US012685304B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Sutliff

(10) **Patent No.: US 12,685,304 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent: Jul. 21, 2026**

(54) **MODULAR BEAR OR OTHER WILD ANIMAL DETERRENT SYSTEM FOR A HOUSE OR BUILDING**

(71) Applicant: **Russell Sutliff**, Granite Bay, CA (US)

(72) Inventor: **Russell Sutliff**, Granite Bay, CA (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **19/542,978**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 18, 2026**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01M 29/24 (2011.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***A01M 29/24*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC A01M 29/24
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

2006/0279093 A1* 12/2006 Tang E05C 17/166 292/288

2009/0179759 A1* 7/2009 Koury A01M 31/002 340/557

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Adolf D Berhane
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Craig A. Simmermon

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building is a deterrent system that uses electrical shock delivery as the deterrent mechanism wherein one or more special strips are mounted to one or more doors or windows of a house or building wherein each special strip dispatches a non-deadly electrical shock to an animal when the animal touches or contacts the special strip. Each special strip has one or more exposed electrically charged wires on the upper surface that render a non-deadly electric shock upon contact therewith. The components of the modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building are modular wherein any combination of special strips, special transfer wires, and/or special jumper wires may be easily and quickly assembled and installed on a house or building without the use of any tools.

3 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets

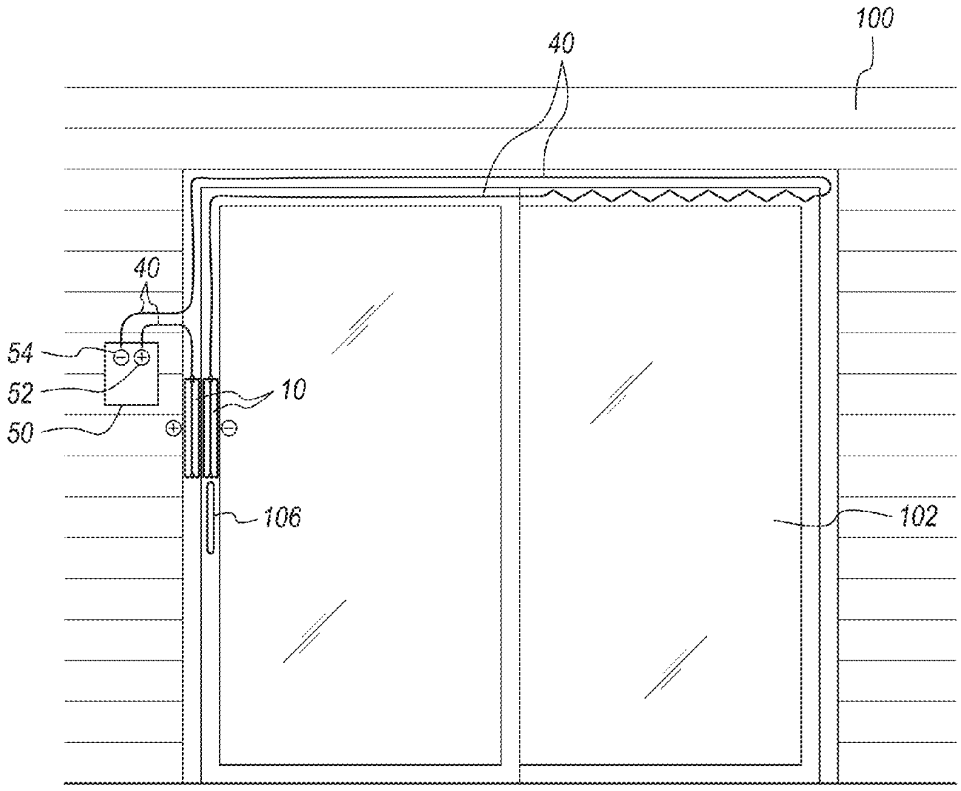


FIG. 1

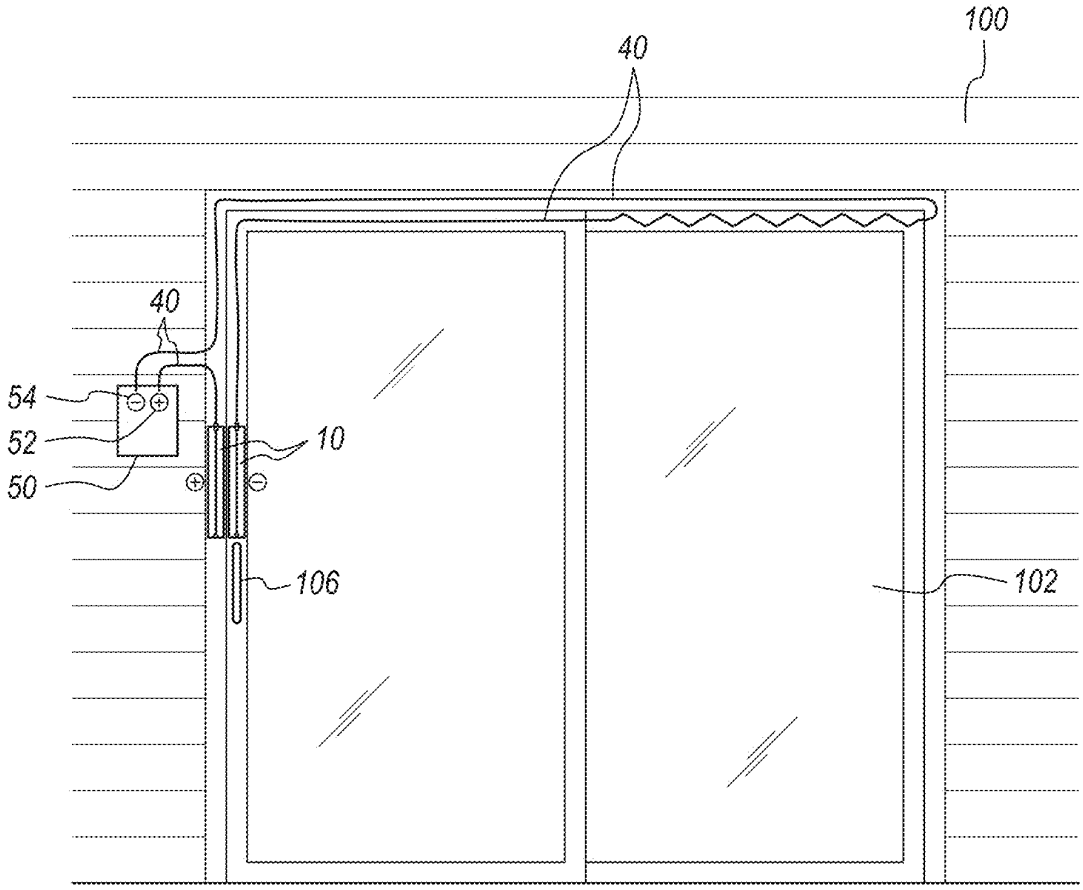


FIG. 2

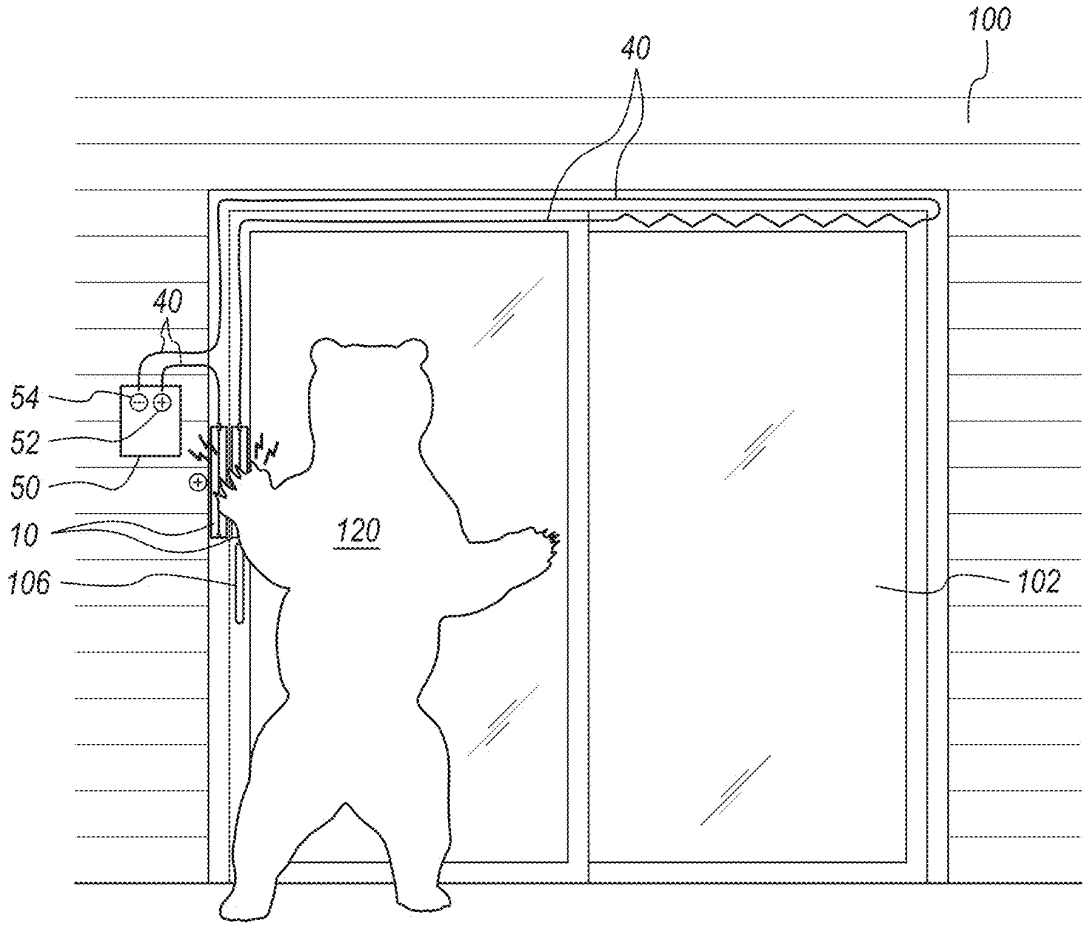


FIG. 3

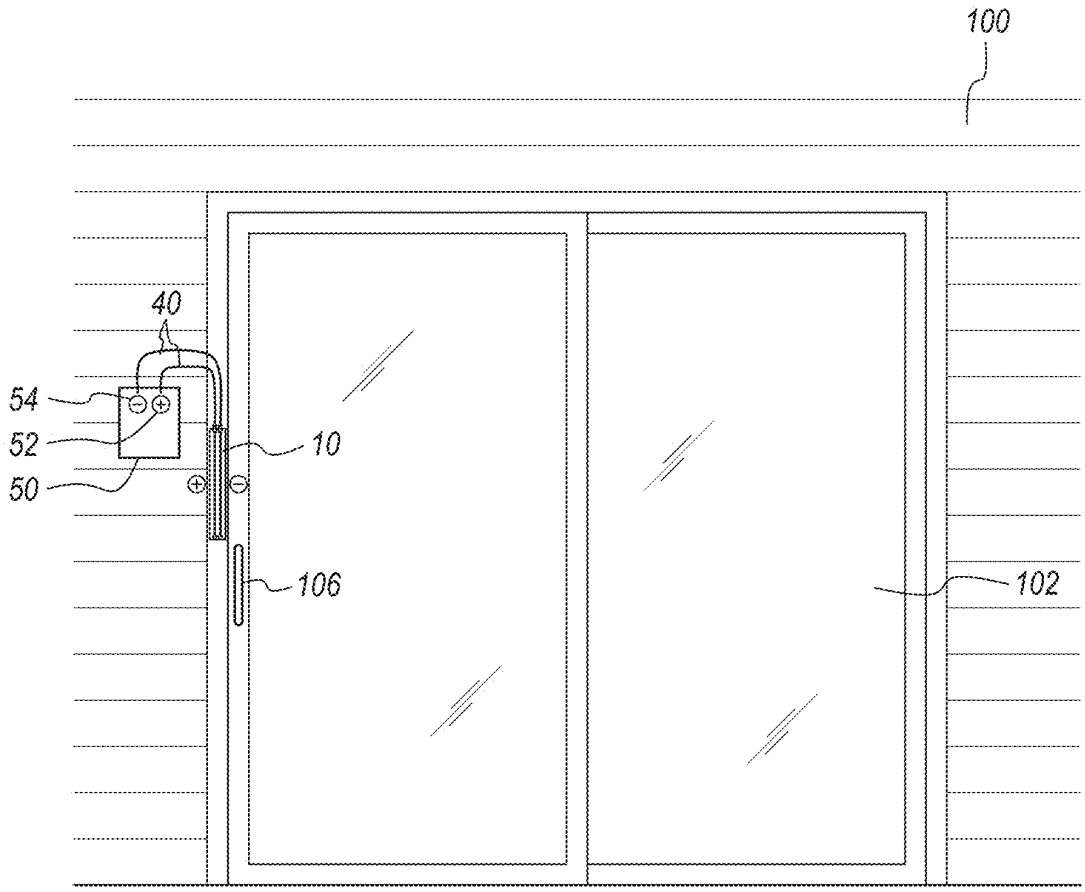


FIG. 4

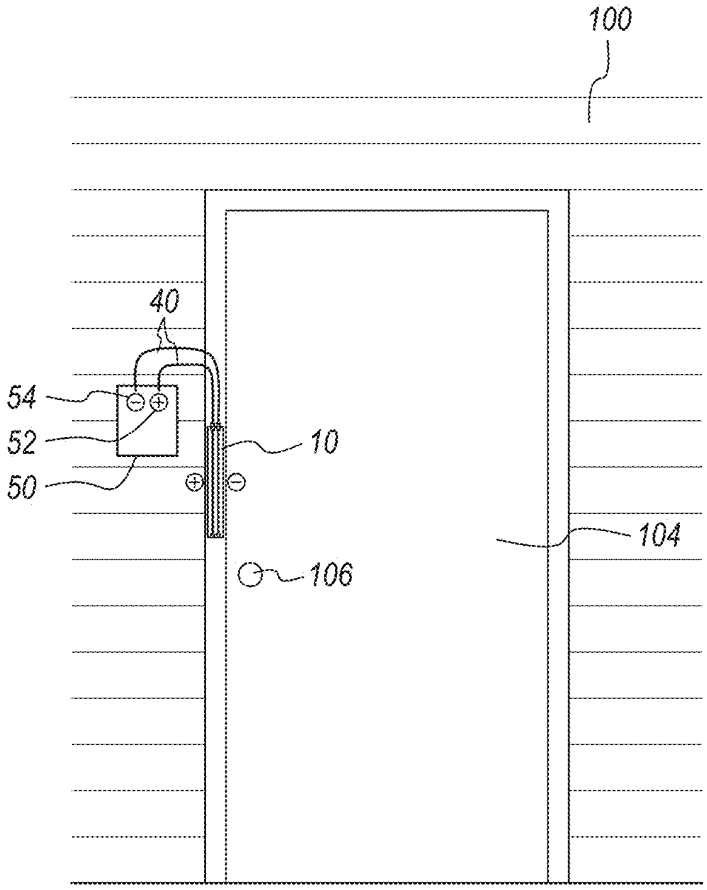


FIG. 5

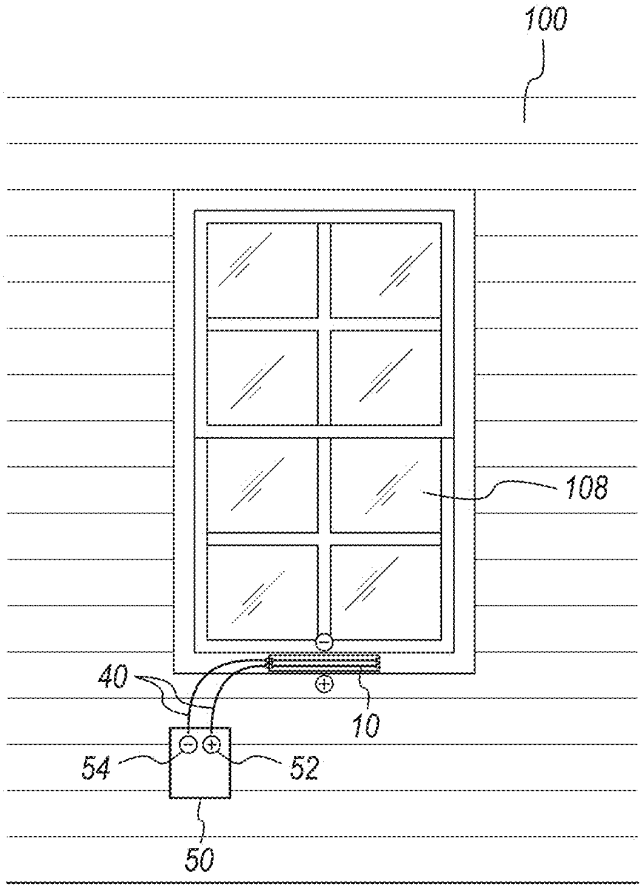


FIG. 6

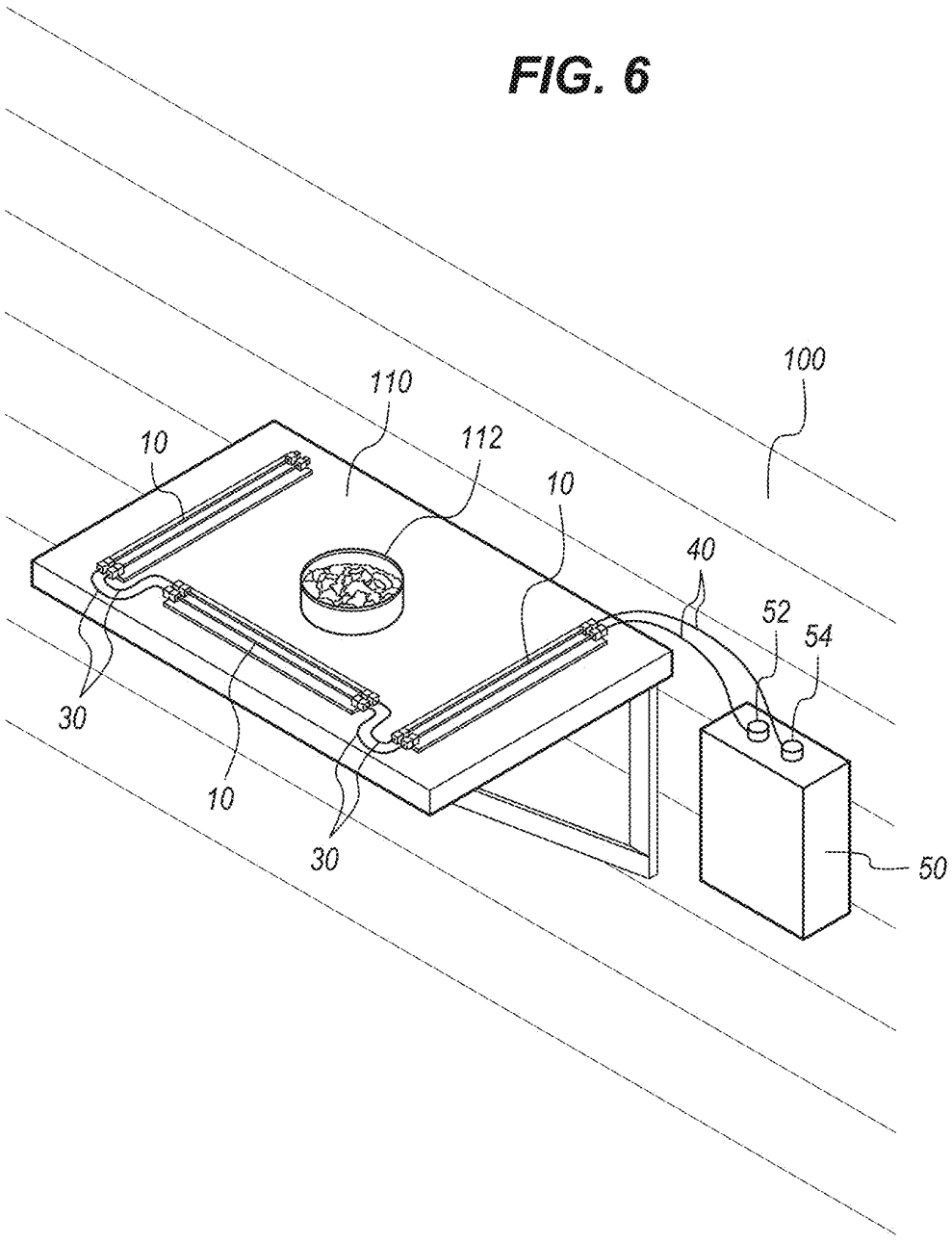
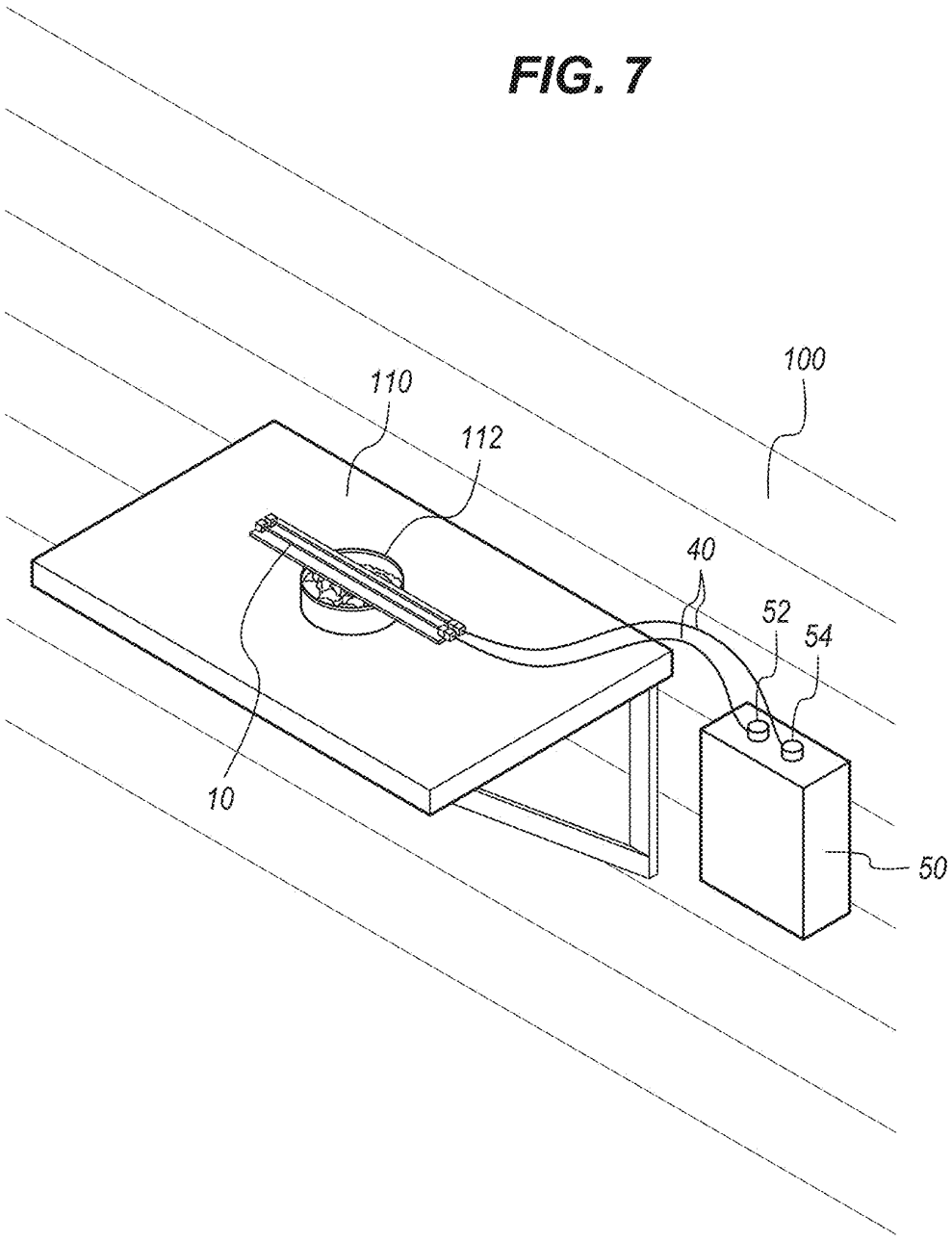


FIG. 7



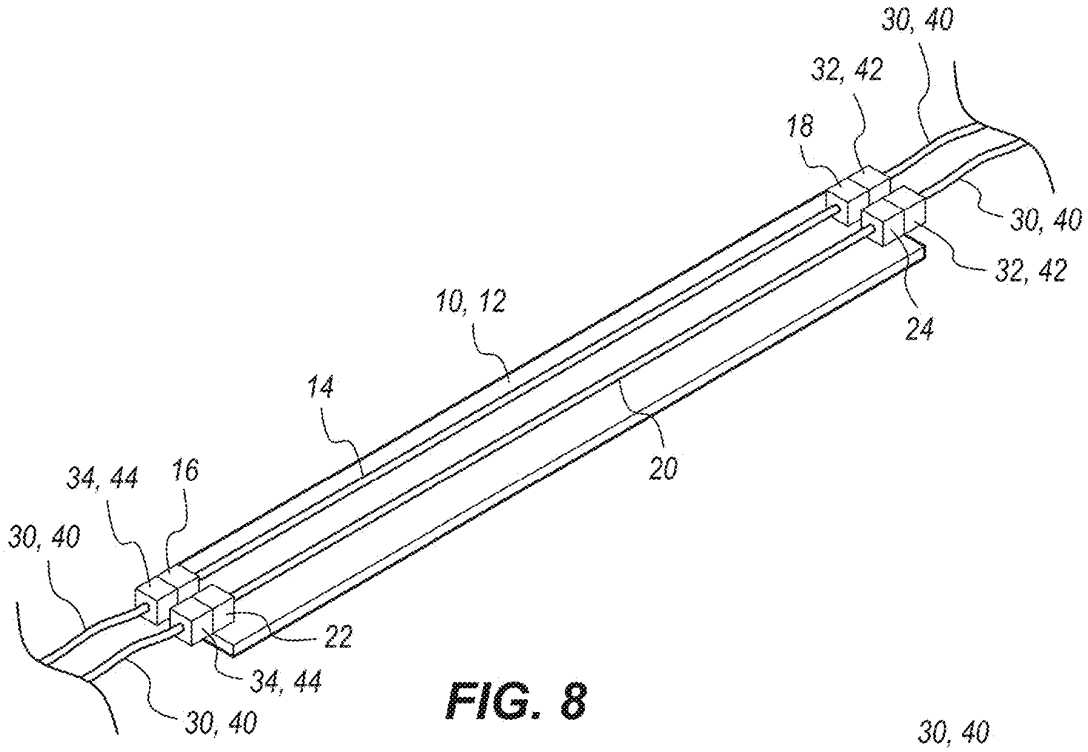

30, 40
32, 42
18
30, 40
32, 42
24
10, 12
14
20
34, 44
16
30, 40
22
34, 44
30, 40

FIG. 8

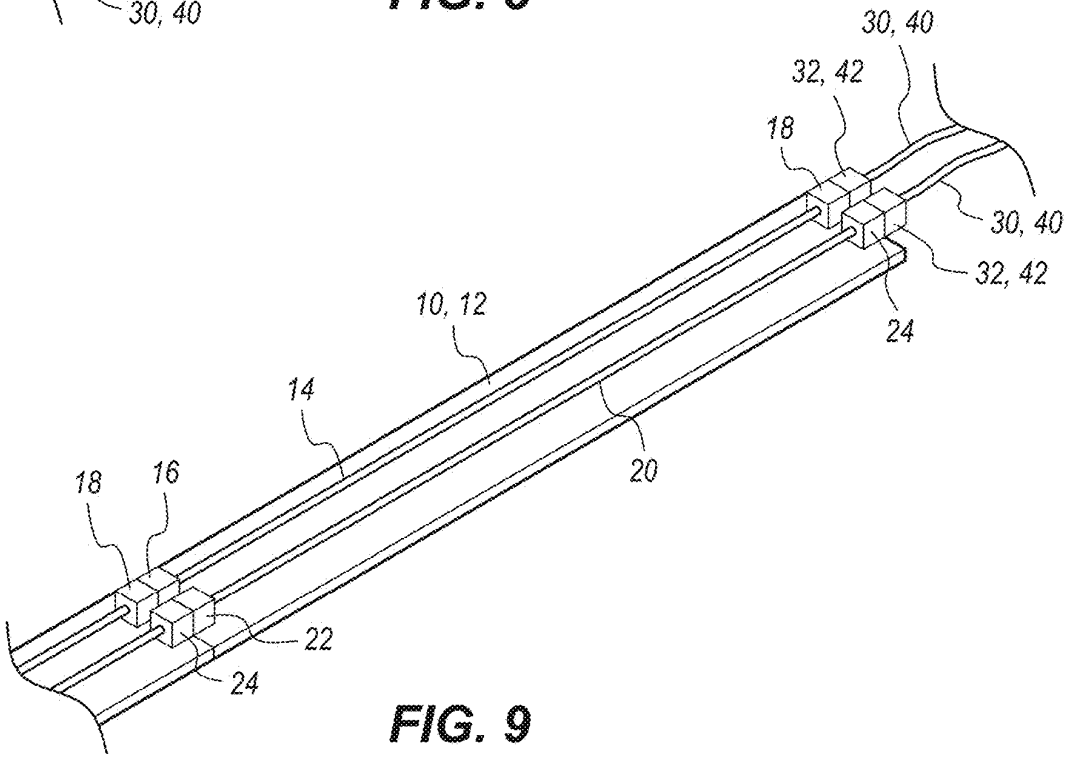

30, 40
32, 42
18
30, 40
32, 42
24
10, 12
14
20
18
16
22
24

FIG. 9

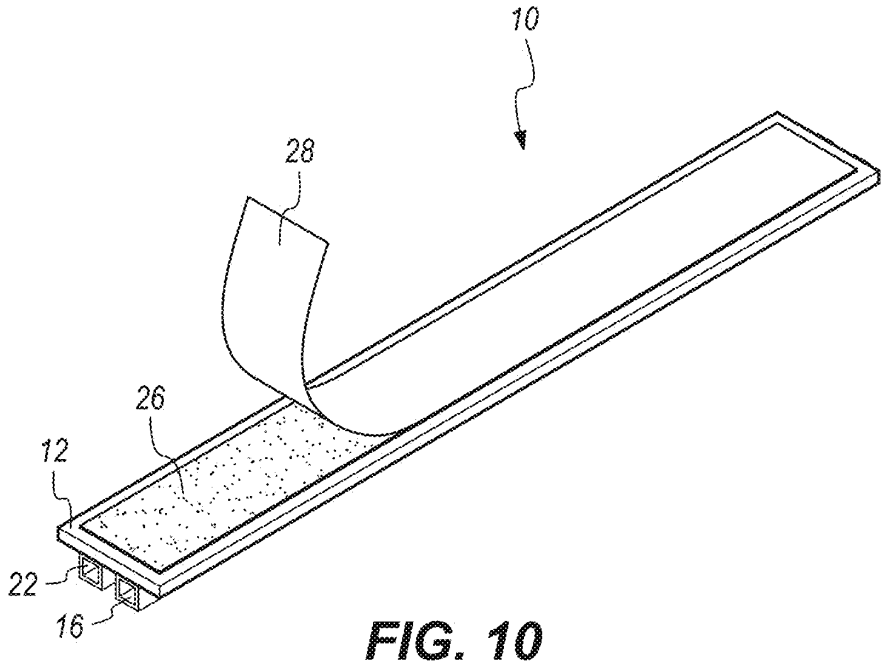


FIG. 10

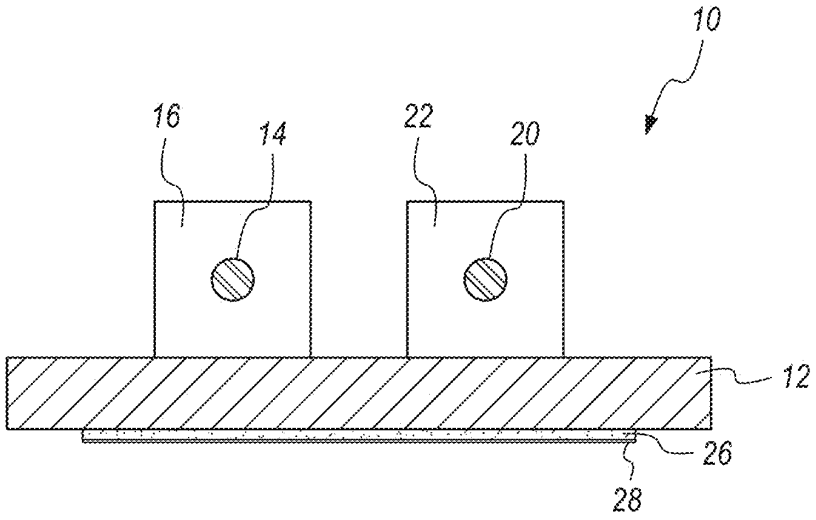


FIG. 11

MODULAR BEAR OR OTHER WILD ANIMAL DETERRENT SYSTEM FOR A HOUSE OR BUILDING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

This invention relates to a modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building and more specifically to a deterrent system that uses electrical shock delivery as the deterrent mechanism wherein one or more special strips are mounted to one or more doors or windows of a house or building wherein each special strip dispatches a non-deadly electrical shock to an animal when the animal touches or contacts the special strip. Each special strip has one or more exposed electrically charged wires on the upper surface that render a non-deadly electric shock upon contact therewith. Each end of the exposed electrically charged wires is fitted with a special electrical connector that is easily reversibly connectable to: other special strips, special transfer wires, or special jumper wires. Special strips, special transfer wires, and special jumper wires come in various lengths. The components of the modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building are modular wherein any combination of special strips, special transfer wires, and/or special jumper wires may be easily and quickly assembled and installed on a house or building without the use of any tools.

2. Description of Related Art

There are other bear and animal deterrent systems that use a non-deadly electrical shock deterrent mechanism in the prior art. However, none disclose a system of special strips, special transfer wires, and special jumper wires as shown and described below wherein one or more special strips is easily and quickly installed on one or more doors or windows of a house or building without requiring any tools, wherein each special strip has a rigid base layer with one or more exposed wires on the upper surface that render a non-deadly electrical shock to an animal upon contact, and wherein, each of the exposed wires on the special strip is fitted with a special electrical connector that easily reversibly connectable to other special strips, other special transfer wires, or other special jumper wires. In some embodiments, each special strip has: a rigid base layer, an adhesive layer, and a release liner on the bottom of the strip, wherein each special strip may be easily and quickly attached and installed on a door or window without the need for any tools or any modification of the door or window. The system is modular wherein any number special strips, in any length, along with any number of special transfer wires or special jumper wires, in any length, may be used to easily and quickly install a deterrent system onto a house of building with the need to use any tools.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an aspect of modular bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building to be a bear deterrent system or other wild animal deterrent system to protect a house or building from entry by a bear or other wild animal.

It is an aspect of modular bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building to protect a house or a building from damage caused by a bear or other wild animal.

It is an aspect of modular bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building to be modular wherein any number of different elements or modules of a system may be easily connected together and installed on a house or building.

It is an aspect of modular bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building to have: two or more one-wire special strips; one or more two-wire special strips; or two or more one-wire special strips and one or more two-wire special strips.

It is an aspect of modular bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building to cause an electrical shock to a bear or other wild animal upon making contact with two one-wire special strips or one two-wire special strips.

In is an aspect of each one-wire special strip include: a base layer and a first exposed wire with electrical connectors on each end.

In is an aspect of each two-wire special strip include: a base layer; a first exposed wire with electrical connectors on each end; and a second exposed wire with electrical connectors on each end.

It is an optional aspect of each base layer of each one-wire special strip and each two-wire special strip to include an adhesive layer and a release liner.

It is an aspect of modular bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building to have a power supply unit.

It is an aspect of power supply unit to supply an electrical shock or an electrical pulse signal.

It is an aspect of modular bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building to have all one-wire special strips and/or all two-wire special strips electromechanically connected to the power supply unit to form an electrical circuit there with.

It is an aspect of modular bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building to have a first jumper wire or a first transfer wire, with electrical connectors on each end of the wires.

It is an aspect of modular bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building to have a second jumper wire or a second transfer wire, with electrical connectors on each end of the wires.

It is an aspect of modular bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building to be modular, wherein, all one-wire special strips, all two-wire special strips, all jumper wires, and/or all transfer wires may be electromechanically connected together and installed on a house or building without the use of any tools. This means that any and all components of the deterrent system may be electromechanically connected together and installed on a house or building without the use of any tools.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a view of a deterrent system with two one-wire special strips installed around the breech of a sliding door. This deterrent system uses a length of corrugated jumper wire to allow the sliding door to open and close without the need to take down wiring and reinstalling wiring in order to open and close the sliding door.

FIG. **2** is a view of FIG. **1** with a bear trying to open the sliding door and getting shocked or receiving an electrical shock from touching the two one-wire special strips.

FIG. **3** is a view of a deterrent system with one two-wire special strip installed around the breech of a sliding door.

FIG. **4** is a view of a deterrent system with one two-wire special strip installed around the breech of a hinged door.

FIG. **5** is a view of a deterrent system with one two-wire special strip installed around the breech of a window.

FIG. **6** is a view of a deterrent system with three two-wire special strips installed around bait sitting on a shelf on the outside wall of a house or building.

FIG. **7** is a view of a deterrent system with one two-wire special strip installed on top of bait sitting on a shelf on the outside wall of a house or building.

FIG. **8** is a view of a two-wire special strip with its first end connected to two jumper wires or two transfer wires and its second end connected to two jumper wires or two transfer wires.

FIG. **9** is a view of a two-wire special strip with its first end connected to a second two-wire special strip **20** and its second end connected to a third two-wire special strip.

FIG. **10** is a lower perspective view of an embodiment of a two-wire special strip with an adhesive layer and a release liner.

FIG. **11** is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a two-wire special strip with an adhesive layer and a release liner.

DEFINITION LIST

Term	Definition
5	Bear or Other Wild Animal Modular Deterrent System for a House or Building
10	One-Wire Special Strip
12	Base Layer
14	First Exposed Wire
16	First Electrical Connector on First Exposed Wire
18	Second Electrical Connector on First Exposed Wire
20	Two-Wire Special Strip
24	Second Exposed Wire
26	First Electrical Connector on Second Exposed Wire
28	Second Electrical Connector on Second Exposed Wire
30	Adhesive Layer
32	Release Liner
40	Jumper Wire
42	First Electrical Connector on Jumper Wire
44	Second Electrical Connector on Jumper Wire
50	Transfer Wire
52	First Electrical Connector on Transfer Wire
54	Second Electrical Connector on Transfer Wire
56	Corrugated Segment of Transfer Wire
60	Power Supply Unit
62	Positive or Hot Terminal
64	Negative or Neutral Terminal
100	Exterior Wall of House of Building
102	Sliding Door or Patio Door
104	Hinged Door
106	Door Handle
108	Window
110	Shelf on Exterior Wall of House or Building
112	Bait with Bear Appealing Odor
120	Bear or Other Wild Animal

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** is essentially an all-you-need kit to quickly install a bear deterrent system onto a house or building to very effectively repel all bears from your house or building without the bear causing any damage to your house or building and without harming the bear. The modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** uses a nonlethal electrical shock to deter bears. The non-lethal electrical shock causes pain to the bear momentarily, but fades away in minutes, and does not cause any damage to the bear. In contrast, unfortunately, it is common practice that, when a bear becomes publicly known as a problem bear that repeatedly breaks into buildings and/or vehicles, very commonly, the authorities will euthanize or otherwise kill the bear. So obviously, an electrical shock that last minutes is much better for the bear than euthanization.

The theory behind the invention is that bears will quickly learn to stay away from a house protected with the modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5**. Bears will remember the non-lethal electrical shock and they will not go near this area again for fear of getting another non-lethal electrical shock again. It typically takes only one initial electric shock to form a lasting impression with the bear. Bears will even become accustomed to food smells emanating from the house. However, bears will remember the non-lethal electrical shock and they will not come back to a house protected with the modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5**.

There are other effective bear deterrent systems that use a non-lethal electrical shock as a deterrent; however, all others or more heavy pieces of farm machinery that require a tedious labor-intensive time-taking procedure to remove wires and brackets when entering and exiting the house. This process could include: turning off the power supply, removing electric wires and brackets from around the door, removing electric wires and brackets from around the windows, removing electric wires and brackets from around the patio door, etc. It becomes simply too inconvenient and cumbersome to leave and return to the house each day. In contrast, Applicant's invention is a system that provides equivalent bear protection without the need to take the system down and reinstall it every time you want to leave or return to the house.

Applicant has occupied a cabin at Lake Tahoe, California, for decades and has been dealing with bears for decades. Applicant has taken the time to study bear deterrence over an extended period of time and has experimented with several bear deterrent apparatuses over the years. Applicant is also a vendor of deterrent systems to the Bear League at Lake Tahoe in Homewood, California. The modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** is the culmination of all of Applicant's experience with bears to yield the best and most convenient bear deterrent system available.

Modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** essentially comes in three base modes or three embodiments. The first embodiment uses two or more one-wire special strips **10**. The second embodiment uses one or more two-wire special strips **20**. The third embodiment uses two or more one-wire special strips **10** and one or more two-wire special strips **20**. The major difference between a one-wire special strip **10** and a two-wire special strip **20** is that a two-wire special strip **20** can provide a shock all on its own without the need for other special strips. This is because one-wire is connected to the positive or terminal **62** and the other wire is connected to the negative or neutral terminal **64**. In the case of a one-wire special strip **10**, there is only one-wire. Thus, a bear must have electrical continuity with two one-wire strips **10** in order to receive an electrical shock. Thus, with a one-wire special strip **10**, the bear **120** must contact a first one-wire special strip **10** and a second one-wire special strip **10** at the same time in order to receive

a shock. In summary, a single two-wire special strip **20** can provide a shock while it takes two one-wire special strips **10** to provide a shock.

Applicant has discovered from many years of experience with bears, that bears use their front paws when they open a door on a house, open a window on a house, and open a door on a car. This invention presumes these facts about bears. Also, believe it or not, bears readily push and pull on door handles in order to open doors. If a bear wants to get through a door, the first thing it does is push and pull on the door handle of the door. Bears seem to know what a door handle is. Bears can even readily open a car door simply by pulling on the door handle of a car with their front paws and then enter the car without breaking any glass. There other factors that determine the best location to mount special strips **10**,**20**, as described below. At any rate, in a way, each special strip **10**,**20** can be pinpointed and surgically positioned at the exact location that a bear **120** will readily contact with their front paws. If determining this exact location is difficult for some homeowners, they can simply install multiple special strips **10**,**20** on around each door and/or each window that is to be protected against. Since the modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** is modular, many special strips **10**,**20** can easily be installed and connected together or daisy chained together in order to quickly and easily install many special strips **10**,**20** around a door or window.

In the case of bear protecting a sliding door **102**, one or more special strips **10**,**20** should be placed near the door handle **106** of the sliding door **102**. One one-wire special strip **10** can be installed on the door trim, aligned with the door handle **106**, and a second one-wire special strip **10** installed on the door frame, also aligned with the door handle **106**. Thus, one one-wire special strip **10** is on one side of the door breech and another one-wire special strip **10** is on the other side of the door breech. The door breech is the opening of the door. This arrangement is depicted in FIGS. **1** and **2**. Alternately, another option for a sliding door **102** is to use one two-wire special strip **20** installed on the door trim and aligned with the door handle **106**, as depicted in FIG. **3**.

In the case of bear protecting a hinged door **104**, one or more special strips **10**,**20** should be placed near the door handle **106** of the hinged door **104**. One one-wire special strip **10** can be installed on the door trim, aligned with the door handle **106**, and a second one-wire special strip **10** on the door frame, also aligned with the door handle **106**. Thus, one one-wire special strip **10** is on one side of the door breech and another one-wire special strip **10** is on the other side of the door breech. Alternately, another option for a hinged door is to use one two-wire special strip **20** installed on the door trim and aligned with the door handle **106** as depicted in FIG. **4**.

In the case of bear protecting a window **108**, one or more special strips **10**,**20** should be placed adjacent to the breech of the window **108**, whether the window **108** is: a regular up-and-down opening window, a sliding window that opens side-to-side, or a casement window that opens with a shudder-like mechanism. Applicant has also discovered from many years of experience with bears, that bears know where a window opens or knows where the breech of the window is. This is probably because of their strong sense of smell. Thus, every bear **120** will know exactly where the window cracks open or breeches at. Thus, one or more special strips **10**,**20** should be installed adjacent to the breech of the window. For instance, one two-wire special strip **20** may be placed on the exterior window sill, adjacent to the breech of the window **108**. Alternately, two or more one-wire special strips **10** may be used for each window breech with one one-wire special strip **10** on each side of the window breech. A regular up-and-down opening window is depicted in FIG. **5**, wherein one two-wire special strip **20** is placed on the windowsill of the window frame directly adjacent to the breech of the window **108**. This method of placement applies to all types of windows **108**, where in one or more special strips **10**,**20** is placed adjacent to the breech of the window **108**, whatever the type of window **108**.

In one embodiment, modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** comprises: two or more one-wire special strips **10**; at least a first jumper wire **40** or transfer wire **50**; at least a second jumper wire **40** or transfer wire **50**; and a power supply unit **60**, wherein each member is connected together to form one electrical circuit with electrical continuity between each member.

In a second embodiment, modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** comprises: one or more two-wire special strips **20**; at least a first jumper wire **40** or transfer wire **50**; at least a second jumper wire **40** or transfer wire **50**; and a power supply unit **60**, wherein each member is connected together to form one electrical circuit with electrical continuity between each member.

In a third embodiment, modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** comprises: two or more one-wire special strips **10**; one or more two-wire special strips **20**; at least a first jumper wire **40** or transfer wire **50**; at least a second jumper wire **40** or transfer wire **50**; at least a third jumper wire **40** or transfer wire **50**; at least a fourth jumper wire **40** or transfer wire **50**; and a power supply unit **60**, wherein each member is connected together to form one electrical circuit with electrical continuity between each member.

Each one or more one-wire special strips **10** comprises: a base layer **12** and a first exposed wire **14**. Each one-wire special strip **10** is a self-contained unit or tile with one exposed electrical wire on the upper surface. Special electrical connectors are attached to each end of the exposed electrical wire. One or more one-wire special strips **10** can be installed on each door and/or each window that is to be protected against.

Base layer **12** is a rigid rectangular planer member or semi-rigid rectangular planer member. Base layer **12** has: a width, a length, a thickness, an upper surface, a lower surface, a first edge, a second edge, a third edge, a fourth edge, a plane, a latitudinal axis, and a longitudinal axis. Base layer **12** may have square corners or rounded corners. In the case of rounded corners, base layer **12** is oval shaped.

The first edge runs along the width of base layer **12**. The second and edge runs along the length of bases layer **12**. The third edge runs along the width of base layer **12**. The fourth edge runs along the length of base layer **12**.

Base layer **12** is made of non-conductive material such as: wood, plastic, rubber, glass, ceramic, or other non-conductive material. Base layer **12** is nonconductive to prevent the electric charge on first exposed wire **14** and second exposed wire **24** from passing to the base layer or transferring to the base layer through conduction. In best mode, base layer **12** is a rigid strip of wood.

In some embodiment, base layer **12** may further comprise: an adhesive layer **30** and a release liner **32**.

Adhesive layer **30** is a layer of a substance that is used for sticking objects or materials together or binds them together and resists their separation. Adhesive layer **30** has: a width, a length, a thickness, an upper surface, a lower surface, a first edge, a second edge, a third edge, a fourth edge, a

latitudinal axis, and a longitudinal axis. The substance of adhesive layer **30** could be: glue, cement, mucilage, paste, epoxy, or any other sticky substance. Adhesive layer **30** is a layer of adhesive in the common definition of the words. In best mode, adhesive layer **30** is a layer of pressure sensitive adhesive. Adhesive layer **30** is deposited, attached, or installed on the lower surface of base layer **12** to completely cover the lower surface of base layer **12**. Thus, the upper surface of adhesive layer **30** is attached to the lower surface of base layer **12**. Adhesive layer **30** functions to attach each one or more one-wire special strips **10** to a door or window that has to be protected against. Adhesive layer **30** may be any known type of adhesive. In best mode, adhesive layer **30** is a pressure sensitive rubber resin adhesive or acrylic adhesive. As stated, modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** can be used and installed without the use of any tools. Adhesive layer **30** helps facilitate this aspect wherein each one or more one-wire special strips **10** maybe simply pressed onto a door or a window to attach thereto without the use of any tools or other extracurricular items or non-invention items like: nails, screws, tape, other adhesive, or other glue.

Release liner **32** is a strip of flexible material with nonstick or nonadherent properties on at least one surface. Liner **32** is a release liner in the common definition of the words. Release liner **32** has: a width, a length, a thickness, an upper surface, a lower surface, a first edge, a second edge, a third edge, a fourth edge, a latitudinal axis, and a longitudinal axis. The width and length of release liner **32** matches those of adhesive layer **30** and thus adhesive layer **30** and release liner **32** are the same size. The upper surface of release liner **32** has nonstick or non-adherent properties so that the upper surface may be pressed onto the lower surface of adhesive layer **30** and also removed from adhesive layer **30** without disturbing the adhesive layer or excessively sticking to the adhesive layer **30** in order to disturb adhesive layer **30** or remove any part of the adhesive layer **30**. The upper surface of release liner **32** is attached to the lower surface of adhesive layer **30** to completely cover the entire lower surface of adhesive layer **30**. Release liner **32** functions to cover and protect the adhesive layer **30** until when the user is ready to install the one-wire special strip **10** to a door or window. In order to install the one-wire special strip **10**, the user simply removes the release liner **32** just before sticking it to the door or window. In this way, the release liner **32** protects the adhesive layer **30** from sticking to unwanted material and also keeps the adhesive layer **30** fresh and ready to stick onto a door or window. Release liner **32** could be any known type of release liner. In best mode, release liner **32** is a strip of waxed paper.

First exposed wire **14** is a length of rigid wire or semi-rigid wire. First exposed wire **14** has a first end, a second end, a length, an outer diameter, and a longitudinal axis. First exposed wire **14** is made of a conductive material such as: metal, graphite, conductive polymer, or other conductive material. Typical conductive metals are: silver, copper, gold, aluminum, zinc, or nickel. In best mode, first exposed wire **14** is made of copper. First exposed wire **14** may be a length of solid wire or a length of stranded/braided wire. In best mode, first exposed wire **14** is solid wire.

First exposed wire **14** is rigidly attached to the upper surface of base layer **12** wherein the first end of first exposed wire **14** is adjacent to the first edge of base layer **12** and the second end of first exposed wire **14** is adjacent to the third edge of base layer **12** and the longitudinal axis of first exposed wire **14** is parallel with the longitudinal axis of base layer **12**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: weld, solder, glue, epoxy, adhesive, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. Rigid attachment must be done in such a way so as to not block the conduction of electricity through first exposed wire, which is required for proper operation of the modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5**. Best mode, rigid attachment is accomplished by dabs of heavy duty non-conducting epoxy which rigidly attach first exposed wire **14** to base layer **12**.

First exposed wire **14** further comprises: a first electrical connector **16** and a second electrical connector **18**.

First electrical connector **16** is an electromechanical device used to create a mechanical and electrical connection between parts of an electrical circuit thereby joining them into a larger electrical circuit. First electrical connector **16** is an electrical connector in the common definition of the words. First electrical connector **16** may be any type of electrical connector. First electrical connector **16** is rigidly attached to the first end of first exposed wire **14**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: solder, crimping, welding, clamping, or other method. First electrical connector **16** could be a male connector or a female connector.

Second electrical connector **18** is an electromechanical device used to create a mechanical and electrical connection between parts of an electrical circuit thereby joining them into a larger electrical circuit. Second electrical connector **18** is an electrical connector in the common definition of the words. Second electrical connector **18** may be any type of electrical connector. Second electrical connector **18** is rigidly attached to the second end of first exposed wire **14**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: solder, crimping, welding, clamping, or other method. Second electrical connector **18** could be a male connector or a female connector.

First electrical connector **16** is reversibly electromechanically connectable to second electrical connector **18** by pressing the two connectors **16**,**18** together without the use of any tools required and vice versa.

A convention or specific order of arrangement is used with first and second electrical connectors **16**,**18**. If the first electrical connector **16** is male, then second electrical connector **18** should be female, and vice versa. This way, a second one-wire special strip **10** can be very easily connected to the first one-wire special strip **10** because of the convention used, where the first side of all one-wire special strips **10** has a male connector, for instance, and the second side of all one-wire special strips **10** has a female connector. In this way, the first end of the second strip **10** can be easily connected to the second end of the first strip **10** in order to daisy chain or link the two strips together quickly and easily. As stated above, modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** is modular and can be installed without the use of any tools. This convention of electrical connectors helps accomplish these aspects wherein any number of one-wire special strips **10** can be connected together without the use of any tools. As discussed below, this convention also applies to jumper wires **40** and transfer wires **50**, wherein any number of these wires **30**,**40** can also be connected and installed into modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** without the use of any tools. As detailed below, first exposed wire **14** may be connected to the positive or hot terminal **62** or negative or neutral terminal **64** of power supply unit **60**.

In the case of a male connector for first electrical connector **16**, first electrical connector **16** may simply be the end

of the first exposed wire **14**, wherein, actually there is no electrical connector. Wherein, just a bare wire acts as the male connector. The bare wire is received by and engages with the corresponding female connector, which clamps onto the bare end of wire to create a proper mechanical and electrical connection to the female connector. Thus, in some embodiments of this invention, first electrical connector **16** is deleted or omitted.

In the case of a male connector for second electrical connector **18**, second electrical connector **18** may simply be the end of the first exposed wire **14**, wherein, actually there is no electrical connector. Wherein, just a bare wire acts as the male connector. The bare wire is received by and engages with the corresponding female connector, which clamps onto the bare end of wire to create a proper mechanical and electrical connection to the female connector. Thus, in some embodiments of this invention, second electrical connector **18** is deleted or omitted.

Importantly, it should be noted that because of the convention or specific order of arrangement of first and second electrical connectors **16**,**18**, one-wire special strips **10** may be easily and quickly electromechanically connected together without the use of any tools or other wiring. Because of the convention of electrical connectors specified above, you can simply plug the first side of a first one-wire special strip **10** into the second side of a second one-wire special strip **10**, and vice versa, to quickly and easily electromechanically connected these members, without any wiring or any tools.

Each one or more two-wire special strips **20** comprise: a base layer **12**; a first exposed wire **14**; and a second exposed wire **24**. Each two-wire special strip **20** is a self-contained unit or tile with two exposed electrical wires on the upper surface. Special electrical connectors are attached to each end of the two exposed electrical wires. One or more two-wire special strips **20** can be installed on each door and/or each window that is to be protected against.

The base layer **12** on each one or more two-wire special strips **20** is exactly like the base layer **12** on a one-wire special strip **10**, as detailed above.

The base layer **12** on each one or more two-wire special strips **20** may further comprise: an adhesive layer **30** and a release liner **32**, as detailed above.

The first exposed wire **14** on each one or more two-wire special strips **20** is exactly like the first exposed wire **14** on a one-wire special strip **10**, as detailed above.

Second exposed wire **24** is a length of rigid wire or semi-rigid wire. Second exposed wire **24** has a first end, a second end, a length, an outer diameter, and a longitudinal axis. Second exposed wire **24** is made of a conductive material such as: metal, graphite, conductive polymer, or other conductive material. Typical conductive metals are: silver, copper, gold, aluminum, zinc, or nickel. In best mode, second exposed wire **24** is made of copper. Second exposed wire **24** may be a length of solid wire or a length of stranded/braided wire. In best mode, second exposed wire **24** is solid wire.

Second exposed wire **24** is rigidly attached to the upper surface of base layer **12** wherein the first end of exposed wire **14** is adjacent to the first edge of base layer **12** and the second end of exposed wire **14** is adjacent to the third edge of base layer **12** and the longitudinal axis of second exposed wire **24** is parallel with the longitudinal axis of base layer **12**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: weld, solder, glue, epoxy, adhesive, rivets, clips, snaps, pins, or fasteners. Rigid attachment must be done in such a way so as to not block the conduction of electricity through first exposed wire, which is required for proper operation of the modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5**. Best mode, rigid attachment is accomplished by dabs of heavy duty non-conducting epoxy which rigidly attach second exposed wire **24** to base layer **12**.

Second exposed wire **24** further comprises: a first electrical connector **26** and a second electrical connector **28**.

First electrical connector **26** is an electromechanical device used to create a mechanical and electrical connection between parts of an electrical circuit thereby joining them into a larger electrical circuit. First electrical connector **26** is an electrical connector in the common definition of the words. First electrical connector **26** may be any type of electrical connector. First electrical connector **26** is rigidly attached to the first end of second exposed wire **24**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: solder, crimping, welding, clamping, or other method. First electrical connector **26** could be a male connector or a female connector.

Second electrical connector **28** is an electromechanical device used to create a mechanical and electrical connection between parts of an electrical circuit thereby joining them into a larger electrical circuit. Second electrical connector **28** is an electrical connector in the common definition of the words. Second electrical connector **28** may be any type of electrical connector. Second electrical connector **28** is rigidly attached to the second end of second exposed wire **24**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: solder, crimping, welding, clamping, or other method. Second electrical connector **28** could be a male connector or a female connector.

First electrical connector **26** is reversibly electromechanically connectable to second electrical connector **28** by pressing the two connectors **26**,**28** together without the use of any tools required and vice versa. In any particular deterrent system **5**, as stated below, a convention or specific order of arrangement of electrical connectors is used, wherein first connector **26** on each second exposed wire **24** is the same as first connector **16** on first exposed wire **14** and second connector **28** on each second exposed wire **24** is the same as second connector **18** on first exposed wire **14**. This convention or specific order of arrangement of electrical connectors is used to allow connectability of elements of the system **5** without requiring any tools.

A convention or specific order of arrangement is used with first and second electrical connectors **26**,**28**. If the first electrical connector **26** is male, then second electrical connector **28** should be female, and vice versa. This way, a second two-wire special strip **20** can be very easily connected to the first two-wire special strip **20** because of the convention used, where the first side of all two-wire special strips **20** has a male connector, for instance, and the second side of all two-wire special strips **20** has a female connector. In this way, the first end of the second strip **10** can be easily connected to the second end of the first strip **10** in order to daisy chain or link the two strips together quickly and easily. As stated above, modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** is modular and can be installed without the use of any tools. This convention of electrical connectors helps accomplish these aspects wherein any number of two-wire special strips **20** can be connected together without the use of any tools. As discussed below, this convention also applies to jumper wires **40** and transfer wires **50**, wherein any number of these wires **30**,**40** can also be connected and installed into modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building

5 without the use of any tools. As detailed below, second exposed wire **24** may be connected to the positive or hot terminal **62** or negative or neutral terminal **64** of power supply unit **60**.

In the case of a male connector for first electrical connector **26**, first electrical connector **26** may simply be the end of the second exposed wire **24**, wherein, actually there is no electrical connector. Wherein, just a bare wire acts as the male connector. The bare wire is received by and engages with the corresponding female connector, which clamps onto the bare end of wire to create a proper mechanical and electrical connection to the female connector. Thus, in some embodiments of the invention, first electrical connector **26** is deleted or omitted.

In the case of a male connector for second electrical connector **28**, second electrical connector **28** may simply be the end of the second exposed wire **24**, wherein, actually there is no electrical connector. Wherein, just a bare wire acts as the male connector. The bare wire is received by and engages with the corresponding female connector, which clamps onto the bare end of wire to create a proper mechanical and electrical connection to the female connector. Thus, in some embodiments of the invention, second electrical connector **28** is deleted or omitted.

Importantly, it should be noted that because of the convention or specific order of arrangement of first and second electrical connectors **26**,**28**, two-wire special strips **20** may be easily and quickly electromechanically connected together without the use of any tools or other wiring. Because of the convention of electrical connectors specified above, you can simply plug the first side of a first two-wire special strip **20** into the second side of a second two-wire special strip **20**, and vice versa, to quickly and easily electromechanically connected these members, without any wiring or any tools.

Importantly, it should be noted that because of the convention or specific order of arrangement electrical connectors **16**, **18**,**26**,**28**, two-wire special strips **20** may be easily and quickly electromechanically connected to one-wire special strips **10** without the use of any tools or other wiring. Because of the convention of electrical connectors specified above, you can simply plug the first side of a first two-wire special strip **20** into the second side of a second side of a one-wire special strip **10**, and vice versa, to quickly and easily electromechanically connected these members, without any wiring or any tools. Also, you can simply plug the first side of a first one-wire special strip **10** into the second side of a second side of a two-wire special strip **20**, and vice versa, to quickly and easily electromechanically connected these members, without any wiring or any tools.

As stated, any variety or number of one-wire special strips **10** and/or two-wire special strips, **20** may be used to create a deterrent system because of the modular aspect of this invention. These options partly depend on the following.

In order for a bear or other wild animal **120** to feel or experience an electrical shock, the bear's paw or other body part must make an electrical connection between a positive or hot exposed wire **14**,**24** and a negative or neutral exposed wire **14**,**24**. Each of first exposed wire **14** and/or second exposed wire **24** can be a positive or hot wire or a negative or neutral wire, depending on how the power supply unit **60** is wired in the deterrent system, as discussed below. Each special strip **10** is modular and universal, so every first exposed wire **14** and/or second exposed wire **24** can be wired as a positive or hot wire or a negative or neutral wire. The bear's paw must touch a positive or hot exposed wire and a negative or neutral exposed wire at the same time in order to close an electrical circuit between these two-wires and generate a shock to the bear **120**. The bear's paw actually facilitates the electrical current which runs through the bear's paw.

In the case of one-wire special strips **10**, there must be a second one-wire special strip **10** in close vicinity to the first one-wire special strip **10**, in order to shock the bear **120**. The second one-wire special strip **10** must be placed in close vicinity to the first one-wire special strip **10** so that the bear's paw can touch two exposed wires **14** at the same time in order to facilitate a shock. If the bear's paw cannot touch two one-wire strips **10** and two exposed wires **14** at the same time, then there will be no shock for the bear **120**.

The best way to ensure that a shock will occur is to place one one-wire special strip **10** on both sides of a door breech or a window breech, as depicted in FIG. **1**. FIG. **1** depicts two one-wire special strips **10** with one exposed wire **14** on each special strip **10**. In FIG. **1**, one one-wire special strip **10** is connected to the positive or hot terminal **62** on the power supply unit **60** and the second one-wire special strip **10** is connected to the negative or neutral terminal **64** on the power supply unit **60**.

Also, in order for the shock to occur, the distance between the exposed wire **14** on each one-wire special strip **10** must be less than the dimensions of a bear's paw. Note that the size of a bear's paw can be anywhere from about 4 inches by 4 inches to about 24 inches by 24 inches. Therefore, in best mode, the width of a one-wire special strip **10** and the width of a two-wire special strip **20** should be about 1-4 inches and the distance between the exposed wires **14** on a pair of one-wire special strips **10** should be about 4-6 inches.

In the case of two-wire special strips **20**, one two-wire special strip **20** is all that is required for the bear **120** to feel or experience an electrical shock. In these embodiments, when the bear **120** touches one two-wire special strip **20** with two exposed wires **14**,**24**, the bear's paw contacts a positive or hot exposed wire **14**,**24** and a negative or neutral exposed wire **14**,**24** at the same time because the width of each two-wire special strip **20** is less than the dimensions of a bear's paw and the distance between the two exposed wires **14**, **24** is also less than the dimensions of a bear paw.

In the case of two-wire special strips **20**, the first exposed wire **14** could be a positive or hot terminal wire or a negative or neutral terminal wire and likewise second exposed wire **24** could be a positive or hot terminal wire or a negative or neutral terminal wire, depending on how the two-wire special strip **20** is connected to the power supply unit **60**, as discussed below. FIG. **3** depicts a two-wire special strip **20** with two exposed wires **14**,**24** on the special strip **20**. In FIG. **3**, first exposed wire **14** is connected to the positive or hot terminal **62** on the power supply unit **60** and the second exposed wire **24** is connected to the negative or neutral terminal **64** on the power supply unit **60**.

Modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** further comprises: a power supply unit **60**.

Power supply unit **60** is an electrical device that supplies electric power to an electrical load. The main purpose of a power supply is to convert electric current from a source to the correct voltage, current, and frequency to properly power the load. As a result, power supplies are sometimes referred to as electric power converters. The load in the case of this invention is the shocking of the bear. Power supply unit **60** is a power supply in the common definition of the words. Power supply unit **60** produces a pulsed electric charge and transfers this charge to: all special strips **10**, all exposed wires **14**,**24**, all jumper wires **40**, and all transfer wires **50** of

a particular installed deterrent system. Typically, a standard electric bear fence power supply has an output of at least 1-5 joules and maintains a voltage of 5,000 to 7,000 volts that delivers a significant shock to the bear. This is considered a high-output or large power supply. Such a large power supply is used to deliver a high-voltage, short-duration pulse that is required to penetrate a bear's thick fur. Thus, a typical electric bear fence will shock a bear, even when the bear **120** only brushes up against the fence with their side. In contrast, the power supply unit **60** of this invention is considerably smaller. This is because Applicant is relying on merely the bear's paw touching the exposed wires **14**,**24** to receive the electrical shock and also because bear's paws do not have fur on the bottom. The power supply unit **60** of this invention only needs to produce 100-250 volts with a pulsed output that delivers 0.5-0.9 joule per pulse. In best mode, the power supply unit **60** of this invention produces 115 V at 60 cycles with pulsed output at one second intervals that delivers 0.5 joules per pulse.

Power supply unit **60** has an input connection and an output connection. The input connection must be connected to a power source (not depicted), which could be an alternating current power source or a direct current power source such as a battery. The output connection is connected to: all special strips **10**,**20**, all jumper wires **40**, and all transfer wires **50** of a particular installed deterrent system. The output connection of power supply unit **60** comprises two terminals: a negative output terminal and a positive output terminal, as depicted. As stated, all components of bear or other wild animal modular deterrent system for a house or building **5** are electromechanically connected together to form one electrical circuit. Thus, all special strips **10**,**20**, all jumper wires **40**, all transfer wires **50**, and the power supply unit **60** are electromechanically connected together to form one electrical circuit. This is accomplished by electromechanically connecting approximately half of the special strips **10**,**20**, half of the jumper wires **40**, and/or half of the transfer wires **50** to the negative output terminal of the power supply unit **60** and electromechanically connecting the other half of the special strips **10**, jumper wires **40**, and/or transfer wires **50** to the positive output terminal of the power supply unit **60**. These members may be connected in parallel and/or series to create a deterrent system with any number of special strips **10**,**20** that protects any number of doors and windows. Importantly, the electrical circuit is not closed but rather is left open. It is up to the bear or other wild animal **120** to close the circuit. When a bear **120** touches two exposed wires **14**,**24**, the circuit is closed, and the pulsed electrical signal is passed between the two exposed wires **14**,**24**, flowing through the bear's paw. At which point in time, the bear **120** will very quickly remove its paw from contact with the two exposed wires **14**,**24**.

Each special strip **10**,**20** is connected to the power supply unit **60** using two or more: jumper wires **40** or transfer wires **50**. As stated above, each special strip **10**,**20** may be easily electromechanically connected to all other special strips **10**,**20**. Wires would not necessarily be needed to connect special strips **10**,**20**, however, wires certainly may be used to connect special strips **10**,**20**. In any evet, there typically must be at least two-wires **40**,**50** in every deterrent system: one-wire **40**,**50** connecting special strips **10**,**20** to the positive or hot terminal **62** of power supply unit **60** and a second wire **40**,**50** connecting special strips **10**,**20** to the negative or neutral terminal **64** of power supply unit **60**.

Each jumper wire **40** is assembly of one or more electrically conductive cables or strands surrounded by an insulating cover member, wherein the one or more electrically conductive cables or strands is used as an electrical conductor to carry electric current. Jumper wire **40** is a flexible member. Jumper wire **40** is an electrical wire in the common definition of the words. Jumper wire **40** has: a first end, a second end, a length, and an outer diameter. Any known type of electrical wire or cable may be used for jumper wire **40**. Each jumper wire **40** has the same make up as each transfer wire **50**. The difference is that jumper wires **40** are short or shorter than transfer wires **50**. Jumper wires **40** are for connecting two components of the deterrent system that are in close proximity. Jumper wires **40** may come in varying lengths such as: one foot, two feet, four feet, six feet, and so on. The varied length of jumper wires **40** supports the aspect of installing the deterrent system without the use of any tools. If jumper wires **40** come in various lengths, then no electrical tools are needed for cutting wires, splicing wires, adding connectors, and so forth.

Jumper wire **40** further comprises: a first electrical connector **42** and a second electrical connector **44**.

First electrical connector **42** is an electromechanical device used to create a mechanical and electrical connection between parts of an electrical circuit thereby joining them into a larger electrical circuit. First electrical connector **42** is an electrical connector in the common definition of the words. First electrical connector **42** may be any type of electrical connector.

First electrical connector **42** is rigidly attached to the first end of each jumper wire **40**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: solder, crimping, welding, clamping, or other method.

First electrical connector **42** could be a male connector or a female connector.

Second electrical connector **44** is an electromechanical device used to create a mechanical and electrical connection between parts of an electrical circuit thereby joining them into a larger electrical circuit. Second electrical connector **44** is an electrical connector in the common definition of the words. Second electrical connector **44** may be any type of electrical connector. Second electrical connector **44** is rigidly attached to the second end of each jumper wire **40**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: solder, crimping, welding, clamping, or other method.

Second electrical connector **44** could be a male connector or a female connector.

First electrical connector **42** is reversibly electromechanically connectable to second electrical connector **44** by pressing the two connectors **42**,**44** together without the use of any tools required and vice versa. In any particular deterrent system **5**, as stated below, a convention or specific order of arrangement of electrical connectors is used, wherein first connector **42** on each jumper wire **40** is the same as first connector **16** on first exposed wire **14** and second connector **44** on each jumper wire **40** is the same as second connector **18** on first exposed wire **14**. This convention or specific order of arrangement of electrical connectors is used to allow connectability of elements of the system **5** without requiring any tools.

A convention or specific order of arrangement is used with first and second electrical connectors **42**,**44**. If the first electrical connector **42** is male, then second electrical connector **44** should be female, and vice versa. The same convention must be used on: each one-wire special strip **10**, each two-wire special strip **20**, each jumper wire **40**, and each transfer wire **50**, of a particular system, in order for the modularity of the invention to function properly.

In the case of a male connector for first electrical connector **42**, first electrical connector **42** may simply be the stripped end of the jumper wire **40**, wherein, actually there is no electrical connector. Wherein, just a bare wire acts as the male connector. The bare wire is received by and engages with the corresponding female connector, which clamps onto the bare end of wire to create a proper mechanical and electrical connection to the female connector. Thus, in some embodiments of the invention, first electrical connector **42** is deleted or omitted.

In the case of a male connector for second electrical connector **44**, second electrical connector **44** may simply be the stripped end of the jumper wire **40**, wherein, actually there is no electrical connector. Wherein, just a bare wire acts as the male connector. The bare wire is received by and engages with the corresponding female connector, which clamps onto the bare end of wire to create a proper mechanical and electrical connection to the female connector. Thus, in some embodiments of the invention, second electrical connector **44** is deleted or omitted.

Each transfer wire **50** is assembly of one or more electrically conductive cables or strands surrounded by an insulating cover, wherein the one or more electrically conductive cables or strands is used as an electrical conductor to carry electric current. Transfer wire **50** is a flexible member. Transfer wire **50** is an electrical wire in the common definition of the words. Transfer wire **50** has: a first end, a second end, a length, and an outer diameter. Any known type of electrical wire or cable may be used for transfer wire **50**. Each jumper wire **40** has the same make up as each transfer wire **50**. The difference is that transfer wires **50** are long or longer than transfer wires **50**. Transfer wires **50** are for connecting two components of the deterrent system that are relatively far from each other. Transfer wires **40** may come in varying lengths such as: 10 feet, 20 feet, 40 feet, 60 feet, and so on. The varied length of transfer wires **50** supports the aspect of installing the deterrent system without the use of any tools. If transfer wires **50** come in various lengths, then no electrical tools are needed for cutting wires, splicing wires, adding connectors, and so forth.

Transfer wire **50** further comprises: a first electrical connector **52** and a second electrical connector **54**.

First electrical connector **52** is an electromechanical device used to create a mechanical and electrical connection between parts of an electrical circuit thereby joining them into a larger electrical circuit. First electrical connector **52** is an electrical connector in the common definition of the words. First electrical connector **52** may be any type of electrical connector.

First electrical connector **52** is rigidly attached to the first end of each transfer wire **50**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: solder, crimping, welding, clamping, or other method.

First electrical connector **52** could be a male connector or a female connector.

Second electrical connector **54** is an electromechanical device used to create a mechanical and electrical connection between parts of an electrical circuit thereby joining them into a larger electrical circuit. Second electrical connector **54** is an electrical connector in the common definition of the words. Second electrical connector **54** may be any type of electrical connector. Second electrical connector **54** is rigidly attached to the second end of each transfer wire **50**. Rigid attachment may be accomplished by any known means such as: solder, crimping, welding, clamping, or other method.

Second electrical connector **54** could be a male connector or a female connector.

First electrical connector **52** is reversibly electromechanically connectable to second electrical connector **54** by pressing the two connectors **52**,**54** together without the use of any tools required and vice versa. In any particular deterrent system **5**, as stated below, a convention or specific order of arrangement of electrical connectors is used, wherein first connector **52** on each transfer wire **50** is the same as first connector **16** on first exposed wire **14** and second connector **54** on each transfer wire **50** is the same as second connector **18** on first exposed wire **14**. This convention or specific order of arrangement of electrical connectors is used to allow connectability of elements of the system **5** without requiring any tools.

Transfer wires **50** may have one or more corrugated segments **56** as depicted in FIG. **1**. Corrugated segments **56** are accordion-like segments or segments with a plurality of bends formed into the wire that allow the corrugated segment **56** of the wire to expand and contract or shorten and lengthen without breaking the wire or damaging the wire. The purpose of the corrugated segments **56** is to allow a sliding door **102** to open or close and/or a window **108** to open or close while keeping electrical continuity between the two ends of the corrugated segment **56** of the wire.

A convention or specific order of arrangement is used with first and second electrical connectors **52**,**54**. If the first electrical connector **52** is male, then second electrical connector **54** should be female, and vice versa. The same convention must be used on: each one-wire special strip **10**, each two-wire special strip **20**, each jumper wire **40**, and each transfer wire **50**, of a particular system, in order for the modularity of the invention to function properly.

In the case of a male connector for first electrical connector **52**, first electrical connector **52** may simply be the stripped end of the transfer wire **50**, wherein, actually there is no electrical connector. Wherein, just a bare wire acts as the male connector. The bare wire is received by and engages with the corresponding female connector, which clamps onto the bare end of wire to create a proper mechanical and electrical connection to the female connector. Thus, in some embodiments of the invention, first electrical connector **52** is deleted or omitted.

In the case of a male connector for second electrical connector **54**, second electrical connector **54** may simply be the stripped end of the transfer wire **50**, wherein, actually there is no electrical connector. Wherein, just a bare wire acts as the male connector. The bare wire is received by and engages with the corresponding female connector, which clamps onto the bare end of wire to create a proper mechanical and electrical connection to the female connector. Thus, in some embodiments of the invention, second electrical connector **52** is deleted or omitted.

In all embodiments, at least two: jumper wires **40** and/or transfer wires **50** are required. This means a system may have: two jumper wires **40**; two transfer wires **50**; or one jumper wire **40** and one transfer wire **50**.

As stated above, the first exposed wire **14** on each one-wire special strip **10** is connected to: either positive or hot terminal **62** on power supply unit **60** or the negative or neutral terminal **64** on power supply unit **60**. Essentially, this means that the first exposed **14** wire on essentially half of the one-wire special strips **10** in a system is connected to the positive or hot terminal **62** and essentially the other half of the one-wire special strips **10** in a system is connected to the negative or neutral terminal **64**.

As stated above, the first exposed wire **14** on every two-wire special strip **20** is connected to: either positive or hot terminal **62** on power supply unit **60** or the negative or neutral terminal **64** on power supply unit **60**.

As stated above, the second exposed wire **24** on every two-wire special strip **20** is connected to: either positive or hot terminal **62** on power supply unit **60** or the negative or neutral terminal **64** on power supply unit **60**.

A convention or specific order of arrangement is used with wiring special strips **10**,**20** to the power supply unit **60**. This means that if the first exposed wire **14** on every two-wire special strip **20** is connected to the positive or hot terminal **62**, then the second exposed wire **24** on every two-wire special strip **20** must be connected to the negative or neutral terminal **64**, and vice versa. If this convention or specific order of arrangement is not used and, for instance, the first exposed wire **14** on one two-wire special strip **20** is connected to the positive or hot terminal **62** and the first exposed wire **14** on another two-wire special strip **20** is also connected to the positive or hot terminal **62**, then an electrical short circuit would take place which could damage the power supply unit **60** and in any event would render the deterrent system useless.

Modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** is installed on a house or building as follows.

In the case of the first embodiment, two or more one-wire special strips **10** are installed on each door and window that is to be protected against, installing half the one-wire special strip **10** on one side of the breech of the door or window and the other half of the one-wire special strips **10** on the other side of the breech of the door or window. Each one-wire special strip **10** maybe simply placed on the door or window or maybe stuck to the door or window using the adhesive layer **30** mentioned above. To accomplish this, the installation area on the door or window is first cleaned and dried. Then the release liner **32** is removed from the particular one-wire special strip **10** that is to be installed. Then the adhesive layer **40** is firmly pressed onto the installation area and held therefore a minute or so to allow the adhesive layer **30** to stick and adhere to the installation area. This process is repeated for every particular one-wire special strip **10** that is to be installed. Optionally, each one-wire special strip **10** may be simply taped to the door or window. Still optionally, each one-wire special strip **10** may be tacked to the door or window using a dab of silicone adhesive or adhesive caulking or a small nail or small screw. Then, each two-wire special strip **10** is electromechanically connected to the power supply unit **60** using one or more jumper wires **40** and/or one or more transfer wires **50**.

In the case of the second embodiment, one or more two-wire special strips **20** is installed on each door and window that is to be protected against, installing each adjacent to the breech of the door or window. Each two-wire special strip **20** maybe simply placed on the door or window or maybe stuck to the door or window using the adhesive layer **30** mentioned above. To accomplish this, the installation area on the door or window is first cleaned and dried. Then the release liner **32** is removed from the particular two-wire special strip **20** that is to be installed. Then the adhesive layer **40** is firmly pressed onto the installation area and held therefore a minute or so to allow the adhesive layer **30** to stick and adhere to the installation area. This process is repeated for every particular two-wire special strip **20** that is to be installed. Optionally, each two-wire special strip **20** may be simply taped to the door or window. Still optionally, each two-wire special strip **20** may be tacked to the door or window using a dab of silicone adhesive or adhesive caulking or a small nail or small screw. Then, each two-wire special strip **20** is electromechanically connected to the power supply unit **60** using one or more jumper wires **40** and/or one or more transfer wires **50**.

In the case of the third embodiment, two or more one-wire special strips **10** are installed on doors or windows that are to be protected against, installing half of the one-wire special strips **10** on one side of the breech of the door or window and the other half of the one-wire special strips **10** on the other side of the breech of the door or window.

Each special strip **10**,**20** maybe simply placed on the door or window or maybe stuck to the door or window using the adhesive layer **30** mentioned above. To accomplish this, the installation area on the door or window is first cleaned and dried. Then the release liner **32** is removed from the particular special strip **10**,**20** that is to be installed. Then the adhesive layer **40** is firmly pressed onto the installation area and held therefore a minute or so to allow the adhesive layer **30** to stick and adhere to the installation area. This process is repeated for every particular special strip **10**,**20** that is to be installed. Optionally, each special strip **10**,**20** may be simply taped to the door or window. Still optionally, each special strip **10**,**20** may be tacked to the door or window using a dab of silicone adhesive or adhesive caulking or a small nail or small screw. Then, each special strip **10**,**20** is electromechanically connected to the power supply unit **60** using one or more jumper wires **40** and/or one or more transfer wires **50**.

FIGS. **6** and **7** depict an alternate method to use modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building **5** wherein bait **112** is used. Bait **112** is placed on the exterior of the house or building and in close proximity to one or more special strip **10**, **20**. A bear **120** is attracted to the bait **112**. The bear **120** then tries to eat the bait **112** using its mouth or paw. At which point in time, the bear **120** is shocked, which causes the bear **120** to feel pain and run away. The bear **120** will remember the pain of the electric shock and will not come near this particular area again. In the bear's mind, this bait **112** will be associated with the whole house or building in general to the bear **120**. As a result, the bear **120** will not return to this area of the house or building. The bear **120** will remember this it's whole life. And, by chance, if the bear tries to test it a second time, it will be shocked a second time, and then, for sure, the bear **120** will remember this for the rest of its life. The process of using bait **112** to attract a bear **120** that you are ultimately trying to deter may sound counter intuitive. Also, it may seem cruel to attract a bear **120** with bait only to shock it and chase it away. However, taking into account that the alternative treatment for a problem bear that repeatedly breaks into a house or a building is to have the bear euthanized, it is actually a very humane way to handle bears, looking at it from the perspective that you are actually saving the bear's life.

What is claimed:

1. A modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building comprising: a first one-wire special strip; a second one-wire special strip; a first jumper wire or transfer wire; a second jumper wire or transfer wire; and a power supply unit, wherein,

said first one-wire special strip and said second one-wire special strip each comprise: a base layer and a first exposed wire, wherein,

said base layer is a rigid or semi-rigid planer member,

said base layer has: a width, a length, a thickness, an upper surface, a lower surface, a first edge, a second

edge, a third edge, a fourth edge, a plane, a latitudinal axis, and a longitudinal axis,

said first exposed wire is a length of rigid wire or semi-rigid wire,

said first exposed wire has a first end, a second end, a length, an outer diameter, and a longitudinal axis,

said first exposed wire is rigidly attached to said upper surface of said base layer wherein said first end of said first exposed wire is adjacent to said first edge of said base layer and said second end of said first exposed wire is adjacent to said third edge of said base layer and said longitudinal axis of said first exposed wire is parallel with said longitudinal axis of said base layer,

said first exposed wire further comprises: a first electrical connector and a second electrical connector,

said first electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said second electrical connector without any tools,

said second electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said first electrical connector without any tools,

said first electrical connector is rigidly attached to said first end of said first exposed wire, and

said second electrical connector is rigidly attached to said second end of said first exposed wire,

said first jumper wire or transfer wire and said second jumper wire or transfer wire are each an electrical wire with: a first end, a second end, a length, and an outer diameter,

said first jumper wire or transfer wire and said second jumper wire or transfer wire each have a first electrical connector attached to said first end,

said first jumper wire or transfer wire and said second jumper wire or transfer wire each have a second electrical connector attached to said second end,

said power supply unit is an electrical device that supplies electric power to an electrical load,

said power supply unit has: a negative output terminal and a positive output terminal,

said first one-wire special strip is attached to a house or building adjacent to a door or window,

said second one-wire special strip is attached adjacent to said house or building adjacent to said door or window,

said first electrical connector on said first jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said negative output terminal on said power supply unit,

said first electrical connector on said second jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said positive output terminal on said power supply unit,

said second electrical connector on said first jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said first electrical connector or said second electrical connector on said first one-wire special strip,

said second electrical connector on said second jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said first electrical connector or said second electrical connector on said second one-wire special strip, and

said power supply unit is connected to a power source.

2. A modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building comprising: a first two-wire special strip; a first jumper wire or transfer wire; a second jumper wire or transfer wire; and a power supply unit, wherein,

said first two-wire special strip comprises: a base layer; a first exposed wire; and a second exposed wire, wherein, said base layer is a rigid or semi-rigid planer member, said base layer has: a width, a length, a thickness, an upper surface, a lower surface, a first edge, a second edge, a third edge, a fourth edge, a plane, a latitudinal axis, and a longitudinal axis,

said first exposed wire is a length of rigid wire or semi-rigid wire,

said first exposed wire has a first end, a second end, a length, an outer diameter, and a longitudinal axis,

said first exposed wire is rigidly attached to said upper surface of said base layer wherein said first end of said first exposed wire is adjacent to said first edge of said base layer and said second end of said first exposed wire is adjacent to said third edge of said base layer and said longitudinal axis of said first exposed wire is parallel with said longitudinal axis of said base layer,

said first exposed wire further comprises: a first electrical connector and a second electrical connector,

said first electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said second electrical connector without any tools,

said second electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said first electrical connector without any tools,

said first electrical connector is rigidly attached to said first end of said first exposed wire, and

said second electrical connector is rigidly attached to said second end of said first exposed wire,

said second exposed wire is a length of rigid wire or semi-rigid wire,

said second exposed wire has a first end, a second end, a length, an outer diameter, and a longitudinal axis,

said second exposed wire is rigidly attached to said upper surface of said base layer wherein said first end of said second exposed wire is adjacent to said first edge of said base layer and said second end of said second exposed wire is adjacent to said third edge of said base layer and said longitudinal axis of said second exposed wire is parallel with said longitudinal axis of said base layer, and

said second exposed wire further comprises: a first electrical connector and a second electrical connector,

said first electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said second electrical connector without any tools,

said second electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said first electrical connector without any tools,

said first electrical connector is rigidly attached to said first end of said second exposed wire, and

said second electrical connector is rigidly attached to said second end of said second exposed wire,

said first jumper wire or transfer wire and said second jumper wire or transfer wire are each an electrical wire with: a first end, a second end, a length, and an outer diameter,

said first jumper wire or transfer wire and said second jumper wire or transfer wire each have a first electrical connector attached to said first end,

said first jumper wire or transfer wire and said second jumper wire or transfer wire each have a second electrical connector attached to said second end,

said power supply unit is an electrical device that supplies electric power to an electrical load,

said power supply unit has: a negative output terminal and a positive output terminal,

said first two-wire special strip is attached to a house or building, adjacent to a door or window,

said first electrical connector on said first jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said negative output terminal on said power supply unit,

said first electrical connector on said second jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said positive output terminal on said power supply unit,

said second electrical connector on said first jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said first electrical connector or said second electrical connector on said first exposed wire on said first two-wire special strip,

said second electrical connector on said second jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said first electrical connector or said second electrical connector on said second exposed wire on said first two-wire special strip, and

said power supply unit is connected to a power source.

3. A modular bear or other wild animal deterrent system for a house or building comprising: a first one-wire special strip; a second one-wire special strip; a first two-wire special strip; a first jumper wire or transfer wire; a second jumper wire or transfer wire; a third jumper wire or transfer wire; a fourth jumper wire or transfer wire; and a power supply unit, wherein,

said first one-wire special strip and said second one-wire special strip each comprise: a base layer and a first exposed wire, wherein,

said base layer is a rigid or semi-rigid planer member,

said base layer has: a width, a length, a thickness, an upper surface, a lower surface, a first edge, a second edge, a third edge, a fourth edge, a plane, a latitudinal axis, and a longitudinal axis,

said first exposed wire is a length of rigid wire or semi-rigid wire,

said first exposed wire has a first end, a second end, a length, an outer diameter, and a longitudinal axis,

said first exposed wire is rigidly attached to said upper surface of said base layer wherein said first end of said first exposed wire is adjacent to said first edge of said base layer and said second end of said first exposed wire is adjacent to said third edge of said base layer and said longitudinal axis of said first exposed wire is parallel with said longitudinal axis of said base layer,

said first exposed wire further comprises: a first electrical connector and a second electrical connector,

said first electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said second electrical connector without any tools,

said second electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said first electrical connector without any tools,

said first electrical connector is rigidly attached to said first end of said first exposed wire, and

said second electrical connector is rigidly attached to said second end of said first exposed wire,

said first two-wire special strip comprises: a base layer; a first exposed wire; and a second exposed wire, wherein,

said base layer is a rigid or semi-rigid planer member,

said base layer has: a width, a length, a thickness, an upper surface, a lower surface, a first edge, a second edge, a third edge, a fourth edge, a plane, a latitudinal axis, and a longitudinal axis,

said first exposed wire is a length of rigid wire or semi-rigid wire,

said first exposed wire has a first end, a second end, a length, an outer diameter, and a longitudinal axis,

said first exposed wire is rigidly attached to said upper surface of said base layer wherein said first end of said first exposed wire is adjacent to said first edge of said base layer and said second end of said first exposed wire is adjacent to said third edge of said base layer and said longitudinal axis of said first exposed wire is parallel with said longitudinal axis of said base layer,

said first exposed wire further comprises: a first electrical connector and a second electrical connector,

said first electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said second electrical connector without any tools,

said second electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said first electrical connector without any tools,

said first electrical connector is rigidly attached to said first end of said first exposed wire, and

said second electrical connector is rigidly attached to said second end of said first exposed wire,

said second exposed wire is a length of rigid wire or semi-rigid wire,

said second exposed wire has a first end, a second end, a length, an outer diameter, and a longitudinal axis,

said second exposed wire is rigidly attached to said upper surface of said base layer wherein said first end of said second exposed wire is adjacent to said first edge of said base layer and said second end of said second exposed wire is adjacent to said third edge of said base layer and said longitudinal axis of said second exposed wire is parallel with said longitudinal axis of said base layer, and

said second exposed wire further comprises: a first electrical connector and a second electrical connector,

said first electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said second electrical connector without any tools,

said second electrical connector is reversibly electromechanically connectable to said first electrical connector without any tools,

said first electrical connector is rigidly attached to said first end of said second exposed wire, and

said second electrical connector is rigidly attached to said second end of said second exposed wire,

said first jumper wire or transfer wire, said second jumper wire or transfer wire, said third jumper wire or transfer wire, and said fourth jumper wire or transfer wire are each an electrical wire with: a first end, a second end, a length, and an outer diameter,

said first jumper wire or transfer wire, said second jumper wire or transfer wire, said third jumper wire or transfer wire, and said fourth jumper wire or transfer wire each have a first electrical connector attached to said first end,

said first jumper wire or transfer wire, said second jumper wire or transfer wire, said third jumper wire or transfer wire, and said fourth jumper wire or transfer wire each have a second electrical connector attached to said second end,

said power supply unit is an electrical device that supplies electric power to an electrical load,

said power supply unit has: a negative output terminal and a positive output terminal,

said first one-wire special strip is attached to a house or building, adjacent to a door or window,

said second one-wire special strip is attached adjacent to said house or building, adjacent to said door or window,

said first two-wire special strip is attached to said house or building, adjacent to said door or window,

said first electrical connector on said first jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said negative output terminal on said power supply unit,

said first electrical connector on said second jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said positive output terminal on said power supply unit,

said second electrical connector on said first jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said first end of said first one-wire special strip or said first end of said first two-wire special strip,

said second electrical connector on said second jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said first end of said second one-wire special strip or said first end of said first two-wire special strip,

said first electrical connector on said third jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said second end of said first one-wire special strip or said second end of said first two-wire special strip,

said first electrical connector on said fourth jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said second end of said second one-wire special strip or said second end of said first two-wire special strip,

said second electrical connector on said third jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said first end of said first one-wire special strip or said first end of said first two-wire special strip,

said second electrical connector on said fourth jumper wire or transfer wire is electromechanically connected to said first end of said second one-wire special strip or said first end of said first two-wire special strip, and

said power supply unit is connected to a power source.

* * * * *