blind attached to the archery bow in a retracted position. **[0014] FIG. 3** is an illustrative schematic view of spokes for a fan portion of the bow blind.

[0015] FIG. 4 is an illustrative schematic view of the bow blind attached to an archery bow with a bracket, with the fan portion in the unfurled position. **[0016] FIG. 5** is an illustrative schematic view of a front view of the bow blind in the unfurled position.

[0017] FIG. 6 is an illustrative schematic view of a rear view of the bow blind in the unfurled position.

[0018] FIGS. 7 and **8** are illustrative schematic views of the bracket of the bow blind with fasteners for attachment to a sight bracket of a sight mount for the archery bow.

[0019] FIG. 9 is an illustrative schematic view of a sight bracket attached to the sight mount of the archery bow.

[0020] FIG. 10 is an illustrative schematic view of the bracket attached to the sight mount of **FIG. 9**.

[0021] FIG. 11 is an illustrative schematic view of the bow blind attached to the sight mount of the archery bow, with the fan portion in the retracted position.

[0022] FIG. 12 is an illustrative schematic front view of the bow blind attached to the sight mount of the archery bow, with the fan portion in the retracted position. **[0023] FIG. 13** is an illustrative perspective view of the bracket attached to the sight mount of **FIG. 10**, with the fan portion attached to the bracket.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0024] The components of the disclosed embodiments, as described and illustrated herein, may be arranged and designed in a variety of different configurations. Thus, the following detailed description is not intended to limit the scope of the disclosure, as claimed, but is merely representative of possible embodiments thereof. In addition, while numerous specific details are set forth in the following description in order to provide a thorough understanding of the embodiments disclosed herein, some embodiments can be practiced without some or all of these details. Moreover, for the purpose of clarity, certain technical material that is known in the related art has not been described in detail in order to avoid unnecessarily obscuring the disclosure. Furthermore, the drawings are in simplified form and are not to precise scale. For purposes of convenience and clarity only, directional terms such as top, bottom, left, right, up, down, upper, lower, upward and downward may be used with respect to the drawings. These and similar directional terms are not to be construed to limit the scope of the disclosure in any manner. Additionally, the disclosure, as illustrated and described herein, may be practiced in the absence of any element that is not specifically disclosed herein. **[0025]** Referring to the drawings, wherein like reference numbers refer to like components throughout the several Figures, **FIGS. 1** and **2** show an environmental view of a hunter **12** holding an archery bow **14** with a bow blind **16** attached thereto. **[0026]** When hunting for game, such as deer, turkey, and the like, it is common for the hunt to be ruined as a result of the game catching a glimpse of the hunter **12** as they draw their bow string **18** back. The bow blind **16** is configured to disguise the hunter **12** drawing their bow string **18** back, in order to prevent the game from glimpsing the drawing action by the hunter **12**. The bow blind **16** is configured to be lightweight, i.e., approximately 7 ounces. The bow blind **16** is also configured to be easy to use, such that operation of the bow blind **16** by the hunter **12** is quick and quiet. The bow blind **16** is also configured to be weatherproof and detachable from the archery bow **14**. **[0027]** The bow blind **16** is configured to be foldable, like a foldable fan that resembles a "Chinese fan" and is configured for attachment to a side of the archery bow **14**. The bow blind **16** is configured to be moved by the hunter **12** between a retracted position **20** and an unfurled position **22**. When in the unfurled position **22**, the bow blind **16** conceals a drawing movement of the hunter **12** pulling the string of the bow, thus allowing the hunter **12** to draw the archery bow **14** without the game being pursed seeing the movement (as illustrated in **FIGS. 1** and **4**). When not in use, the bow blind **16** folds up neatly to the retracted position **20**, such that the bow blind **16** is parallel with the bow limbs **24** positioned beside the quiver (as illustrated in **FIGS. 2** and **11**-**12**), **[0028]** In **FIG. 1**, the bow blind **16** is illustrated in an unfurled position **22**, such that the bow blind **16** provides camouflage to the hunter **12** drawing a bow string **18** while hunting game. In **FIG. 2**, the bow blind **16** is illustrated in a retracted position **20,** such that the bow blind **16** does not provide camouflage to the hunter **12**. **[0029]** The archery bow **14** may be compound bow, a recurve bow, a long bow, a cross bow, and the like. The archery bow **14** may include a handle **19** or bow riser, a limb extending from each end of the handle **19**, and a string **18** attached to each outer end of the bow limbs **24**. The archery bow **14** is configured to shoot an arrow in response to the hunter **12** pulling

the string **18** of the archery bow **14**, with the arrow attached thereto, relative to the handle **19** and bow limbs **24**, and releasing the bow string **18**. **[0030]** Referring now to **FIGS. 3-6** and **13**, the bow blind **16** is shown detached from the archery bow **14**, in the unfurled position **22**. The bow blind **16** includes a fan portion **26** and a mounting bracket **28** attached to the fan portion **26**. With specific reference to **FIG. 3**, the fan portion **26** includes a first outer spoke **102a**, a second outer spoke **102b**, and a plurality of inner spokes **102c** (collectively referred to as **102**), with the plurality of inner spokes **102c** sandwiched between the first outer spoke **102a** and the second outer spoke **102b**. The fan portion **26** also includes a sheet material **30** operatively attached to the spokes **102**, as will be explained in more detail below. **[0031]** Referring again to **FIG. 3**, the spokes **102** may be made of rigid or semi rigid materials such as metal and various metal alloys, plastics, polymers in various form, composite materials, wood, and/or the like. Each spoke **102** has an elongated shape comprising a first end **104** and a second end **106**. The spokes **102** are pivotally connected to one another at a pivot axis **108**, proximate the first end **104**. In one non-limiting example, the spokes **102** define a pivot hole **110**, proximate the first ends **104**, with the pivot holes **110** aligned with one another along the pivot axis **108**. With reference to **FIG. 13**, a rod **112** may extend along the pivot axis **108**, through the pivot holes **110**, to pivotally interconnect the spokes **102** as they pivot relative to one another about the pivot axis **108**, which is stationary by virtue of the attachment of the bow blind **16** to the archery bow **14**.

[0032] Referring again to **FIGS. 4-6**, a length of the spoke **102** may define a radius of the bow blind **16**, when in the unfurled position **22**. A combination of the radius and an arcuate spacing of the second ends of the spokes **102** from one another when the bow blind **16** is in the unfurled position **22** define an area to be camouflaged or otherwise obscured by the sheet material **30** in the unfurled position **22**. The bow blind **16** is configured such that the spokes **102** pivot about the pivot axis **108** an amount that is sufficient to provide camouflage to an area that is arcuate in shape and is not a full circle. **[0033]** The spokes **102** are covered by the sheet material **30**, which is foldable. The sheet material **30** may include, but should not limited to, fabric, man-made fiber, cotton, and the like. The sheet material **30** is operatively attached to each spoke, in order to limit the arcuate spacing between each of the second ends **106** when the bow blind **16** is in the unfurled position **22**. The sheet material **30** may have designs imprinted thereon. The designs may include, but should not be limited to, camouflage designs. The material **30** may be configured as a screen to allow air to flow therethrough, while also allowing the hunter **12** to see the game while hunting.

[0034] With specific reference to **FIG. 6**, the mounting bracket **28** is operatively attached to one of the plurality of spokes **102**. More specifically, the mounting bracket **28** is operatively attached to the first outer spoke **102a**. As will be explained in more detail below, the mounting bracket **28** is configured for attachment to the archery bow **14** for use while hunting game. When attached to the archery bow **14**, the bow blind **16** is configured to me moved by the hunter **12** between an unfurled position **22** and a retracted position **20**.

[0035] Referring to **FIGS. 7-10**, the mounting bracket **28** is shown. Referring specifically to **FIGS. 9-10**, the mounting bracket **28** is configured for attachment to the archery bow **14**, via a sight mounting bracket **28**. More specifically, the archery bow **14** includes a sight mounting bracket **28** attached to a sight mount, defining at least two pairs of mounting holes **34**. The bow handle **19**, or riser, of the archery bow **14** defines one pair of receiver holes **32**. The spacing of the pairs of

mounting holes **34** and the receiver holes **32** are enunciated in an industry standard set forth by the Archery Trade Association of Salt Lake City, Utah. The sight mount is attached to the bow handle, or riser, of the bow by screws that extend through one pair of the mounting holes **34** of the sight mounting bracket **28** and the corresponding pair of receiver holes **32** of the archery bow **14**.

[0036] The mounting bracket **28** may be formed from a single piece of material **30** as an L-shaped mounting bracket **28**. The mounting bracket **28** includes a first leg **36** and a second leg **38**. The second leg **38** extends from the first leg **36** to define an angle **39** therebetween. The angle is configured to facilitate fit of the fan portion **26** of the bow blind **16**, relative to the sights mounted to the archery bow **14**. In one non-limiting example, the first leg **36** and the second leg **38** may extend in generally perpendicular relationship to one another such that the angle **39** is 90 degrees. The first leg **36** defines at least one pair of openings **40** (hereinafter opening pair). In one non-limiting embodiment, the first leg **36** defines a plurality of opening pairs **40**, disposed in spaced relationship to one another. Each opening pair **40** is spaced apart from one another to conform to the industry standard, as discussed above. As such, each opening pair **40** will align with a pair of the receiver holes **32** of the sight mount **42** to allow the mounting bracket **28** to be fastened thereto. Since these attachment holes are standard on all makes of bows, the mounting holes **34** for the sight mounts are also standard. Therefore, no additional holes need to be formed by the hunter **12** in the sight mounting bracket **28** in order to install the bow blind **16** to the archery bow **14**.

[0037] With reference to **FIG. 13**, the second leg **38** of the mounting bracket **28** may be configured to facilitate attachment of the mounting bracket **28** to the first outer spoke **102a** of the fan portion **26** of the bow blind **16**. In one non-limiting example, the second leg **38** defines at least one hole, such that a cable tie extends through the at least one hole and around the first outer spoke **102a** to secure the fan portion **26** to the

mounting bracket **28**. In another non-limiting embodiment, the second leg **38** of the mounting bracket **28** includes a first fitting and a second fitting is operatively attached to the first outer spoke **102a**, where the first fitting and the second fitting are complimentary to one another, such that the first fitting is configured to engage with the second member to secure the fan portion **26** to the mounting bracket **28**. By way of non-limiting example, the first fitting and the second fitting may include a shaped opening and a complementary shaped and corresponding extension that form a dovetail connection. It should be appreciated that other types of connections may also be used.

[0038] With continuing reference to **FIGS. 7-10**, the mounting bracket **28** is rigid and may be formed from suitable materials such as metal and various metal alloys, plastics, polymers in various form, composite materials. When the mounting bracket **28** is formed from metal, the metal may be formed from galvanized sheet metal, stainless steel, and the like. The mounting bracket **28** may be powder coated.

[0039] The mounting bracket **28** may be formed from a material suitable to support the torque associated with opening and closing the blind, relative to the bow. Suitable materials may include metals, metal alloys, composites material and/or the like. **[0040]** The mounting bracket **28** may be configured to provide quick and simple attachment to and detachment from the bow. The attachment may include, but should not be limited to, a dovetail fitting, screw knobs, cable ties,

and/or the like. In one non-limiting example, the mounting bracket **28** is formed from a composite material and is configured with a dovetail disconnect.

[0041] While the best modes for carrying out the many aspects of the present teachings have been described in detail, those familiar with the art to which these teachings relate will recognize various alternative aspects for practicing the present teachings that are within the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. A bow blind configured for attachment to a sight bracket of a sight mount for an archery bow, the bow blind comprising:

a fan portion; and

a mounting bracket attached to the fan portion;

wherein the mounting bracket is attachable to a sight bracket for the archery bow; wherein the fan portion is configured to be moved by the hunter between a retracted position and an unfurled position, such that the fan portion is parallel with the bow limbs when in the retracted position and the fan portion conceals a drawing movement of the hunter pulling the string of the bow when in the unfurled position.

2. The bow blind of claim 1, the fan portion is configured to fold and unfolds like a Chinese fan when moving between the retracted position and the unfurled position.

3. The bow blind of claim 2, wherein the fan portion includes a plurality of spokes and a material operatively attached to the plurality of spoked to conceal the drawing movement of the hunter when the fan portion is in the unfurled position.

4. The bow blind of claim 3, wherein the plurality of spokes includes a first outer spoke, a second outer spoke, and a plurality of inner spokes, with the plurality of inner spokes sandwiched between the first outer spoke and the second outer spoke.

5. The bow blind of claim 4, wherein each of the plurality of spokes are elongated in shape and extend between a first end and a second end; wherein the plurality of spokes are pivotally connected to one another at a pivot axis, proximate the first end; and wherein the plurality of spokes are aligned with one another along a pivot axis, proximate the first ends, such that the plurality of spokes pivot relative to one another about the pivot axis to move the fan portion between the retracted position and the unfurled position.

6. The bow blind of claim 5, wherein each of the plurality of spokes defines a pivot hole, proximate the respective first end, with the pivot holes aligned with one another along the pivot axis;

wherein the fan portion further includes a rod extending along the pivot axis, through the pivot holes, to pivotally interconnect the spokes.

7. The bow blind of claim 4, wherein the bracket is operatively attached to the first outer spoke.

8. The bow blind of claim 7, wherein the bracket is formed from a single piece of material as an L-shaped bracket.

9. The bow blind of claim 8, wherein the bracket includes a first leg and a second leg, extending from the first leg to define an angle therebetween.

10. The bow blind of claim 9, wherein the first leg defines a pair of openings; wherein the pair of openings are disposed in spaced apart relationship to one another configured to align with a pair of mounting holes already provided on the sight mount as part of an industry standard.

11. The bow blind of claim 9, wherein the second leg of the bracket is configured to facilitate attachment of the bracket to the first outer spoke of the fan portion of the bow blind.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A bow blind is configured for attachment to a sight bracket of a sight mount for an archery bow. The bow blind includes a fan portion and a mounting bracket attached to the fan portion. The mounting bracket is attachable to the sight bracket for the archery bow. The fan portion is configured to be moved by the hunter between a retracted position and an unfurled position, such that the fan portion is parallel with the bow limbs when in the retracted position and the fan portion conceals a drawing movement of the hunter pulling the string of the bow when in the unfurled position.