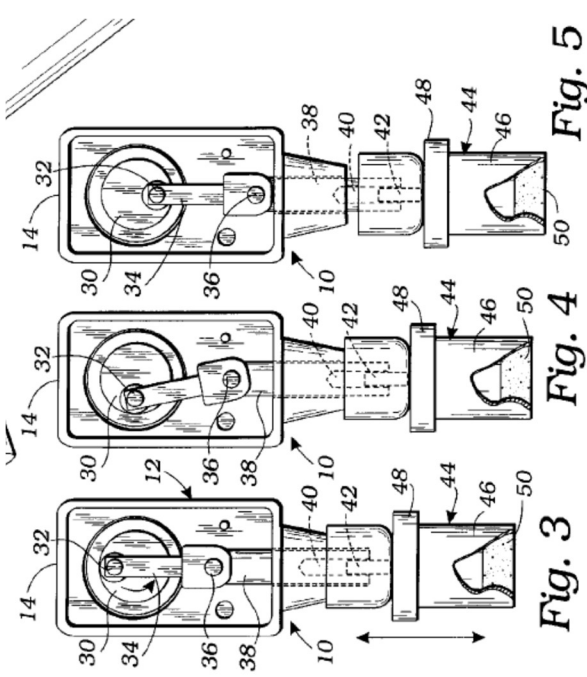


Exhibit A2

U.S. Patent No. 11,857,482 (“the ’482 Patent”) Invalidity Chart Based On Primary Reference U.S. Patent No. 6,682,496 (“Pivaroff”)

<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
Claim 34	
34[pre] A percussive massager comprising:	To the extent the preamble is limiting, Pivaroff discloses and/or renders obvious “[a] percussive massager” recited in Claim 34. For example, Pivaroff discloses that “[t]his invention relates generally to medical devices, and, more particularly, to a deep muscle stimulator device to increase muscle metabolism, increase the lactic acid cycle and to relieve pain.” Pivaroff at 1:6-9.
34[a] a housing;	Pivaroff discloses and/or renders obvious “a housing.” For example, Pivaroff discloses that “the deep muscle stimulation device 10 of the present invention includes a body 12 comprised of an elongated, substantially hollow handle 14, a top element or housing 16, and a hollow head 44.” Pivaroff at 2:30-33. Pivaroff further discloses that “[t]he top hollow housing 16 of the device 10 of the present invention is preferably made from the same material as the elongated handle 14” Pivaroff at 3:33-35.
34[b] a piston in the housing having a proximal end and a distal end,	Pivaroff discloses and/or renders obvious “a piston in the housing having a proximal end and a distal end.” For example, Pivaroff discloses “a connecting element or rod 38.” Pivaroff at 2:44-46. Rod 38 includes an “inner end” and an “outer end.” <i>Id.</i> at 2:46-50. Rod 38 is within top element or housing 16. <i>See, e.g., id.</i> at 3:33-38 (“The top hollow housing 16 of the device 10 of the present invention is preferably made from the same material as the elongated handle 14, and includes a removable top plate and a truncated, pyramid-shape extending portion 52 which surrounds and provides protection around the reciprocating rod 38.”).
34[c] a motor at least partially within the housing and operatively connected to the proximal end of the piston, wherein the motor is configured to cause the piston to reciprocate at a first speed;	Pivaroff discloses or renders obvious “a motor at least partially within the housing.” For example, “[a]n electrical motor 24 is mounted within the elongated, hollow handle 14, and includes a central rotary arbor or shaft 26, driven by the motor.” Pivaroff at 2:37-40. Hollow handle 14 is part of the housing of device 10. <i>See, e.g., id.</i> at 3:33-38 (“The top hollow housing 16 of the device 10 of the present invention is preferably made from the same material as the elongated handle 14”). Pivaroff also discloses and/or renders obvious that the motor is “operatively connected to the proximal end of the piston.” For example, Pivaroff discloses that “a central rotary arbor or shaft 26” is “driven by the motor.” Pivaroff at 2:36-40. The rotary shaft 26 is coupled to “an offset cam element or means 30, having an upwardly extending offset element or finger connected to a reciprocating link 34.” <i>Id.</i> at 2:40-44. And “[t]he reciprocating link 34 is coupled to a connecting element or rod 38, as by means of a pin 36, held in one or more openings formed in a first

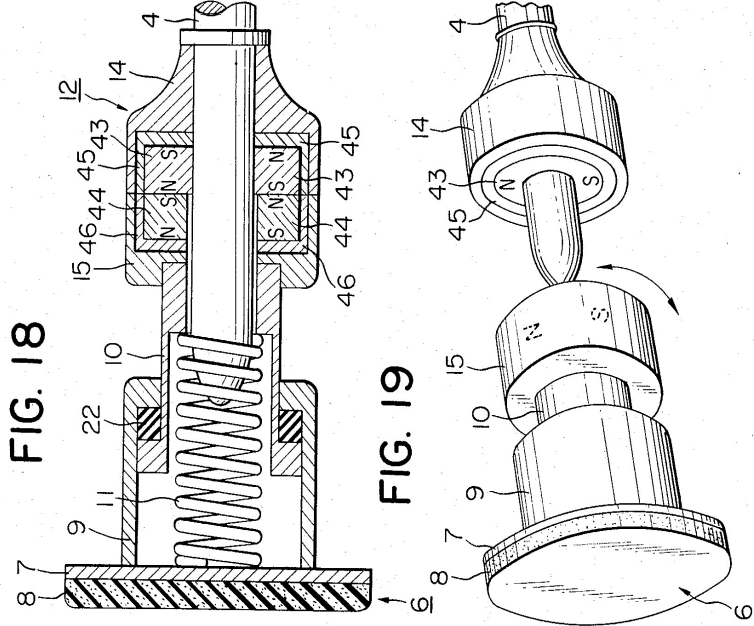
<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
	<p>or inner end of the connecting element or rod 38.” Pivaroff at 2:44-47.</p> <p>Pivaroff also discloses and/or renders obvious “wherein the motor is configured to cause the piston to reciprocate at a first speed.” For example, Pivaroff discloses that “[u]pon operation of the on/off switch 18 the electric motor will be operated. Preferably, the electric motor operates at a speed of between about 2000 to 3600 RPM, so as to rotate the shaft 26 and coupling system 28 at that speed. This rotational speed is transferred to a reciprocating motion, as shown by arrow 56 in FIG. 3, whereby the head 44 is quickly reciprocated back and forth to provide sufficient percussion and mechanical vibrations against a portion of a patient to which it is applied by a user, to provide the deep muscle tissue within the patient’s body with kinetic forms of percussion and concussion vibration.” Pivaroff at 3:41-53.</p>
<p>34[d] a drive mechanism between the motor and the piston that controls a predetermined stroke length of the piston; and</p>	<p>Pivaroff discloses and/or renders obvious “a drive mechanism between the motor and the piston that controls a predetermined stroke length of the piston.” For example, cam element 30 and reciprocating link 34 form a drive mechanism. The stroke length of rod 38 is controlled by the drive mechanism, including the orientation of offset element or finger 32 and the length of reciprocating link 34. See Figs. 3-5.</p> 
<p>34[e] a quick release connector at the distal end of</p>	<p>Pivaroff in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,513,737 (“Mabuchi”) discloses and/or renders obvious “a quick release connector at the distal end of the piston.” For example, Mabuchi discloses various embodiments of a “patter</p>

Asserted Claims

the piston, wherein the quick release connector is configured to secure a first massaging head while the piston reciprocates a predetermined stroke length at the first speed, wherein the first massaging head has a substantially cylindrical pocket to receive the quick release connector.

Exemplary Disclosures

connecting mechanism for facilitating the changing of the pater assembly 6.” Mabuchi 5:65-68. The embodiment in Mabuchi’s Figures 18 and 19 (shown below) includes a quick release connector comprised of magnet 43 implanted in the coupling 14 and the substantially cylindrical actuator head at the distal end of actuator 4. Mabuchi, 7:67-8:10. Mabuchi discloses that “the magnet 43 implanted in the coupling 14 and the magnet 44 implanted in the flange 15 are connected to each other by attracting force caused by different polarities on the two magnets 43 and 44,” and that “[t]o change the pater assembly 6, the coupling 14 or the flange 15 or both are turned in either direction shown by arrows shown in FIG. 19.” *Id.* 8:11-20. Thus, Mabuchi discloses that “[t]he changing of the pater assembly 6 can be easily accomplished since the actuator 4 and the pater assembly 6 are automatically disconnected merely by turning each other.” *Id.*, 8:40-43.

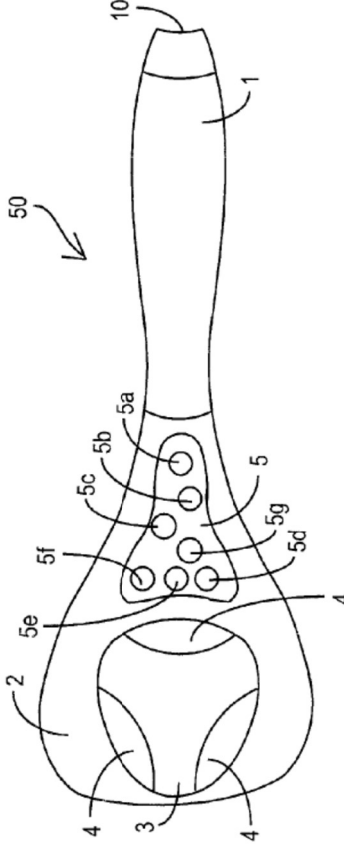


Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi also discloses and/or renders obvious “wherein the quick release connector is configured to secure a first massaging head while the piston reciprocates a predetermined stroke length at the first

<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
	<p>speed.” For example, Mabuchi discloses: When connecting the patter assembly 6 to the actuator 4, the end face of the actuator is brought in close contact with the end face of the flange 15. This causes the magnet 43 implanted in the coupling 14 and the magnet 44 implanted in the flange 15 to attract with each other, bringing the actuator 4 and the patter assembly 6 in position.</p> <p>This connecting mechanism 12 utilizing the different polarities of the magnets 43 and 44 ensures positive connection of the actuator 4 and the patter assembly 6, both of which are subjected to vibrations caused by high-speed reciprocating motion. In addition, positive connection can be ensured without positioning the actuator 4 and the patter assembly 6.</p> <p>Mabuchi, 8:26-39.</p> <p>A person of ordinary skill in the art would understand that Pivaroff combined with Mabuchi’s teachings of a quick release connector with its self-aligning actuator 4 (i.e., ensuring positive connection without the need for positioning actuator 4 and patter assembly 6), is configured to secure the message head while the piston reciprocates a predetermined stroke length at a first speed. This self-aligning feature of the actuator 4 and magnet 44 inside flange 15 in combination with magnetic coupling between magnets 43 and 44 facilitate attaching the message head at a variety of speeds and stroke lengths because the user does not need to carefully control the angular orientation or spatial positioning of the message head in relation to the message tool during attachment.</p> <p>Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi also discloses and/or renders obvious “wherein the first massaging head has a substantially cylindrical pocket to receive the quick release connector.” For example, as shown in Mabuchi’s Figure 19, the connector in Mabuchi’s Figures 18 and 19 includes a substantially cylindrical actuator head that extends from coupling 14 and magnet 43 at the distal end of actuator 4. As shown in Mabuchi’s Figure 18, patter slide tube 10 in the pattern assembly 6 includes a pocket to receive the actuator head. Furthermore, magnets 43 and 44 are implanted in the “end face” of coupling 14 and flange 15, respectively. <i>Id.</i> 8:3-10. Mabuchi discloses that “[w]hen connecting the patter assembly 6 to the actuator 4, the end face of the actuator is brought in close contact with the end face of the flange 15.” <i>Id.</i> 8:26-28. Accordingly, a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that the end face of the flange 15 of attachment sliding tube 10 includes a substantially cylindrical pocket configured to receive the substantially cylindrical actuator head of actuator 4 extending from the coupling 14 and magnet 43 shown in Figure 19.</p>
Claim 35	
35. The percussive massager of claim 34, further	Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi discloses and/or renders obvious a “percussive massager” with “a second massaging head configured to releasably couple to the distal end of the piston via the quick release connector.” For example,

<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
<p>comprising: a second massaging head configured to releasably couple to the distal end of the piston via the quick release connector.</p>	<p>For example, Mabuchi's Figures 21A through 21C "show examples of pater assemblies that can be used interchangeably in accordance with the portion or purpose of treatment." Ex-1005, 8:53-55. A person of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the pater assemblies shown here could include the pater connecting mechanism disclosed in Mabuchi's Figures 18 and 19. Furthermore, Mabuchi teaches that the pater assemblies must be "interchangeable," because the effects of the device "can be enhanced by changing the shape or patting intensity of the pater assembly 6 or using a magnet as a part of the pater assembly 6 in accordance with the portion being treated or the purpose of treatment." <i>Id.</i> at 5:57-62.</p>
Claim 36	<p>Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi discloses and/or renders obvious a "percussive massager . . . wherein the motor is configured to cause the piston to reciprocate the predetermined stroke length at a second speed." For example, Pivaroff discloses that "[p]referably, the electric motor operates at a speed of between about 2000 to 3600 RPM, so as to rotate the shaft 26 and coupling system 28 at that speed. This rotational speed is transferred to a reciprocating motion, as shown by arrow 56 in FIG. 3, whereby the head 44 is quickly reciprocated back and forth to provide sufficient percussion and mechanical vibrations against a portion of a patient to which it is applied by a user, to provide the deep muscle tissue within the patient's body with kinetic forms of percussion and concussion vibration." Pivaroff at 3:41-53.</p> <p>To the extent Pivaroff and/or Mabuchi does not expressly disclose that the motor is configured to cause the piston to reciprocate the predetermined stroke length at a second speed, U.S. Patent No. 6,432,072 ("Harris") discloses a percussive massager with a control panel 5 that includes "a plurality of touch sensitive control buttons or switches, including power control button 5a, speed setting control button 5b, LED speed indicator 5c, and various massage program buttons 5d-g for setting massage sensation, intensity and frequency of the vibrations of the percussive massage nodes 20 and vibratory massage head 3." Harris at 2:49-57. Harris further discloses that the "[a]s power to the motor 40 increases, the rotational speed of cylindrical eccentric cams 8 driven by rotary drives 6 and rotary drive arms 7 increases, increasing the speed of the stroke cycle of spacers 21 striking surfaces." <i>Id.</i> at 3:36-40.</p>
Claim 37	<p>Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi and Harris discloses and/or renders obvious a "percussive massager . . . wherein the first speed and the second speed are each less than or equal to 3600 strokes per minute." For example, Pivaroff discloses that "[u]pon operation of the on/off switch 18 the electric motor will be operated. Preferably, the electric motor operates at a speed of between about 2000 to 3600 RPM, so as to rotate the shaft 26 and coupling system 28 at that speed. This rotational speed is transferred to a reciprocating motion, as shown by arrow 56 in FIG. 3, whereby the head 44 is quickly reciprocated back and forth to provide sufficient percussion and mechanical vibrations against a portion of a patient to which it is applied by a user, to provide the deep muscle tissue within</p>

<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
	<p>the patient's body with kinetic forms of percussion and concussion vibration.” Pivaroff at 3:41-53.</p> <p>To the extent Pivaroff and/or Mabuchi does not expressly disclose first and second speeds, Harris discloses a control panel 5 that includes a “speed setting control button 5b” and “increasing the speed of the stroke cycle of spacers 21 striking surfaces.” Harris at 2:49-57, 3:36-40. Harris further teaches that “[a]s power to the motor 40 increases, the rotational speed of cylindrical eccentric cams 8 driven by rotary drives 6 and rotary drive arms 7 increases, increasing the speed of the stroke cycle of spacers 21 striking surfaces.” Harris 3:36-40.</p>
<p>Claim 38</p> <p>38. The percussive massager of claim 36, wherein the first speed and the second speed are each greater than or equal to 600 strokes per minute.</p>	<p>Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi and Harris discloses and/or renders obvious a “percussive massager . . . wherein the first speed and the second speed are each greater than or equal to 600 strokes per minute.” For example, Pivaroff discloses that “[u]pon operation of the on/off switch 18 the electric motor will be operated. Preferably, the electric motor operates at a speed of between about 2000 to 3600 RPM, so as to rotate the shaft 26 and coupling system 28 at that speed. This rotational speed is transferred to a reciprocating motion, as shown by arrow 56 in FIG. 3, whereby the head 44 is quickly reciprocated back and forth to provide sufficient percussion and mechanical vibrations against a portion of a patient to which it is applied by a user, to provide the deep muscle tissue within the patient's body with kinetic forms of percussion and concussion vibration.” Pivaroff at 3:41-53.</p> <p>To the extent Pivaroff and/or Mabuchi does not expressly disclose first and second speeds, Harris discloses a control panel 5 that includes a “speed setting control button 5b” and “increasing the speed of the stroke cycle of spacers 21 striking surfaces.” Harris at 2:49-57, 3:36-40. Harris further teaches that “[a]s power to the motor 40 increases, the rotational speed of cylindrical eccentric cams 8 driven by rotary drives 6 and rotary drive arms 7 increases, increasing the speed of the stroke cycle of spacers 21 striking surfaces.” Harris 3:36-40.</p>
<p>Claim 40</p> <p>40. The percussive massager of claim 36, further comprising: a control panel positioned on an exterior of the housing.</p>	<p>Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi and Harris discloses and/or renders obvious a “percussive massager” with “a control panel positioned on an exterior of the housing.” For example, Pivaroff discloses that handle 14 “includes an on/off switch 18 and an electric cable connection port 20, preferably formed flush with a bottom surface 22 of the handle 14.” Pivaroff at 2:34-37.</p> <p>Furthermore, Harris discloses a percussive massager with a “control panel 5” that “preferably comprises a capacitive switch having an elastomeric membrane activator, sealed to the handle, and covering a plurality of touch sensitive control buttons or switches, including power control button 5a, speed setting control button 5b, LED speed indicator 5c, and various message program buttons 5d-g for setting message sensation, intensity and</p>

<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
	<p>frequency of the vibrations of the percussive message nodes 20 and vibratory message head 3.” Harris at 2:49-57. See also Harris FIG. 1:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 1</p> 
<p>Claim 41</p> <p>41. The percussive massager of claim 40, wherein the control panel is configured to display one or more visual indicators.</p>	<p>Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi and Harris discloses and/or renders obvious a “percussive massager . . . wherein the control panel is configured to display one or more visual indicators.” For example, Harris discloses that the control panel 5 includes an “LED speed indicator 5c.” Harris at 2:49-57.</p>
<p>Claim 43</p> <p>43. The percussive massager of claim 40, wherein the control panel has one or more inputs.</p>	<p>Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi and Harris discloses and/or renders obvious a “percussive massager . . . wherein the control panel has one or more inputs.” For example, Pivaroff discloses that handle 14 “includes an on/off switch 18 and an electric cable connection port 20, preferably formed flush with a bottom surface 22 of the handle 14.” Pivaroff at 2:34-37.</p> <p>Furthermore, Harris discloses that the control panel 5 includes “a plurality of touch sensitive control buttons or switches, including power control button 5a, speed setting control button 5b, LED speed indicator 5c, and various message program buttons 5d-g for setting message sensation, intensity and frequency of the vibrations of the percussive message nodes 20 and vibratory message head 3.” Harris at 2:49-57.</p>

<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
Claim 44	
<p>44. The percussive massager of claim 43, wherein the one or more inputs comprise at least one of:</p> <p>a button, a switch, and a dial.</p>	<p>Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi and Harris discloses and/or renders obvious a “percussive massager . . . wherein the one or more inputs comprise at least one of: a button, a switch, and a dial.” For example, Pivaroff discloses that handle 14 “includes an on/off switch 18 and an electric cable connection port 20, preferably formed flush with a bottom surface 22 of the handle 14.” Pivaroff at 2:34-37.</p> <p>Furthermore, Harris discloses that the inputs of control panel 5 include “a plurality of touch sensitive control buttons or switches, including power control button 5a, speed setting control button 5b, LED speed indicator 5c, and various massage program buttons 5d-g for setting massage sensation, intensity and frequency of the vibrations of the percussive massage nodes 20 and vibratory massage head 3.” Harris at 2:49-57.</p>
Claim 45	
<p>45. The percussive massager of claim 43, wherein the first speed and the second speed are each selectable via the one or more inputs.</p>	<p>Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi and Harris discloses and/or renders obvious a “percussive massager . . . wherein the first speed and the second speed are each selectable via the one or more inputs.” For example, Harris discloses that the control panel 5 includes “speed setting control button 5b, LED speed indicator 5c, and various massage program buttons 5d-g for setting massage sensation, intensity and frequency of the vibrations of the percussive massage nodes 20 and vibratory massage head 3.” Harris at 2:49-57.</p>
Claim 46	
<p>46. The percussive massager of claim 43, wherein a first selection of the one or more inputs is configured to cause the percussive massager to power on and wherein a second selection of the one or more inputs is configured to cause the percussive massager to power off.</p>	<p>Pivaroff in view of Mabuchi and Harris discloses and/or renders obvious a “percussive massager . . . wherein a first selection of the one or more inputs is configured to cause the percussive massager to power on and wherein a second selection of the one or more inputs is configured to cause the percussive massager to power off.” For example, Pivaroff discloses that handle 14 “includes an on/off switch 18 and an electric cable connection port 20, preferably formed flush with a bottom surface 22 of the handle 14.” Pivaroff at 2:34-37. Furthermore, Harris discloses that the control panel 5 includes “power control button 5a.” Harris at 2:49-57. A person of ordinary skill in the art would understand that a first selection of the on/off switch 18 of Pivaroff or the power control button 5a of Harris would cause a device to power on, and a second selection would cause the device to power off.</p>
Claim 58	
<p>58. The percussive massager</p>	<p>Pivaroff in combination with Mabuchi discloses and/or renders obvious a “percussive massager . . . wherein the</p>

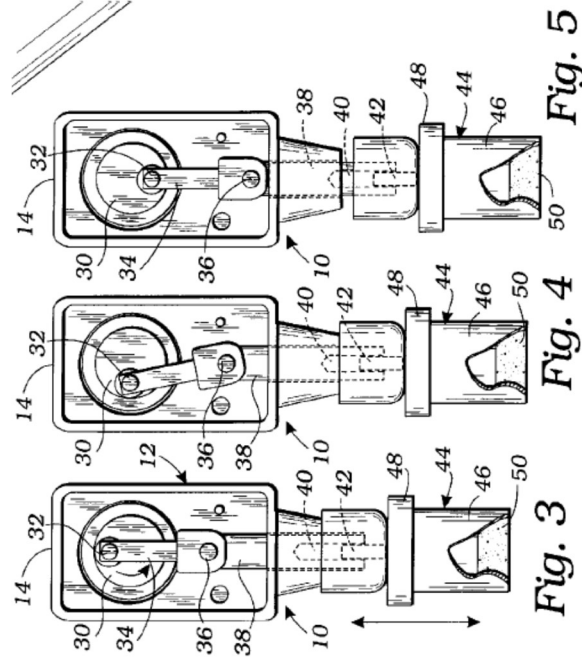
Asserted Claims

of claim 34, wherein the motor has an output shaft configured to rotate about a rotation axis, and wherein the drive mechanism comprises: a flywheel operatively connected to the output shaft of the motor to rotate about a flywheel axis, the output shaft extending into the flywheel along the flywheel axis; and a crank pin extending from the flywheel, the crank pin being operatively connected to the piston.

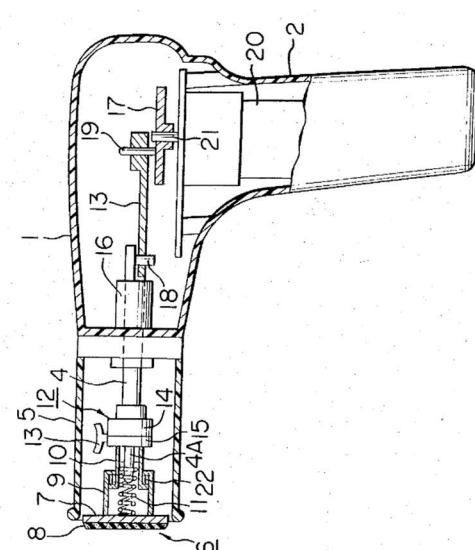
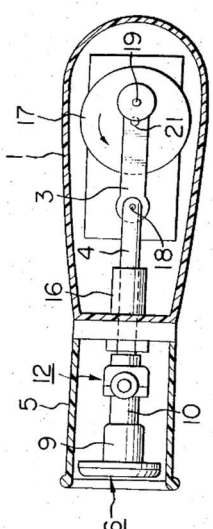
Exemplary Disclosures

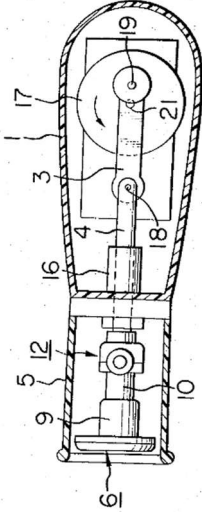
motor has an output shaft configured to rotate about a rotation axis, and wherein the drive mechanism comprises: a flywheel operatively connected to the output shaft of the motor to rotate about a flywheel axis, the output shaft extending into the flywheel along the flywheel axis; and a crank pin extending from the flywheel, the crank pin being operatively connected to the piston.”

For example, Pivaroff discloses “[a]n electrical motor 24 is mounted within the elongated, hollow handle 14, and includes a central rotary arbor or shaft 26, driven by the motor. The rotary shaft 26 is coupled by any available or desired means, such as a coupling system 28 to an offset cam element or means 30, having an upwardly extending offset element or finger 32 connected to a reciprocating link 34. The reciprocating link 34 is coupled to a connecting element or rod 38, as by means of a pin 36, held in one or more openings formed in a first or inner end of the connecting element or rod 38.” Pivaroff at 2:34-50. Specifically, Pivaroff’s “rotary shaft 26” discloses the recited “flywheel” that rotates about a “flywheel axis,” Pivaroff’s “rotary shaft 26” corresponds to the recited “output shaft,” and Pivaroff’s reciprocating link 34 corresponds to the recited “crank pin.” See *also* Pivaroff Figs. 3-5:



Furthermore, Mabuchi discloses that motor 20 “causes a motor output shaft 21 to rotate via a reduction gear (not shown) fitted thereto as necessary. A rotating disc 17 is fixed to the motor output shaft 21, which in turn causes the rotating disc 17 to rotate. A rod 3 is fitted at an end thereof to a crankshaft 19 provided on the rotating disc 17, the other end thereof being connected to an actuator 4 via a rod shaft 18. Consequently, as the rotating disc 17 rotates, the actuator 4 is caused to reciprocate within an actuator bearing 16 via the rod 3.” Mabuchi 2:42-52. Specifically,

<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
	<p>Mabuchi's "motor output shaft 21" corresponds to the recited "output shaft" that is "configured to rotate about a rotation axis," Mabuchi's "rotating disk 17" discloses the recited "flywheel" that rotates about a "flywheel axis," and Mabuchi's crankshaft 19 and rod 3 correspond to the recited "crank pin." See <i>also</i> Mabuchi at Figs. 1, 2:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 1</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 2</p> 
<p>Claim 59</p> <p>59. The percussive massager of claim 58, wherein an offset between the flywheel axis and an axis of the crank pin controls the predetermined stroke length</p>	<p>Pivaroff in combination with Mabuchi discloses and/or renders obvious a "percussive massager . . . wherein an offset between the flywheel axis and an axis of the crank pin controls the predetermined stroke length of the piston." For example, Pivaroff discloses that "[t]he rotary shaft 26 is coupled by any available or desired means, such as a coupling system 28 to an offset cam element or means 30, having an upwardly extending offset element or finger 32 connected to a reciprocating link 34. The reciprocating link 34 is coupled to a connecting element or rod 38, as by means of a pin 36, held in one or more openings formed in a first or inner end of the connecting element or rod 38." Pivaroff at 2:40-54. A person of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the offset</p>

<u>Asserted Claims</u>	<u>Exemplary Disclosures</u>
<p>of the piston.</p>	<p>between the offset cam element 30 and the reciprocating link 34 to which rod 38 is attached controls the stroke length of rod 38.</p> <p>Furthermore, Mabuchi discloses that “rod 3 is fitted at an end thereof to a crankshaft 19 provided on the rotating disc 17, the other end thereof being connected to an actuator 4 via a rod shaft 18. Consequently, as the rotating disc 17 rotates, the actuator 4 is caused to reciprocate within an actuator bearing 16 via the rod 3.” Mabuchi, 2:45-52. As shown below in Mabuchi’s Figures 2-5, the offset of crankshaft 19 (the recited “axis of the crankpin”) on rotating disc 17 (the recited “flywheel”) controls the predetermined stroke length of actuator 4. <i>See also</i> Mabuchi 4:1-2 (in Figure 2, “the actuator 4 is moved to the extreme right side”) and 4:22-23 (in Figure 4, “the actuator 4 assumes the extreme left-hand position”). A person of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the offset between the axis of the rotating disk 17 and the crankshaft 19 controls the stroke length of actuator 4.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FIG. 2</p> 

Asserted Claims

Exemplary Disclosures

FIG. 3

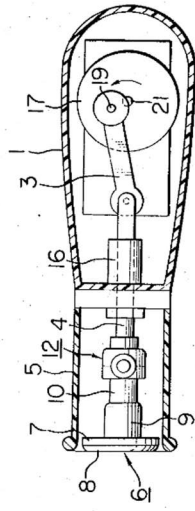


FIG. 4

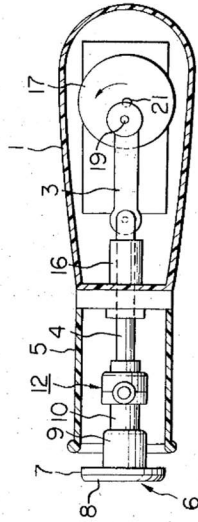
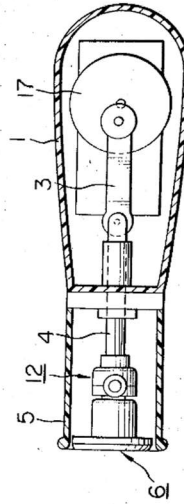


FIG. 5



Claim 60

60. The percussive massager of claim 59, wherein the motor is directly connected to the flywheel, and wherein the crank pin is directly connected to the flywheel.

Pivaroff in combination with Mabuchi discloses and/or renders obvious a “percussive massager . . . wherein the motor is directly connected to the flywheel, and wherein the crank pin is directly connected to the flywheel.” For example, Pivaroff discloses that “rotary shaft 26 is coupled by any available or desired means, such as a coupling system 28 to an offset cam element or means 30, having an upwardly extending offset element or finger 32 connected to a reciprocating link 34.” Pivaroff at 2:40-44.

Furthermore, Mabuchi discloses that Mabuchi discloses that “rotating disk 17 is fixed to the motor output shaft 21, which in turn causes rotating disc 17 to rotate.” Mabuchi 2:45-47. Mabuchi also discloses that “rod 3 is fitted at an end thereof to a crankshaft 19 provided on the rotating disc 17.” *Id.* 2:47-48.