[0258] As a further precaution against accidental generation of chord taps while typing, it is also useful for decision diamond **632** to ignore through step **634** the first chord tap which comes soon after a valid keypress without a chord slide in between. Usually after typing the user will need to reposition the mouse cursor before clicking, requiring an intervening chord slide. If the mouse cursor happens to already be in place after typing, the user may have to tap the finger chord a second time for the click to be sent, but this is less risky than having an accidental chord tap cause an unintended mouse button click in the middle of a typing session.

[0259] FIG. **40**A shows the detailed steps of the chord motion recognizer module **18**. The chord motion recognition process described below is repeated for each hand independently. Step **650** retrieves the parameters of the hand's identified paths **250** and the hand's extracted motion components from the motion extraction module **16**. If a slide of a finger chord has not already started, decision diamond **652** orders slide initiation tests **654** and **656**. To distinguish slides from glancing finger taps during typing, decision diamond **654** requires at least two fingers from a hand to be touching the surface for slide mode to start. There may be some exceptions to this rule, such as allowing a single finger to resume a previous slide within a second or so after the previous slide chord lifts off the surface.

[0260] In a preferred embodiment, the user can start a slide and specify its chord in either of two ways. In the first way, the user starts with the hand floating above the surface, places some fingers on the surface possibly asynchronously, and begins moving all of these fingers laterally. Decision diamond **656** initiates the slide mode only when significant motion is detected in all the touching fingers. Step **658** selects the chord from the combination of fingers touching when significant motion is detected, regardless of touchdown synchronization. In this case coherent initiation of motion in all the touching fingers is sufficient to distinguish the slide from resting fingers, so synchronization of touchdown is not necessary. Also, novice users may erroneously try to start a slide by placing and sliding only one finger on the surface, forgetting that multiple fingers are necessary. Tolerance of asynchronous touchdown allows them to seamlessly correct this by subsequently placing and sliding the rest of the fingers desired for the chord. The slide chord will then initiate without forcing the user to pick up all fingers and start over with synchronized finger touchdowns.

[0261] In the second way, the user starts with multiple fingers resting on the surface, lifts a subset of these fingers, touches a subset back down on the surface synchronously to select the chord, and begins moving the subset laterally to initiate the slide. Decision diamond **656** actually initiates the slide mode when it detects significant motion in all the fingers of the synchronized subset. Whether the fingers which remained resting on the surface during this sequence begin to move does not matter since in this case the selected chord is determined in step **658** by the combination of fingers in the synchronized press subset, not from the set of all touching fingers. This second way has the advantage that the user does not have to lift the whole hand from the surface before starting the slide, but can instead leave most of the weight of the hands resting on the surface and only lift and press the two or three fingers necessary to identify the most common finger chords.

[0262] To provide greater tolerance for accidental shifts in resting finger positions, decision diamond **656** requires both that all relevant fingers are moving at significant speed and that they are moving about the same speed. This is checked either by thresholding the geometric mean of the finger speeds or by thresholding the fastest finger's speed and verifying that the slowest finger's speed is at least a minimum fraction of the fastest finger's speed. Once a chord slide is initiated, step **660** disables recognition of key or chord taps by the hand at least until either the touching fingers or the synced subset lifts off.

[0263] Once the slide initiates, the chord motion recognizer could simply begin sending raw component velocities paired with the selected combination of finger identities to the host. However, in the interest of backward compatibility with the mouse and key event formats of conventional input devices, the motion event generation steps in FIG. **40**B convert motion in any of the extracted degrees of freedom into standard mouse and key command events which depend on the identity of the selected chord. To support such motion conversion, step **658** finds a chord activity structure in a lookup table using a bitfield of the identities of either the touching fingers or the fingers in the synchronized, subset. Different finger identity combinations can refer to the same chord activity structure. In the preferred embodiment, all finger combinations with the same number of non-thumb fingertips refer to the same chord activity structure, so slide chord activities are distinguished by whether the thumb is touching and how many non-thumb fingers are touching. Basing chord action on the number of fingertips rather than their combination still provides up to seven chords per hand yet makes chords easier for the user to memorize and perform. The user has the freedom to choose and vary which fingertips are used in chords requiring only one; two or three fingertips. Given this freedom, users naturally tend to pick combinations in which all touching fingertips are adjacent rather than combinations in which a finger such as the ring finger is lifted but the surrounding fingers such as the middle and pinky must touch. One chord typing study found that users can tap these finger chords in which all pressed fingertips are adjacent twice as fast as other chords.

[0264] The events in each chord activity structure are organized into slices. Each slice contains events to be generated in response to motion in a particular range of speeds and directions within the extracted degrees of freedom. For example, a mouse cursor slice could be allocated any translational speed and direction. However, text cursor manipulation requires four slices, one for each arrow key, and each arrow's slice integrates motion in a narrow direction range of translation. Each slice can also include motion sensitivity and so-called cursor acceleration parameters for each degree of freedom. These will be used to discretize motion into the units such as arrow key clicks or mouse clicks expected by existing host computer systems.

[0265] Step **675** of chord motion conversion simply picks the first slice in the given chord activity structure for processing. Step **676** scales the current values of the extracted velocity components by the slice's motion sensitivity and acceleration parameters. Step **677** geometrically projects or clips the scaled velocity components into the slice's defined speed and direction range. For the example mouse cursor slice, this might only involve clipping the rotation and scaling components to zero. But for an arrow key slice, the translation velocity vector is projected onto the unit vector pointing in the same direction as the arrow. Step **678** integrates each scaled and projected component velocity over time in the slice's accumulators until decision diamond **680** determines at least one unit of motion has been accu-