US008958846B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Freeny, Jr.

(10) **Patent No.: US 8,958,846 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent: *Feb. 17, 2015**

(54) **COMMUNICATION AND PROXIMITY AUTHORIZATION SYSTEMS**

(75) Inventor: **Charles C. Freeny, Jr.**, Dallas, TX (US)

(73) Assignees: **Charles Freeny, III**; **Bryan E. Freeny**; **Jim Freeny**

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 121 days.

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer.

(21) Appl. No.: **11/508,478**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 23, 2006**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2007/0037554 A1 Feb. 15, 2007

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 10/205,097, filed on Jul. 19, 2002, now Pat. No. 7,110,744, which is a continuation of application No. 09/652,077, filed on Aug. 31, 2000, now Pat. No. 6,490,443.

(60) Provisional application No. 60/152,184, filed on Sep. 2, 1999.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
H04M 1/00 (2006.01)
H04W 88/02 (2009.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***H04W 88/02*** (2013.01); ***G06Q 20/32*** (2013.01); ***G06Q 20/322*** (2013.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H04W 72/02; H04W 80/00; H04W 88/08; H04W 80/04
USPC 455/406, 550, 41.2, 552.1; 370/469
See application file for complete search history.

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,777,646 A 10/1988 Harris 379/91
4,790,000 A 12/1988 Kinoshita
(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

CA 2179349 12/1997
EP 0 615 391 A1 9/1994
(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

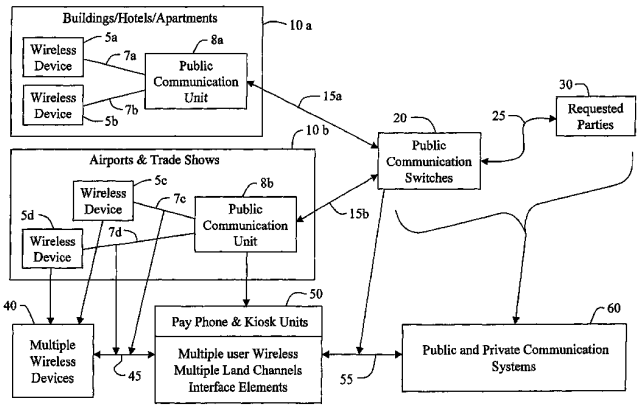
Nokia.com; Nokia Press Release, dated May 27, 1999; "Texas Instruments announces an Open Multimedia Application Platform to be used in next generation wireless products"; (printed Jan. 25, 2000).
(Continued)

Primary Examiner — Yuwen Pan
Assistant Examiner — Ayodeji Ayotunde
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Dunlap Codding, P.C.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A proximity service unit for providing at least one predetermined service for use with multiple types of wireless devices. The proximity service unit includes a multiple channel wireless transceiver, a proximity unit validation assembly, and a legacy activation unit. The multiple channel wireless transceiver receives at least two signal types, such as infrared region signals, 900 MHz region signals, 1.8 GHz region signals, and 2.4 GHz region signals. The multiple channel wireless transceiver receives a request authorization code from each of a plurality of respective wireless devices such that the plurality of wireless devices communicate simultaneously with the multiple channel wireless transceiver without air time. The proximity unit validation assembly communicates with the multiple channel wireless transceiver and receives and validates the plurality of request authorization codes received by the multiple channel wireless transceiver. The legacy activation unit receives a service authorization code and provides at least one predetermined service for each wireless device providing the request authorization code resulting in a service authorization code.

19 Claims, 41 Drawing Sheets



(51) **Int. Cl.**

G06Q 20/32	(2012.01)
G06Q 20/40	(2012.01)
G06Q 30/02	(2012.01)
G06Q 30/06	(2012.01)
G07B 15/00	(2011.01)
G07B 15/06	(2011.01)
G07C 9/00	(2006.01)
H04M 3/38	(2006.01)
H04B 7/00	(2006.01)
H04M 1/66	(2006.01)
H04M 1/68	(2006.01)
H04M 3/16	(2006.01)
H04J 3/16	(2006.01)
H04J 3/22	(2006.01)
H04M 3/56	(2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***G06Q 20/327*** (2013.01); ***G06Q 20/40145*** (2013.01); ***G06Q 30/0284*** (2013.01); ***G06Q 30/0601*** (2013.01); ***G07B 15/00*** (2013.01); ***G07B 15/063*** (2013.01); ***G07C 9/00158*** (2013.01); ***H04M 3/382*** (2013.01); *H04M 3/56* (2013.01); *H04M 2203/6054* (2013.01); *H04M 2207/18* (2013.01)

USPC **455/552.1**; 455/41.2; 455/411; 370/469

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,965,849	A	10/1990	Kunihiro	
4,989,230	A	1/1991	Gillig et al.	
RE33,743	E	11/1991	Blaese	343/715
5,128,959	A	7/1992	Bruckert	
5,134,710	A	7/1992	Akerberg	
5,144,649	A	9/1992	Zicker et al.	379/59
5,159,625	A	10/1992	Zicker	379/59
5,175,593	A	12/1992	Kumagai et al.	356/71
5,189,632	A	2/1993	Paajanen et al.	364/705.05
5,201,067	A	4/1993	Grube et al.	455/89
5,221,838	A	6/1993	Gutman et al.	235/379
5,237,070	A	8/1993	Scherrer	548/251
5,241,161	A	8/1993	Zuta	235/382
5,241,410	A	8/1993	Streck	
5,247,564	A	9/1993	Zicker	379/40
5,261,008	A	11/1993	Yamamoto	382/4
5,267,324	A	11/1993	Kumagai	382/4
5,278,536	A	1/1994	Furtaw et al.	340/310 A
5,335,360	A	8/1994	Marko et al.	
5,353,334	A	10/1994	O'Sullivan	379/59
5,361,397	A	11/1994	Wright	
5,388,101	A	2/1995	Dinkins	
5,392,282	A	2/1995	Kiema	370/77
5,396,264	A	3/1995	Falcone et al.	345/146
5,404,570	A	4/1995	Charas et al.	
5,406,615	A	4/1995	Miller, II et al.	
5,408,060	A	4/1995	Muurinen	200/314
5,410,302	A	4/1995	Dulaney, III et al.	340/825.44
5,414,418	A	5/1995	Andros, Jr.	340/825.44
5,420,910	A	5/1995	Rudokas et al.	379/59
5,430,789	A	7/1995	Ohgami	
5,446,783	A	8/1995	May	379/59
5,448,622	A	9/1995	Huttunen	379/58
5,448,765	A	9/1995	Kovanen et al.	455/90
5,457,734	A	10/1995	Eryaman et al.	
5,457,737	A	10/1995	Wen	379/62
5,457,742	A	10/1995	Vallillee	
5,459,458	A	10/1995	Richardson et al.	340/825.52
5,461,627	A	10/1995	Rypinski	
5,465,391	A	11/1995	Toyryla	455/33.4
5,479,216	A	12/1995	Reime	348/631
5,479,478	A	12/1995	Fath	379/58
5,479,480	A	12/1995	Scott	379/59
5,483,665	A	1/1996	Linquist et al.	455/13.1
5,489,894	A	2/1996	Murray	340/825.44
5,493,437	A	2/1996	Lebby et al.	359/152
5,495,358	A	2/1996	Bartig et al.	359/189
5,502,726	A	3/1996	Fischer	
5,515,419	A	5/1996	Sheffer	379/58
5,519,403	A	5/1996	Bickley et al.	342/352
5,526,402	A	6/1996	Dent et al.	379/59
5,528,664	A	6/1996	Slekys et al.	379/58
5,537,458	A	7/1996	Suomi et al.	379/59
5,541,988	A	7/1996	Draganoff	379/354
5,550,897	A	8/1996	Seiderman	379/59
5,553,125	A	9/1996	Martensson	379/140
5,555,258	A	9/1996	Snelling et al.	
5,557,634	A	9/1996	Balasubramanian et al.	375/222
5,557,654	A	9/1996	Maenpaa	379/58
5,559,504	A	9/1996	Itsumi et al.	
5,566,022	A	10/1996	Segev	
5,568,655	A	10/1996	Heinonen et al.	455/38.1
5,572,528	A	11/1996	Shuen	
5,577,100	A	11/1996	McGregor et al.	379/58
5,581,366	A	12/1996	Merchant et al.	358/400
5,585,953	A	12/1996	Zavrel	359/152
5,594,776	A	1/1997	Dent	379/58
5,594,782	A	1/1997	Zicker et al.	
5,594,797	A	1/1997	Alanara et al.	380/28
5,602,873	A	2/1997	Balasubramanian et al.	375/242
5,604,491	A	2/1997	Coonley et al.	340/825.44
5,604,492	A	2/1997	Abdul-Halim	340/825.44
5,610,947	A	3/1997	Balasubramanian et al.	375/282
5,617,236	A	4/1997	Wang et al.	359/172
5,623,552	A	4/1997	Lane	382/124
5,625,669	A	4/1997	McGregor et al.	379/58
5,633,913	A	5/1997	Talarmo	379/59
5,636,264	A	6/1997	Sulavuori et al.	379/56
5,636,265	A	6/1997	O'Connell et al.	379/58
5,636,266	A	6/1997	Ranganath	
5,640,444	A	6/1997	O'Sullivan	379/59
5,640,485	A	6/1997	Ranta	395/2.6
5,642,400	A	6/1997	Arai	
5,657,317	A	8/1997	Mahany et al.	
5,657,371	A	8/1997	Suomi et al.	455/418
5,666,107	A	9/1997	Lockhart et al.	340/827
5,669,069	A	9/1997	Rautila	344/558
5,671,434	A	9/1997	Menadue et al.	395/800
5,673,306	A	9/1997	Amadon et al.	379/59
5,675,628	A	10/1997	Hokkanen	379/58
5,675,629	A	10/1997	Raffel et al.	
5,675,817	A	10/1997	Moughanni et al.	395/753
5,682,256	A	10/1997	Motley	
5,682,600	A	10/1997	Salin	455/33.1
5,684,873	A	11/1997	Tiilikainen	379/354
5,696,799	A	12/1997	Kainulainen	375/356
5,701,258	A	12/1997	Harris et al.	364/514 R
5,705,980	A	1/1998	Shapiro	340/539
5,705,995	A	1/1998	Laflin et al.	340/825.44
5,706,110	A	1/1998	Nykanen	359/110
5,710,810	A	1/1998	Tillikainen	379/355
5,721,733	A	2/1998	Wang	
5,724,417	A	3/1998	Bartholomew et al.	379/211
5,732,074	A	3/1998	Spaur et al.	
5,732,353	A	3/1998	Haartsen	455/450
5,732,359	A	3/1998	Baranowsky, II et al.	455/552
5,737,703	A	4/1998	Byrne	455/442
5,740,363	A	4/1998	Siep et al.	395/200.3
5,740,538	A	4/1998	Joyce et al.	455/456
5,742,905	A *	4/1998	Pepe et al.	455/461
5,742,910	A	4/1998	Gallant et al.	455/550
5,745,481	A	4/1998	Phillips et al.	370/313
5,745,884	A	4/1998	Carnegie	
5,748,720	A	5/1998	Loder	379/144
5,749,072	A	5/1998	Mazurkiewicz et al.	704/275
5,754,119	A	5/1998	Deluca et al.	340/825.21
5,755,748	A	5/1998	Borza	607/61
5,770,849	A	6/1998	Novis et al.	235/492
5,771,229	A	6/1998	Gavrilovich	
5,771,446	A	6/1998	Wilkinson	
5,771,453	A	6/1998	Haartsen	
5,771,468	A	6/1998	Stein	

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,774,804	A		6/1998	Williams	455/419
5,774,808	A		6/1998	Sarkioja et al.	455/436
5,774,813	A		6/1998	Jokinen	455/574
5,778,318	A		7/1998	Talarmo et al.	455/452
5,781,651	A		7/1998	Hsiao et al.	382/127
5,781,850	A		7/1998	Ugge' et al.	455/149
5,786,921	A		7/1998	Wang	
5,787,149	A		7/1998	Yousefi et al.	379/59
5,787,180	A		7/1998	Hall et al.	380/52
5,790,957	A		8/1998	Heidari	455/553
5,793,630	A		8/1998	Theimer	
5,797,102	A		8/1998	Hallikainen et al.	455/557
5,802,473	A		9/1998	Rutledge et al.	
5,806,003	A		9/1998	Jolma et al.	455/522
5,812,954	A		9/1998	Henriksson	455/550
5,815,598	A		9/1998	Hara et al.	382/211
5,819,165	A		10/1998	Hulkko et al.	455/126
5,819,175	A		10/1998	Niemi	455/418
5,819,234	A		10/1998	Slavin et al.	
5,821,911	A		10/1998	Jachimowicz	345/7
5,822,682	A		10/1998	Schroderus et al.	455/63
5,822,691	A		10/1998	Hosseini	455/410
5,825,002	A		10/1998	Roslak	
5,825,007	A		10/1998	Jesadanont	
5,825,814	A		10/1998	Detwiler et al.	375/219
5,825,907	A		10/1998	Russo	382/124
5,825,924	A		10/1998	Kobayashi	382/219
5,826,173	A		10/1998	Dent	455/38.3
5,827,082	A		10/1998	Laine	439/165
5,832,381	A		11/1998	Kauppi	455/432
5,835,061	A		11/1998	Stewart	
5,835,858	A		11/1998	Vaihoja et al.	455/419
5,839,056	A		11/1998	Hakkinen	455/69
5,839,059	A		11/1998	Hakkinen et al.	455/115
5,842,141	A		11/1998	Vaihoja et al.	455/574
5,848,353	A		12/1998	Matsumoto	455/11.1
5,848,360	A		12/1998	O'Connell et al.	455/551
5,852,603	A		12/1998	Lehtinen et al.	370/280
5,852,781	A		12/1998	Ahvenainen	455/509
5,854,977	A		12/1998	Oksanen et al.	455/417
5,854,978	A		12/1998	Heidari	455/418
5,862,475	A		1/1999	Zicker et al.	
5,862,492	A		1/1999	Leppanen et al.	455/560
5,864,550	A		1/1999	Posti	370/338
5,864,755	A		1/1999	King et al.	455/404
5,867,292	A		2/1999	Crimmins et al.	359/142
5,869,822	A		2/1999	Meadows, II et al.	235/380
5,870,683	A		2/1999	Wells et al.	455/566
5,878,327	A		3/1999	Hayashi et al.	
5,884,103	A		3/1999	Terho et al.	395/892
5,884,190	A		3/1999	Lintula et al.	455/557
5,886,333	A	*	3/1999	Miyake	235/380
5,886,634	A		3/1999	Muhme	340/572
5,887,250	A		3/1999	Shah	455/411
5,887,252	A		3/1999	Noneman	455/414
5,887,254	A		3/1999	Halonen	455/419
5,887,259	A		3/1999	Zicker et al.	
5,887,264	A		3/1999	Kohler	455/461
5,887,266	A		3/1999	Heinonen et al.	455/558
5,889,770	A		3/1999	Jokiaho et al.	370/337
5,889,852	A		3/1999	Rosencrans et al.	379/355
5,890,005	A		3/1999	Lindholm	395/750.03
5,892,475	A		4/1999	Palatsi	345/352
5,892,799	A		4/1999	Jaakkola	375/340
5,892,838	A		4/1999	Brady	382/115
5,893,061	A		4/1999	Gortz	704/252
5,898,904	A		4/1999	Wang	
5,901,239	A		5/1999	Kamei	382/125
5,901,353	A		5/1999	Pentikainen	455/433
5,901,362	A		5/1999	Cheung	
5,901,363	A		5/1999	Toyryla	455/527
5,903,225	A		5/1999	Schmitt et al.	340/825.31
5,903,849	A		5/1999	Selin et al.	455/557
5,903,850	A		5/1999	Huttunen et al.	455/557
5,905,443	A		5/1999	Olds et al.	340/825.21
5,905,447	A		5/1999	Eaton et al.	340/825.44
5,907,544	A		5/1999	Rypinski	
5,929,771	A		7/1999	Gaskill	
5,933,420	A		8/1999	Jaszewski	
5,933,784	A		8/1999	Gallagher et al.	
5,943,624	A		8/1999	Fox et al.	455/556
5,949,775	A		9/1999	Rautiola et al.	
5,949,776	A		9/1999	Mahany et al.	
5,960,344	A		9/1999	Mahany	
5,969,842	A		10/1999	Crimmins	
5,970,062	A		10/1999	Bauchot	
5,987,099	A		11/1999	O'Neill	
6,006,105	A		12/1999	Rostoker	
6,016,318	A		1/2000	Tomoike	
6,018,672	A		1/2000	Werbus	
6,026,375	A	*	2/2000	Hall et al.	705/26
6,035,212	A		3/2000	Rostoker	
6,052,365	A		4/2000	Bhagalia	
6,058,422	A		5/2000	Ayanoglu	
6,061,557	A		5/2000	Lazaridis et al.	
6,078,806	A		6/2000	Heinonen et al.	
6,084,867	A		7/2000	Meier	
6,091,956	A	*	7/2000	Hollenberg	455/456.5
6,101,483	A		8/2000	Petrovich et al.	
6,105,006	A	*	8/2000	Davis et al.	705/35
6,128,490	A		10/2000	Shaheen	
6,166,734	A		12/2000	Nahi et al.	
6,169,890	B1		1/2001	Vatanen	
6,195,541	B1		2/2001	Griffith	
6,233,327	B1		5/2001	Petite	
6,259,376	B1		7/2001	Fuyama	
6,263,316	B1		7/2001	Khan et al.	
6,317,884	B1		11/2001	Eames	
6,324,405	B1		11/2001	Young	
6,370,394	B1		4/2002	Anttila	
6,408,180	B1		6/2002	McKenna	
6,456,858	B1		9/2002	Streter	
6,480,313	B1		11/2002	Kawamura	
6,490,443	B1		12/2002	Freeny	
6,526,277	B1		2/2003	Zicker et al.	
6,560,443	B1		5/2003	Vaisanen	
6,571,103	B1		5/2003	Novakov	
6,584,146	B2		6/2003	Bose	
6,600,734	B1		7/2003	Gernert	
6,606,323	B1		8/2003	Ramamurthy	
6,650,871	B1		11/2003	Cannon	
6,661,784	B1		12/2003	Nykaenen	
6,680,923	B1		1/2004	Leon	
6,691,173	B2		2/2004	Morris	
6,823,188	B1		11/2004	Stern	
6,826,165	B1		11/2004	Meier	
6,845,090	B1		1/2005	Takabatake	
6,853,851	B1		2/2005	Rautiola et al.	
6,891,820	B1		5/2005	Pham	
6,894,988	B1		5/2005	Zehavi	
6,912,230	B1		6/2005	Salkini	
6,990,082	B1		1/2006	Zehavi	
7,107,052	B2		9/2006	Mahany	
7,110,744	B2		9/2006	Freeny, Jr.	
7,324,782	B1		1/2008	Rudrapatna	
7,606,243	B2		10/2009	Takabatake	
7,606,936	B2		10/2009	Mousseau et al.	
7,697,470	B2		4/2010	Morris	
7,924,783	B1		4/2011	Mahany	
1996/0038966			12/1996	Lamkin	
2001/0042135	A1	*	11/2001	Lewis	709/246
2002/0062284	A1	*	5/2002	Kawan	705/43
2002/0187779	A1	*	12/2002	Freeny, Jr.	455/422
2003/0203717	A1	*	10/2003	Chuprun et al.	455/12.1
2006/0135206	A1	*	6/2006	Louks et al.	455/557

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	93870041.6	A1	9/1994
EP	0 642 283	A2	3/1995
EP	0 766 427	A2	2/1997
EP	0843425	A2	5/1998
EP	0843425	A3	5/1998
EP	848 360		6/1998

(56) **References Cited**

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

EP	0874529		10/1998
EP	0933733	A2	4/1999
GB	2315954		12/1998
WO	WO 86/04756		8/1986
WO	WO 95/23485		8/1995
WO	WO9638966		12/1996
WO	WO 9726766		7/1997
WO	9732284		9/1997
WO	9739553		10/1997
WO	9745814		12/1997
WO	9808354		2/1998
WO	9833348		7/1998
WO	9834203		8/1998
WO	WO 98/35453		8/1998
WO	WO9851103		11/1998
WO	9854678		12/1998
WO	9858510		12/1998
WO	WO 98/57482		12/1998
WO	9908238		2/1999
WO	WO 99/26353		5/1999
WO	WO 01/15390	A1	3/2001

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Nokia.com; Nokia Advertisement: Phones: Nokia 3210: Specifications (printed May 27, 1999).
Nokia.com; Advertisement: Phones: Nokia 3210 (printed May 27, 1999).
Nokia.com; Nokia Advertisement: Phones: Nokia 7110 (printed May 27, 1999).
Nokia.com; Nokia Advertisement: Phones: Nokia 7110 Specifications (printed May 27, 1999).
Motorola.com; Motorola Online Store—Phones: Micro Digital M70 (printed May 27, 1999).
Motorola.com; Motorola Online Store—Coming in June to the Online Store: "Coming in June to the Online Store" (printed May 27, 1999).
Bluetooth.ericsson.se; Ericsson Bluetooth Core (printed May 27, 1999).
Bluetooth.ericsson.se; Ericcson Bluetooth Core—"Moving Toward a Single Chip Solution", (printed May 27, 1999).
Mobile.ericsson.com; Coming Soon Selection (printed May 27, 1999).
Mobile.ericsson.com; Coming Soon Details: "MC 218" (printed May 27, 1999).
Mobile.ericsson.com; Coming Soon Details: "A1018s" (printed May 27, 1999).
Newsweek magazine, dated May 31, 1999, "The New Digital Galaxy", pp. 57-62.
Newsweek magazine, dated May 31, 1999, "The Quiet Genius Who Brings It All Together", p. 63.
Newsweek magazine, dated May 31, 1999, "Why the PC Will Not Die", p. 64.
PC magazine, dated Nov. 2, 1999, "Send Out for Software", pp. 100-121.
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "M-S Dedicated (RS-232) Cash Drawers, Model EP-125KLSC and Model EP-125KSC".
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "M-S Universal Intelligent Cash Drawer, Model EP-125 KLIC".
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "M-S Magic Cash Drawers, Model HP-123, Model HP-122, Model HP-121".
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "M-S Cash Drawers Accessories".
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, Standard Cash Drawer Interface".
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "M-S Printer/Cash Drawer Combination, Model DP-8340 FM, Model DP-7340 RM, Model DP-8340 FC, Model DP-8340 RC".
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "M-S Cash Drawer Introduces POS Products by JARLTECH International, Inc., Programmable POS Keyboards, Pole Display, Scanner".
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "M-S Organizer".
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "New Products from M-S Cash Drawer".
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "M-S Electric Cash Drawers for P.O.S. Systems".
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; Jul. 31, 1997; "Flip-Top Cash Drawer".
Star Micronics OEM Division, 70-D Ethel Road West, Piscataway, NJ 08854; "TSP200 Series Compact High Speed Thermal Printers".
Star Micronics OEM Division, 70-D Ethel Road West, Piscataway, NJ 08854; "TSP400 Series Versatile Direct Thermal Printers".
Star Micronics OEM Division, 70-D Ethel Road West, Piscataway, NJ 08854; "Tough Printers . . . For Tough Times. SP200 Dot Matrix Printer".
Luma Corporation, www.desktopmedical.com, Stryker® Endoscopy (1-800-435-0220); "Scalpel. Hemostat. Zip Disk?".
NEC, www.nec.com, (1-800-366-9782); "Virtual Channel Solution".
Via Technologies, Inc., 1045 Mission Ct., Fremont, CA 94539; "Via Performance Chipset Apollo Pro".
Via Technologies, Inc., 1045 Mission Ct., Fremont, CA 94539; "Via Multimedia Chipset Apollo MVP4".
Maxspeed Corporation, 3788 Fabian Way, Palo Alto, CA 94303, USA; "MaxStation, High Performance, Low-Cost Thin Client Solutions" and Super VGA MaxStations Specification.
Maxspeed Corporation, 3788 Fabian Way, Palo Alto, CA 94303, USA; "MaxStation and Multi-User Windows NT" and "MaxStation and Multi-User Windows NT".
Maxspeed Corporation, 3788 Fabian Way, Palo Alto, CA 94303, USA; "Maxspeed in Action, Mountaineer Gas".
Nvidia Corporation; "Winner of 186* Awards, www.nvidia.com, The Riva TNT: World's Fastest 3D Processor".
Cannon imageCLASS C2100; "Specifications".
Brother (Fax Back System 1 -800-521-2846); "1440 DPI printing—up to 6 PPM in B/W—up to 4 PPM in color, MFC 7150c, the ultimate color multi-function center".
Exhibit "A"; "How does it work?".
Exhibit "B"; "The Net's Best Technology!".
Exhibit "C", "Michelle Kwan, World Champion Figure Skater".
Informatica Corporation, 3350 W. Bayshore Road, Palo Alto, California 94303; "Data Sheet".
Ricoh Corporation, 5 Dedrick Place, West Caldwell, NJ 07006; The Richo Internet Fax Option Type 140 for Ricoh Fax 4800L.
Lexmark, www.lexmark.com; "Lexmark Photo Jetprinter 5770"; "The Printer for the New Digital Photo Era".
Panasonic, Matsushita Electric Corporation of America, One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, NJ 07094; "Microcast™, The Next Cool Thing".
Panasonic, Matsushita Electric Corporation of America, One Panasonic Way, Secaucus, NJ 07094; "Panasonic FP-D350, FP-D350"; "Panasonic FP-D350/35OH Digital Copier/Printer".
Hewlett Packard, www.hp.com; "HP Scanners & Jet Direct Printer Servers"; HP All-In-One & Digital Sender Products.
Daewoo, Daewoo Telecom, Ltd., 70 Las Colinas Lane, San Jose, CA 95119; "Daewoo Ink jet Plain Paper Fax FB101".
Daewoo, Daewoo Telecom, Ltd., 70 Las Colinas Lane, San Jose, CA 95119; "Daewoo Home Facsimile FA 110".
Daewoo, Daewoo Telecom, Ltd., 70 Las Colinas Lane, San Jose, CA 95119; "Daewoo Soho Facsimile FA109(T)".
Daewoo, Daewoo, Daewoo Telecom, Ltd., 70 Las Colinas Lane, San Jose, CA 95119; "Daewoo Plain Paper Facsimile FA 401".

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

PC Magazine, Reprinted from Nov. 3, 1998; "Multifunctions, Cover Story Multifunction Printers, Brother MFC-P2000, MFC-4650, MFC-7150C".
Star Micronics, M-S Cash Drawer, Order Desk (800) 544-1749; "Packaged Dot Matrix Printer DP-8340 Series".
Star Micronics, M-S Cash Drawer, Order Desk (800) 544-1749; "High Performance Dot Matrix Printer, SP300".
Smile, M-S Cash Drawer Corp., 2085 E. Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; "Picture Perfect Smiles".
PC Magazine, Mar. 23, 1999, p. 53; "Global Phoning".
The Wall Street Journal, "Personal Technology", by Walter S. Mossberg, "Microsoft Programs for the Web, E-Mail Outscore Netscape's".
The Wall Street Journal, "Personal Technology", by Walter S. Mossberg, "RCA Challenges WebTV in the Race to Link TV and Net".
EMAX International, Inc., 12130 Mora Drive, Unit 2, Santa Fe Springs, California 90670; "POS 2×20 Alpha Numeric Display".
Iomega Corporation; Fall COMDEX 1998; "Set-Top Boxes and Removable Storage-Position Paper".
Nokia; "Nokia WAP Server, Business goes mobile".
Technology Journal; Thursday, Jun. 3, 1999, B1; "Fixed Wireless Is Attracting Big Investments".
Fortune; Sep. 6, 1999; "Bing! While You were Out . . . StarTac: The Next Irritation".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999; "First Looks—Let PC Technology Be your TV Guide".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999; "First Looks—The Wireless Palm VII".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999; "Networking First Looks—SOHO Firewall Protection" and "Get Your Net in Sync".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999; "Bill Howard—Palms Go Wireless".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999; "Cover Story—Future Technology".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999, p. 104; "Computers Will Be More Human".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999, p. 114; "Networks Will Be Ubiquitous".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999, p. 116; "The Web Will Be Smart".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999, p. 120-123; "Little Devices Will Think".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999, p. 128-131; "Software Will Get Smarter".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999, p. 132; "The Internet Economy Will Take Over".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999, p. 134; "You'll Look at Computers in a Whole New Way".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999, p. 136 and 139; "Entertainment Will be Virtual".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999, p. 142; "Your Identity Will Be Digital".
PC Magazine; Jun. 22, 1999, p. 146 and 147; "Moore's Law Will Continue to Drive Computing".
PC World; Jul. 1999, p. 290; "Will Your Next PC Be a Cell Phone?".
Time Magazine; Jun. 14, 1999; "Life With Palm VII".
Convergence—Defined by Sony. Refined for You; "Vaio"; www.sony.com/waioworld; (11 pages).
Wonderware Corporation; www.wonderware.com.
Iomega Corporation; Beyond-PC Applications, 2345 Clover Basin Drive, Suite 250, Longmont, CO 80503; "Zip—Beyond the PC" (4 pgs).
Toshiba DP2460 + SC-1 Overview.
Hewlett Packard; http:/www.digitalsender.hp.com; "HP 9100CDigital Sender—Turns paper into e-mail".
Hewlett Packard; www.hp.com/go/netserver; "First glance—HP NetServer LH3 and LH3r".
Hewlett Packard; www.solutionjet.hp.com/lj8000; "HP LaserJet 8000 Series printers. Technical Data"; (6 pages).
Konica Business Technologies, 500 Day Hill Road, Windsor CT 06095, www.konicabt.com; "Konica News @ Comdex"; (6 pages).
Technology Journal; Thursday, Jun. 3, 1999; "You Did What on a Cell Phone?".
The Wall Street Journal; Thursday, Jun. 10, 1999; "Lucent Bets a Packet on Bridging Worlds of Phones and Data".
". . . dial into new phone wave"; (Unidentified source).
PC Magazine; Apr. 6, 1999; Apr. 6, 1999, p. 34; "Two-way Pagers That Beep and Browse".
Newsweek; May 31, 1999; "Cyberscope—Hot Property,".
Clarion AutoPC; Your In-Dash Personal Assitant; (7 pages).
"VocalTec Communication Client™"; www.vocaltec.co.uk/vv/guide.htm.
"VocalTec Press Release"; Dacom International of Korea Launches IP Telephony Service Using VocalTec Solution.
Business Week; May 4, 1998; "Good-bye to Fixed Pricing" (6 pages).
River Run Mobile Suite; "Mobile Solutions for a new generation" (4 pages).
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; "8—Eight New Way to Meet All Your Needs . . . From One Trusted Source" (4 pages).
M-S Cash Drawer Corporation, 2085 East Foothill Boulevard, Pasadena, CA 91107; EMAX—Max 1, The Total POS Solution (2 pages).
IGC; 180 Crossen Ave., Elk Grove Village, IL; Mterm™ Terminal Server for the Windows NT Operating System.
Vadem; www.vadem.com; "Bob Wishes He Were More Flexible"; (4 pages).
Citrix Systems, Inc., 6400 NW 6th Way, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309 USA; "Server-based computing software that transforms the way enterprises deploy, manage and access business-critical applications"; (8 pages).
Citrix Systems, Inc., 6400 NW th Way, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33309 USA: "Remote Computing Comparison Guide"; (2 pages).
Computer Tech; "Big on Thin Technology".
Garza, De La, Wireless communication and computing at the construction jobsite, 1998.
Eckhardt, David, Measurement and Analysis of the Error Characteristics of an In-Building Wireless Network.
Lamaire, Richard et al., Wireless LANs and Mobile Networking: Standards and Future Directions, May 31, 1996.
Maguire, Gerald, A Multiport Mobile Internet-Router, 1994.
Harris Semiconductor to Develop a Single-Chip PHY for Frequency Hopped Wireless Networking, Oct. 22, 1998.
Zyren, Jim, IEEE P802.11 Wireless LANs Extension of Bluetooth and 802.11 Direct Sequence Interference Model, Nov. 11, 1998.
Maguire, Gerald Q., Personal Computing and Communication: the Near Future, Nov. 10, 1998.
Core, Specification of the Bluetooth System, Jul. 26, 1999.
Leary, Deployment Experience Integrating 1900 MHz Spectrum with 800 MHz Spectrum for Capacity Enhancements Using ANSI 136, IEEE, Jul. 1999.
Haartsen, JAAP, Bluetooth—The Universal radio interface for adhoc, wireless connectivity, 1998.
Napolitano et al., Evolution of the GSM platform, IEEE (1998), 1998.
Tegler et al., Improving Capacity in a GSM System with DCS1800 and Dual Band Mobiles, IEEE (1994), 1994.
Karn, The Qualcomm CDMA Digital Cellular System (Proceedings of the USENIX Mobile & Location-Independent Computing Symposium), Aug. 1993.
Knisely et al., Evolution of Wireless Data Services: IS-95 to cdma2000, Oct. 1998.
Declaration In Support of Invalidity.
Complaint for Patent Infringement filed by Patent Owners.
Charles C. Freeny III et al. v. *Netgear Inc.*, Case No. 2:13-cv-00367-JRG (E.D. Tex.), Exhibit A to Plaintiffs' Infringement Contentions for Netgear Inc., U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744.
Netgear, Inc. and Belkin International, Inc. v. *Charles C. Freeny III, Bryan E. Freeny, and James P. Freeny*, Petition for Inter Partes Review of U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,898,904 (Wang).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,960,344 (Mahany).

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,682,256 (Motley).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re W01996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,691,173 (Morris).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 7,697,470 (Morris).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,058,422 (Ayanoglu).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,987,099 (O'Neill).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,456,858 (Streter).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,229 (Gavrilovich).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO1998051103 (Shaheen).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re Intelsat VII-A Satellite.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re Intelsat VIII Satellite.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 4,965,849 (Kunihiro).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 5,771,229 (Gavrilovich).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 4,965,849 (Kunihiro).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. W01996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 5,960,344 (Mahany).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 5,682,256 (Motley).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 5,987,099 (O'Neill et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and Wo 981103 (Shaheen).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 5,898,904 (Wang).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose) and U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,229 (Gavrilovich) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 6,058,422 (Ayanoglu).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 5,771,229 (Gavrilovich).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 4,965,849 (Kunihiro).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 5,960,344 (Mahany).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 5,682,256 (Motley).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 5,987,099 (O'Neill et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744,*Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and WO 9851103 (Shaheen).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 5,898,904 (Wang).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert) and U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 4,965,849 (Kunihiro) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO1996038966 (Lamkin) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO1996038966 (Lamkin) and U.S. Patent No. 5,771,229 (Gavrilovich).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO1996038966 (Lamkin) and U.S. Patent No. 4,965,849 (Kunihiro).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO1996038966 (Lamkin) and U.S. Patent No. 5,960,344 (Mahany).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO1996038966 (Lamkin) and U.S. Patent No. 5,682,256 (Motley).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO1996038966 (Lamkin) and U.S. Patent No. 5,987,099 (O'Neill et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,960,344 (Mahany) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami) and U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami) and U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami) and WO 9851103 (Shaheen).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami) and U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami) and U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,987,099 (O'Neill et al.) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and WO 9851103 (Shaheen).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham) and U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola) and WO 9851103 (Shaheen).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola) and WO 9851103 (Shaheen).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola) and U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini) and U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini) and U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO 9851103 (Shaheen) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO 9851103 (Shaheen) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO 9851103 (Shaheen) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO 9851103 (Shaheen) and U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WO 9851103 (Shaheen) and U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein) and U.S. Patent No. 5,457,734 (Eryaman).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein) and U.S. Patent No. 5,430,789 (Ohgami).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein) and U.S. Patent No. 6,912,230 (Salkini).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein) and WO 9851103 (Shaheen).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein) and U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5,771,468 (Stein) and U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5898,904 (Wang) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 5898,904 (Wang) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. 6,584,146 (Bose).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. 6,600,734 (Gernert).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. 6,691,173 (Morris).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. 7,697,470 (Morris).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. 6,891,820 (Pham).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. 5,949,775 (Rautiola).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. 6,853,851 (Rautiola).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re WavePOINT™-II Wireless Access Point and U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,771,229 (Gavrilovich).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 4,965,849 (Kunihiro).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).

(56) **References Cited**

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,960,344 (Mahany).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,682,256 (Motley).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,987,099 (O'Neill et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,894,988 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,898,904 (Wang).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,745,884 (Carnegie et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,771,229 (Gavrilovich).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 496,849 (Kunihiro).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi) and WO1996038966 (Lamkin).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,960,344 (Mahany).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,682,256 (Motley).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi) and Nokia Dual Mode 900/1800 Base Station.
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,987,099 (O'Neill et al.).
Invalidity Contentions for U.S. Patent No. 7,110,744, *Freeny et al.* v. *Apple Inc. et al.*, civil action No. 2:13-cv-00361-JRG (Consolidated), re U.S. Patent No. 6,990,082 (Zehavi) and U.S. Patent No. 5,898,904 (Wang).
Inter Partes Review Response by Patent Owner and exhibits dated Jul. 28, 2014.

* cited by examiner

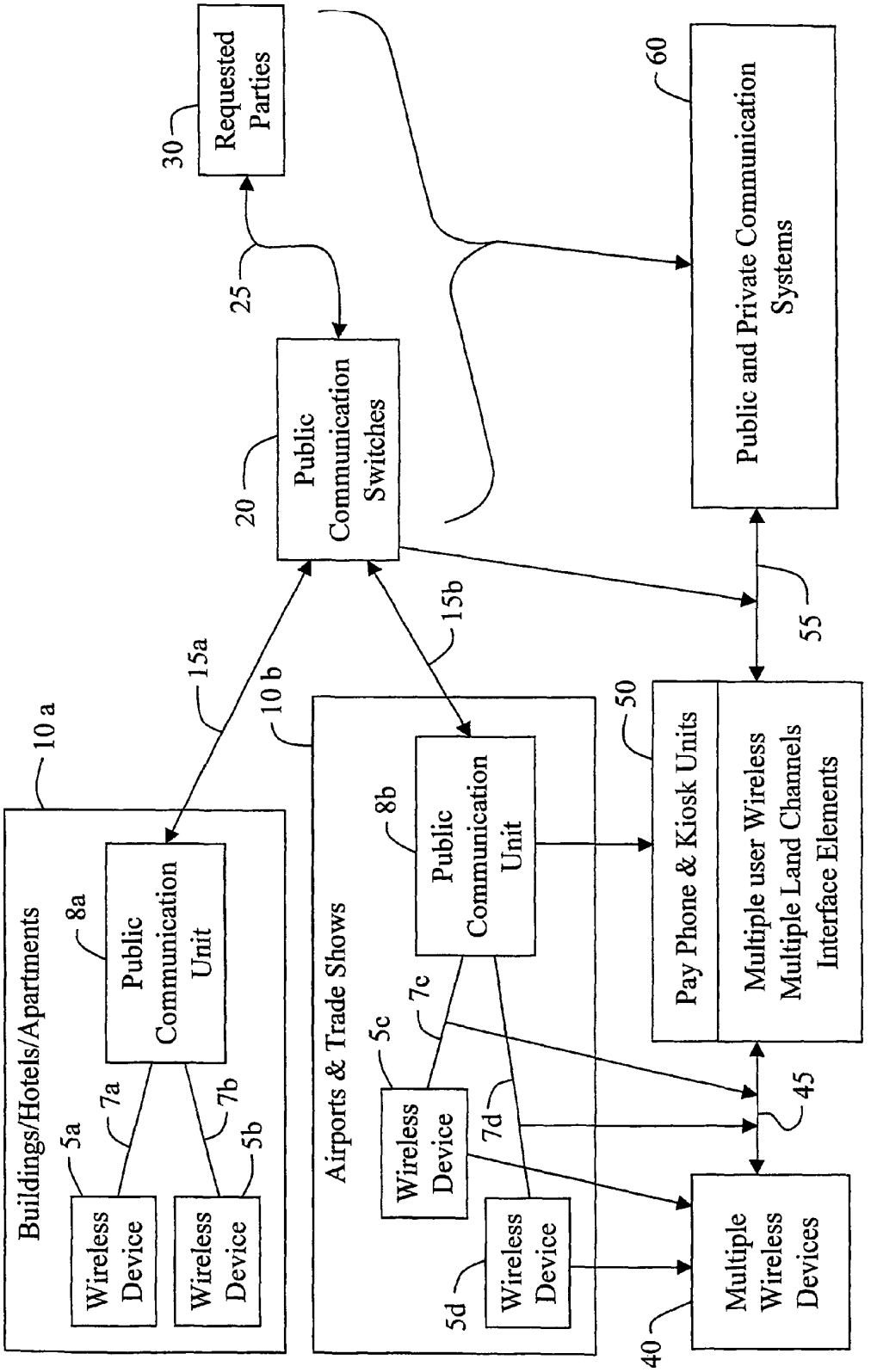

Requested Parties
30
25
Public Communication Switches
20
Public and Private Communication Systems
60
55
15a
15b
10 a
10 b
Buildings/Hotels/Apartments
Airports & Trade Shows
Public Communication Unit
8a
Public Communication Unit
8b
Wireless Device
5a
Wireless Device
5b
Wireless Device
5c
Wireless Device
5d
7a
7b
7c
7d
Pay Phone & Kiosk Units
50
Multiple user Wireless Multiple Land Channels Interface Elements
45
Multiple Wireless Devices
40

Figure 1

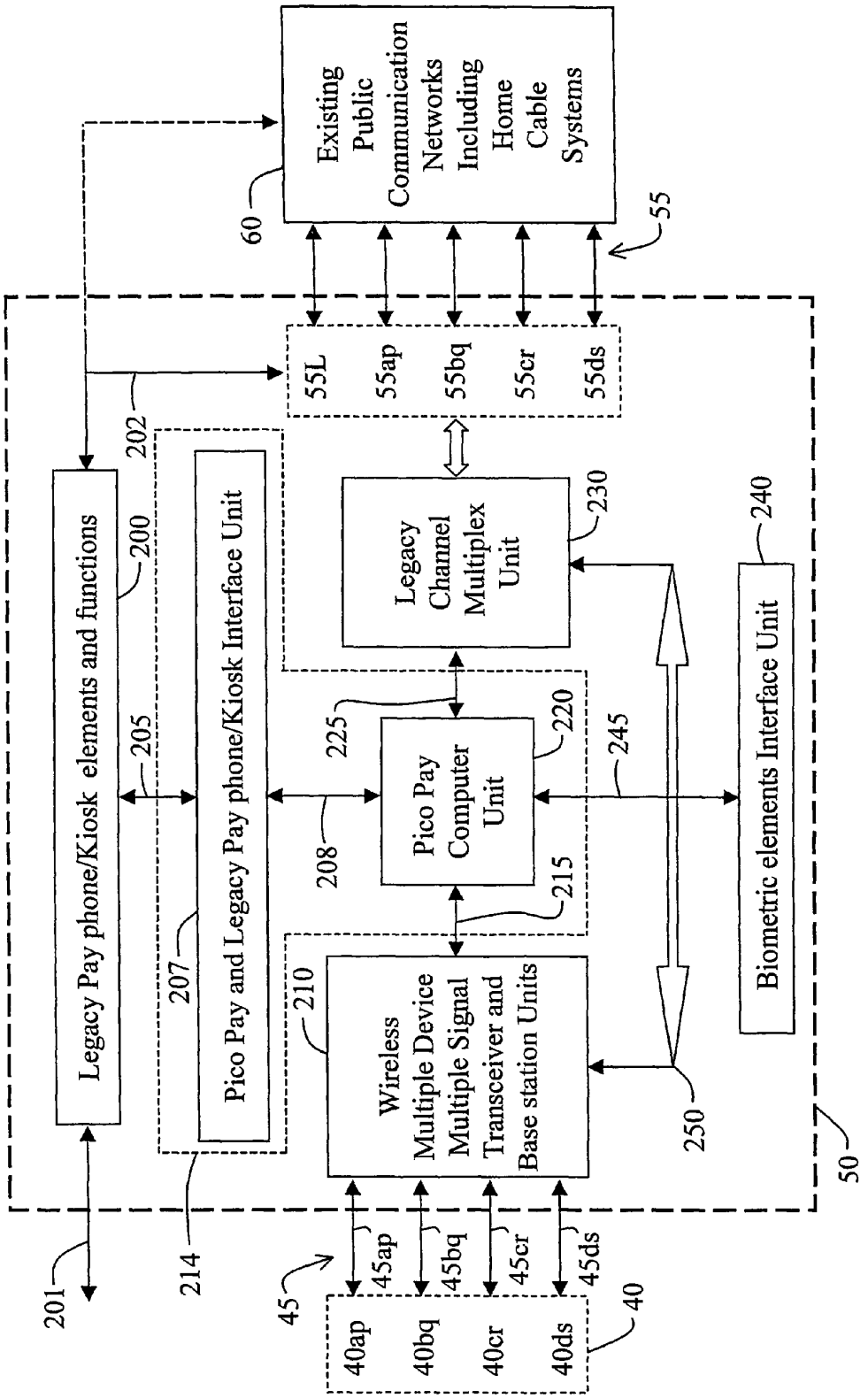

Existing Public Communication Networks Including Home Cable Systems
60
55
55L
55ap
55bq
55cr
55ds
202
Legacy Pay phone/Kiosk elements and functions
200
205
Pico Pay and Legacy Pay phone/Kiosk Interface Unit
207
214
Legacy Channel Multiplex Unit
230
225
Pico Pay Computer Unit
220
215
208
245
Biometric elements Interface Unit
240
Wireless Multiple Device Multiple Signal Transceiver and Base station Units
210
250
50
201
45
45ap
45bq
45cr
45ds
40
40ap
40bq
40cr
40ds

Figure 2

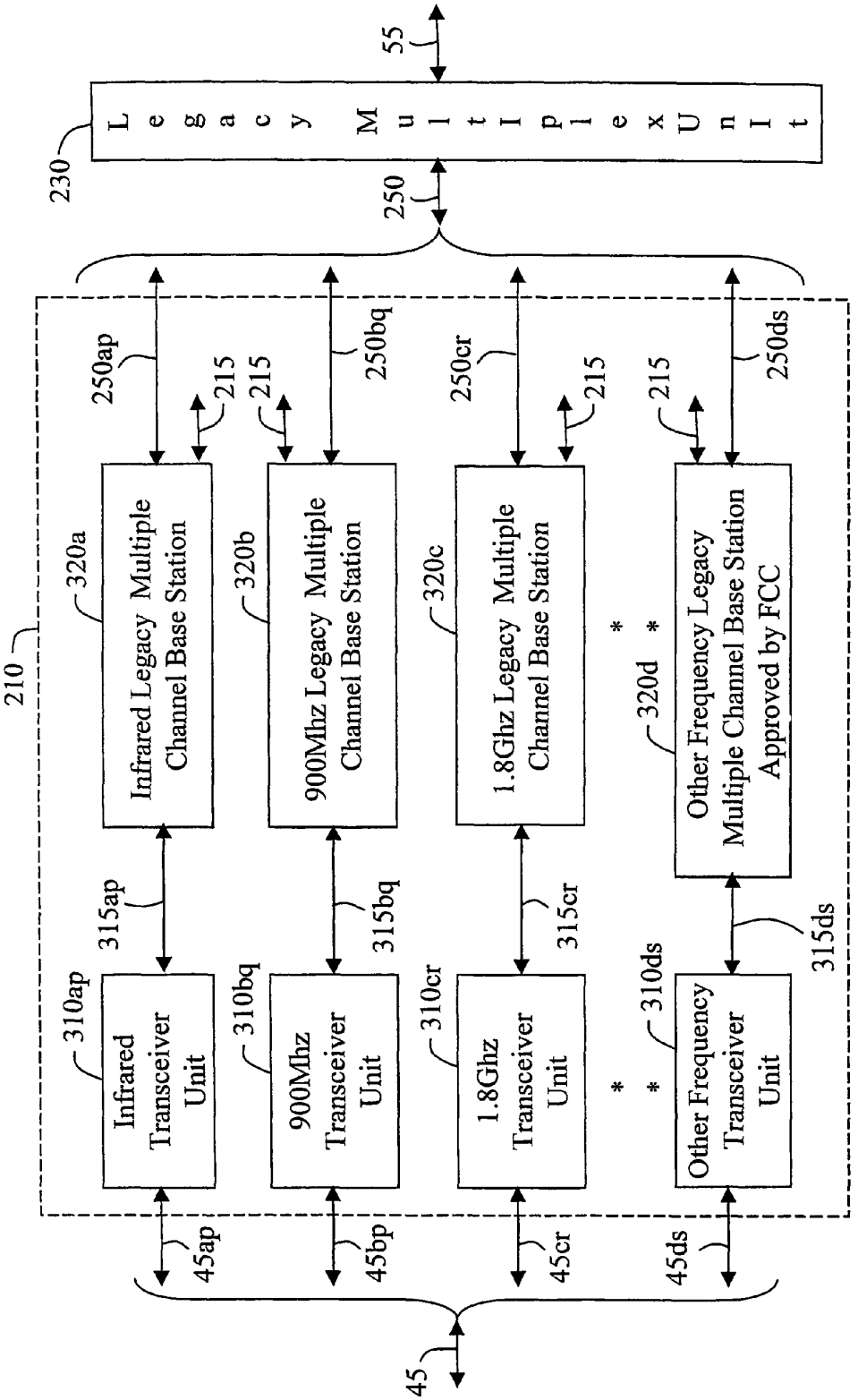

55
230
Legacy MultiplexUnit
250
250ap
250bq
250cr
250ds
210
215
320a
Infrared Legacy Multiple Channel Base Station
320b
900Mhz Legacy Multiple Channel Base Station
320c
1.8Ghz Legacy Multiple Channel Base Station
320d
Other Frequency Legacy Multiple Channel Base Station Approved by FCC
315ap
315bq
315cr
315ds
310ap
Infrared Transceiver Unit
310bq
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
310cr
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
310ds
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
45ap
45bp
45cr
45ds
45

Figure 3

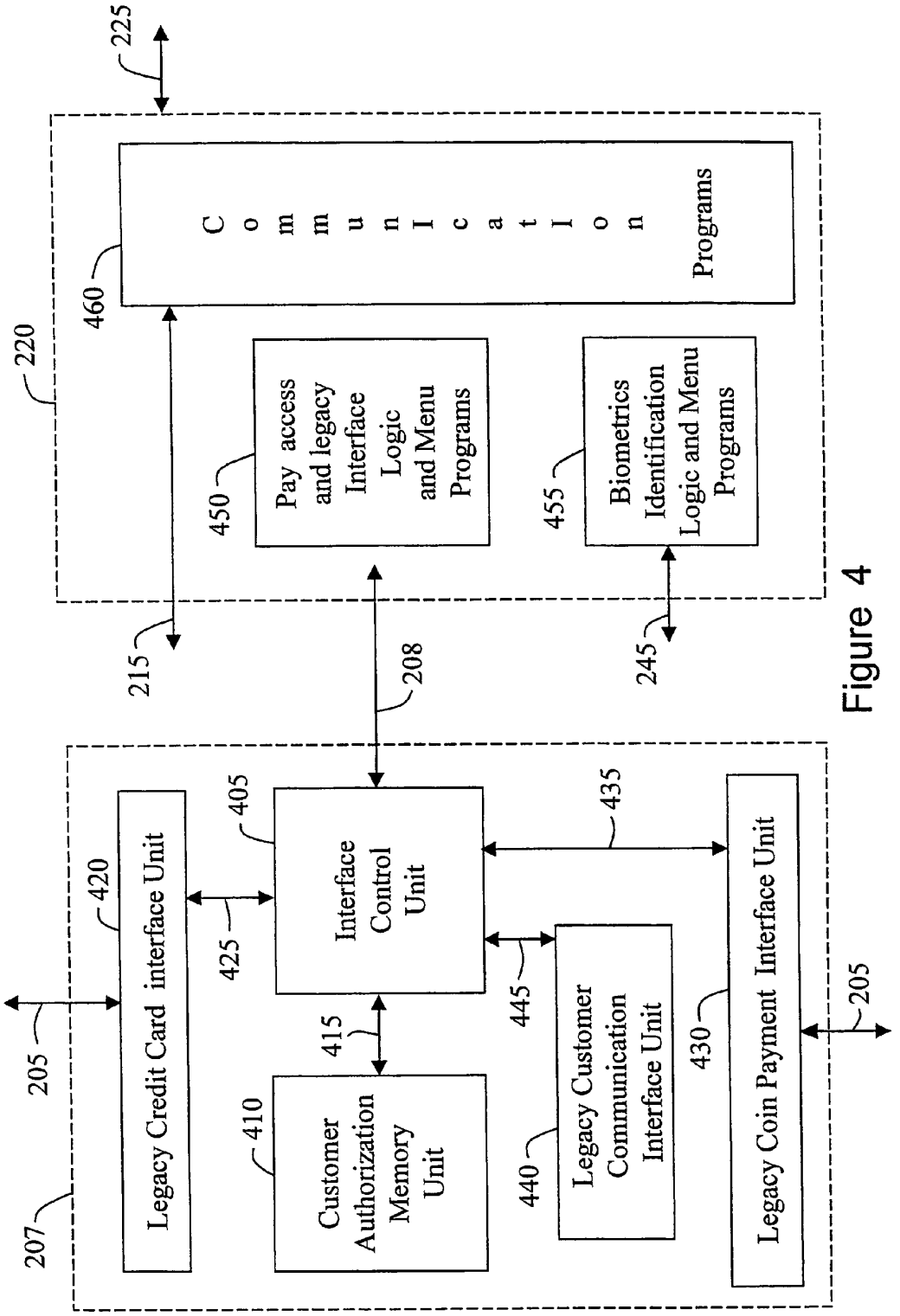

225
220
460
Communication Programs
450
Pay access and legacy Interface Logic and Menu Programs
455
Biometrics Identification Logic and Menu Programs
215
208
245
405
Interface Control Unit
435
420
Legacy Credit Card interface Unit
425
445
205
415
410
Customer Authorization Memory Unit
440
Legacy Customer Communication Interface Unit
430
Legacy Coin Payment Interface Unit
205
207

Figure 4

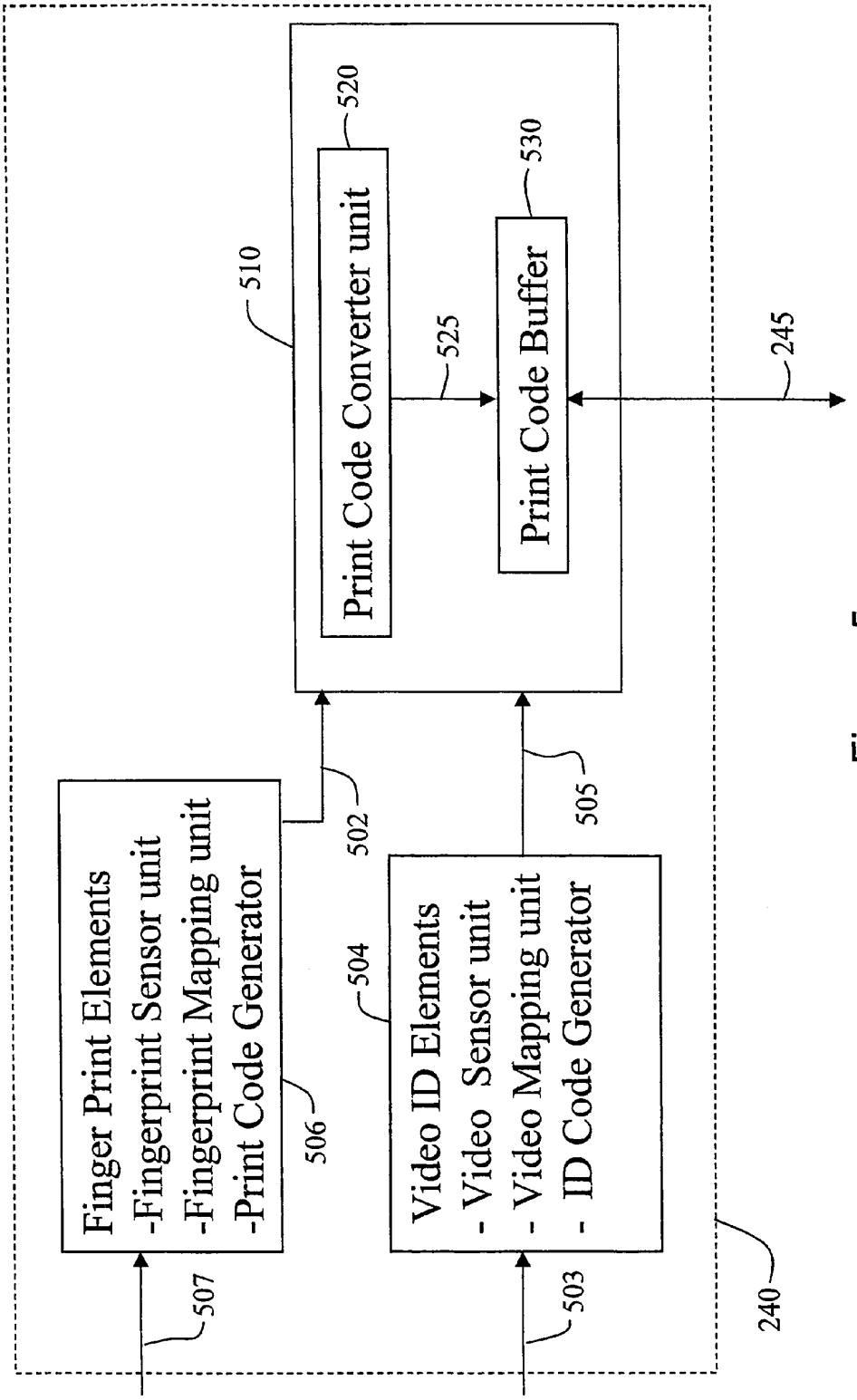

Finger Print Elements
-Fingerprint Sensor unit
-Fingerprint Mapping unit
-Print Code Generator
Video ID Elements
- Video Sensor unit
- Video Mapping unit
- ID Code Generator
Print Code Converter unit
Print Code Buffer
507
506
502
504
503
505
510
520
525
530
245
240

Figure 5

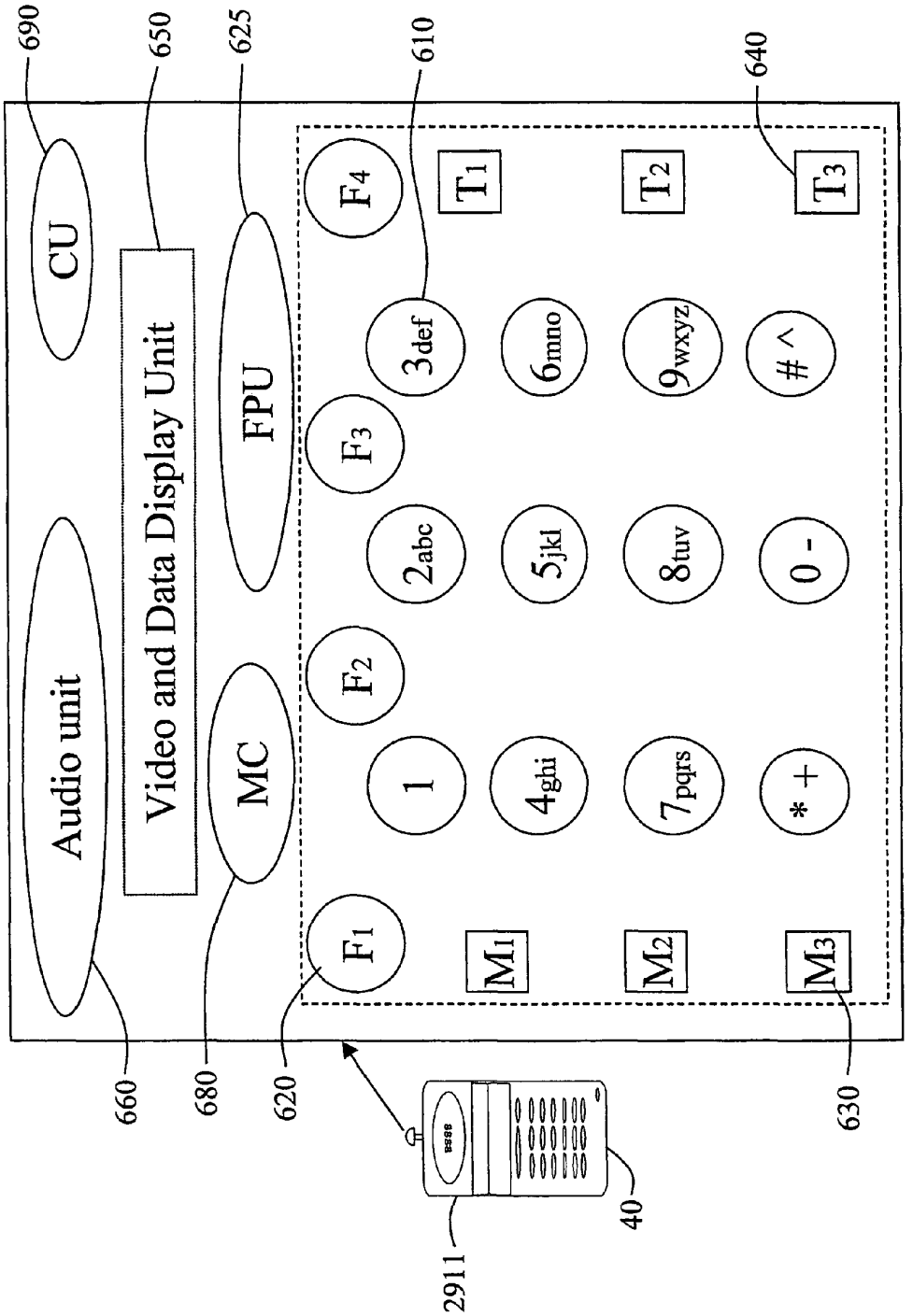

690
650
625
610
640
CU
Video and Data Display Unit
FPU
F4
T1
T2
T3
3def
6mno
9wxyz
^
F3
2abc
5jkl
8tuv
0 -
F2
1
4ghi
7pqrs
* +
Audio unit
MC
F1
M1
M2
M3
660
680
620
630
40
2911

Figure 6

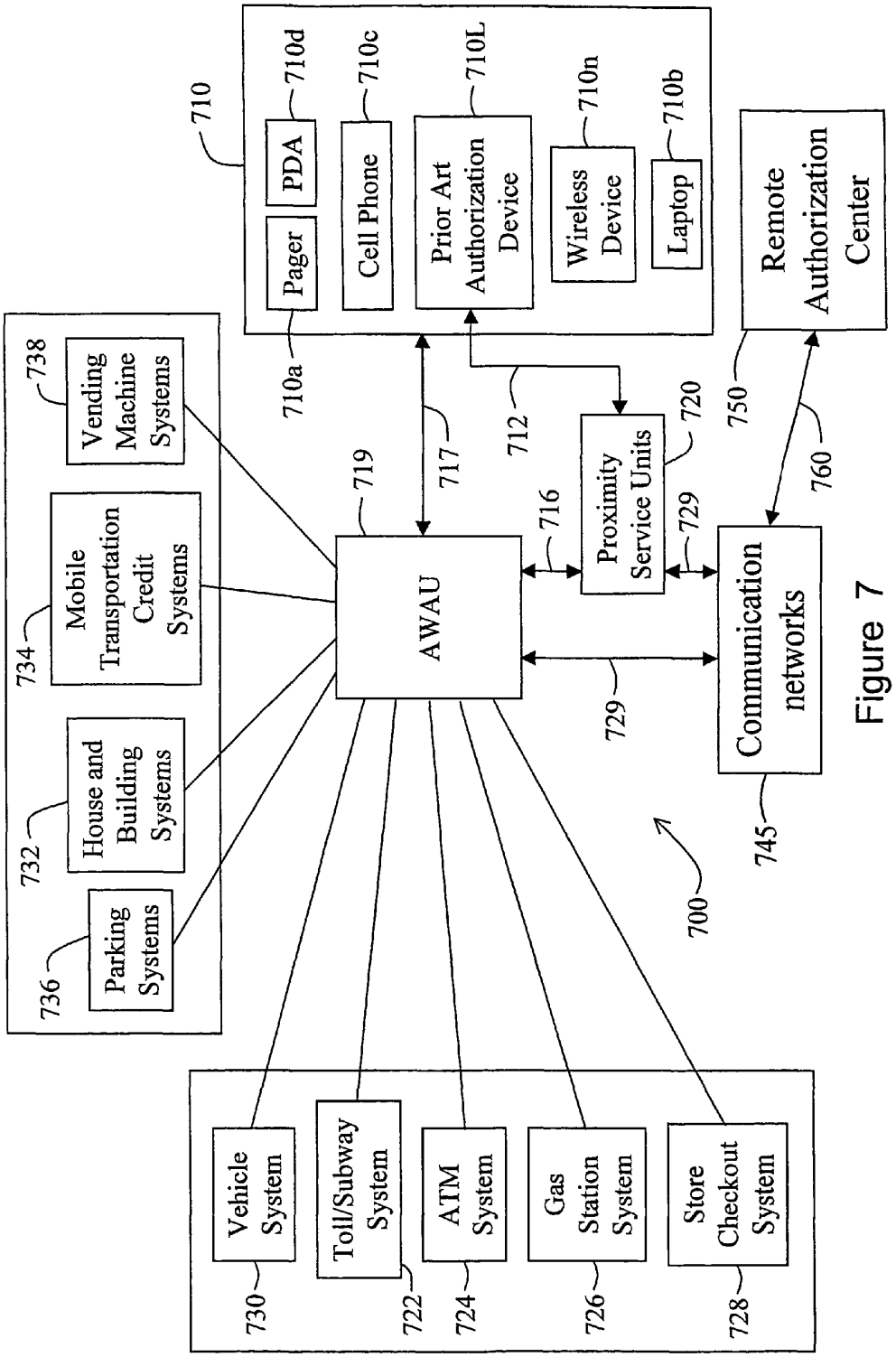

710
Pager
PDA
710d
710a
Cell Phone
710c
Prior Art Authorization Device
710L
Wireless Device
710n
Laptop
710b
Remote Authorization Center
750
760
Vending Machine Systems
738
Mobile Transportation Credit Systems
734
House and Building Systems
732
Parking Systems
736
717
712
719
AWAU
716
Proximity Service Units
720
729
729
Communication networks
745
700
Vehicle System
730
Toll/Subway System
722
ATM System
724
Gas Station System
726
Store Checkout System
728

Figure 7

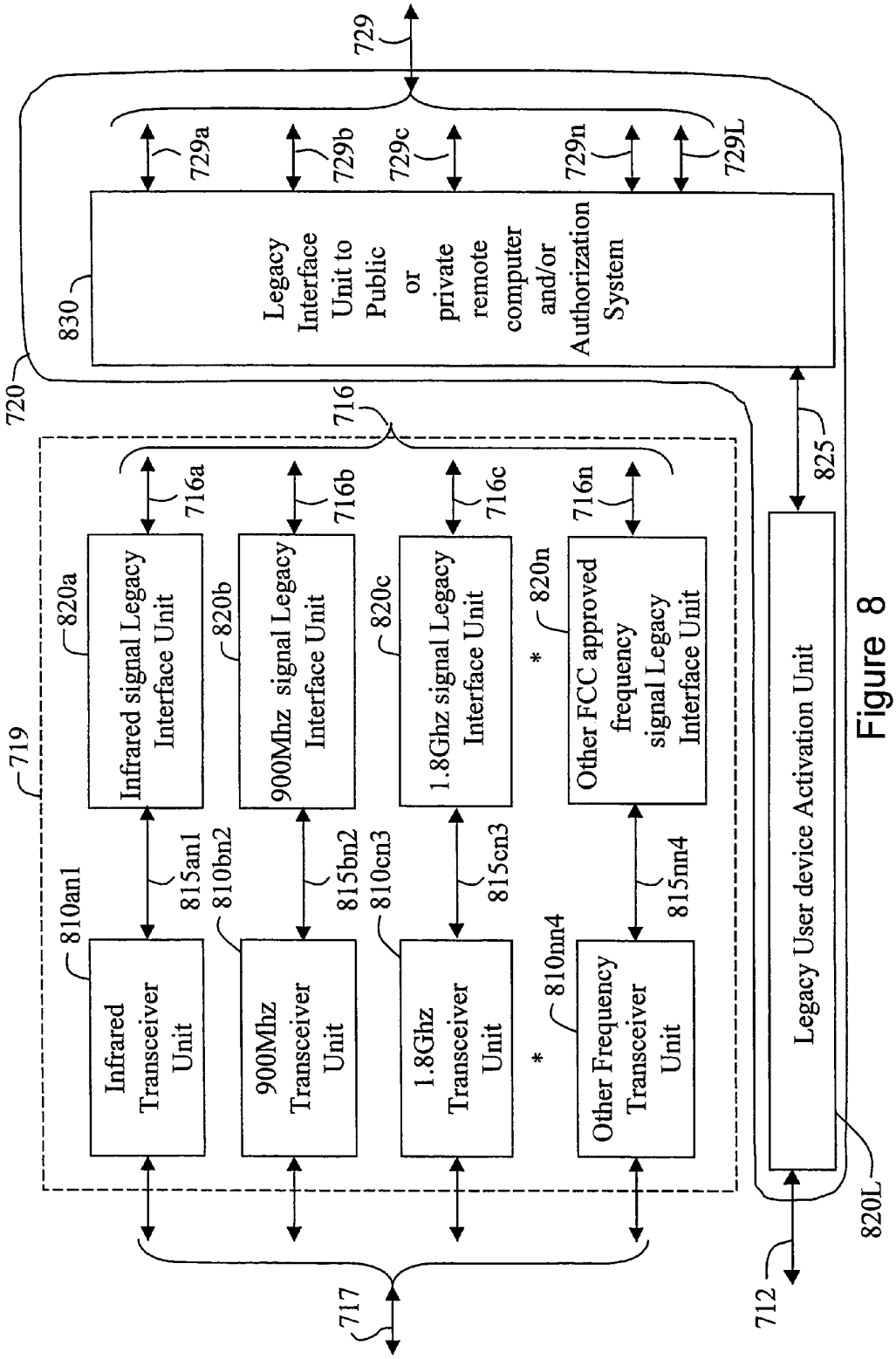

729
729a
729b
729c
729n
729L
830
Legacy Interface Unit to Public or private remote computer and/or Authorization System
720
716
716a
716b
716c
716n
825
820a
Infrared signal Legacy Interface Unit
820b
900Mhz signal Legacy Interface Unit
820c
1.8Ghz signal Legacy Interface Unit
820n
Other FCC approved frequency signal Legacy Interface Unit
719
810an1
Infrared Transceiver Unit
815an1
810bn2
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
815bn2
810cn3
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
815cn3
810nn4
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
815nn4
Legacy User device Activation Unit
820L
717
712

Figure 8

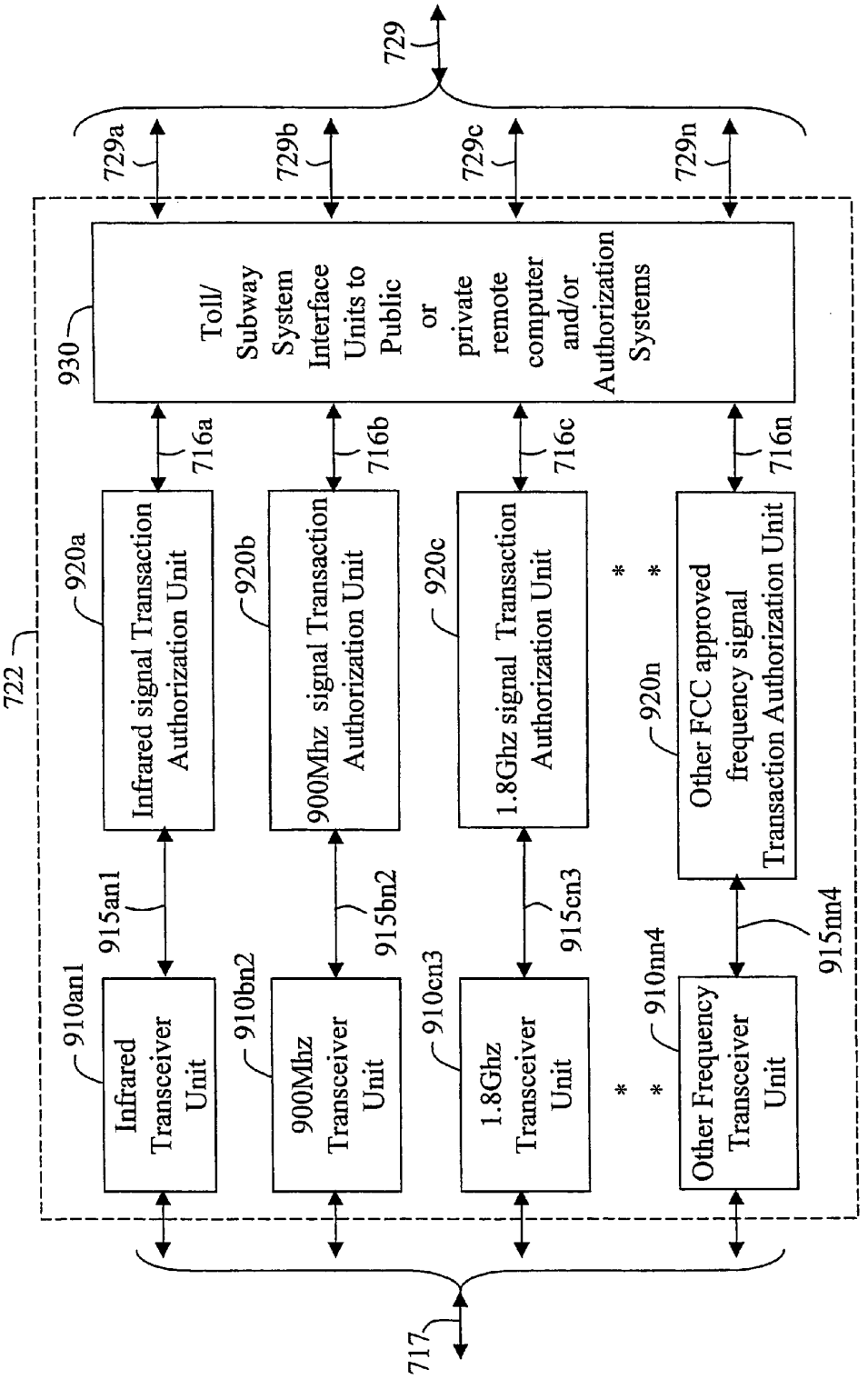

729
729a
729b
729c
729n
930
Toll/ Subway System Interface Units to Public or private remote computer and/or Authorization Systems
716a
716b
716c
716n
722
920a
Infrared signal Transaction Authorization Unit
920b
900Mhz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
920c
1.8Ghz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
920n
Other FCC approved frequency signal Transaction Authorization Unit
915an1
915bn2
915cn3
915nn4
910an1
Infrared Transceiver Unit
910bn2
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
910cn3
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
910nn4
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
717

Figure 9

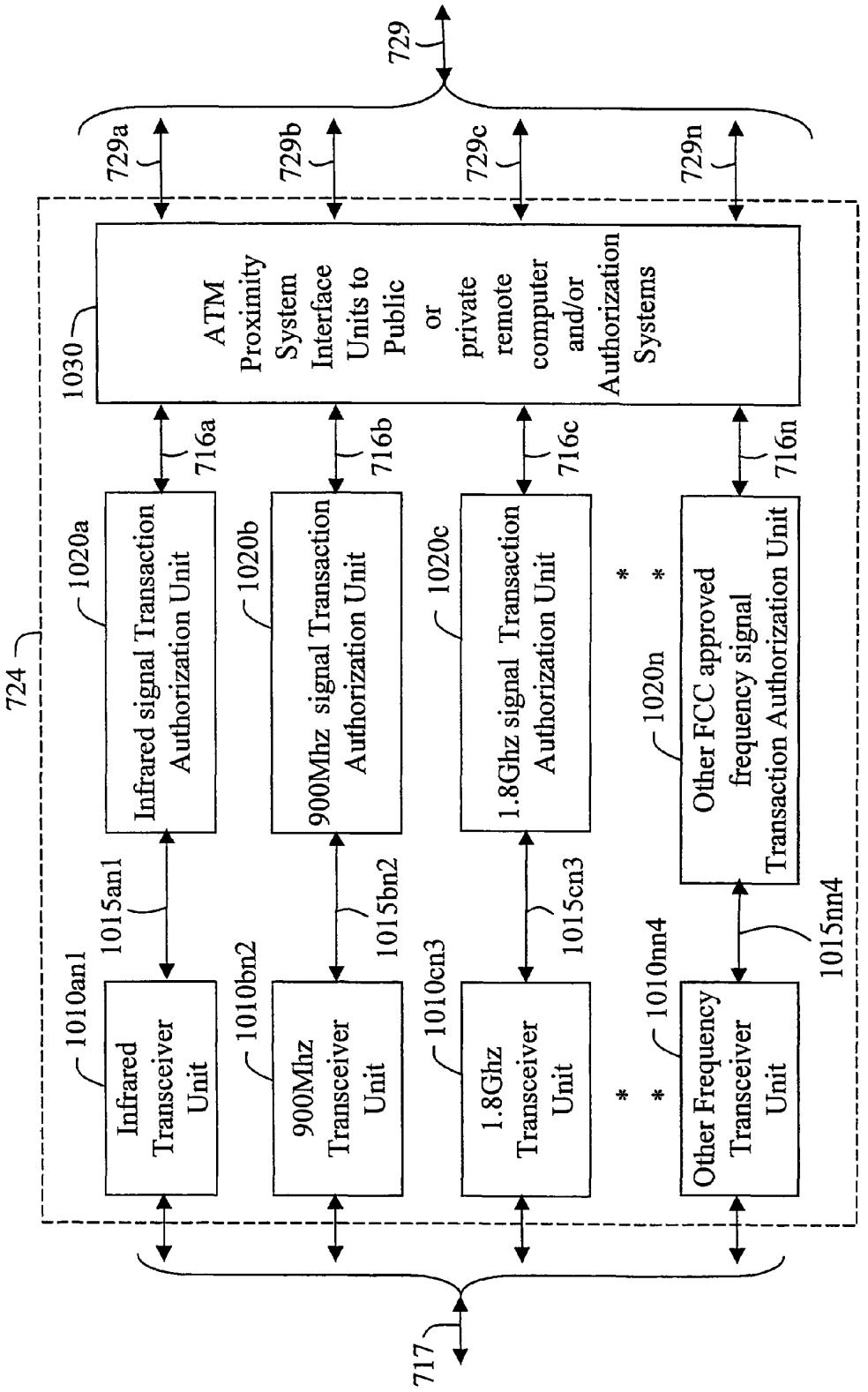

729
729a
729b
729c
729n
1030
ATM Proximity System Interface Units to Public or private remote computer and/or Authorization Systems
716a
716b
716c
716n
724
1020a
Infrared signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1020b
900Mhz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1020c
1.8Ghz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1020n
Other FCC approved frequency signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1015an1
1015bn2
1015cn3
1015nn4
1010an1
Infrared Transceiver Unit
1010bn2
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
1010cn3
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
1010nn4
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
717

Figure 10

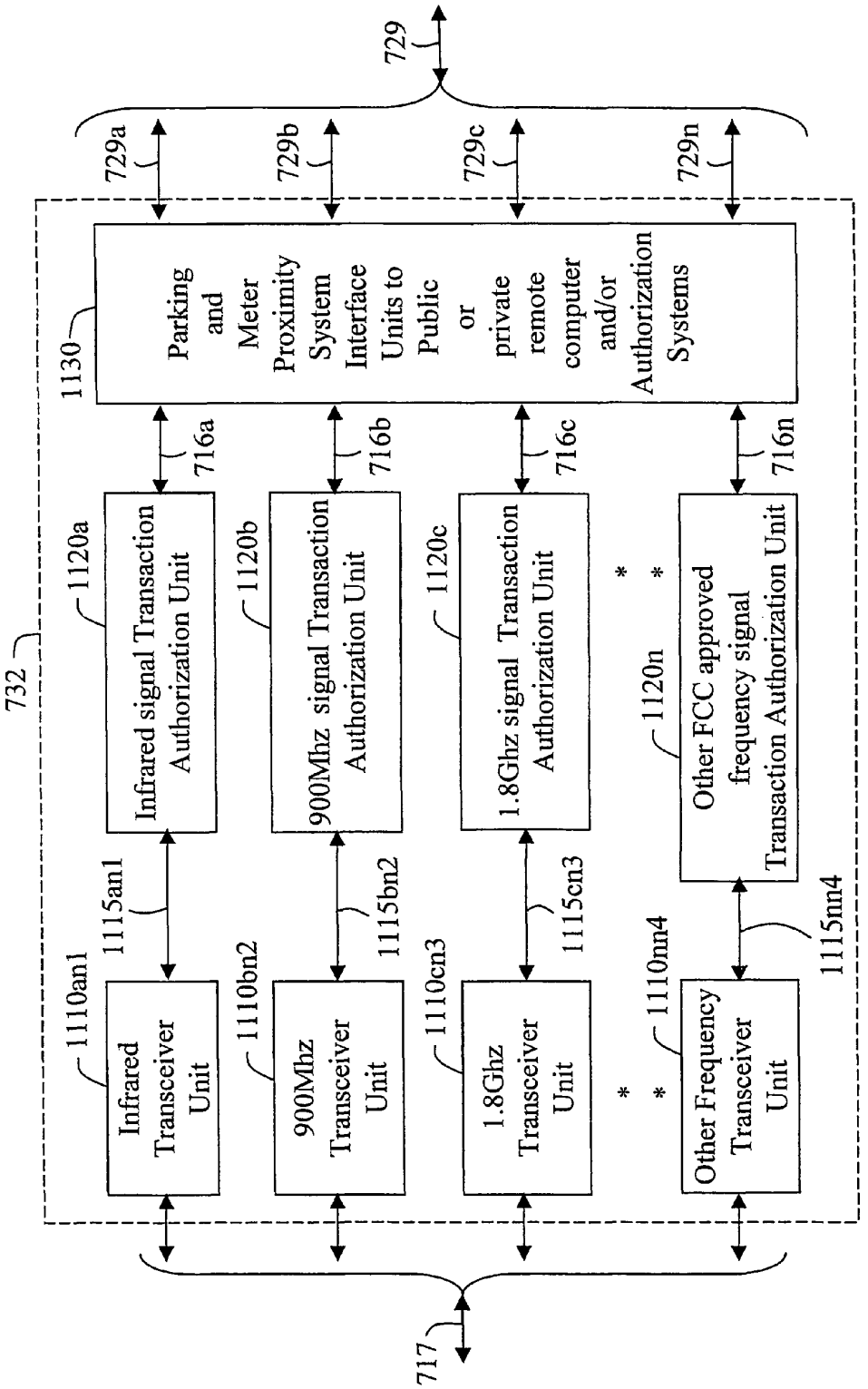

729
729a
729b
729c
729n
1130
Parking and Meter Proximity System Interface Units to Public or private remote computer and/or Authorization Systems
716a
716b
716c
716n
732
1120a
Infrared signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1120b
900Mhz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1120c
1.8Ghz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1120n
Other FCC approved frequency signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1115an1
1115bn2
1115cn3
1115nn4
1110an1
Infrared Transceiver Unit
1110bn2
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
1110cn3
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
1110nn4
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
717

Figure 11

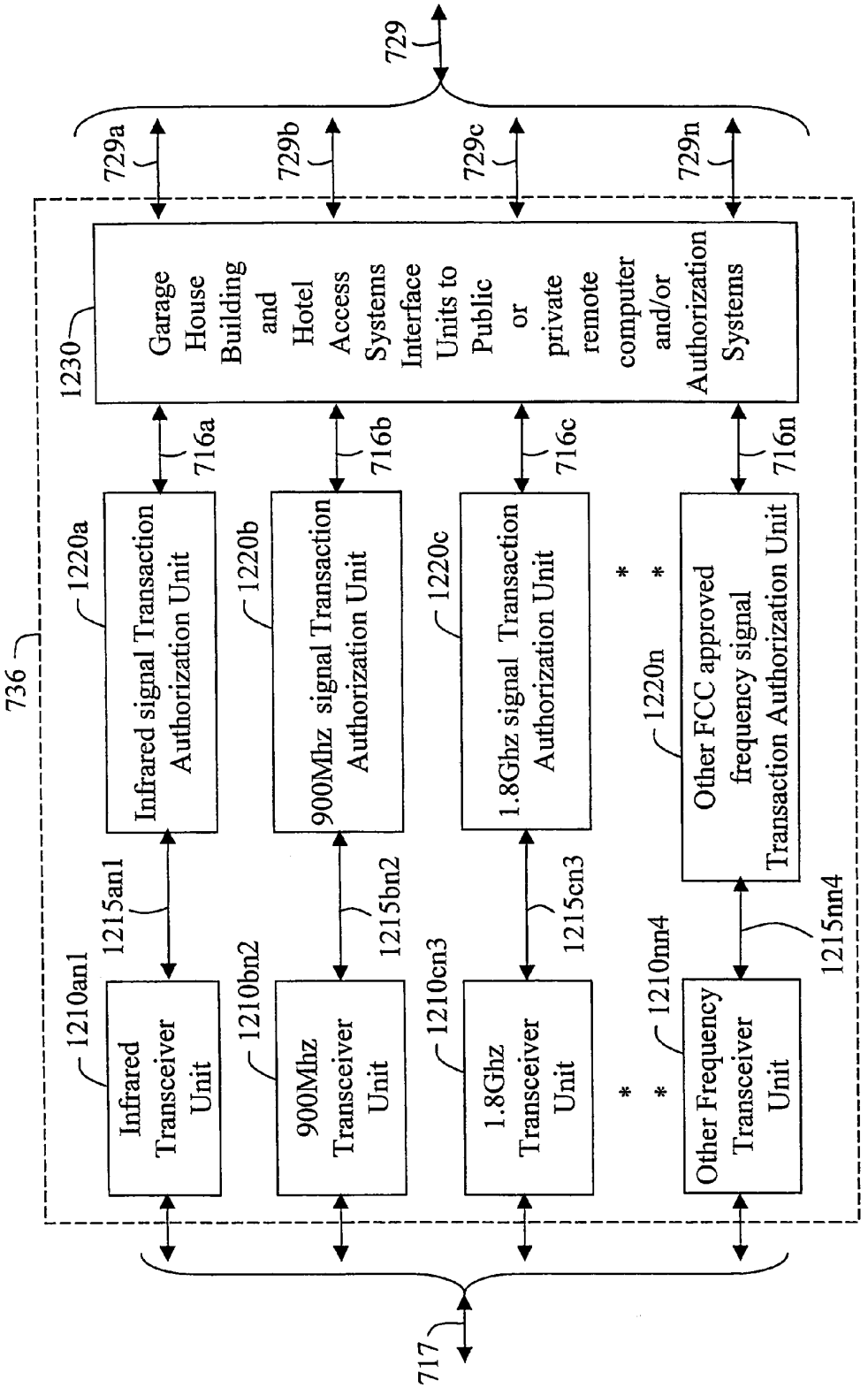

729
729a
729b
729c
729n
1230
Garage House Building and Hotel Access Systems Interface Units to Public or private remote computer and/or Authorization Systems
716a
716b
716c
716n
736
1220a
Infrared signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1220b
900Mhz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1220c
1.8Ghz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1220n
Other FCC approved frequency signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1215an1
1215bn2
1215cn3
1215nn4
1210an1
Infrared Transceiver Unit
1210bn2
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
1210cn3
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
1210nn4
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
717

Figure 12

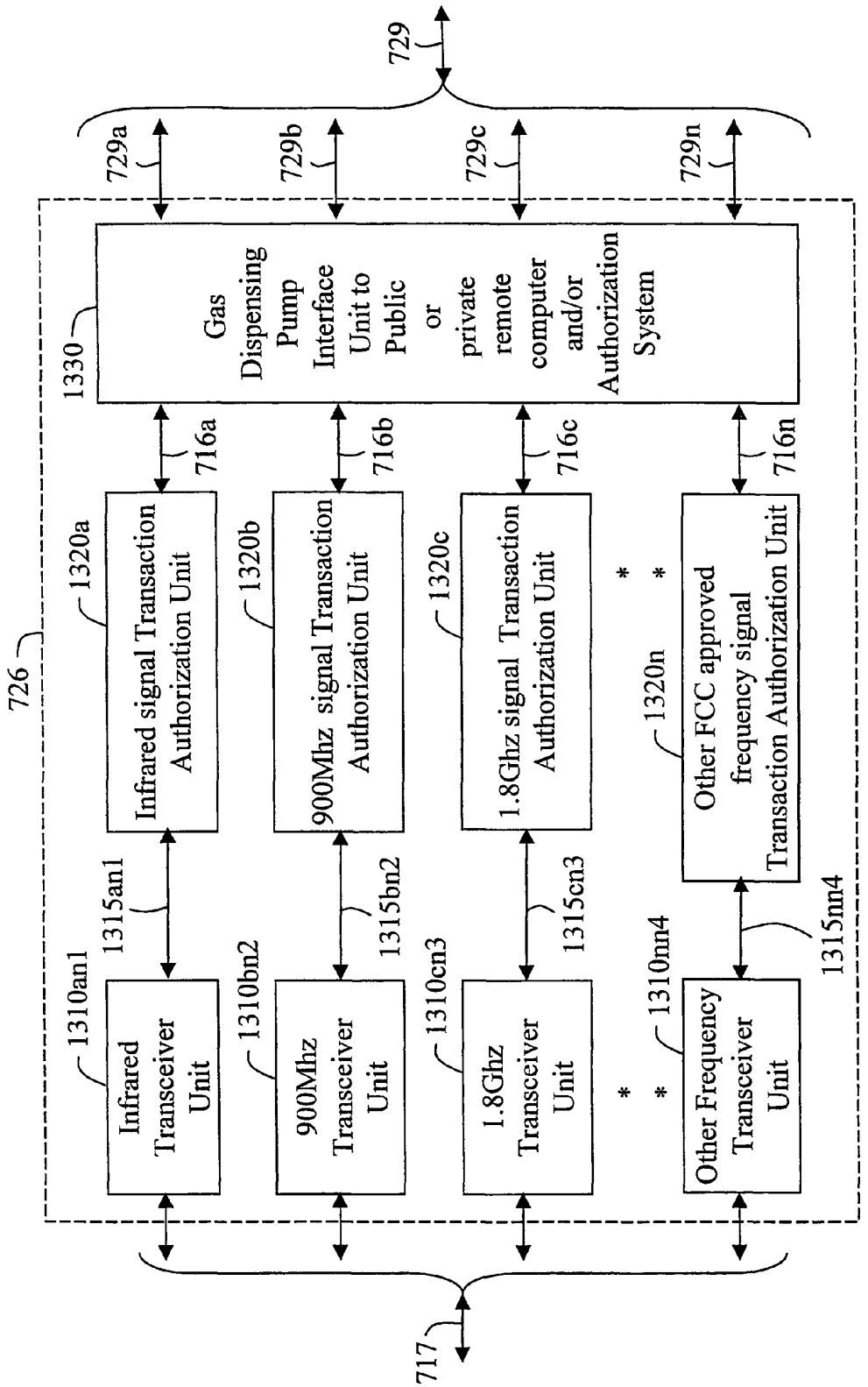

729
729a
729b
729c
729n
1330
Gas Dispensing Pump Interface Unit to Public or private remote computer and/or Authorization System
716a
716b
716c
716n
726
1320a
Infrared signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1320b
900Mhz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1320c
1.8Ghz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1320n
Other FCC approved frequency signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1315an1
1315bn2
1315cn3
1315nn4
1310an1
Infrared Transceiver Unit
1310bn2
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
1310cn3
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
1310nn4
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
717

Figure 13

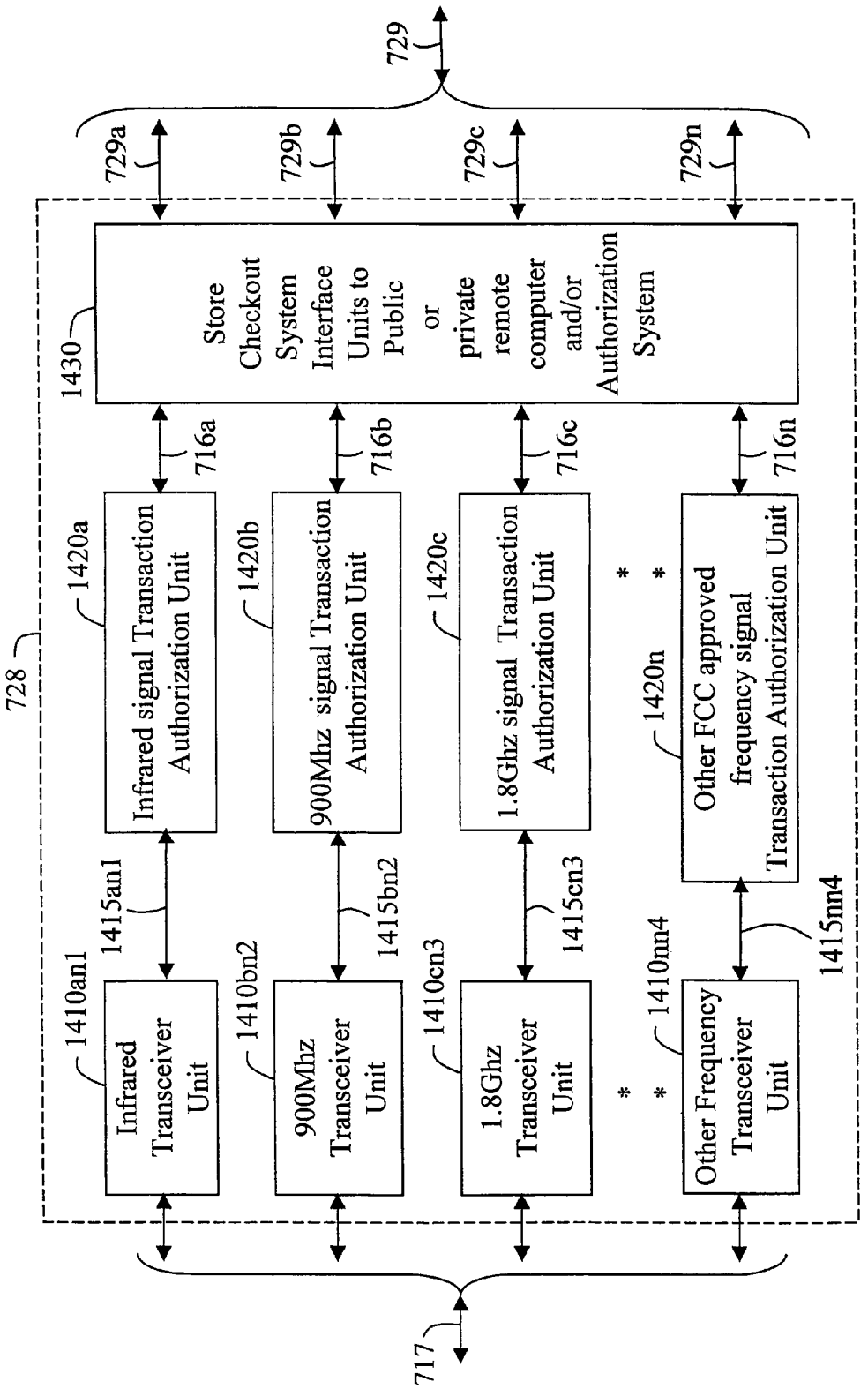

729
729a
729b
729c
729n
1430
Store Checkout System Interface Units to Public or private remote computer and/or Authorization System
716a
716b
716c
716n
728
1420a
Infrared signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1420b
900Mhz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1420c
1.8Ghz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1420n
Other FCC approved frequency signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1415an1
1415bn2
1415cn3
1415nn4
1410an1
Infrared Transceiver Unit
1410bn2
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
1410cn3
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
1410nn4
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
717

Figure 14

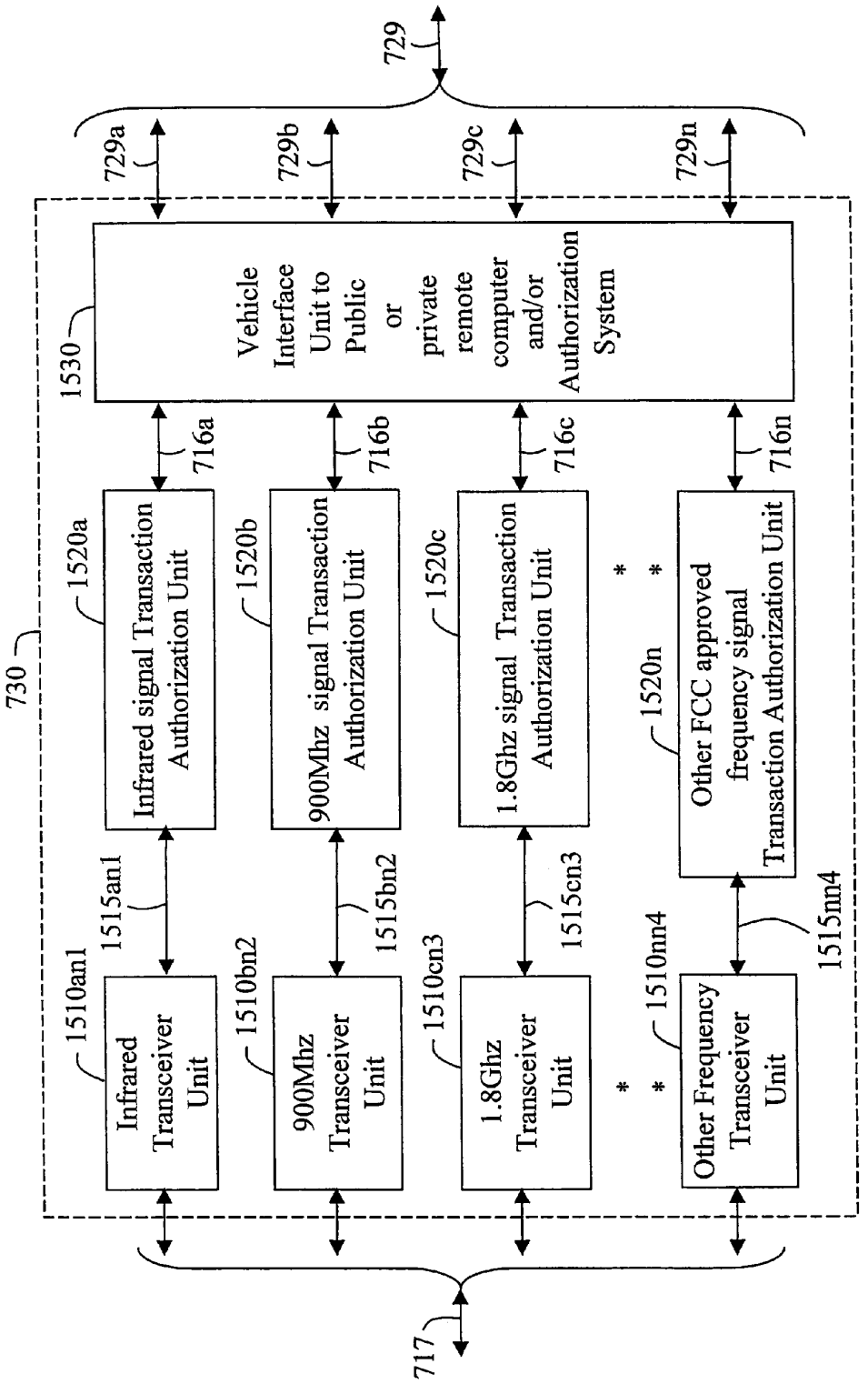

729
729a
729b
729c
729n
730
1530
Vehicle Interface Unit to Public or private remote computer and/or Authorization System
716a
716b
716c
716n
1520a
Infrared signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1520b
900Mhz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1520c
1.8Ghz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1520n
Other FCC approved frequency signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1515an1
1515bn2
1515cn3
1515nn4
1510an1
Infrared Transceiver Unit
1510bn2
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
1510cn3
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
1510nn4
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
717

Figure 15

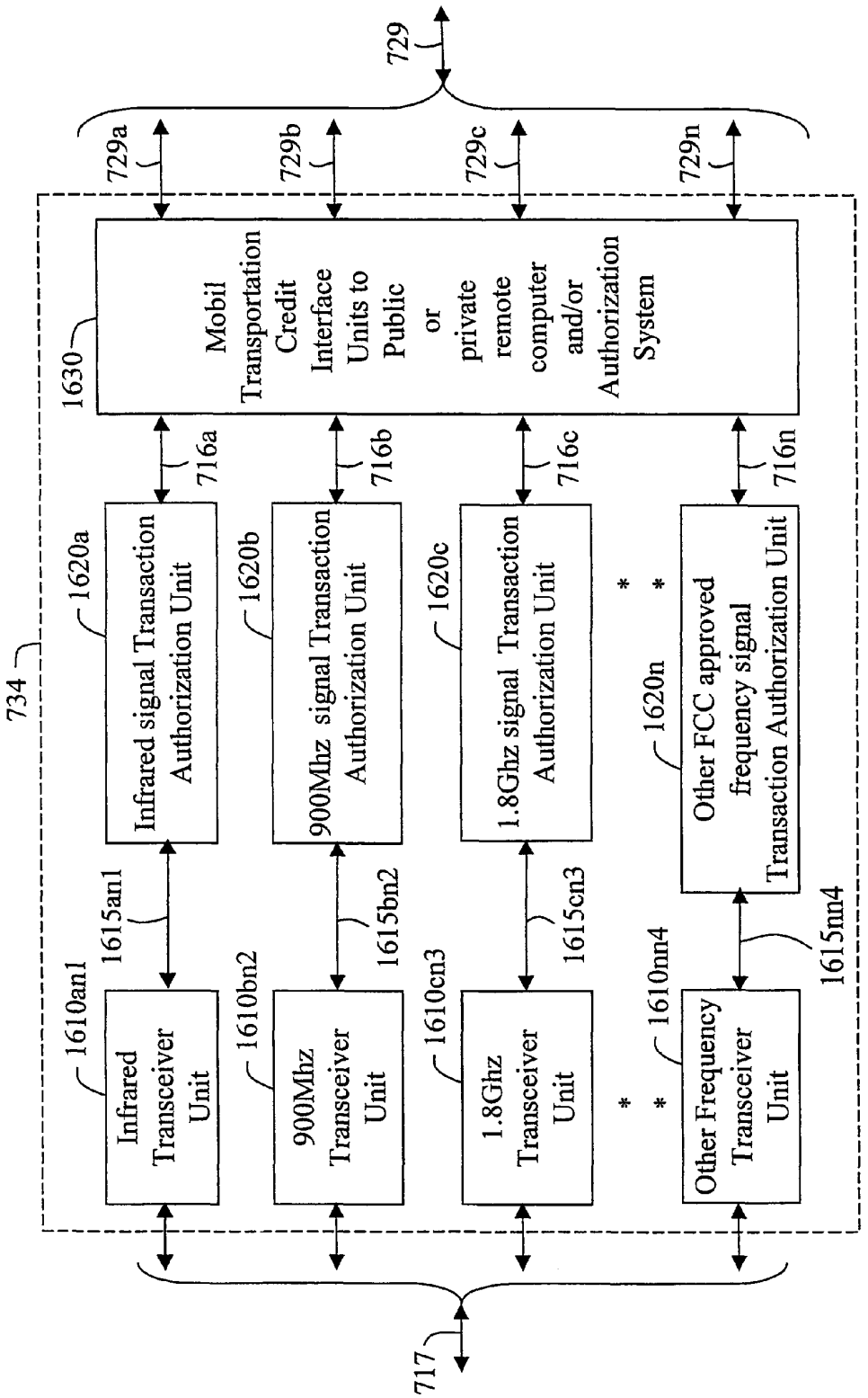

729
729a
729b
729c
729n
1630
Mobil Transportation Credit Interface Units to Public or private remote computer and/or Authorization System
716a
716b
716c
716n
734
1620a
Infrared signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1620b
900Mhz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1620c
1.8Ghz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1620n
Other FCC approved frequency signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1615an1
1615bn2
1615cn3
1615nn4
1610an1
Infrared Transceiver Unit
1610bn2
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
1610cn3
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
1610nn4
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
717

Figure 16

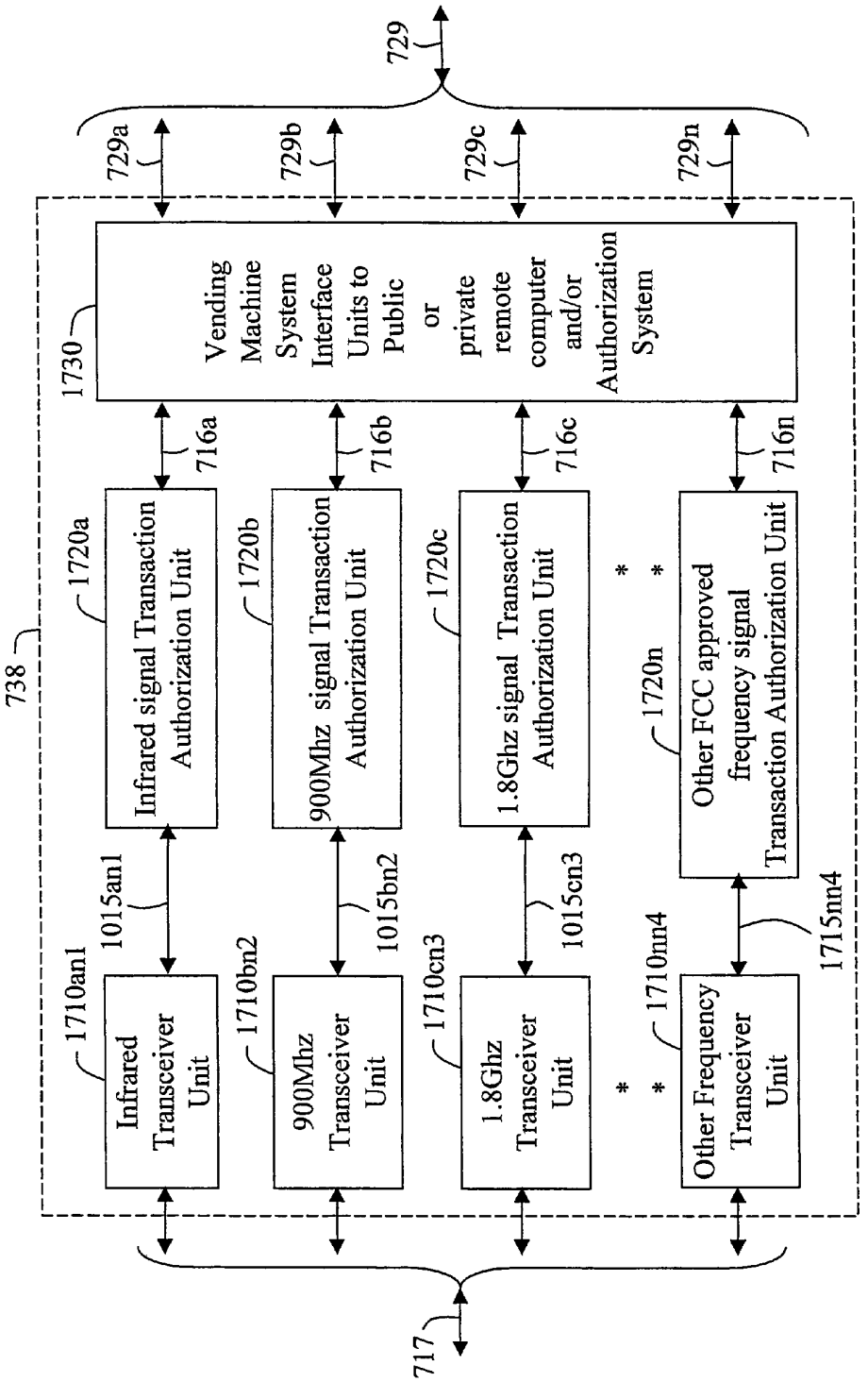

729
729a
729b
729c
729n
1730
Vending Machine System Interface Units to Public or private remote computer and/or Authorization System
716a
716b
716c
716n
738
1720a
Infrared signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1720b
900Mhz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1720c
1.8Ghz signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1720n
Other FCC approved frequency signal Transaction Authorization Unit
1015an1
1015bn2
1015cn3
1715nn4
1710an1
Infrared Transceiver Unit
1710bn2
900Mhz Transceiver Unit
1710cn3
1.8Ghz Transceiver Unit
1710nn4
Other Frequency Transceiver Unit
717

Figure 17

Unique Features	Shared legacy Functions	Features Shared with other PATAS systems
1. Accepts Multiple Wireless signals from multiple devices simultaneously within predetermined distances	1. Utilizes the existing collection and Housing Mechanisms in Pay phones	1. The complete capabilities can be utilized in the ATM, Store checkout, Building and Hotel systems
2. Communicates locally with the wireless device to avoid air time charges	2. Utilizes all the capabilities of legacy digital wireless phones except the high powered wireless communication functions	2 Limited channel capacity versions can be incorporated into subway systems
3. Incorporates Biometrics from either the pay phone or wireless device	3. Utilizes all the functions currently incorporated in communication Kiosks	3. The Biometrics features can be incorporated into all PATAS systems

Figure 18

Unique Features	Shared legacy Functions	Features Shared with other PATAS systems
1. Accepts Multiple Wireless signals from multiple wireless devices simultaneously within predetermined distances	1. Utilizes the existing collection and Housing Mechanisms in Pay phones	N/A
2. Communicates locally with the wireless device to avoid air time charges	2. Utilizes all the capabilities of legacy digital wireless phones except the high powered wireless communication functions	N/A
3. Incorporates Biometrics from either the pay phone or wireless device	3. Utilizes all the functions currently incorporated in communication Kiosks	N/A

Figure 19

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Dual distance signaling features used in ATM, Subway, store and meter systems
2.Authorizes at one distance and activates at a closer distance	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	
3.Incorporates VIN and customer ID data into wireless device and can only be accessed by toll authority systems		

Figure 20a

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Dual distance signaling features used in ATM, Subway, store and meter systems
2.Authorizes at one distance and activates at a closer distance	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	
3.Incorporates Credit data into wireless device and delivered to transportation authority		

Figure 20b

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Dual distance signaling features used in ATM, Subway, store and meter systems
2.Authorizes PPS service at one distance and activates ATM at a closer distance	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	
3.Incorporates Credit & customer ID data into wireless device		

Figure 21

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Dual distance signaling features used in Toll, ATM, Subway, store and meter systems
2.Authorizes PPS service at one distance and activates Access Unit at closer distance	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	
3.Incorporates Credit customer ID data into wireless device		

Figure 22a

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Dual distance signaling features used in Toll, ATM, Subway, store and meter systems
2.Authorizes Collection service at one distance and activates meter Unit at closer distance	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	
3.Incorporates Credit customer ID data into wireless device		

Figure 22b

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within a predetermined distance
2.Authorizes and activates service at one Predetermined distance	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	
3.Incorporates Owner ID data into wireless device		

Figure 23a

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within a predetermined distance
2.Authorizes and activates services at one distance and door at a closer distance	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	2. Lets owner access PPS services
3.Allows Door to be secured from inside room and hotel services to be accessed such as SPA		

Figure 23b

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within a predetermined distance
2.Authorizes and activates services at more than two distances	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	2. Operates at least two types of services
3.Incorporates Owner ID and home data into wireless device		

Figure 23c

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within a predetermined distance	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within a predetermined distance
2.Authorizes and activates service at one close distance	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	
3.Incorporates Owner ID and Credit data into wireless device and will not operate if device high power is activated		

Figure 24

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within a predetermined distance
2.Authorizes and activates different services within selected predetermined distances	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	2. Lets owner access PPS services
3.Allows Customer ID to be entered into store and other services such as PPS when inside store		

Figure 25

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within a predetermined distance
2.Authorizes and activates different services within selected predetermined distances	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	
3.Owner ID & VIN to be entered into ignition system and door key not required –Anti Theft—Toll--AVM		

Figure 26

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Dual distance signaling features used in ATM, Subway, store and meter systems
2.Authorizes Carrier credit machine one distance and activates PPS at farther distance	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	2.Accepts Signals from multiple wireless devices
3.Incorporates Credit & customer ID data into wireless device		

Figure 27

Unique Features	Shared Legacy Functions	Features shared with other PATAS Systems
1. Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within predetermined distances	1.Utilizes existing authorization and activation systems	1.Accepts signals from multiple wireless devices within a predetermined distance
2.Authorizes and activates different services within selected predetermined distances	2.Utilizes secure code features of digital wireless devices	2.Utilizes PPS in break room machines
3.Owner ID and credit in device supplied by Vending Machine ISP		

Figure 28

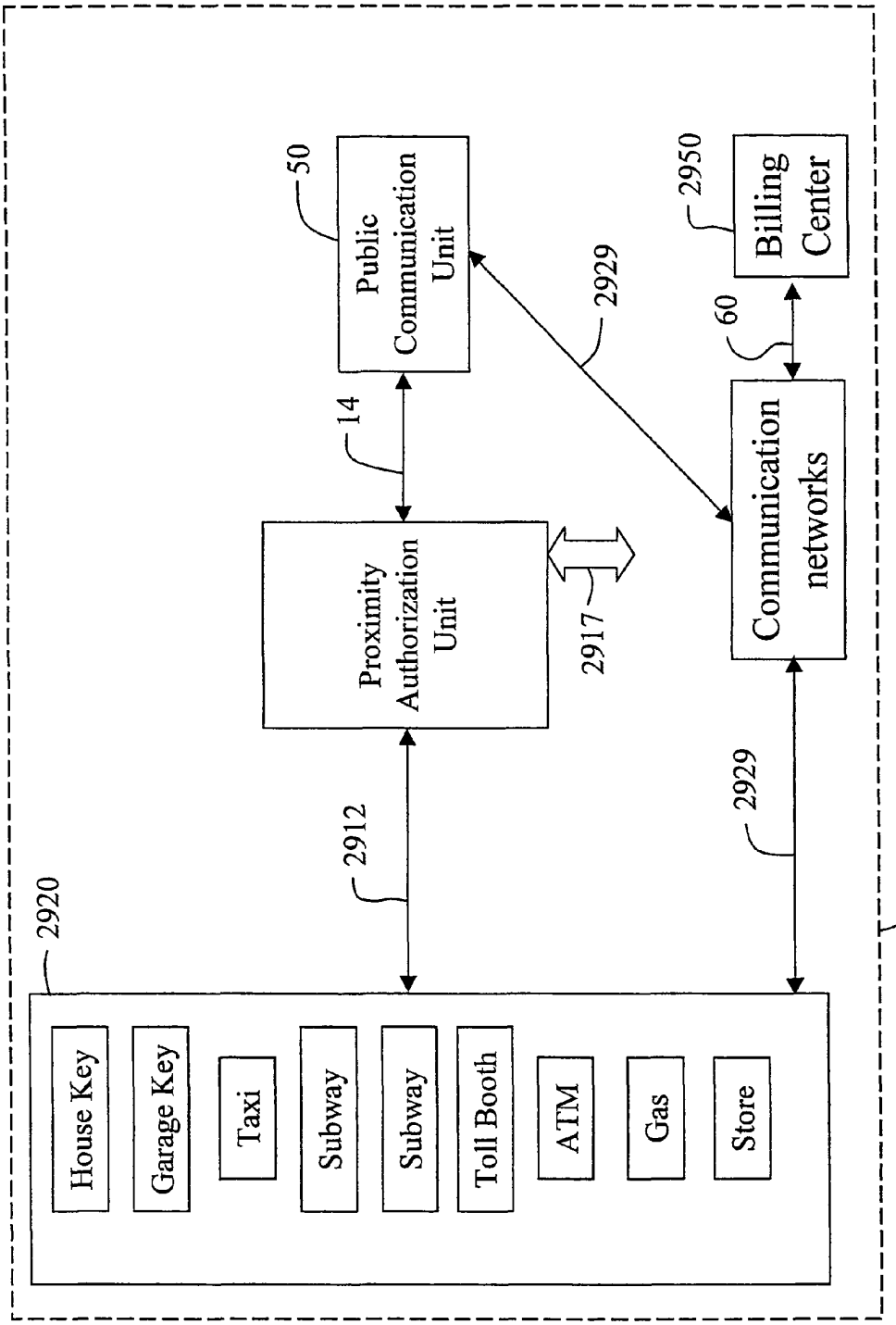

2920
House Key
Garage Key
Taxi
Subway
Subway
Toll Booth
ATM
Gas
Store
2912
Proximity Authorization Unit
14
Public Communication Unit
50
2917
2929
2929
Communication networks
60
Billing Center
2950
2900

Figure 29

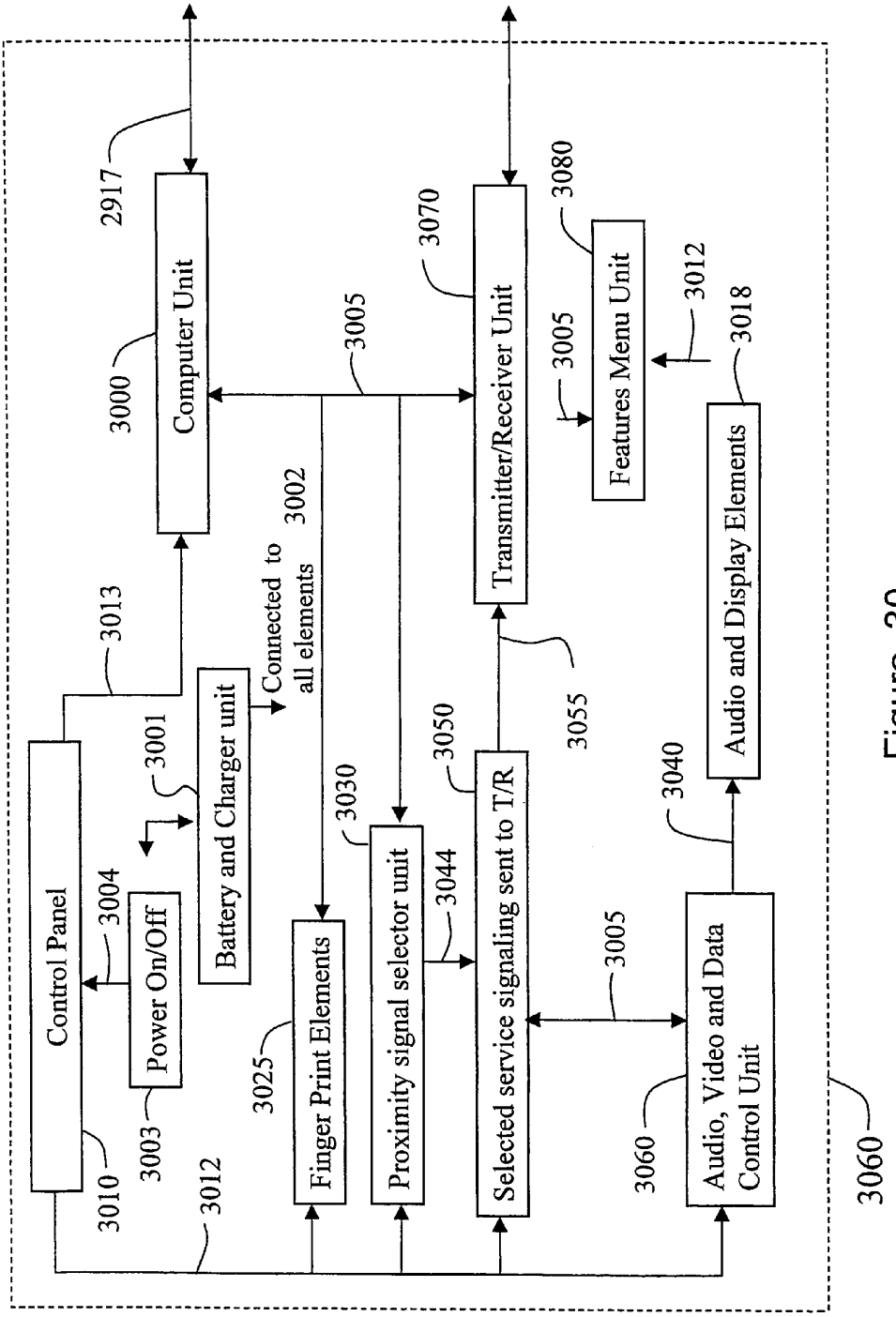

Computer Unit
2917
3000
3005
Transmitter/Receiver Unit
3070
3080
Features Menu Unit
3012
3018
Audio and Display Elements
3005
3002
Connected to all elements
Battery and Charger unit
3001
3013
Control Panel
3010
Power On/Off
3004
3003
3012
Finger Print Elements
3025
3030
Proximity signal selector unit
3044
3050
Selected service signaling sent to T/R
3055
3005
3040
Audio, Video and Data Control Unit
3060
3060

Figure 30

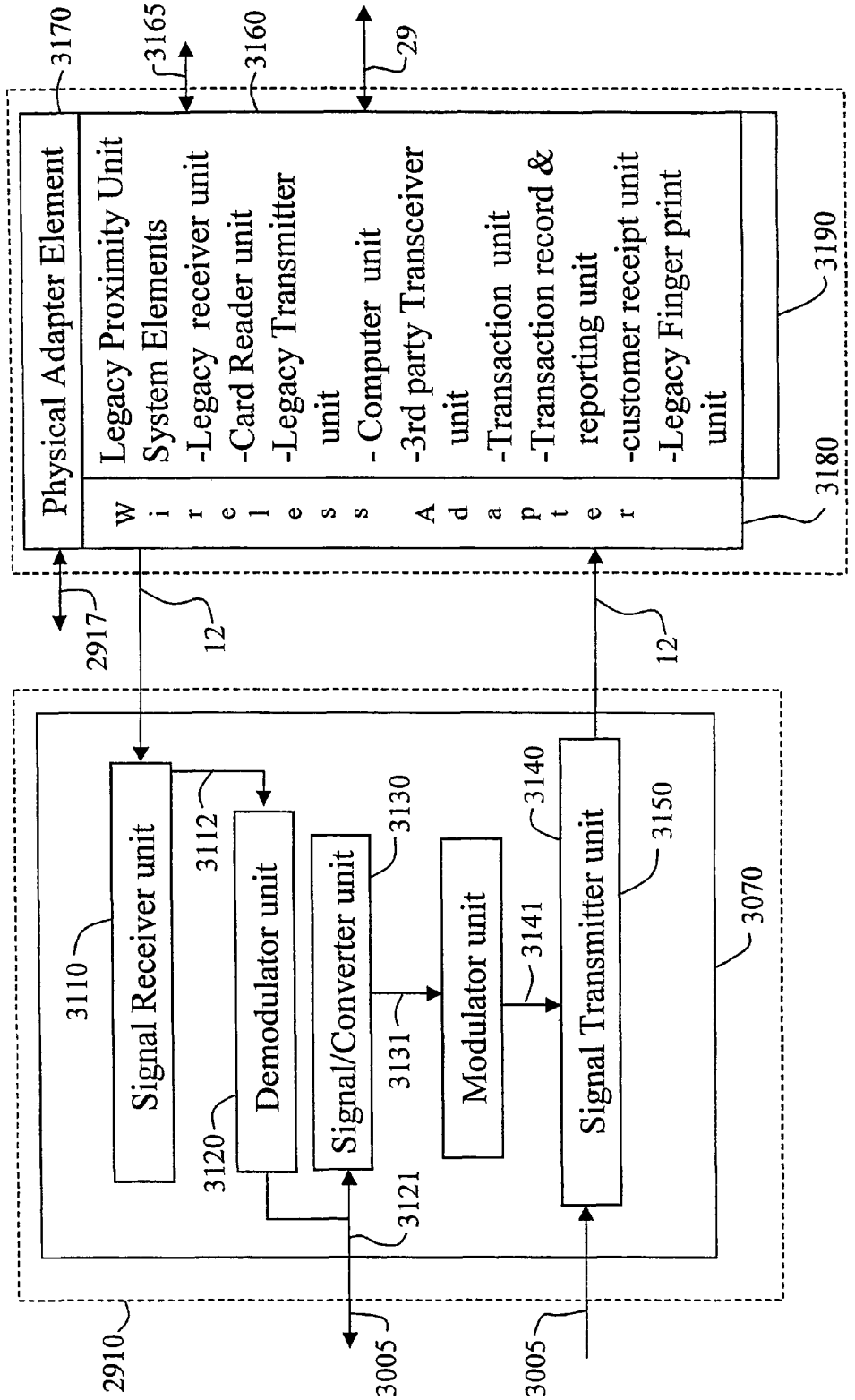

Physical Adapter Element
Legacy Proximity Unit
System Elements
-Legacy receiver unit
-Card Reader unit
-Legacy Transmitter unit
- Computer unit
-3rd party Transceiver unit
-Transaction unit
-Transaction record & reporting unit
-customer receipt unit
-Legacy Finger print unit
Wireless Adapter
Signal Receiver unit
Demodulator unit
Signal/Converter unit
Modulator unit
Signal Transmitter unit
3170
3165
3160
29
3190
3180
2917
12
12
3110
3112
3130
3140
3150
3070
3120
3131
3141
3121
2910
3005
3005

Figure 31

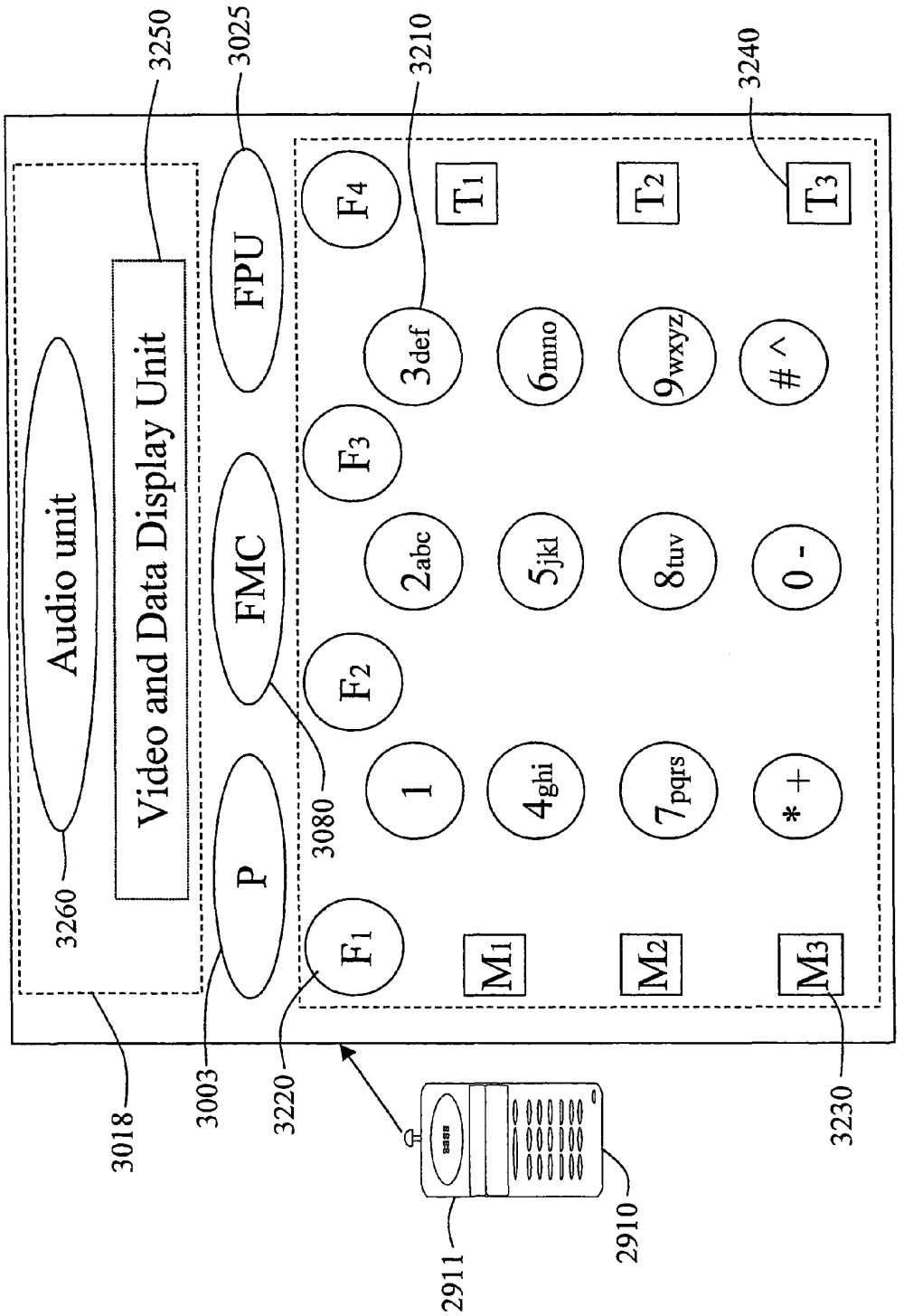

Audio unit
Video and Data Display Unit
FPU
FMC
P
F1
F2
F3
F4
M1
M2
M3
T1
T2
T3
1
2abc
3def
4ghi
5jkl
6mno
7pqrs
8tuv
9wxyz
* +
0 -
^
3018
3260
3250
3003
3025
3220
3080
3210
3230
3240
2911
2910

Figure 32

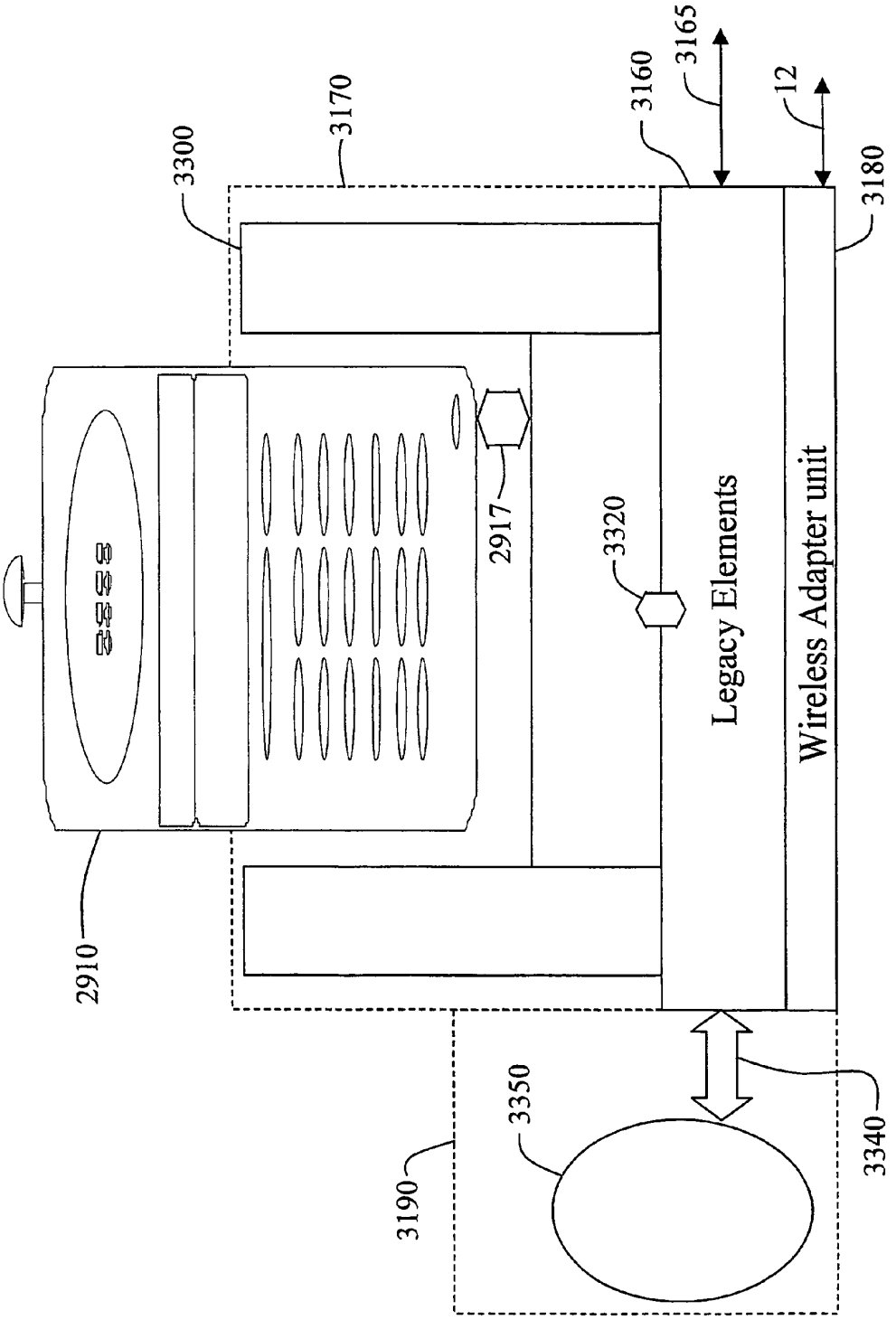

3300
3170
3160
3165
12
3180
2917
3320
Legacy Elements
Wireless Adapter unit
2910
3350
3190
3340

Figure 33

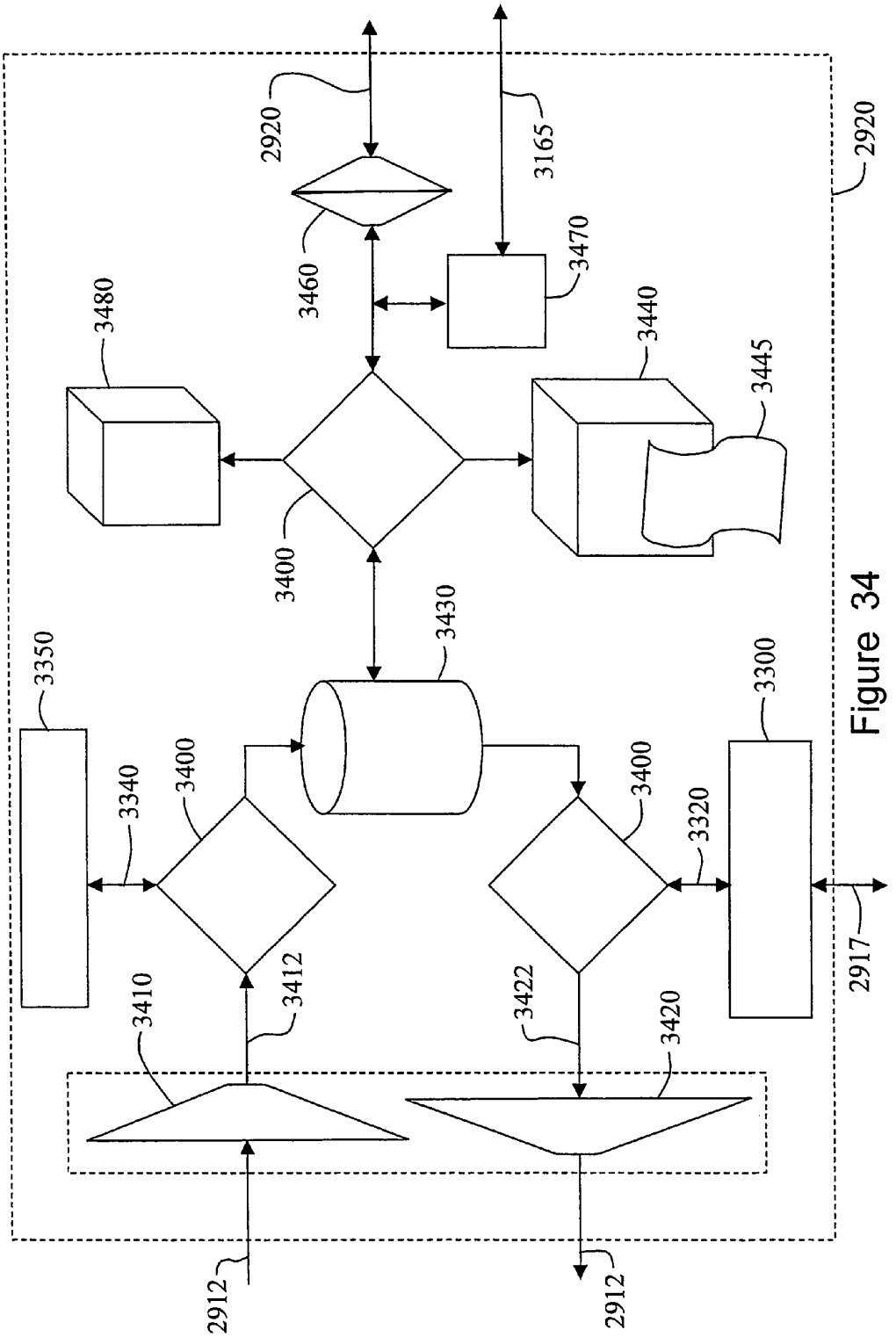

2920
3165
2920
3460
3470
3480
3440
3445
3400
3430
3350
3300
3340
3400
3400
3320
2917
3410
3412
3422
3420
2912
2912

Figure 34

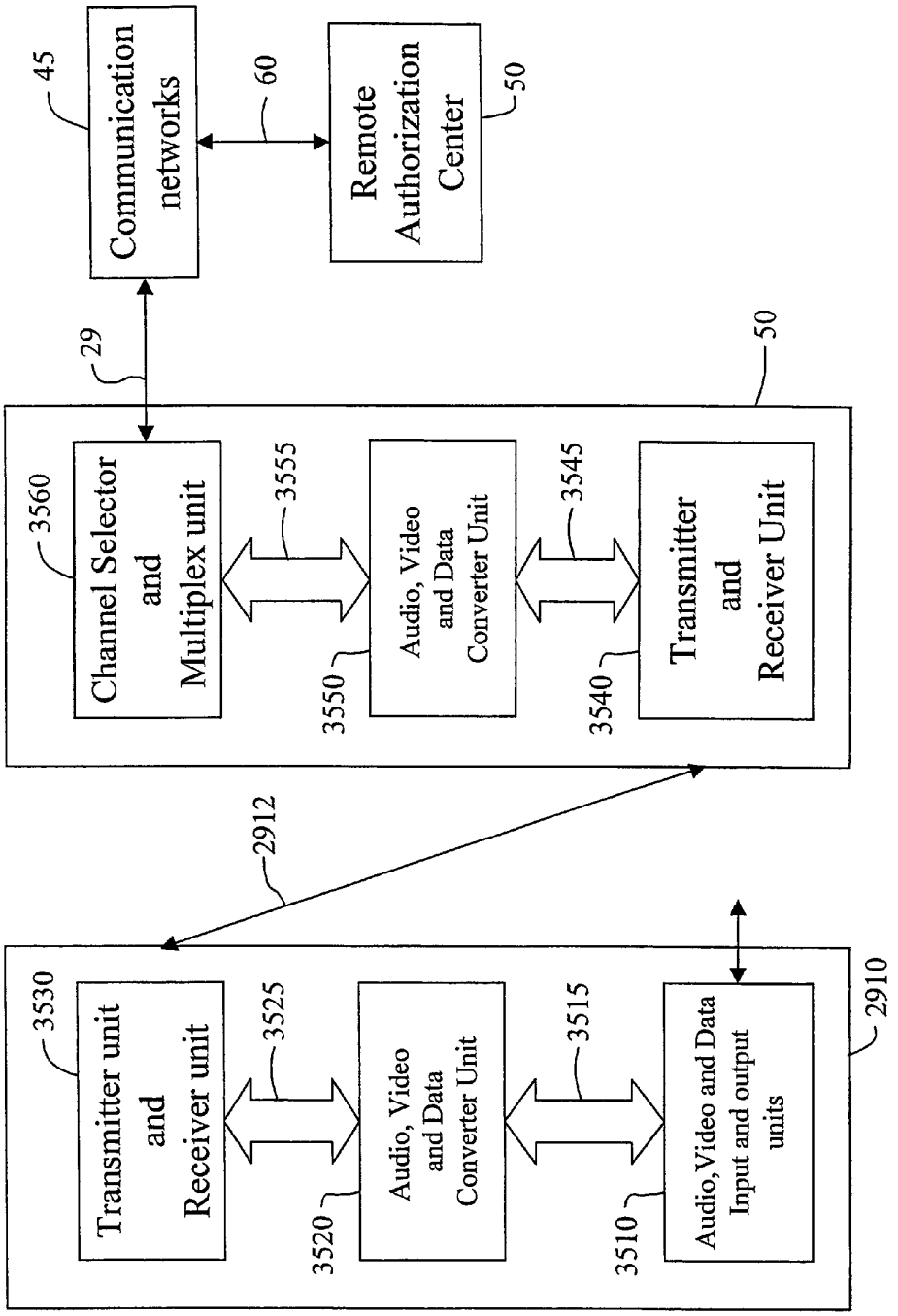

45
Communication networks
60
Remote Authorization Center
50
29
50
3560
Channel Selector and Multiplex unit
3555
Audio, Video and Data Converter Unit
3545
Transmitter and Receiver Unit
3550
3540
2912
3530
Transmitter unit and Receiver unit
3525
Audio, Video and Data Converter Unit
3515
Audio, Video and Data Input and output units
2910
3520
3510

Figure 35

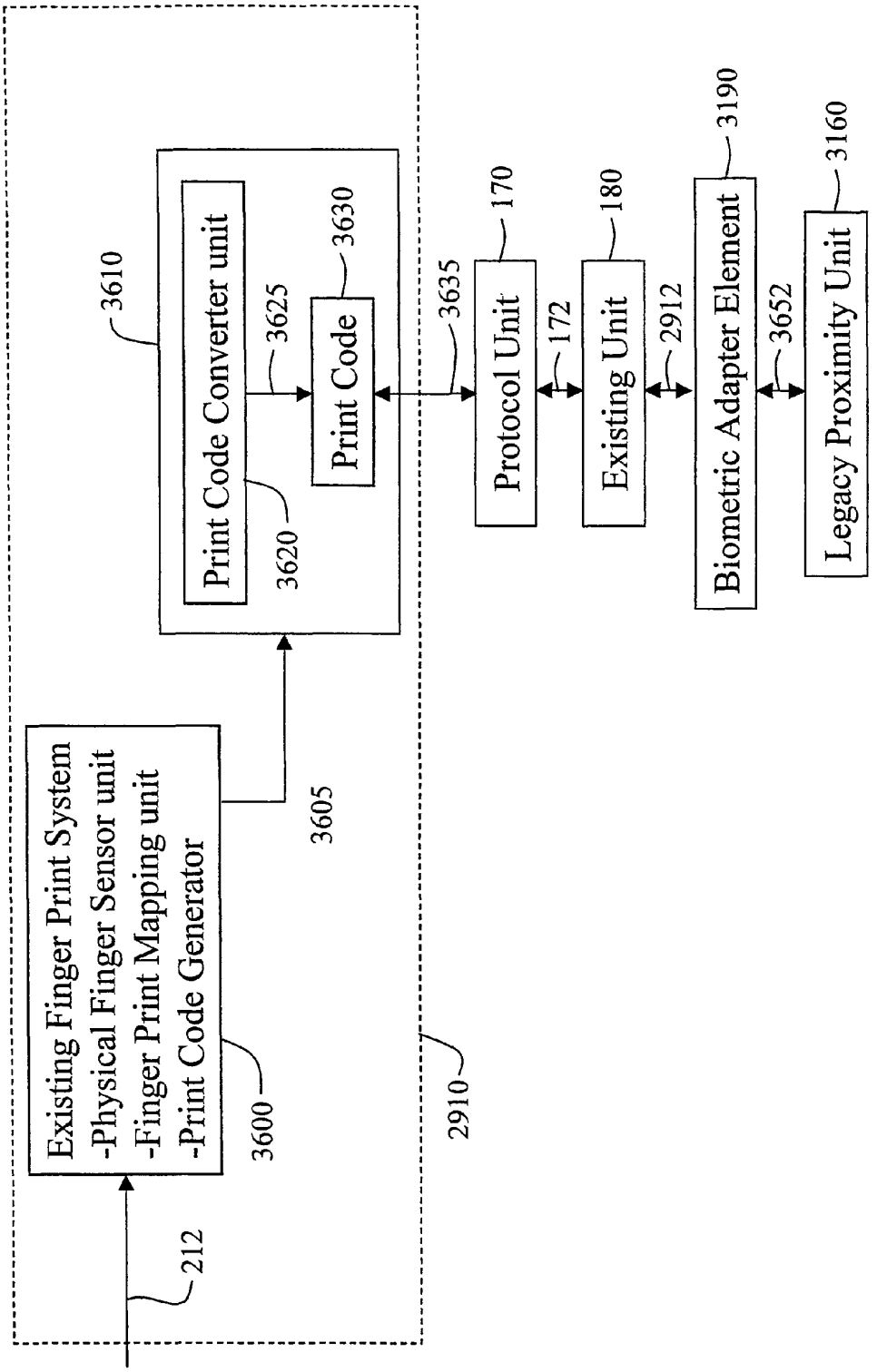

Existing Finger Print System
-Physical Finger Sensor unit
-Finger Print Mapping unit
-Print Code Generator
3600
212
3605
2910
3610
Print Code Converter unit
3620
3625
Print Code
3630
3635
Protocol Unit
170
172
Existing Unit
180
2912
Biometric Adapter Element
3190
3652
Legacy Proximity Unit
3160

Figure 36

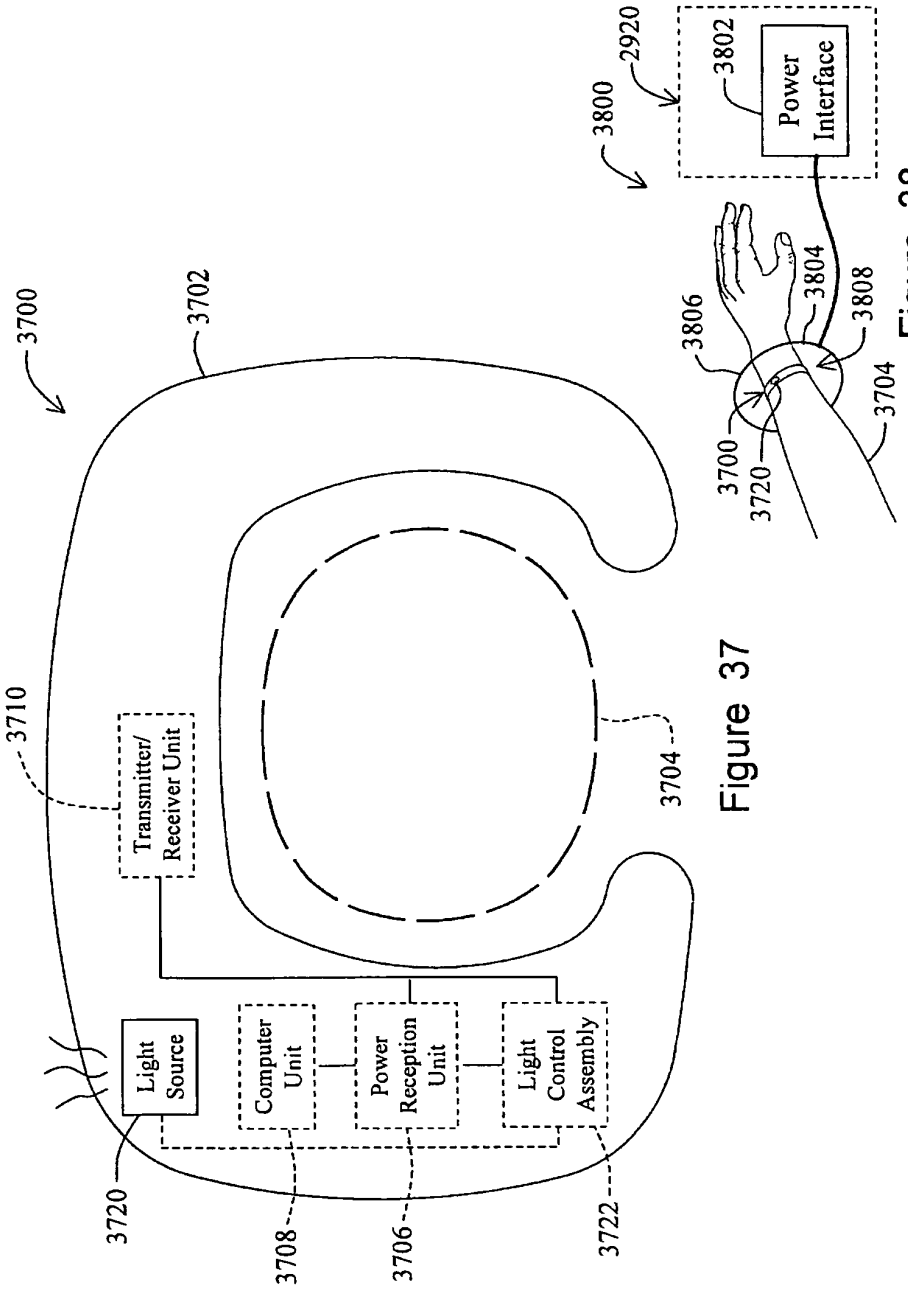


Figure 37

Figure 38

COMMUNICATION AND PROXIMITY AUTHORIZATION SYSTEMS

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation of Ser. No. 10/205,097, filed on Jul. 19, 2002 now U.S. Pat. No. 7,110,744, which is a continuation application of U.S. Ser. No. 09/652,077, filed Aug. 31, 2000 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,490,443, which claims the benefit of U.S. provisional patent application identified by U.S. Ser. No. 60/152,184, entitled "New Communication and Proximity Authorization Systems", which was filed on Sep. 2, 1999, all of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

STATEMENT REGARDING FEDERALLY SPONSORED RESEARCH OR DEVELOPMENT

Not applicable.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a pico pay phone system (PPS). The present invention will allow multiple wireless devices to access a single pay phone or other public kiosk communication unit designed to detect and recognize multiple wireless service providers' signals and protocols at the same time. In particular, the invention is directed to services provided by either public communication companies, such as SWBT or GTE, or kiosk companies, such as Air Touch, located in airports and large hotels along with private company services, such as offered by DirectTV and AT&T Cable (formally TCI). The preferred embodiment has a minimum of four types of wireless signaling detection capabilities such as Infrared, 900 Mhz, 1.8 Ghz and one other FCC-approved signaling detection capability plus the frequency of the original wireless specialty device if the proximity system already has such a design (for example in the case of Digital Cable Systems there is a remote control unit). For each of the distinct communication capabilities, the PPS has an automatic detection system to recognize both the type of service and service provider protocols and wireless device features. The system has wireless base station multiple channel capability on the input side for each of the types of signals (Infrared, 900 Mhz, 1.8 Ghz, etc.) and multiple channel time division multiplex (TDM) capability on the output side using a standard high speed switch connected to, for example, a T1 line (or several T1 lines) such as used in most office buildings or network service provider systems today. Thus, a single unit can easily service several hundred phones simultaneously for, for example, $0.35 cents each. This will potentially bring in several thousand dollars a day per phone or kiosk instead of less than a hundred dollars a day for existing pay phones and kiosks. In addition, the preferred embodiment has a biometrics recognition system for ID and credit transaction services. The PPS can also issue access numbers to people so they do not have to stand in line and wait to access the service when they have to pay real money because they are not recognized by the credit authorization system of the Invention.

The Proximity Authorization Transaction System (PATAS) invention is first directed to a general multiple signal frequency transceiver transaction unit (also referred to herein as a multiple channel wireless transceiver) designed to operate with most of the wireless device frequency signal types approved by the FCC for the digital cell phone, pager, and Infrared devices in use today and that will be in use during the next 10 years that can be used or adapted to most any proximity system. Then descriptions of adapting PATAS for each of the more specific proximity systems (also referred to herein as proximity service units) are provided, along with the inclusion of the cross features shared by some of the systems, such as the incorporation of the PPS invention into an ATM unit along with other ATM features.

The specific improved proximity systems include, but are not limited to, proximity systems such as (1) vehicle toll systems (2) subway and bus systems, (3) vehicle systems, (4) ATM systems, (5) buildings and hotel systems, (6) home access systems (7) garage door systems, (8) parking lot systems (9) parking meter systems, (10) store checkout systems, (11) gas dispensing systems (12) mobile transportation credit systems and (13) vending machine systems, and (14) large public or private facility systems, such as entertainment facilities, that network any combination of the proximity systems (1) through (13) together to have an integrated facility management system. For example, the entertainment facility could be a stadium having ATM systems, store checkout systems, parking lot systems, parking meters systems, and vending machine systems which are networked and integrated together such that a consumer need only use a wireless device as discussed herein to activate and thereby receive each of these services or goods.

The present invention also relates to a master proximity signaling unit MPSU (also referred to herein as a proximity authorization unit). The MPSU is an alternative to having to pay for high power wireless communication devices and/or services, such as a cell phone or pager or hand held computer with wireless communication features just to get the convenience of a single device handling most of the proximity services people use in their daily lives. The MPSU incorporates multiple low power type signaling capability into a low cost device specifically designed to allow all the multiple proximity services authorization devices to be incorporated into a single unit. The single unit can deliver the information to the proximity service provider machine (also referred to herein as a proximity service unit) in a much simpler and more convenient manner than done with existing devices and at less cost. In addition the MPSU can be used to communicate over local pico payphone networks as described in the application (Pico Phone). Thus the Invention described herein allows the consumer to have a very inexpensive proximity authorization unit to replace the 10 to 20 devices and cards now required and that also can serve as an inexpensive communication device without the wireless service provider costs attached. In essence the invention can replace all the cards, keys, signaling devices, and communication devices with a single unit that is lightweight and easy to carry.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a block diagram showing the basic elements of the Pico PaySystem (PPS).

FIG. **2** is a block diagram showing the elements for controlling simultaneous multiple wireless inputs and the multiple land line connections.

FIG. **3** is a block diagram showing the multiple signal detection elements and legacy wireless base station units.

FIG. **4** is a block diagram showing the computer interface programs and legacy unit interface elements.

FIG. **5** is a block diagram showing the biometric adapter interface elements.

FIG. **6** is a block diagram showing a wireless device preferred input/output communication capability elements.

FIG. **7** is a block diagram showing other proximity systems that can be made to operate with wireless or an advanced wireless authorization unit of this invention.

FIG. **8** is a block diagram showing a basic interface between the Advanced Wireless Authorization Unit (AWAU) and the Legacy Authorization Transaction Unit (LATU).

FIG. **9** is a block diagram showing the elements of a local Toll/Subway multiple signal detection and transaction unit.

FIG. **10** is a block diagram showing the elements of a local ATM multiple signal detection and transaction unit.

FIG. **11** is a block diagram showing the elements of a local parking and meter system multiple signal detection and transaction unit.

FIG. **12** is a block diagram showing the elements of a local garage, house, building and hotel multiple signal detection and transaction unit.

FIG. **13** is a block diagram showing the elements of a local gas dispensing system multiple signal detection and transaction unit.

FIG. **14** is a block diagram showing the elements of a local store checkout system multiple signal detection and transaction unit.

FIG. **15** is a block diagram showing the elements of a local vehicle system multiple signal detection and transaction unit.

FIG. **16** is a block diagram showing the elements of a local mobile transportation credit system multiple signal detection and transaction unit.

FIG. **17** is a block diagram showing the elements of a local vending machine multiple signal detection and transaction unit.

FIG. **18** is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the Pico Pay System.

FIG. **19** is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the general PATAS.

FIG. **20***a* is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the vehicle phone system.

FIG. **20***b* is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the subway/bus system.

FIG. **21** is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the ATM System.

FIG. **22***a* is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the parking system.

FIG. **22***b* is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the parking meter system.

FIG. **23***a* is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the garage access and control system.

FIG. **23***b* is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the building and hotel system.

FIG. **23***c* is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the house access and control system.

FIG. **24** is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the gas dispensing system.

FIG. **25** is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the store checkout system.

FIG. **26** is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the vehicle system.

FIG. **27** is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the mobile transportation credit system.

FIG. **28** is a table that summarizes the special features and functions of the vending machine system.

FIG. **29** illustrates common proximity services now operated by separate cards or keys or special signaling devices plus the low power proximity phone service (i.e. public communication unit) feature of the Invention.

FIG. **30** is a block diagram showing a proximity authorization unit constructed in accordance with the present invention and for use in the system depicted in FIG. **29**.

FIG. **31** is a block diagram showing a more detailed view of a transmitter/receiver unit of the proximity authorization unit of FIG. **30** and a more detailed view of a proximity service unit for use in the system depicted in FIG. **29**.

FIG. **32** is a block diagram showing a control unit allowing the owner to operate the various functions offered by the proximity authorization unit.

FIG. **33** is a block diagram showing a physical adapter element, constructed in accordance with the present invention, that allows direct readout of code information not requiring wireless signaling to be used.

FIG. **34** shows a wireless signaling diagram for performing multilevel functions incorporating features of the present invention that may be required in the proximity authorization process.

FIG. **35** shows the proximity authorization unit being utilized in combination with the public communication unit shown in FIG. **1** so as to form a pico pay system.

FIG. **36** shows a logic diagram for a biometric unit connecting the proximity authorization unit and the proximity service unit.

FIG. **37** shows a side elevational view of a proximity authorization unit incorporating features of the present invention with a computer unit, a power reception unit, a light control assembly and a transmitter/receiver unit shown in phantom.

FIG. **38** is a perspective view of a wrist of an individual, having the proximity authorization unit of FIG. **37** disposed thereon, extended through a power antenna for providing a power signal to the power reception unit of the proximity authorization unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Pico Pay System

The terms "no air time", "do not require air time", "no air time costs", "no customer air time charges", "without air time" or similar terms, as used herein mean that when a communication is made between a wireless device and some type of service provider, such as a pay phone system, vending machine system, toll collection system, credit card system, ATM (automated teller machine) system, vehicle system, subway or toll booth system, checkout station system, parking meter system, mobile credit system, or the like, a commercial communication service provider, such as Air Touch Communications, Sprint or the like, is not activated and the user or customer is not charged air time. Thus, the terms "no air time", "do not require air time", "no air time costs", "no customer air time charges", "without air time" or similar terms refer to the communication being made between the wireless device and the service provider without using commercial airwave communication channels.

The various aspects of a pico pay system (PPS) **6** invention can be described with the aid of FIGS. **1** through **6**. The general operation will be described with the aid of FIG. **1** in which an airport and trade show scenarios **10***b* and building/hotel/apartment scenario **10***a* are depicted. In both cases, public communication units **8***a* and **8***b* (functionally shown as public communication unit **50**) are shown that takes both the conventional single pay phone caller in the conventional fashion but also connects multiple wireless devices **5***a*, **5***b*, **5***c*, and **5***d* (functionally shown as wireless devices **40**) to their respectively requested telephone numbers via lines **7***a*,**7***b*,**7***c*, and **7***d* (functionally shown as **45**) and via lines **15***a*, and **15***b* (functionally shown as **55**) using the public communication system **60** that functionally represents connections through the required public communication switches **20**, last mile

connections **25** and ultimately to the requested parties **30** during the same time period. During the remainder of the description it will be understood that multiple wireless devices **40** are connected to the public communication units **50** and the public communication system **60** during the same time period. Also it will be understood that the wireless devices such as **5***a*, **5***b*, and **5***d* can be made by different suppliers and can be operating at least on one of three different signaling frequencies such as an Infrared region, 900 Mhz region and 1.8 Ghz region and different protocols as designed by the manufacturer in their different models.

For example the public communication unit **50** can detect and service a simple wireless home phone (wireless device **40**) and simultaneously a sophisticated portable computer (wireless device **40**) or PDA (wireless device **40**) that has an infrared modem with multimedia capability. The public communication unit **50** also can detect the popular analog and digital cell and pager phones made by Motorola, Nokia, Ericsson, NEC and others. In addition the public communication unit **50** anticipates advanced wireless devices such as those described in co-pending applications (Ser. No. 09/325,500), which is hereby expressly incorporated herein by reference, and a MPSU (i.e., a proximity authorization unit described hereinafter) that have fingerprint authorization features and capability built in to interface with pay phones of the type described herein.

With the aid of FIG. **2** the elements for interfacing with these multiple type wireless devices **40** in a simultaneous manner are described where the wireless devices **40** and the public communication unit **50** are shown in greater detail.

Four wireless devices **40** are shown and designated by the reference numerals **40***a*, **40***b*, **40***c* and **40***d*. The public communication unit **50** has multiple channels, and thus can have several wireless devices **40** connected represented by **40***ap*, **40***bq*, **40***cr* and **40***ds* where p, q, r, and s each can be any number up to several hundred. The wireless devices **40** are connected to the public communication unit **50** via wireless links **45***ap*, **45***bq*, **45***cr* and **45***ds* where as a conventional pay phone caller is physically connected to public communication unit **50** via line **201** using the legacy pay phone equipment represented by **200**. The conventional caller is connected to the requested party in the conventional manner via line **202** connected to the public communication system **60** via line **551**.

The wireless device callers are connected to their respective requested parties via a wireless device front end unit **210** described in more detail in FIG. **3** via a multiple line bus **250** controlled by a computer unit **220** (such as a Motorola 68000 series communication computer chip) and a legacy line multiplex unit **230** such as a using Multiplex unit out of a MGX 8800 series unit made by Cisco Inc. that can map up to 10,000 lines to a single port. The legacy line multiplex unit **230** connects each of the wireless devices **5***a*, **5***b*, **5***c* and **5***d* to their respective parties over a single wide bandwidth line **55** using different TDM channels represented by the group **55***ap* for the wireless devices connected via **45***ap* connections, **55***bq* for the wireless devices connected via connections **45***bq*, etc. Thus up to several hundred wireless callers can each use the same pay phone/Kiosk (public communication unit **50**) at the same time as a single conventional caller uses the phone in a physical manner. In addition, the public communication unit **50** can have a biometric unit **240** controlled by the PPS computer unit **220** in which an available legacy fingerprint unit installed in the biometric unit **240** (such as a Veriprint **2100** model from Biometric Inc.) is used for additional authorization means when requested by the service provider before supplying the requested service data such as bank records or money transfers. The heart of the computer unit **220** can be any of a number of DSP Motorola computers like a MC68230 easily programmable by those skilled in the art or in the case of a Kiosk unit a low cost network dual purpose computer such as a Dell 1300 series using a Linux operating system can be used to control the PPS elements as well as other customer service features that might be provided by the Kiosk unit. The computer unit **220** has all of the other normal computer elements (not shown) required to operate such as RAM and permanent memory elements.

The functions to be programmed are described in connection with FIGS. **2**, **3** and **4** and except for the various payment methods described in connection with FIG. **4**. The computer unit **220** programs are primarily interface programs to the communication operating systems available with the legacy equipment. The computer unit **220** interfaces via line **208** with the legacy pay phone or Kiosk existing physical equipment and functions **200** via a PPS interface unit **207** (and described in more detail in connection with FIG. **4**).

The legacy pay phone equipment **200** has equipment such as the keyboard input unit, coin payment unit, credit card reader equipment, and audio/video customer interface units available in most public communication payment units in use today and is connected to the PPS interface unit **207** via line **205** to ensure that all of the added PPS equipment and control circuits have the proper electrical, mechanical and timing interface matches with the existing legacy pay phone equipment **200**. In the case of a completely new unit that incorporates the PPS features the manufacturer can integrate all of the features described herein with the legacy features of single connect physical connect payphones and Kiosks.

The computer unit **220** controls the timing and connection administration via line **215** connected to the wireless device front end unit **210** described in connection with FIG. **3** and the legacy line multiplex unit **230** via line **225** described earlier.

The communication heart of the PPS is the wireless device front end unit **210** of FIG. **2** that is shown in more detail in FIG. **3**. The wireless device front end unit **210** is the basis for the independent claims involving a multiple signal type transaction authorization unit (also referred to herein as a multiple channel wireless transceiver).

In general, the wireless device front end unit **210** includes a multiple channel wireless transceiver **212** capable of receiving at least two signal types. The multiple channel wireless transceiver **212** receives a request authorization code from each of a plurality of the wireless devices **40** such that the plurality of wireless devices **40** communicate simultaneously with the multiple channel wireless transceiver **212** without air time. Each wireless device **40** is capable of communicating the request authorization code when the wireless device **40** is within a predetermined proximity distance from the multiple channel wireless transceiver **212** and each request authorization code uniquely identifies the wireless device **40** from which the request authorization code is received.

In FIG. **3** the elements of the preferred embodiment of the wireless device front end unit **210** (which may or may not be located in the same housing as the other PPS elements) are shown where for example the wireless devices **40***ap* use Infrared signaling and are connected to Infrared transceiver units **310***ap* via lines **45***ap*. The infrared transceiver units **310***ap* are connected to a multiple channel Infrared antenna capable of communicating with multiple wireless devices **40***ap* up to at least a predetermined proximity distance such as a hundred feet. The infrared transceiver units **310***ap* can be obtained from Texas Instruments, for example.

The infrared transceivers **310***ap* (these might be separate units or a single multiplexed unit) are connected to a legacy

Infrared Base station unit **320***a* via line **315***ap* that can handle several hundred channels simultaneously. Each authorized channel **250***ap* is connected to the multiple line Bus **250** when an authorization signal is provided to the legacy infrared base station unit **320***a* from the computer unit **220** via line **215**.

The connection authorization is made either by obtaining authorization from a credit card or entering a request authorization code provided by physical pay numbering described in more detail in connection with FIG. **4**. The request authorization code described above is for the access to the public communication system **60** and does not authorize long distance or other services wherein payment fees depend on the service provided.

For example when a wireless (or physical caller) dials a 1-800 number authorization would most likely be automatically given as soon as the 1-800 was decoded by the legacy infrared base station unit **320***a* and sent to the computer unit **220** via line **215** for processing as is currently the case with most public pay phone systems.

The other type of wireless devices **40***bq*, **40***cr* and **40***ds* are described to operate in a manner similar to that just described. The 900 Mhz devices connection procedure are described by repeating the above description and replacing elements **45***ap*, **310***ap*, **315***ap*, **320***a*, **255***ap* above with **45***bq*, **310***bq*, **315***bq*, **320***b* and **255***bq* respectively along with replacing the word "Infrared" with "900 Mhz". The 1.8 Ghz device group and other frequency wireless device group are similarly described by substituting the elements **45***cr*, **310***cr*, **15***cr*, **20***c* and **255***cr* for 1.8 Ghz devices and **45***ds*, **310***ds*, **315***ds*, **315***d*, and **255***ds* for other wireless frequency groups approved by the FCC. Base station capability for the 900 Mhz and 1.8 Ghz are readily available from suppliers such as the GSN dual mode model 900/1800 from Nokia.

In summary, the heart of the PPS communication operation is the ability to handle many types of wireless devices **5***a*, **5***b*, **5***c* and **5***d*, (or **40***a*, **40***b*, **40***c* and **40***d*) both in terms of device signaling frequencies and in terms of device protocols. The device protocol capability is discussed in more detail in connection with FIG. **6**.

As discussed in connection with the prior art there has been very little done to service multiple wireless devices even in the private market because there is very little incentive for a wireless LAN (WLAN) vendor to have multiple capability within the same customer complex. It is much easier to tell the customer to use the same type of WLAN than trying to anticipate the different types of wireless devices **5***a*, **5***b*, **5***c* and **5***d* a customer might purchase. Thus the advantage of designing a multiple wireless signal type interface (WLAN) unit for the public market is that the consumer has already demonstrated the willingness to pay for wireless interconnect convenience.

The public communication unit **50** is also provided with a proximity unit validation assembly **214** communicating with the multiple channel wireless transceiver **212**. The proximity unit validation assembly **214** receives and validates the plurality of request authorization codes received by the multiple channel wireless transceiver **212** and outputs a service authorization code in response to each of the request authorization codes upon validating the respective request authorization code.

To provide for both coin and credit transactions special types of access numbering methods must be utilized so several hundred customers do not have to stand in line waiting for access to a single unit. One such system can be described with the aid of FIG. **4**. The PPS interface unit **207** is provided with a customer authorization memory unit **410** that keeps track of what wireless customer is assigned what active number. The active numbers range from 0001 to 9999 for example so that up to 10,000 wireless devices **5***a*, **5***b*, **5***c* and **5***d* can be serviced simultaneously if required for example in a large building such as a hotel during a large trade show such as COMDEX. The purpose of keeping track of the wireless customers is two fold. One reason is to control the legacy line multiplex unit **230** connecting the Public communication system party to the respective wireless device **5***a*, **5***b*, **5***c* and **5***d*. The second reason is that if the wireless device owner pays by coin then a request authorization code is given to the wireless device owner (say number 0026) so that the wireless device owner can enter the request authorization code at his convenience as long as the request authorization code is entered before some predetermined time later (say 15 minutes) and the owners wireless device **5***a*, **5***b*, **5***c* and **5***d* will be connected to an outside line.

This is similar to taking a number when entering a service office so that you do not have to stand in line while waiting for the service. Only this is better because as soon as the wireless device owner is ready for the service after getting the request authorization code, they can have the service. The request authorization codes are assigned by the computer unit **220** either after a signal via line **215** that is generated each time a request by one of the wireless transceiver units **310**, such as the infrared transceiver units **310***ap*, signals it needs a new number because a new customer device **40** is trying to get service.

The computer unit **220** then generates a number not currently in use and starts a timer that will run a predetermined time unless turned off because time has expired or a public communication connection is made via line **55**.

If the timer expires before a connection is made the customer number is released in the available customer number pool and the wireless device **5***a*, **5***b*, **5***c* and **5***d* must be reconnected by the same process. In cases where the wireless device customer **40** wants to pay by coin, voice (and/or display) instructions are given to the customer via line **215** to the wireless device front end unit **210** and to the wireless device **40** via **45** that are derived from a legacy communication unit **440** that is activated by an interface controller **405** via line **445** once the computer unit **220** signals that the wireless customer wants to pay by coin.

This option is always available to the wireless device owner and is given to him each time he tries to makes a connection. Once the customer notifies they want to pay by coin the legacy pay phone equipment **200** is told what money to expect by the interface controller **405** via line **435** to a legacy coin payment interface unit **430**. The legacy coin payment interface unit **430** sends a signal to the legacy pay phone equipment **200** via line **205** and the legacy pay phone equipment **200** then notifies the legacy coin payment interface unit **430** via line **205** that a valid payment has been made. Then the service authorization code is sent to the interface controller **405** via line **435** which in turn notifies the computer unit **220** via line **208** that a connection is authorized by coin payment.

In anticipation that credit card and other sensitive monetary e-commerce transactions will require Biometric identification in the future the biometric unit **240** is incorporated into the PPS housing and the elements are shown in greater detail in FIG. **5**. The biometric unit **240** has a legacy fingerprint detector **506** and an Iris detection element **504** (such as incorporated in the model 2100 from Biometerics Inc. and a Quickcam video element) connected to a biometrics adapter unit **510** via lines **502** and **505** whose function is to convert the legacy detector signals into the electrical and format for the interface controller **405** via the print code converter unit **520**. The converted detector signals are transmitted to a buffer unit **530** via line **525**. The buffer unit **530** outputs the detector

signals to the computer unit **220** via line **245**. It might be noted that the print code converter unit **520** and the buffer unit **530** might well be incorporated into the computer unit **220** but are shown here as separate for the sake of clarity. Any instructions required to be given the customer regarding when and how to use the legacy finger print detector **506** or iris detection element **504** are stored in the computer unit **220** memory unit and delivered to the customer in a manner similar to that described in connection with the payment methods associated with FIG. **4**. With the functions discussed for both FIG. **4** and FIG. **5**, the customer will have to have physical contact or very close proximity (less than two feet) with the PPS unit to perform the coin payment and fingerprint or video identification functions respectively.

However, the finger print or video authorization functions may be performed using the customers wireless device **40** as discussed in connection with FIG. **6** along with other services requested by a customer. In future wireless devices such as those described in Co-pending application Ser. No. 09/325,500 and the Master PASS system a fingerprint and or video unit is housed on or with the wireless device **40** such as the FPU element **625** shown in FIG. **6**. The rest of the elements shown in FIG. **6** represent those currently available in most mobile computers with wireless capability such as the Palm Pilot VII wireless note book computer or Nokia 9000 series digital phones. Elements **650** and **660** represent the audio and video (display) functions currently available and element **680** represents the menu select able control functions along with special function elements **630** and **640**. The menu select able control functions for example might be a macro for requesting e-mail once the customer is connected to their e-mail service provider. Another control function for example maybe controlled by one of the special function elements **630** and control a customer bank balance request after the customer is connected to their bank. The keyboard elements **610** are shown and are available on every wireless device contemplated to be used with the PPS along with element **650** or **660** or both **650** and **660**. That is, every wireless device **40** that can operate with the PPS must have at least a keyboard capability and one form of audio or visual customer communication capability.

The special features and functions of the Pico Pay System are summarized in the table of FIG. **18** that lists both the common and the special unique features of the system from those associated with the other Proximity systems

Description of the Proximity Authorization Transaction System Invention

In addition to the PPS **6** just described, a PATAS system **700** constructed in accordance with the present invention is shown. In general, other proximity systems that can be improved and made operative using an Advanced Wireless Authorization Unit (AWAU) **719** portion of the PPS invention with the appropriate interface modifications are shown in FIGS. **7** to **17** along with a general proximity system case identified as **720** shown in FIGS. **7** and **8**. The terms "proximity system" and "proximity service unit" can be used interchangeably herein.

The specific proximity systems identified in FIG. **7** and in FIGS. **9** through **17** are referred to as, **722** for the toll/subway systems, as **724** for the ATM systems, as **726** for the gas station systems, as **728** for the store checkout systems, as **730** for the vehicle systems, as a **732** for the parking systems (including parking meters), as **734** for the mobile transportation credit systems such as used in taxis and buses, as **736** for the house and building systems, as **738** for the vending machine systems that also can be made to work with wireless devices operating on different frequencies.

In FIG. **7** the basic operation of the proximity systems improved by the AWAU **719** can be described by starting with multiple wireless devices **710** shown in FIG. **7** where five different type wireless devices **710** such as a digital cell phone, pager, computer, PDA or a specialty device are shown. For the sake of clarity let each of the wireless devices **710** not designed for the proximity system operate on a different frequency or have a different protocol and or both. These wireless devices **710** that will activate existing Proximity systems will be denoted by **710***a*, **710***b*, **710***c* and **710***n* for purposes of clarity. A proximity device **710**L is also shown in FIG. **7**. The proximity device **710**L is already designed to operate with proximity systems **720**, **722**, **724**, **726**, **728**, **730**, **732**, **734**, **736** and **738** (it may or may not be wireless). For example, the proximity device **710**L is a wireless device for a legacy garage door system and for most Toll Tag systems for yet another example. However there are many proximity systems **720** that do not have wireless devices that operate them but only use cards, keys, biometrics, or coins in some combination as was the case of the PPS proximity systems described in connection with FIGS. **1-6** before a system similar to the AWAU **719** was incorporated.

However for the sake of clarity, all legacy (where legacy is defined to mean "not designed to operate with at least one of the wireless devices **710***a*, **710***b*, **710***c*, or **710***n*") proximity systems will have a legacy authorization transaction unit **830** along with an original device **710**L of some nature that operates the original system. The **710**L device is generally described along with the additional **710** wireless device elements **710***a*, **710***b*, **710***c* and **710***n* that are allowed to operate the modified proximity system after the AWAU **719** elements that are operated by **710***a*, **710***b*, **710***c*, **710***n* via **717** are connected to the general proximity system **720** via **716**, and described in more detail with the aid of FIG. **8**.

The purpose of the current invention is to extend the customer base for these existing proximity systems **720** that only operate with the **710**L device to the customers operating the wireless devices **710***a* through *n*. The character n is chosen to make it clear that the general proximity system **720** having the AWAU **719** may be designed to accommodate up to n different device signal types where n will depend on how many different signal frequencies devices are made to operate in the future by the various wireless device manufacturers such as, Motorola, Nokia, NEC, Ercisson, Overhead Door, 3Com, Automobile manufacturers, security companies and others. The number n, also heavily depends on the number of wireless device frequencies approved by the FCC for use in the proximity service business.

For the sake of clarity it will be assumed during the remainder of the description that the wireless device **710***a* operates in the infrared frequency region approved by the FCC for wireless device operation, the wireless device **710***b* will operate in the 900 Mhz region approved by the FCC for wireless device operation, the wireless device **710***c* will operate in the 1.8 Ghz region approved by the FCC for wireless device operation and the wireless device **710***n* will represent those that are made to operate in any of the other regions approved by the FCC for wireless device operation. Also the operation of the legacy **710**L device(s) in connection with the general proximity system **720** (that represents the proximity system before the AWAU is appended) for each of the specific proximity systems **722**, **724**, **726**, **728**, **730**, **732**, **736** and **738** is omitted from the discussion of FIGS. **9** through **17** since in all cases these are existing legacy systems and the proximity device

710L and general proximity systems 720 operations are well known to those skilled in the art.

When needed specialty considerations and/or the benefits afforded by the invention are discussed in each particular proximity system described with the aid of FIGS. 9-17. However the legacy proximity device 710L and the general proximity system 720 is discussed with the aid of FIGS. 7 and 8 in the general case where any of the wireless devices 710 can operate any type of general proximity system when 720 when the AWAU 719 and the general proximity systems 720 are combined as described.

In the general proximity system 720 and the specific proximity systems (722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736 and 738) the signaling between the wireless devices 710 and the AWAU proximity system transaction units is denoted by 717 as shown of FIG. 7 in order to simplify the drawings with out sacrificing the clarity of the description.

The AWAU 719 is provided with a multiple channel wireless transceiver 740 capable of receiving at least two signal types, i.e. different frequency signal types or protocols. The multiple channel wireless transceiver 740 receives a request authorization code from each of a plurality of the wireless devices 710*a-n* such that the plurality of wireless devices 710*a-n* are capable of communicating simultaneously with the multiple channel wireless transceiver 740 without air time. Each wireless device 710*a-n* is capable of communicating the request authorization code when the wireless device is within a predetermined proximity distance from the multiple channel wireless transceiver 740 and each request authorization code uniquely identifying the wireless device 710*a-n* from which the request authorization code is received.

For the general case any one of the wireless devices 710, say for example the wireless device 710*a* which operates using Infrared frequency signals communicates to the AWAU 719 via line 717 that is connected to the general proximity system 720 via a line 716 housed therein and described in further detail in connection with FIG. 8.

The legacy proximity device 710L is shown connected to the general proximity system 720 via a line 712 and a description of the operation for this general case is described in FIG. 8 where 712 is connected to a legacy activation unit 820L which might be something as simple as a coin payment box if the proximity device 710L for example is a coin. If the proximity device 710L is a credit card, then the legacy activation unit 820L would be a credit card reader for example. In the case where the legacy activation unit 820L, such as the credit card reader, needed to be connected to a remote data base 750 for authorization, a request for authorization along with the credit card information would be sent by the legacy activation unit 820L to a legacy authorization transaction unit 830 via a line 825 where upon the legacy authorization transaction unit 830 would make the request to the remote database 750 via lines 729L and 760 to the remote database 750.

In some cases, the legacy authorization transaction unit 830 authorization unit might be required to communicate via the line 729L with the remote database 750 via line 760 where lines 729L and 760 might be connected together through any number of private and public communication networks 745, including the Internet prior to making a final connection to the remote database 750, for example. Once the requested proximity service or action authorization, i.e. a service authorization code, is received by the legacy authorization transaction unit 830 the legacy activation unit 820L is notified and the service is delivered to the customer. The above description of the legacy proximity device 710L made to operate the general proximity system 720 will not be repeated for all the special cases and the legacy activation unit 820L in the general proximity system 720 is omitted from FIGS. 9 through 17 since the essence of the invention is to allow activation using the legacy activation unit 820L but allow the request for service, i.e. the request authorization code, to be also made by customers through the Advanced Wireless Authorization Unit or AWAU 719 for activating the general proximity system 720. However, the equivalent of the legacy authorization transaction unit 830 is shown in each of the FIGS. 9-17 since the authorization might require remote communication in each of the cases depending on the owner of the general proximity system 720.

The general AWAU 719 that will work with the general proximity systems 720 other than pay phones or communication Kiosks as described earlier in connection with FIGS. 1-6 is described in further detail with the aid of FIG. 8 but the in depth workings of the general proximity system 720 are not repeated here for the sake of brevity with out sacrificing clarity of operation.

Referring now to FIG. 8, shown therein in more detail is the AWAU 719. The multiple channel wireless transceiver 740 of the AWAU is provided with a plurality of wireless transceivers 810*an*1, 810*bn*2, 810*cn*3, and 810*nn*4. In FIG. 8, the possible wireless signals going to the general proximity system 720 from any of the wireless devices 710*a*, 710*b*, 710*c* and 710*n* are shown going to the AWAU 719 via the line 717 and are connected to operate distinct sets of the wireless transceivers 810*an*1, 810*bn*2, 810*cn*3, and 810*nn*4 where for example the wireless transceivers 810 for infrared devices are represented by 810*an*1. N1 represents the different number of infrared transceivers in 810*an*1 that are available to accommodate more than one infrared wireless device 710.

The number n1 may be determined because the designer allows different transceivers 810*an*1 to have the ability to detect the same type infrared signal frequency and protocols but allows for more than one user to be connected at the same time or they may be because the transceivers 810*an*1 are able to detect several different type signal frequencies and/or protocols of infrared devices but not does not allow users to be connected at the same time. The detection of a signal from the devices 710*b* is done by 810*bn*2, devices 710*c* is done by 810*cn*3 and devices 710*n* is detected by 810*nn*4 respectively. The numbers n1, n2, n3, and n4 associated with a, b, c, and n can be different for each case depending upon which type wireless transceiver is shown. That is, the number n1 of transceivers 810*an*1 does not have to be the same as n2 for 810*bn*2. Also, the AWAU 719 might only have two types of wireless transceivers say 810*an*1 type and 810*bn*2 type. The number of type signals a, b, c, or n and the number of transceiver channels n1, n2. etc. for each signal type will depend on the proximity system designer and will increase the more customers the proximity system owner wants to accommodate.

For example a parking garage, parking meter system, or retail store credit system will tend to want as many type wireless transceivers 810 and as many channels as possible since the one time cost is amortized very quickly as the number of users increase.

Once one of the wireless transceivers 810*an*1 not in operation detects a signal from the wireless devices 710*a* when a user gets within a predetermined distance and causes their wireless device 710*a* signal, i.e. request authorization code, to exceed a predetermined transceiver threshold, say normally less that 200 feet for example, a legacy interface unit 820*a* is notified via line 815*an*1.

In various embodiments of the present invention, a detector system for detecting the distance from the wireless transceiver 810*an*1 to the wireless device 710*a* is provided in the

wireless transceiver **810***an***1**, **810***bn***2**, **810***cn***3** and **810***nn***1** of the multiple channel wireless transceiver **740**. For example, when the AWAU **710** is utilized with the toll/subway systems **722**, the multiple channel wireless transceiver **740** is programmed to detect a first signal strength from the wireless device **710***a* and a second signal strength from the wireless device **710***a*. A signal is transmitted to the legacy interface unit **820***a* and/or the legacy authorization transaction unit **830** so as to validate the plurality of request authorization codes in response to the multiple channel wireless transceiver **740** detecting the first signal strength. A signal is transmitted to the legacy interface unit **820***a* and/or the legacy authorization transaction unit **830** in response to the multiple channel wireless transceiver **740** detecting the second signal strength so as to cause the legacy interface unit **820***a* and/or the legacy authorization transaction unit **830** to output the service authorization codes in response to the multiple channel wireless transceiver **740** detecting the second signal strength. The toll/subway system **722** then provides the predetermined toll service, such as activating the gate or red/green light, for example, to pass the wireless device owner through the toll/subway system **722**.

In one preferred embodiment, the multiple channel wireless transceiver **740** detects the first signal strength in response to the wireless devices **710***a* being within a first proximity distance from the multiple channel wireless transceiver. The multiple channel wireless transceiver **740** detects the second signal strength in response to the wireless devices **710***a* being within a second proximity distance from the multiple channel wireless transceiver **740**. The first proximity distance is greater than the second proximity distance. For example, the first proximity distance can be 500 feet and the second proximity distance can be set close in say 20 feet. Thus, authorization can preferably be obtained before the wireless device owner is close to the gate or red/green light to speed up the passage of people through the toll/subway system **722**, for example.

The legacy interface unit **820***a* is connected to the specific transceiver **810***an***1** that made the detection of the signal from the specific wireless device **710***a*. The legacy authorization transaction unit **830** in the proximity system **720** is notified via line **716** and the legacy authorization process described in connection with **710**L is completed so as to receive a service authorization code upon validation of the request authorization code. While this process is being completed the signal connection is maintained between the wireless device **710***a* and the wireless transceiver **810***an***1** units by the legacy interface unit **820***a* during the remainder of the transaction process by assigning a temporary number that correlates the specific wireless transceiver **810***an***1** with the wireless device **710***a* using identifying parameters received from the specific wireless device **710***a* detected. It should be understood that the legacy authorization transaction unit **803** can be referred to herein as a "proximity unit validation assembly".

Also two way communication capability is always assumed to be unavailable or in effect unless otherwise specified. In some cases, the wireless device **710***a* is automatically activated when reaching a predetermined proximity distance from the AWAU **719** and in others cases, the wireless device **710***a* is all ways activated by the customer when a service is desired. Cases where automatic activation takes place are in moving vehicles such as toll gates and parking lots for example. Most other cases the services is manually requested by activation of the wireless device **710** to provide the request authorization code. Identifying parameters are used to develop a queue for delivering the requested service in the correct order and to the correct wireless device **710***a*. The identifying parameters as a minimum includes a unique device ID, such as the manufacturers identification number (MIN) or service provider identification number (SID) normally transmitted with cell phones or pagers and the time the wireless device **710***a* is detected. However other proximity information and user ID such as fingerprint or credit card # or a PIN number might be required or requested as part of the authorization process.

The legacy interface units **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c* and **820***n* of the AWAU **719** handle all of these administrative items along with staying in connection with **820**L, via line **716**, responsible for delivering the service requested and collecting the payment information. If remote communication is required the legacy activation unit **820**L will connect the legacy interface unit **820***a* communication channel line **716***a* to the legacy authorization transaction unit **830** connected to the remote database **750** via line **729***a* and **760**. Again, as in the case of the **710**L device description **729***a* might be connected to **760** via many communication networks **745** including the Internet.

It should be noted that multiple channel capability might be required to handle each wireless device **710** similar to that described in connection with the Pico Pay system **6** but double subscripts are omitted on the out put side in FIGS. **9-17** since in most cases multiple simultaneous authorization is not required like it was with the Pico Pay system **6**. Also in many cases such as the house and building system **736**, one line would be used at a time even if remote communication was needed. In those cases the legacy interface units **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c*, **820***n* of the AWAU **719** along with the legacy authorization transaction unit **830** and lines **729***a*, **729***b*, **729***c* and **729***n* would all be reduced to a single authorization unit interfacing with the multiple transceiver devices **810***an***1**, **810***bn***2**, **810***cn***3** and **810***nn***4** where every transceiver device was unique and only represented one type of wireless signal device **710**.

Once authorization is approved by the legacy authorization transaction unit **830** the service authorization code is output to the legacy activation unit **820**L via the line **825** and the requested service, i.e. checkout services, toll services, garage door opening services and the like, is provided to the device user by the legacy activation unit **820**L and the specific **810***an***1** that was connected to the specific wireless device **710***a* is released by the legacy interface unit **820***a*. The legacy interface unit **820***a*, for example, then waits to detect the next wireless device **710** coming within the predetermined proximity distance.

The term "legacy activation unit", as used herein, broadly refers to a device for providing predetermined services, such as pay telephone services, checkout services, toll services, garage door opening services and the like.

Also the temporary number can be erased from memory unless the proximity service provided requires that unique numbers be generated each time a specific wireless device **710** is connected to a specific wireless transceiver **810***a*. This would probably be a rare requirement since normally the user ID along with the time tag information is all that is required by a service provider billing system.

The above description for the general case, omitted a discussion of the Biometric systems and authorizations that might be required or the possible advanced digital wireless service communication capability for the **710***a*, **710***b*, **710***c* or **710***n* wireless devices as done in connection with the Pico Pay System **6**. These features were discussed in connection with FIGS. **5** and **6** and are preferably utilized by the wireless device **710***a*, **710***b*, **710***c* or **710***n*. Thus, the same discussion would apply in connection with fully describing and repeat-

ing those features in connection with FIG. **8** (the general case) and FIGS. **9-17** associated with each of the specific proximity systems. For the sake of brevity, these description are expressly incorporated herein by reference and will not repeated since no new features are contemplated in connection with the claims associated with FIGS. **8-17**.

The specific cases for the more notable proximity systems are described with the aid of FIGS. **9-17** where the AWAU **719** is described to operate with each specific type of proximity system so that after incorporating this invention, they will also operate with wireless devices **710** operating on frequencies not originally designed for their service.

In the specific cases shown in FIGS. **9-17**, the legacy activation unit **820**L ranges from units that only accept physical keys, cards or coins such as ATM's, House and building locks, parking meters and gates, vending machines and retail store check out counters, to those that have specialized wireless activation devices such as toll tags, entry gates and garages. Some of the specific cases shown have both a card, key, or coin activation means and a wireless means such as vehicles, security access systems, and gas station systems.

However, prior to this invention, it is believed the systems **722**, **724**, **726**, **728**, **730**, **732**, **734**, **736** and **738** in FIGS. **9** through **17** have not been able to operate with digital wireless devices **710** that operate on different frequencies and have a communication capability other than to effect the proximity system activation function described herein. In summary the systems have not been capable of operating to operate with either modified (see application Ser. No. 09/325,500 the content of which is hereby expressly incorporated herein by reference) or unmodified devices such as cell phones, pagers, notebook computers, or an all in one wireless activation and communication devices such as Master PASS.

The general features and functions of the general case PATAS system **700** are shown in the table of FIG. **19** that lists both the common and the special unique features of the PATAS system **700** for use with the general proximity system **720** from those associated with the Pico Pay system **6** described in connection with FIGS. **1-6**.

In FIG. **9** the toll/subway system **722** is shown where the AWAU **719** is incorporated into the toll/subway system **722**.

For purposes of brevity, the legacy interface units **920***a*, **920***b*, **920***c*, and **920***n* are similar in construction and function to the legacy activation elements **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c* and **820***n*, except that the authorization portion of the legacy activation unit **820**L has been incorporated into respective legacy interface units **920***a*, **920***b*, **920***c*, and **920***n* and the activation portion of the legacy activation unit **820**L is omitted for the reasons discussed earlier (i.e. no changes in the service activation elements of the toll/subway system **722** are contemplated in this invention). The activation by devices **710***a* through **710***n* via **717** to elements **910***an***1** through **910***nn***4** along with their connections to the legacy interface units **920***a*, **920***b*, **920***c*, and **920***n* and respectively via lines **915***an***1**, through **915***nn***4** respectively is identical in operation as **810***an***1** through **810***nn***4** and **815***an***1** through **815***nn***4** in FIG. **8** discussed previously.

Most toll systems now have lanes that only pass vehicles with a mountable electronic tags (e.g. TIRIS made by Texas Instruments series 5000 reader systems) plus all systems have lanes that only use coins and some have lanes that allow vehicles to pass using either type activation device. Unfortunately both of these activation devices (tags and coins) are usually different in every state and city and controlled by a local transportation authority. Cross country trucks for example might have to have ten devices if they wanted to use toll tags and travelers using rent cars are simply out of luck.

It is estimated that all the toll tags lumped together in the USA market number less than 10 million units for over a 100 million cars (approximately 10%). In any one market the number is less that 1% of the vehicles have tags because they are not portable to other cities, states, or countries. However, 40% of the vehicles that use toll systems now have a cell phone or pager and the number is expected to reach 75% within three years. Consequently a system such as described herein would move the customer base in each area from less than 1% to 75% of the vehicles in three years with very little investment. The proximity and correct gate activation functions would have to be properly implemented. Although these can be handled in a number of ways by those skilled in the art a preferred method which improves the existing methods is as follows. A two activation signal strength system is incorporated into units **910***an***1** through **910***nn***4** and **920***a* through **920***n* wherein the first signal strength level activates the authorization computer and the second activation level activates the gate or red/green light. The current toll tag systems mostly have very expensive systems because mostly operate with special purpose transponders for the purpose of both authorization and activation and the detection distance is short less than 50 feet in most cases. This means that gates speeds have to be kept low which requires more gates to be added to increase the vehicle count per unit of time. With the toll/subway system **722**, authorization distance can be set out to 500 feet and red/green light distance set close in say 20 feet. Consequently gate speeds can be doubled in order to handle the increase in customers caused by allowing cell phone and pager customers to use the toll systems. Clearly, the old systems would eventually be phased out when it so easy to give a customer an account by just knowing their pager or cell phone number. Note that this same modification would be used in parking lots, airport gates, subway and bus systems with slight parameter modifications to tailor the activation distances and the authorization distances to match the speed and signal type of the **710***a* through **710***n* device to the proximity system reliability requirements.

The special features and functions of the vehicle Toll **722** PATAS system are shown in the table of FIG. **20***a* that lists both the common and the special unique features of the **722** PATAS from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

The activation devices for the subway/toll system shown in FIG. **9** have similar devices but they are mostly cards and coins that people carry and they also suffer from the lack of portability between communities. However, portability is not the main problem with subways or buses as much as convenience. People keep having to get more coins or get their subway debit cards refilled and again visitors are always greatly inconvenienced when in a new city especially in other countries. A cell phone or pager unique number capability and the built in billing system associated with them would allow local authorities to greatly reduce their service costs by incorporating the system described herein. Also, the one billion customer base (counting cell phones and pagers) world wide is not insignificant. Thus, in the case of toll systems, the customer base would increase dramatically with the adoption of this system.

In the case of public transportation systems the operating cost would decrease dramatically and allow people to use the public transportation systems world wide with out having to learn a new system in each city. Also there would be a noticeable increase in riders just due to the convenience for visitors and travelers. In those cases where the transportation carrier had access to the public communication system a PPS unit could be offered riders so they could be using their cell phones

while riding the subway or train and only paying the $0.35 cents and no air time costs. Special activation considerations would be added to the activation portion of the **910***an***1** and **920***a* units for example in addition to the Customer ID authorization features already discussed in connection with the general case of FIG. **8**. The special features and functions of the toll/subway system **722** are shown in the table of FIG. **20***b* that lists both the common and the special unique features of the toll/subway system **722** from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

In FIG. **10**, the ATM system **724** is shown in more detail. The ATM system **724** includes the AWAU **719** elements and the legacy activation transaction unit **830** elements both incorporated into the ATM system **724**. In other words, the ATM system **724** includes a plurality of wireless transceivers **1010***an***1**, **1010***bn***2**, **1010***cn***3** and **1010***nn***4**, a plurality of legacy interface units **1020***a*, **1020***b*, **1020***c*, and **1020***n*, and a legacy authorization transaction unit **1030**.

The wireless transceivers **1010***an***1**, **1010***bn***2**, **1010** cn**3** and **1010***nn***4** are similar in construction and function to the wireless transceivers **810***an***1**, **810***bn***2**, **810***cn***3** and **810***nn***4**, which were described hereinbefore with reference to FIG. **8** except as discussed hereinafter. For purposes of brevity, the legacy interface units **1020***a*, **1020***b*, **1020***c*, and **1020***n* are similar in construction and function to the legacy activation units **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c* and **820***n*, except that the authorization portion of unit **820**L has been incorporated into the legacy interface units **1020***a*, **1020***b*, **1020***c*, and **1020***n* and the activation portion of **820**L is omitted for the reasons discussed earlier (i.e. no changes in the service activation elements are contemplated in this invention). The legacy activation transaction unit **1030** is similar in construction and function as the legacy activation transaction unit **830**, except as discussed hereinafter.

The activation by devices **710***a* through **710***n* via **717** to the wireless transceivers **1010***an***1** through **1010***nn***4** along with their connections to the legacy interface units **1020***a*, **1020***b*, **1020***c*, and **1020***n* respectively via lines **1015***an***1**, through **1015***nn***4** respectively is identical in operation as **810***an***1** through **810***nn***4** and **815***an***1** through **815***nn***4** in FIG. **8** discussed previously.

Most prior art ATM systems only allow operation using credit or debit or smart cards plus all systems require PIN numbers to be inserted. Both of these activation devices (cards and PIN numbers) are usually different but normally the instruction are easy to follow. However because money is involved more Biometric information is the growing trend. Especially at ATM's that have had cameras installed for years to record the person requesting and making the transaction. Also, it has always been a problem for example a person waiting in line might see the PIN number entered and steal the persons card. A cell phone or pager unique number capability and the built in billing system associated with them would allow ATM companies to immediately expand their customer base by allowing users to enter all of their credit card information from their cell phone or pager unit in a more convenient and safe manner. The number of reduced manual reentries alone because of normal data entry mistakes would unload the on line network system by 20% it has been estimated. Also expanded service fee's could be generated if the Pico Pay feature was added to each ATM unit.

For example if each ATM collected and additional $35 and hour (this would be 100 customers using the machines $0.35 cent phone service at once and talking one hour or 10 customers using the ATM at once but talking only 6 minutes) a machine would generate an additional $25,000 a month. Also other services such as e-mail, stock quotes, etc could be provided to customers for very nominal fees over their cell phones devices because no customer air time charges are involved, while the legacy customers used their credit cards with the old physical manual method.

Again, special authorization and activation considerations would be added to the activation portion of the **1010***an***1** and **1020***a* units for example in addition to the Customer ID authorization features already discussed. The proximity and service activation functions have to be properly implemented. Although these can be handled in a number of ways by those skilled in the art a preferred method which improves the existing methods is as follows. A two activation signal strength system is incorporated into units **1010***an***1** through **1010***nn***4** and **1020***a* through **1020***n* wherein a first signal strength and/or protocol activates the authorization computer for ATM services other than those that require the menu screen of the ATM to be used. These might be for the Pico Pay or e-mail and other communication services that do not require close physical proximity to the ATM system **724**. The second activation level activates the ATM menu screen when the customer is very close say less than one foot and allows the existing legacy ATM services to be provided but the credit card and PIN numbers can be pulled from the cell phone, wireless computer device, or pager or put in on command from the wireless device depending on the selected mode of the menu.

The special features and functions of the ATM system **724** are shown in the table of FIG. **21** that lists both the common and the special unique features of the ATM system **724** from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

In FIG. **11**, the parking system **732** is shown in more detail. The parking system **732** can be provided on or adjacent to a parking lot (both public and private such as an apartment complex) or a municipal parking meter. The parking system **732** includes the AWAU **719** elements and the legacy activation transaction unit **830** elements both incorporated into the **736** elements. In other words, the parking system **732** includes a plurality of wireless transceivers **1110***an***1**, **1110***bn***2**, **1110***cn***3** and **1110***nn***4**, a plurality of legacy interface units **1120***a*, **1120***b*, **1120***c*, and **1120***n*, and a legacy authorization transaction unit **1130**.

The wireless transceivers **1110***an***1**, **1110***bn***2**, **1110***cn***3** and **1110***nn***4** are similar in construction and function to the wireless transceivers **810***an***1**, **810***bn***2**, **810***cn***3** and **810***nn***4**, which were described hereinbefore with reference to FIG. **8** except as discussed hereinafter. For purposes of brevity, the legacy interface units **1120***a*, **1120***b*, **1120***c*, and **1120***n* are similar in construction and function to the legacy activation units **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c* and **820***n*, except that the authorization portion of unit **820**L has been incorporated into the legacy interface units **1120***a*, **1120***b*, **1120***c*, and **1120***n* and the activation portion of **820**L is omitted for the reasons discussed earlier (i.e. no changes in the service activation elements are contemplated in this invention). The legacy activation transaction unit **1130** is similar in construction and function as the legacy activation transaction unit **830**, except as discussed hereinafter.

The activation by devices **710***a* through **710***n* via **717** to elements **1110***an***1** through **1110***nn***4** along with their connections to **1120***a*, **1120***b*, **1120***c*, and **1120***n* respectively via lines **1115***an***1**, through **1115***nn***4** respectively is identical in operation as **810***an***1** through **810***nn***4** and **815***an***1** through **815***nn***4** in FIG. **8** discussed previously.

Most parking systems that are accessed controlled only pass vehicles in with a card, or ticket issued when magnetic loop senses the vehicle, electronic thumb unit such as used for cars plus. Unfortunately all of these activation devices (cards,

tickets, and beepers) are usually different in every location, city, state and country. Also the collection on exit still requires and attendant operating a money system for both cash and credit cards for parking lots and garages that are in business to make money. Those systems designed for the convenience of the employee or resident can use an automated loop activated gate opener for exiting. However this does not tell the management who is leaving so that although one could determine when a person entered they would not know when they left. In other words, the current controlled employee parking systems are not functional as time card systems unless the employee has to use their entry access device to control the exit gate. By way of example involving the parking systems that now require and attendant for 7 by 24 hour operation the monthly costs would be in the range of $200,000 per parking lot/garage that only had one 7 by 24 hour gate. If more gates were in operation, say during the day **3** gates were in operation then the collection costs for personnel would be nearer to $500,000 per month per garage.

Consequently, the incorporation of the house and building system **736** would bring large savings if some of the parking lots where converted to cell phone or pager operation only. In addition the collection would be done as a service by the cell phone or pager provider similar to 900 service are collected by the phone companies for the private companies. The incorporation of the house and building system **736** into apartment or employee systems would provide a much more secure and low cost method for providing the service to the administrators. The cost would be greatly lowered because the special relative unreliable devices such as cards or gate beepers could be eliminated in favor of entering the persons cell phone number (or deleting the cell phone number when the employee or resident left) or providing the resident a pager if they do not have a cell phone. The employee's or residents would welcome the gas station system **726** in order to eliminate having to carry a special device to use maybe four time a day.

The special features and functions of the parking system **732** for parking access are shown in the table of FIG. **22***a* that lists both the common and the special unique features of the parking system **732** for parking access from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

In FIG. **11** the parking system **732** for parking meters is shown and is discussed here separately since they only use coins at present although some people have advocated debit cards. The incorporation of the AWAU **719** unit would be much less expensive than a coin collecting or card system and the collection of revenues would be much less costly and safe than the current meter systems. The cost of daily collections including the counting and banking of coins is quite large and would be greatly reduced with the present invention. The battery required for operation would last several years between changes and the roving data base collector (described in more detail later) would be notified each time a meter was out of order. Also, the parking system **732** as described would quickly spread to world acceptance and be a great convenience to travelers not familiar with the local coin systems. The wide acceptance would greatly reduce the cost of the meters so that portable and temporary wireless activated meters would become very practical for both cities and wireless device service providers. Since there are no parking meter systems using a wireless activation device at present, the following method of operation is described as follows in order to cover the special claims associated with the parking system **732**.

When the parking system **732** is incorporated into a parking meter, a two way manual activation signal system is incorporated into wireless transceiver units **1110***an***1** through **1110***nn***4** and the legacy activation units **1120***a* through **1120***n* instead of automatic two way activation as before (the first ones would probably only work with Infrared and possibly one other cell/pager frequency) wherein the unit **710***a* would request the parking meter to be activated. The wireless transceiver **1110***an***1** and the legacy interface unit **1120***a* would detect this request and ask for the customer ID and Service Providers Identification Number (SPIN) and possibly other information via line **1115***an***1** and **717** back to the wireless device **710***a* to be used to authorize and eventually charge the customers account (in the future the meter might ask for the customers Biometrics code for further identification purposes). The legacy interface unit **1120***a* would already have a predetermined set of SPIN codes for which the meter service was authorized.

The meter collection could be done from a roving vehicle using a special authorization code that authorized the collection of the meter user data base from each meter it interrogated. An alternative method of collection is afforded with this system which would be polling interrogation but this would require up link high power capability (albeit for a very short period). This alternative method is recommended for small towns but the mobile interrogator is preferred in the larger cities where meter maintenance duties are combined with collection duties. This data base in turn could be combined with all other meter data bases for the day and the various SPIN would be separated and the meter usage data for each customer would be sent to authorized device **710***a* Service Providers for collection.

Note that the collector would also be notified when at the meter if a meter had a low battery or was out of order and/or the daily collected data base could automatically send maintenance data to the maintenance department for scheduled meter maintenance. The battery life would typically be on the order of three to five years because of the low power requirements caused by only having to transmit a short distance upon activation several times a day for very short periods. The city would be paid the same day collection data was received by the service provider, and the monthly meter usage for each unit **710***a* would show up on the **710***a* customers bill received from a cell phone, pager or other Service provider that administered the system.

Note, an Internet Service Provider (ISP) could administer the service world wide for a number of customers and cities using e-commerce systems that most cities are connected to now). Another interesting feature of the design described above is that users would not have to worry about traffic tickets because they forgot to go put more money in the parking meter. The preferred embodiment design would allow the charges to accumulate until the owner returned to the car and turned the meter off. This would be an option offered by the meter before the meter was activated. In other words the customer with device **710***a* would have the choice to put in a fixed time amount say down to 5 minutes or leave the meter running until they return. Also the convenience of always having money for the meter to the customer would make all people sign up for such a service.

The special features and functions of the parking system **732** for use with parking meters are shown in the table of FIG. **22***b* that lists both the common and the special unique features of the parking system **732** for use with parking meters from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

In FIG. **12**, the house and building system **736** for operating garage doors, building doors, hotel doors or house doors and the like is shown in more detail. The house and building system **736** includes the AWAU **719** elements and the legacy

activation transaction unit **830** elements both incorporated into the house and building system **736**. In other words, the house and building system **736** includes a plurality of wireless transceivers **1210***an***1**, **1210***bn***2**, **1210***cn***3** and **1210***nn***4**, a plurality of legacy interface units **1220***a*, **1220***b*, **1220***c*, and **1220***n*, and a legacy authorization transaction unit **1230**.

The wireless transceivers **1210***an***1**, **1210***bn***2**, **1210***cn***3** and **1210***nn***4** are similar in construction and function to the wireless transceivers **810***an***1**, **810***bn***2**, **810***cn***3** and **810***nn***4**, which were described hereinbefore with reference to FIG. **8** except as discussed hereinafter. For purposes of brevity, the legacy interface units **1220***a*, **1220***b*, **1220***c*, and **1220***n* are similar in construction and function to the legacy activation units **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c* and **820***n*, except that the authorization portion of unit **820**L has been incorporated into the legacy interface units **1220***a*, **1220***b*, **1220***c*, and **1220***n* and the activation portion of **820**L is omitted for the reasons discussed earlier (i.e. no changes in the service activation elements are contemplated in this invention). The legacy activation transaction unit **1230** is similar in construction and function as the legacy activation transaction unit **830**, except as discussed hereinafter.

The activation by devices **710***a* through **710***n* via **717** to the wireless transceivers **1210***an***1** through **1210***nn***4** along with their connections to the legacy interface units **1220***a*, **1220***b*, **1220***c*, and **1220***n* respectively via lines **1215***an***1**, through **1215***nn***4** respectively is identical in operation as **810***an***1** through **810***nn***4** and **815***an***1** through **815***nn***4** in FIG. **8** discussed previously.

Garage door opener wireless activation systems have been around for years and incorporation of the AWAU **719** to obtain the house and building system **736** only requires that the wireless transceivers **1210***an***1** through **1210***nn***4** and the legacy interface units **1220***a* through **1220***n* elements for one way (or two way for the more expensive models) communication Transceivers be appended to the existing radio receiver unit so that the home owner does not have to carry a separate garage door opener. The added security features and ability to change door opener PIN codes for each authorized person affords the same security as a good building access code systems. The Biometrics features built in the to the AWPS wireless devices (application Ser. No. 09/325,500) can also be required by **1220***a* before the **820**L activation unit is allowed to operate. A two way system for example might be connected to the home security system that might be connected to and Internet service provider that keeps a list of all the authorized codes. The ISP only allows changes to the **1220***a* authorization system data base upon supplying additional personnel information Identifying a person authorized to change the list of persons authorized to open the garage door.

The special features and functions of the house and building system **736** are shown in the table of FIG. **23***a* that lists both the common and the special unique features of the house and building system **736** from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

The prior art building and hotel door systems are currently access controlled with a card, key or some sort of Biometric ID code in the more secure facilities. Unfortunately all of these activation devices are usually different in every building and hotel and normally controlled by the building or hotel chain manager or owner. The old mechanical lock and key are rapidly being replaced with the magnetic programmable cards in both office and hotels. It is these new systems of interest since they all ready have activators **820**L that can be activated by electronic devices like **810**L and a description of this portion of the **1220***a* is again unnecessary. These systems are designed for the convenience of the employee or customer, and the building or hotel management. However there are still large administrative problems in both buildings and hotels because people forget, lose, or have their cards stolen. Also people are not required to put in PIN numbers because it would be too expensive to have key pads on every hotel door in addition to a electronic card reader unit. In addition the ability to lock the door from the inside in order to prevent unauthorized entry or opening the door while setting on the sofa is not now possible. The lost card and key problem would be greatly reduced and the room security and door opening convenience features would be available after incorporating the house and building system **736**.

In accordance with the present invention, the predetermined door codes would be generated either manually or by a hotel or building computer code generator and the information inserted into the persons wireless device such as a persons **710***a* cell phone or pager. The life span of the authorization could be put in the wireless device, such as two days expiring at 12:00 PM on the second day. The ability to change the lock codes stored in the legacy interface unit **1220***a* for security purposes plus the ability to monitor which employees entered the room and when they entered would become very easy since the database in the lock could be changed and interrogated by using the building manager cell phone and a special macro menu designed to work with the legacy interface unit **1220***a*. The PIN number to activate the device could be inserted by the customer or employee, so that the door could not be opened until the PIN number was entered that allowed the **710***a* device to transmit the door authorization information inserted by the building manager or hotel check in clerk. Thus if the person **710***a* phone or pager was stolen the door could not be opened because the door transmit mode could not be activated. The management tools for employee job performance and contract monitoring alone would pay for this system. In buildings the custodial company would also have to have their own codes so theft and breakage problems would be much easier to resolve. Security company personal would also have to be more accountable regarding their actual activities versus their required contractual activities. In the case of hotels and resorts the wireless device **710***a* could also be used to activate the vending machines, SPA room, in room video movies, and other additional services and have them automatically added to the bill. These additional service could again only be activated after a guests entered his PIN number into the wireless device **710***a* and the extra service machine validated that the guests was still checked into the hotel by operating via the legacy authorization transaction unit **1230** unit via line **729***a* and **760** connected to the hotel database computer **750**.

The special features and functions of the Building and Hotel **732** PATAS system are shown in the table of FIG. **23***b* that lists both the common and the special unique features of the **732** PATAS from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

The prior art house door systems are currently access controlled with a card, key or some sort of Biometric ID code in the more secure homes and gated communities. Fortunately, or unfortunately, all of these **810**L activation devices are usually different in every house or subdivision and normally controlled by the builder or home owner association if not by the home owner. The old mechanical lock and key systems are slowly being replaced with the keypad associated with the home security systems. It is these new systems that are of interest since they all ready have activators **820**L that can be activated electronically like **810**L and a description of this portion of the legacy interface unit **1220***a* is again unneces-

sary. These systems are designed primarily with security in mind and for the convenience of the home owner.

However there are still problems because people forget their HIN (Home Identification Number), lose, or have their keys or cards stolen. Also people living in the newer and increasing popular gated communities have to have two sets of access devices and or HIN's to administer. Changing the locks or assigning temporary pass codes for guests is also prohibitively expensive for individual homes. In addition the convenience of locking the door from the inside in order to prevent unauthorized entry or opening the door while setting on the sofa to let in a guest is not now possible. The expense would be greatly reduced and the room security and door opening convenience features would be available with the house and building system **736**.

The predetermined door codes would be generated either manually following a menu embedded in the wireless device **710**, such as a cell phone or pager or they could be inserted by a security service computer code generator and the information inserted into the wireless device **710***a*, such as a persons regular house phone, cell phone, or pager or all three using an automatic down load over the persons land line link and wireless service links.

The life span of the temporary authorizations could be put in the wireless device **710***a* of the guest and set to expire on the day the guests departs. The ability to change the legacy interface unit **1220***a* lock codes for security purposes plus the ability to monitor which persons entered the room and when they entered would become very easy since the database in the lock could be changed and interrogated by the home security service provider or read out using the home owners cell or home phone with a special macro menu designed to work with the legacy interface unit **1220***a* lock unit.

The PIN number to activate the wireless device **710***a*, housing the activation codes, could be inserted by the home owner or guest, so the door could not be opened until the PIN number was entered that allowed the wireless device **710***a* device to transmit the door authorization codes. Thus if the persons wireless device **710***a*, such as phone or pager, was stolen the door could not be opened because the door transmit mode could not be activated. Note that if a home used the house and building system **736** described above along with the garage and office building access systems described above, only one wireless device **710***a* that in most case the owner keeps very good track of, could be used for gate, business, home, and garage door access by just choosing the name on the home or cell phone display and pressing a special function key as shown in FIG. **6** or the normal device send key. Thus the benefits start to become evident of converting all the 10 to 20 proximity systems encountered by individuals in their every day life so that the proximity systems will operate with the few 1 to 3 inseparable communication and computer devices carried by almost every person at home and/or business. The practical aspect of the invention conversion approach is that, the existing devices operating the proximity system will still operate the system after the conversion, so that original customer bases and equipment investments are preserved.

The special features and functions of the house and building system **736** are shown in the table of FIG. **23***c* that lists both the common and the special unique features of the house and building **736** from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

In FIG. **13**, the gas station system **726** is shown in more detail. The gas station system **726** includes the AWAU **719** elements and the legacy activation transaction unit **830** elements both incorporated into the gas station system **726**. In other words, the gas station system **726** includes a plurality of wireless transceivers **1310***an***1**, **1310***bn***2**, **1310***cn***3** and **1310***nn***4**, a plurality of legacy interface units **1320***a*, **1320***b*, **1320***c*, and **1320***n*, and a legacy authorization transaction unit **1330**.

The wireless transceivers **1310***an***1**, **1310***bn***2**, **1310***cn***3** and **1310***nn***4** are similar in construction and function to the wireless transceivers **810***an***1**, **810***bn***2**, **810***cn***3** and **810***nn***4**, which were described hereinbefore with reference to FIG. **8** except as discussed hereinafter. For purposes of brevity, the legacy interface units **1320***a*, **1320***b*, **1320***c*, and **1320***n* are similar in construction and function to the legacy activation units **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c* and **820***n*, except that the authorization portion of unit **820**L has been incorporated into the legacy interface units **1320***a*, **1320***b*, **1320***c*, and **1320***n* and the activation portion of **820**L is omitted for the reasons discussed earlier (i.e. no changes in the service activation elements are contemplated in this invention). The legacy activation transaction unit **1330** is similar in construction and function as the legacy activation transaction unit **830**, except as discussed hereinafter.

The activation by wireless devices **710***a* through **710***n* via **717** to elements **1310***an***1** through **1310***nn***4** along with their connections to **1320***a*, **1320***b*, **1320***c*, and **1320***n* respectively via lines **1315***an***1**, through **1315***nn***4** respectively is identical in operation as **810***an***1** through **810***nn***4** and **815***an***1** through **815***nn***4** in FIG. **8** discussed previously.

Most prior art gas systems only dispense gas to vehicles after the person has either paid inside, or paid outside at the pump. The inside payment system will be covered in the description of the store checkout system **728** described with reference to FIG. **14**.

There are two methods to pay out side of which the most prevalent is credit or debit cards. The electronic tags such as an **710**L unit made by Texas Instruments to work with the **820**L special series 5000 reader systems and those **710**L and **820**L units are being tried by Mobil company. However no large acceptance of such a **710**L specialty device over the credit card is evident. The trend in this market for specialty wireless authorization and activation devices is the same as for example the toll and parking gate access systems in that, specialty devices have been developed with no multiple service or standard protocol capability. Thus a consumer must carry yet another device, and remember yet another set of procedures in order to use the wireless service. In most cases the convenience benefit does not warrant the extra learning and device carrying effort the consumer must expend. The preferred **710** unit device for the gas station system **726** is a **710***a* Infrared signaling type such as the Nokia dual mode digital phone because it requires the customer to be out of the car in close proximity to the **820**L dispenser and have the AWPS patent application Ser. No. 09/325,5000 modification would force the high powered portion of the phone to be turned off for possibly safety liability reasons.

Note that the Biometric features described in connection with FIG. **5** could be required for activation (not authorization). The purposes would be similar to those for ATM's and secure building access systems described earlier which are to have better ability to find stolen credit numbers and resolve credit charge disputes.

The special features and functions of the Gas station system **726** are shown in the table of FIG. **24** that lists both the common and the special unique features of the gas station system **726** from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

In FIG. **14**, the store checkout system **728** is shown in more detail. The store checkout system **728** includes the AWAU **719** elements and the legacy activation transaction unit **830**

elements both incorporated into the store checkout system **728**. In other words, the store checkout system **728** includes a plurality of wireless transceivers **1410***an***1**, **1410***bn***2**, **1410***cn***3** and **1410***nn***4**, a plurality of legacy interface units **1420***a*, **1420***b*, **1420***c*, and **1420***n*, and a legacy authorization transaction unit **1430**.

The wireless transceivers **1410***an***1**, **1410***bn***2**, **1410***cn***3** and **1410***nn***4** are similar in construction and function to the wireless transceivers **810***an***1**, **810***bn***2**, **810***cn***3** and **810***nn***4**, which were described hereinbefore with reference to FIG. **8** except as discussed hereinafter. For purposes of brevity, the legacy interface units **1420***a*, **1420***b*, **1420***c*, and **1420***n* are similar in construction and function to the legacy activation units **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c* and **820***n*, except that the authorization portion of unit **820**L has been incorporated into the legacy interface units **1420***a*, **1420***b*, **1420***c*, and **1420***n* and the activation portion of **820**L is omitted for the reasons discussed earlier (i.e. no changes in the service activation elements are contemplated in this invention). The legacy activation transaction unit **1430** is similar in construction and function as the legacy activation transaction unit **830**, except as discussed hereinafter.

The activation by wireless devices **710***a* through **710***n* via **717** to the wireless transceivers **1410***an***1** through **1410***nn***4** along with their connections to the legacy interface units **1420***a*, **1420***b*, **1420***c*, and **1420***n* respectively via lines **1415***an***1**, through **1415***nn***4** respectively is identical in operation as **810***anl* through **810***nn***4** and **815***an***1** through **815***nn***4** in FIG. **8** discussed previously.

Most **820**L checkout stations only allow operation using cash, check, credit or debit cards and most have 830 interface units connected via **729** and **760** to credit service operation centers **750**. All of these activation devices are well known but different methods and procedures are followed by different store owners and the procedures vary widely by country. However because money is involved more Identification and Biometric information is the growing trend such as the handwriting machines now being employed by Best Buy company that records the persons credit card signature on every credit purchase. Also, it has always been a concern for example that a person card or other ID information is made available to store clerks that might be enticed to sell such information to unauthorized groups in the business of cashing bogus checks for example. A cell phone or pager unique number capability and the built in billing system associated with them would allow stores and opportunity to immediately expand their customer base by allowing users to enter all of their credit card information from their cell phone or pager unit in a more convenient and safe manner. In addition the store could input their incentive cards now issued separately into the customers cell phone and automatic shopping points would be credited to their account upon each purchase. A more advanced store system might have automatic drawings that gives out prizes to one of each person in a store, say every 15 minutes by keeping track of those persons in the store having a **710** unit. People not having the wireless **710** unit operating with the store checkout system **728** would have to enter their store shopping number manually when they entered the store in order to be in the contest. Those entering the contest manually would be erased every time a winner was selected and would have to renter their number in order to be eligible for the next drawing. Whereas, the wireless device **710***a* owner would automatically be entered into the contest and automatically be removed when they left the store or was a winner which ever occurred first. Also expanded store service fee's could be generated if the Pico Pay feature was added to each store checkout system **728**. For example if each large store such as Wal-mart or Best Buy collected an additional $100 an hour (this would be for example 300 customers an hour using the machines at $0.35 cent per call) a store would generate an additional $72,000 a month profit per store in the chain. Also other services such as e-mail, stock quotes, etc could be provided to customers for very nominal fee, over their cell phones devices while they were shopping because no customer air time charges are involved, while the legacy customers used their credit cards with the old physical manual method.

Again, special authorization and activation considerations would be added to the activation portion of the wireless transceiver **1410***an***1** and the legacy interface unit **1420***a*. Although these can be implemented in a number of ways by those skilled in the art a preferred method which improves the existing checkout methods is as follows. A two activation signal and signal strength recognition system is incorporated into the wireless transceivers **1410***an***1** through **1410***nn***4** and the legacy interface units **1420***a* through **1420***n* wherein a first signal type such as low power 900 Mhz to allow store wide Pico pay service protocol activates the store service center including the special free store services that would be provided to the customer while in the store such as the coupon discounts of the day, store shopping points allocation, and the contest drawings described earlier that might be effective. The second preferred activation signal would be that required for actual credit card checkout and the close proximity **710***a* Infrared signal type is preferred in order to control the correlation of the person with the checkout counter.

The special features and functions of the store checkout system **728** are shown in the table of FIG. **25** that lists both the common and the special unique features of the store checkout system **728** from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

In FIG. **15** the vehicle system **730** is shown and is discussed here separately since they only use keys, door entry pads or wireless entry devices at present. The incorporation of the vehicle system **730** would be much less expensive than the special wireless **710**L devices currently being used. Also, the vehicle system **730** as described would quickly spread to world acceptance and be a great convenience to travelers renting cars so that several pairs of bulky keys would not be necessary.

In FIG. **15**, the vehicle system **730** is shown in more detail. The vehicle system **730** includes the AWAU **719** elements and the legacy activation transaction unit **830** elements both incorporated into the vehicle system **730**. In other words, the vehicle system **730** includes a plurality of wireless transceivers **1510***an***1**, **1510***bn***2**, **1510***cn***3** and **1510***nn***4**, a plurality of legacy interface units **1520***a*, **1520***b*, **1520***c*, and **1520***n*, and a legacy authorization transaction unit **1530**.

The wireless transceivers **1510***an***1**, **1510***bn***2**, **1510***cn***3** and **1510***nn***4** are similar in construction and function to the wireless transceivers **810***an***1**, **810***bn***2**, **810***cn***3** and **810***nn***4**, which were described hereinbefore with reference to FIG. **8** except as discussed hereinafter. For purposes of brevity, the legacy interface units **1520***a*, **1520***b*, **1520***c*, and **1520***n* are similar in construction and function to the legacy activation units **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c* and **820***n*, except that the authorization portion of unit **820**L has been incorporated into the legacy interface units **1520***a*, **1520***b*, **1520***c*, and **1520***n* and the activation portion of **820**L is omitted for the reasons discussed earlier (i.e. no changes in the service activation elements are contemplated in this invention). The legacy activation transaction unit **1530** is similar in construction and function as the legacy activation transaction unit **830**, except as discussed hereinafter.

The requirement for actual physical keys would not be necessary in the future because the owner would know the car codes and the procedures to temporarily put them in other wireless cell phones in case they lost their phone or wanted to let a friend borrow their car. Also the reliability issue is solved because the ignition system activation unit would not turn off just because a cell phone became inoperative while the engine was running. In the preferred embodiment the cell phone is only required to activate the vehicle engine each time the engine is started, once started the vehicle ignition **820**L and cell phone **1520***a* circuit is deactivated.

However, the owner can activate a deactivation mode recommended in the preferred embodiment that allows the vehicle to be turned off from a remote wireless transmitter operated by the owners wireless pager service provider. Again this is a service that can be provided by an Internet Service Provider (such a system is described in a co-pending application) world wide by subscribing to the service, for say, $1 a month and providing the ISP special codes related to the MID of the vehicle to turn off the key activation unit.

The above anti theft system is much less expensive than the current electronic anti theft systems on the market. The wide acceptance would greatly reduce the cost of both the vehicle entry system and the ignition activation systems because of the volume. The rent car companies would enjoy such a system because they could put the keys in the customers cell phone or pager and the keys would expire if the customer did not return the vehicle within a predetermined time period. Also the rent company, could deactivate the vehicle using the anti theft procedure described above. Trucking companies and toll collection authorities could use the preferred embodiment features associated with vehicle location and gate activation that is different than the preferred embodiment for the toll systems described in connection with FIG. **9** that used the owners mobile **710***a* through **710***n* wireless device for activation with the legacy interface units **920***a* through **920***n* for the toll/subway systems **722**.

This preferred embodiment allows the toll function to be activated by one of the vehicle mounted ignition units **1520***a* through **1520***n* operating with one of the legacy interface units **920***a* through **920***n* for the toll/subway systems **722** rather than one of the wireless devices **710***a* through **710***n*. Such a design would allow automatic vehicle monitoring world wide using an ISP for just pennies per day for each vehicle tracked for example. The monitoring would not require GPS equipment but would rely on frequent passage of vehicles by Pico Pay and Gas station systems that automatically activate and time stamp the vehicle VIN transmitted by a predetermined one of the **1510***a* through **1510***n* units. The inverse location system described above would cost very little to operate since it is completely passive to the vehicle operator and all of the location detectors are already connected to the WWW system via **1530** and **729** to **745** to **760** to **750**. Also for a person to disable the location portion of the vehicle unit they would have to turn off their engine every time it sensed a toll booth, Pico Pay unit, or Gas station, or a building with a Pico pay phone or a Store system F*igure* **728** with a Pico Pay system for example.

The special features and functions of the Vehicle system **730** are shown in the table of FIG. **26** that lists both the common and the special unique features of the vehicle system **730** from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

In FIG. **16**, the mobile transportation credit system **734** is shown in more detail. The mobile transportation credit system **734** includes the AWAU **719** elements and the legacy activation transaction unit **830** elements both incorporated into the mobile transportation credit system **734**. In other words, the mobile transportation credit system **734** includes a plurality of wireless transceivers **1610***an***1**, **1610***bn***2**, **1610***cn***3** and **1610***nn***4**, a plurality of legacy interface units **1620***a*, **1620***b*, **1620***c*, and **1620***n*, and a legacy authorization transaction unit **1630**.

The wireless transceivers **1610***an***1**, **1610***bn***2**, **1610***cn***3** and **1610***nn***4** are similar in construction and function to the wireless transceivers **810***an***1**, **810***bn***2**, **810***cn***3** and **810***nn***4**, which were described hereinbefore with reference to FIG. **8** except as discussed hereinafter. For purposes of brevity, the legacy interface units **1620***a*, **1620***b*, **1620***c*, and **1620***n* are similar in construction and function to the legacy activation units **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c* and **820***n*, except that the authorization portion of unit **820**L has been incorporated into the legacy interface units **1620***a*, **1620***b*, **1620***c*, and **1620***n* and the activation portion of **820**L is omitted for the reasons discussed earlier (i.e. no changes in the service activation elements are contemplated in this invention). The legacy activation transaction unit **1630** is similar in construction and function as the legacy activation transaction unit **830**, except as discussed hereinafter.

The activation by devices **710***a* through **710***n* via **717** to the wireless transceivers **1610***an***1** through **1610***nn***4** along with their connections to **1620***a*, **1620***b*, **1620***c*, and **1620***n* respectively via lines **1615***an***1**, through **1615***nn***4** respectively is identical in operation as **810***an***1** through **810***nn***4** and **815***an***1** through **815***nn***4** in FIG. **8** discussed previously.

Most mobile transportation credit systems are currently installed in taxis and limousine services. Also most all of these services have wireless connections of their own to maintain communications with the driver. All of the current authorization systems use this wireless link to verify credit card information and get approval prior to releasing the passenger. Also, they must handle the customers card or take the card number verbally from the customer and enter it into the credit card verification unit. Many Taxis and limousine services are installing the swipe card unit versions like stores use that interface with the wireless modem and automatically dial and get credit authorization with out driver assistance after the card is swiped.

The improvement afforded by this invention is that (1) the customer can enter the credit information from his cell phone locally with out air time (i.e. without activating a wireless communication service provider) (2) the credit information can be approved locally using the approved SPIN data base as described in connection with the parking meter collection system and (3) the driver never has to stop or take his hands from the wheel or pay for wireless air time just to get paid. This authorization and collection system like the parking meter system, the toll system, the vehicle location system, the parking lot system, and the subway system all have the features amenable to allowing automatic world wide services when properly connected to a properly designed Web site designed to automatically operate and provide customer services based on a single set of customer ID and wireless device information and vehicle information. Such novel designed Web sites and ISP's are described in co-pending application No. 60/161,883, submitted by the inventor. They are not part of these inventions but these inventions make such Web sites feasible and are worth mentioning in this application.

The basic operation for authorization and approval of the service is the same as described in connection with the parking meter system shown in FIG. **11** and will not be repeated here. However the preferred collection methods are different and described as follows. After the customers credit is approved for the service the charges are compiled by the taxi meter and stored in the taxi data base. In the preferred

embodiment a receipt is also printed out for the customer. The service charges are accumulated and delivered to the base station.

In one of several predetermined manners set by the company owner for each driver or shift. One manner is to down load the charge data each time the driver communicates with the base station automatically. This method would not require special scheduling software and not interfere with normal communications. The other would be that the data would download automatically when the service charges exceed a predetermined value selected by the owner. This download would be invisible to the driver. A third method would be to poll the vehicles in operation once and hour and send the collected revenue to the SPIN for collection. The SPIN would pay the taxi company and either debit the customers credit card account or add to a monthly service bill showing when, where and how much was paid for taxi and other transportation services that month.

The special features and functions of the mobile transportation credit system **734** are shown in the table of FIG. **27** that lists both the common and the special unique features of the mobile transportation credit system **734** from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

In FIG. **17**, the vending machine system **738** is shown in more detail. The vending machine system **738** includes the AWAU **719** elements and the legacy activation transaction unit **830** elements both incorporated into the vending machine system **738**. In other words, the vending machine system **738** includes a plurality of wireless transceivers **1710***an***1**, **1710***bn***2**, **1710***cn***3** and **1710***nn***4**, a plurality of legacy interface units **1720***a*, **1720***b*, **1720***c*, and **1720***n*, and a legacy authorization transaction unit **1730**.

The wireless transceivers **1710***an***1**, **1710***bn***2**, **1710***cn***3** and **1710***nn***4** are similar in construction and function to the wireless transceivers **810***an***1**, **810***bn***2**, **810***cn***3** and **810***nn***4**, which were described hereinbefore with reference to FIG. **8** except as discussed hereinafter. For purposes of brevity, the legacy interface units **1720***a*, **1720***b*, **1720***c*, and **1720***n* are similar in construction and function to the legacy activation units **820***a*, **820***b*, **820***c* and **820***n*, except that the authorization portion of unit **820**L has been incorporated into the legacy interface units **1720***a*, **1720***b*, **1720***c*, and **1720***n* and the activation portion of **820**L is omitted for the reasons discussed earlier (i.e. no changes in the service activation elements are contemplated in this invention). The legacy activation transaction unit **1730** is similar in construction and function as the legacy activation transaction unit **830**, except as discussed hereinafter.

The activation by devices **710***a* through **710***n* via **717** to the wireless transceivers **1710***an***1** through **1710***nn***4** along with their connections to **1720***a*, **1720***b*, **1720***c*, and **1720***n* respectively via lines **1715***an***1**, through **1715***nn***4** respectively is identical in operation as **810***an***1** through **810***nn***4** and **815***an***1** through **815***nn***4** in FIG. **8** discussed previously.

Vending machine systems are currently installed in almost every conceivable place and offer almost every conceivable product. Most all of these machine still require collections of coins and cash although in Europe a service company and a wireless company indicated they where going to work together so that vending machine purchases could be made after getting approval from the credit card company over the wireless phone, i.e. by activating the wireless communication service provider. Again, the airtime cost would probably cost more than the item being purchased from the service provider, such as the vending machine system. It should be said again, all the proximity systems and service described in these inventions do not require air time from the customer and in most cases from the service provider except where that is the normal mode of service provider communication such as with the Mobil Transportation Credit system. There are also some vending machines designed to use debit smart cards so the money is collected from pre approved smart card service providers. Except for the inconvenience of have to carry another card and go get it refilled when empty the debit card system has many of the features of this invention.

The advantages of the vending machine system **738** incorporating features of the present invention are that (1) carrying of cash or credit cards is eliminated (2) the vending machine system **738** become less vulnerable to theft and collections can be done each time the machine is serviced. Also similar to that described in connection with the parking meters where the collection from a wireless unit such as a cell phone and the machine money and inventory data is sent back to headquarters at the same time.

The customer and machine collection data is separated and the money data is sent to the SPIN companies and the machine product requirements are sent to the stocking department and on to the route person handling each machine. Again this authorization and collection system, like the parking system **732** for the parking meter and the parking lot, the toll/subway system **722**, and the vehicle system **730** all have the features amenable to allowing a new type of world wide operating service providers other than credit card and phone companies.

For example when the individual machine reporting links are connected (they all report to a separate but pre determined 1-800 number in each country) to a properly designed Web site designed to automatically operate and provide vending machine services based on a single set of customer ID and wireless device information and Vending machine information even the machine product reports could be sent directly to the Vending machine companies along with the money data. Alternately the data could be sorted and posted in a manner to allow the data to be retrieved by the machine service organizations or individuals subscribing to the service directly from the web site upon entering the proper authorization codes.

The special features and functions of the vending machine system **738** are shown in the table of FIG. **28** that lists both the common and the special unique features of the mobile transportation credit system **738** from those associated with the other Proximity systems.

Detailed Description of the Invention Master Proximity Authorization System

Referring now to FIG. **29**, shown therein and designated by the reference numeral **2900** is a Master proximity authorization system constructed in accordance with the present invention. The Master proximity authorization system **2900** is provided with a proximity authorization unit **2910**, constructed in accordance with the present invention, for activating a plurality of proximity service units **2920** incorporating features of the present invention. Some of the Proximity Service Units **2920** are capable of receiving information via a first signal and some of the proximity service units **2920** are capable of receiving information via a second signal. Each of the proximity service units **2920** provide a predetermined service when activated in response to receiving a request authorization code.

The proximity authorization unit **2910** is provided with a portable housing **2911**, a computer unit **3000**, and a transmitter/receiver unit **3070**. The computer unit **3000** is supported by the portable housing **2911** and has at least one and preferably a plurality of request authorization codes stored therein.

Each of the request authorization codes uniquely identify the proximity authorization unit **2910**. The transmitter/receiver unit **3070** is supported by the portable housing **2911**. The computer unit **3000** retrieves the request authorization code and the transmitter/receiver unit **3070** outputs the request authorization code on the first signal for communication to the proximity service units **2920** capable of receiving the first signal, and the transmitter/receiver unit **3070** outputs the request authorization code via the second signal to the proximity service units **2920** capable of receiving the second signal.

The invention also relates to a unique method for activating proximity service units **2920** wherein each proximity service unit **2920** provides a predetermined service in response to receiving a request authorization code. A plurality of the proximity authorization units **2910** are provided. Each proximity authorization unit **2910** is capable of storing the request authorization code and a preamble code, and outputting the request authorization code and the preamble code. The preamble code includes a request for application program code. The preamble code is output by one of the proximity authorization units **2910**. The preamble code outputted by one of the proximity authorization units **2910** is received by at least one of the proximity service units **2920**. The proximity service unit **2920**, which received the preamble code, outputs the application program code stored by the proximity service unit **2920** in response to receiving the preamble code. The application program code is received by the proximity authorization unit **2910** outputting the preamble code. The proximity authorization unit **2910** then outputs the request authorization code using the application program code received by the proximity authorization unit **2910**.

The proximity service unit **2920** can be any device which provides a predetermined service upon activation. For example, the proximity service unit **2920** can be a house key system, a garage key system, a subway gate system, a taxi meter system, a parking lot gate system, a parking meter system, an ATM system, a vending machine system, a gas pump system, a store checkout system, a toll booth system, a vehicle control system, or the public communication unit **50** described herein before with reference to FIG. **1**.

The proximity service unit **2920** communicates with the proximity authorization unit **2910** via either a wireless link **2912** or in some cases a physical link **2917**. The physical link **2917** is described in more detail in connection with FIG. **5**. The wireless link **2912** is preferably a low power wireless link which does not typically communicate farther than about 300 feet.

Also each of the proximity service units **2920** may be linked via lines **2929** to a network **2945** that is linked to a control or billing center **2950** via link **2960** that may use the internet or switched networks and others as shown in FIG. **1**.

Referring to FIG. **31**, the proximity service units **2920** are provided with a legacy proximity unit **3160**, a physical adapter element **3170**, a wireless adapter element **3180**, and a biometric adapter element **3190**.

The legacy proximity unit **3160** includes legacy features for providing predetermined services, such as card reader unit, a transaction unit, a transaction record & reporting unit, a customer receipt unit and the like. If the proximity service unit **2920** is a vending machine for dispensing candy, the legacy proximity unit **3160** would include a housing for holding the candy and a system for dispensing the candy.

The physical adapter element **3170** receives at least a portion of the proximity authorization unit **2910** is utilized for providing the physical link **2917** between the proximity authorization unit **2910** and the proximity service unit **2920**. For example, the physical adapter element **3170** can be a docking station.

The wireless adapter element **3180** can be a wireless transmitter/receiver unit for providing communication between the legacy proximity unit **3160** and the proximity authorization unit **2910** via the wireless link **2912**. The wireless adapter element **3180** will be described in more detail below.

The biometric adapter element **3190** interfaces the proximity service unit **2920** to a biometric unit for utilizing an individual's unique biometric features as part of the authorization process prior to the proximity service unit **2920** providing the predetermined service.

In accordance with the present invention, the proximity authorization unit **2910** and the proximity service units **2920** can communicate via the wireless link **2912**, the physical link **2917** and a combination of both the wireless link **2912** and the physical link **2917**.

For example, when the proximity service unit **2920** is the vehicle control system the proximity authorization unit **2910** can be used to replace both the current legacy wireless door opening unit that comes with most cars today and the physical ignition key by interfacing the proximity authorization unit **2910** with the legacy vehicle control elements. The vehicle doors can be controlled as currently done whereas the vehicle ignition system can be made much more safe and theft proof if the proximity authorization unit **2910** is required to communicate with both the physical link **2917** for example and the wireless link **2912** or yet another wireless link before the vehicle ignition system will operate.

Further, in accordance with the present invention, the proximity service unit **2920** can be activated either automatically or manually by the proximity authorization unit **2910**. For example, when the proximity service unit **2920** is a toll booth system, the toll booth system can be activated either automatically or manually by the proximity authorization unit **2910** when the vehicle is within a predetermined distance of the toll booth system. Further, dual signaling modes can be utilized. For example, the authorization process using the request authorization codes, such as owner codes delivered to the toll booth system from the proximity authorization unit **2910** can be activated for example at a first proximity distance, and the gate or light signal showing approval is done at a closer second proximity distance. This can be accomplished in one preferred embodiment by the wireless adapter element **3180** determining the signal strength of the request authorization code transmitted to the wireless adapter element **3180** by the proximity authorization unit **2910**, for example.

As another example, the proximity service unit **2920** can also be the ATM system, or the vending machine system. The ATM system or the vending machine system can be activated either automatically or manually by the proximity authorization unit **2910** when the person is within a predetermined proximity distance of the ATM system or the vending machine system. The authorization process using the request authorization code transmitted to the ATM system or the vending machine system can be activated for example at one distance for services not requiring the owner of the proximity authorization unit **2910** to physically use the menu on the ATM system or the vending machine system. In accordance with the present invention, if the owner of the proximity authorization unit **2910** needs to physically use the menu on the ATM system or the vending machine system, the menu operation can be enabled at a closer distance using the signal strength detected by the wireless adapter element **3180**, for example. In the case of the ATM system and the vending machine system, the request authorization code can be trans-

mitted to the wireless adapter element **3180** to begin the authorization process, and a physical connection between the proximity authorization unit **2910** and the physical adapter element **3170** can be used to activate the menu services.

Further, in accordance with the present invention when the proximity service unit **2920** is the gas pump system, the gas pump system can be activated either automatically or manually by the proximity authorization unit **2910** when the vehicle is within a predetermined proximity distance of the gas pump system. In addition, in accordance with the present invention, the authorization process using the request authorization codes transmitted to the proximity service unit **2920** can be activated for example at one distance, and the gas pump system can be activated to pump gas at a closer distance. This can be accomplished by incorporating a signal strength detector in the wireless adapter element **3180**.

If the proximity service unit **2920** is the store checkout system, the store checkout system can be activated either automatically or manually by the proximity authorization unit **2910** when the proximity authorization unit **2910** is within a predetermined proximity distance of the store checkout station. The authorization process using the authorization request codes transmitted to the wireless adapter element **3180** of the proximity service unit **2920** from the proximity authorization unit **2910** can be activated for example at a first proximity distance. The proximity service unit **2920** can deliver special services to the customer via the audio or video elements of the proximity authorization unit **2910** or send greetings to regular customers for example telling them of store specials. The store checkout system can approval the transaction at a second proximity distance (which is closer than the first proximity distance) using either the signal strength detected by the wireless adapter element **3180** or using the physical adapter element **3170** to deliver the correct authorization information to the store checkout system.

In all of the above descriptions the authorization information that can be stored in the proximity authorization unit **2910** for delivery to the proximity service units **2920** can include credit card numbers plus PIN or special local authorization numbers such as a Service Provider Identification Number (SPIN) wherein the proximity service units **2920** can locally approve the transaction as described in more detail in connection with FIGS. **2** and **6**. In addition the proximity authorization unit **2910** can either automatically sense and determine the required signal type and/or protocol to be sent to one of the proximity service units **2920** such as for example would be the preferred embodiment in the toll booth system, or the owner can program the proximity authorization unit **2910** unit to manually delivery of the request authorization code information with some proximity service units **2920** and automatically deliver the request authorization code information to other proximity service units **2920**.

The proximity authorization unit **2910** menu controlled code and communication modes are described in more detail in connection with FIGS. **30** and **32**. Also the preferred embodiment of the proximity authorization unit **2910** code function capability includes on board Biometric code identification methods as described in connection with FIGS. **33** and **36**. Biometric code identifiers are often required in both access and financial transaction authorization schemes today and probably will be more so in next generation systems where such methods can greatly reduce theft.

The requirement for remote code verification by the proximity service unit **2920** prior to transaction authorization would depend upon the proximity system owner and collection methods employed. The preferred embodiment does not require remote authorization to be employed for each local transaction as will be described in more detail in connection with FIGS. **30** and **34**.

In FIG. **30** the basic design elements incorporated into the proximity authorization unit **2910** are shown wherein there is the computer unit **3000** such as a Motorola 68000 series or TI DSP 6000 series unit or a modified Ericsson Bluetooth Baseband Processor made to operate by the power on off unit **3003** which supplies power to all the elements of the proximity authorization unit **2910** via positive lines **3004** and ground lines **3002**. The power on off unit **3003** is connected to a battery and charge unit **3001** and the computer unit **3000** program memory and stored request authorization codes and phone directories for example are maintained even when the proximity authorization unit **2910** is turned off by a control panel **3010** via line **3013**.

The computer unit **3000** controls the functions of the biometric unit **3025** via the computer control and command bus lines **3005** as more fully described in connection with FIG. **36**. The main purpose of the biometrics unit **3025** is so that the owner can record their biometrics such as their fingerprint code in the biometric unit **3025** and require that for all selected transactions for example require the finger print of the person requesting the transaction to match the stored fingerprint.

The computer unit **3000** controls the functions of a signal selector unit **3030** via the computer control and command bus lines **3005** that selects the type of signal and or protocol that is sent to the service signaling unit **3050** via line **3044**. The service signaling unit **3050** in turn sends the selection of the type of signal and/or protocol to the transmitter/receiver unit **3070** via line **3055** to be used in communicating with the wireless adapter element **3180** of the proximity service unit **2920** as more fully described in connection with FIGS. **31** and **34**.

The signal selector unit **3030** is under the control of the computer unit **3000** sends command functions via line **3005** and the control panel **3010** sends manual selections via line **3012** so as to select either a signaling mode manually via line **3012** or automatically via computer control and command bus line **3005** for controlling the transmitter/receiver unit **3070** which sends the selected signal to the proximity service unit **2920** as described in connection with FIG. **3**.

The signal selected by the signal selector unit **3030** is automatic when the computer unit **3000** has been placed in the automatic recognition mode via line **3013** from the control panel **3010** and most likely the signal selected will be that in either the 900 Mhz region, or IR spectrum or the 2.4 Ghz to 2.5 Ghz frequency range with a protocol representing the type of service the proximity authorization unit **2910** is near. Both the IR spectrum and the 2.4 Ghz to 2.5 Ghz is a frequency range designated globally for unlicensed low power use where as 900 Mhz is used in the cordless home phone systems.

The preferred method for the proximity authorization units **2910** and proximity service units **2920** to communicate in automatic mode is for the proximity service units **2920** to periodically send out a very low power burst telling the proximity authorization units **2910** in the area the MPTU is available for service (say a burst every 3 sec that last for several milliseconds) and then all proximity authorization units **2910** in automatic detection mode and are within detection range of say several hundred feet can have the signal selector unit **3030** select the required signal for communication with the proximity service unit **2910** and notify the service signaling unit **3050** via line **3044**.

The preferred method for the proximity authorization units **2910** and the proximity service units **2920** to communicate in manual mode is for the type of service to be selected such as the ATM system or the vending machine system described above and when the owner of the proximity authorization unit **2910** wants the service a connect button on the control panel **3010** is activated and the line **3012** notifies both the signal selector unit **3030** and the service signaling unit **3050** of the type service signal to send and then the signal selector unit **3030** sends the selected signal to the service signaling unit **3050** via **3044**.

The control panel **3010** is connected to all the other elements of the proximity authorization unit **2910** via the computer control and command bus lines **3012** which is used in conjunction with line **3013** and the computer unit **3000** computer control and command bus lines **3005** to program and or select the various features available with the proximity authorization unit **2910**. A feature menu unit **3080** along with audio and display elements **3018** connected to the control panel **3010** are described in more detail in connection with FIG. **33**.

In FIG. **31** the selected T/R signal is sent to both a receiver unit **3110** and a transmitter unit **3150** or as shown by line **3055**. In addition the computer unit **3000** notifies a signal converter unit **3130** via the line **3005** how to encode and decode the signals. The encoded signals are sent to a modulator unit **3140** via line **3131** that in turn modulates the transmitter unit **3150** via a line **3141** in the proper fashion for the selected signal. The signals received by the receiver unit **31310** are sent to a demodulator unit **3120** via a line **3112** which in turn sends the demodulated signals to a signal converter unit **3130** via a line **3121** for decoding and conversion to digital format for processing by the computer unit **3000** via computer control and command bus line **3005**.

The elements in the transmitter/receiver unit **3070** are all available in a number of available T/R modules such as the Ericsson Radio Module PBA31-301 for example. TI and HP have similar T/R modules for IR for example and there is a multiple mode (with two RF and one IR module that will be in production by Ericsson in the year 2000 for their R380 digital phone) that can be easily adapted to incorporate three RF (900 Mhz, 1.8 Ghz, 2.4 Ghz) and one IR signal types and the protocols into the 270 portion of the MPSU **10** unit.

In FIG. **31**, the communication between the transmitter/receiver unit **3070** of the proximity authorization unit **2910** and the proximity service unit **2920** is via line **2912**, when communication is wireless or via the physical link **2917** if communication is not wireless. The wireless connection ranges are predetermined and will vary from several hundred feet to only several feet in the case of IR signaling for example.

The existing legacy authorization elements **3160** present in any particular proximity service unit will vary depending upon a number of factors such as age of unit, type of proximity service unit, manufacturer of proximity service unit, etc. All of the elements shown in the legacy proximity units **3160** are available today and part of the prior art. The legacy proximity units **3160**, by themselves, are not considered part of this invention as described in more detail in connection with FIG. **34**.

For example, most proximity service units that accept credit cards such as the gas pump system, or the store checkout system have communication connections and thus interface via a line **2929** to a remote billing center **2950** via communication networks **2945**. Another example would be proximity systems such as a vehicle toll gate and the garage key system that has a legacy proximity unit **3160** connected via a line **3165**. The purpose of the interface units **3170**, **3180**, and **3190** is to add the additional capability required so that the legacy proximity unit **3160** will also be made to operate with one or more of the proximity authorization units **2910** connection and communication methods **17** or **12** as discussed in connection with FIG. **32**.

The preferred physical embodiment of the proximity authorization unit **2910** input and output functions is shown in FIG. **32**. The audio and display elements **3018** have both visual output **3250** and audible output **3260** outputs such as found on many pagers, cell phones and PDA's.

The control panel **3010** includes an alphanumeric keyboard **3210** along with three groups of function keys **3220**, **3230** and **3240**. The feature menu unit **30280** is thumb controlled and the biometrics unit **3025** has both a finger print (FPU) input pad and a camera unit input (CU). The function key group **3220** represented by F**1**, F**2**, F**3**, and F**4** may for example control record functions of the proximity authorization unit **2910**, such as "record on demand" when F**4** is pressed for example. When F**4** is pressed then the audio unit **3260** is connected to the computer unit **3000** memory unit and the audio being spoken or received is stored.

Likewise F**1** may be for Optical Recording, F**2** may be for data entry recording and F**3** may signal for recording to be done in a remote location as will be discussed in connection with the low power communication features of the public communication unit **50** in connection with FIG. **35**.

The function key group **3230** represented by M**1**, M**2**, and M**3** for example, can be used to play back or erase recorded data. The function key group **3240** represented by T**1**, T**2**, and T**3** allow specific services to be addressed such as T**1** may represent the wireless gate opening services for Toll and Parking lots for example. All of the Input and output elements of the proximity authorization unit **2910** physical preferred embodiment are available each from several sources and their operation well know to those skilled in the art.

FIG. **33** shows a method by which the proximity authorization unit **2910** can communicate with the proximity service units **2920** with out having to communicate in a wireless manner. The physical adapter element **3170** is depicted wherein a connector unit **3300** is connected to the legacy proximity units **3160** via connectors **3320** and data is transferred between the proximity authorization unit **2910** via the physical link **2917** desirably using a serial port such as an RJ 11 or newer USB port wherein in the preferred embodiment the male portion of the physical link **2917** is located in the connector unit **3300** and the female portion of the physical link **2917** is located in the proximity authorization unit **2910**. A biometric adapter element **3190** is shown as an biometric input unit **3350** connected into the legacy proximity unit **3160** via a connector **3340**. The logic flow of these physical adapter units with the legacy elements of **3160** are shown with the aid of FIG. **34**.

In FIG. **34**, the legacy proximity units of **3160** include a computer unit **3400** that controls the other legacy proximity units **3160** such as a legacy I/O unit **3470** such as a credit card unit connected to a line **3165** for the data input and a third party communication transceiver unit **3460** connected to a remote authorization site via a line **29** for example.

Upon receipt of a service authorization code, i.e. remote authorization via line **2920**, the computer unit **3400** causes a proximity service transaction unit **3480** such as a money dispenser in an ATM system to operate and then the computer unit **3400** notifies a transaction record and reporting unit **3430** to record the transaction for the owner and then the computer unit **3400** may cause a receipt unit **3440** to issue a receipt **3445** to the customer for their records.

Typical legacy POS systems with the legacy features and elements shown in the legacy proximity unit **3160** portion of FIG. **34** can be found in most issues of Business Solutions published monthly by Corry Publishing in Erie Pa.

The wireless adapter element **3180** of the proximity authorization unit **2910**, the physical connector unit **3300** and the biometrics input unit **3350** are shown in FIG. **34**. In the wireless adapter element **3180** there is both a transmit unit **3420** and a receiver unit **3410** that communicates with the transmitter unit **3150** and receiver unit **3110** respectively via the line **12**. The receiver unit **3410** sends data, such as credit card information, PIN data or Service Provider Identification Number (SPIN) in case local authorization is accepted by the proximity service unit **2920**, to the legacy system via line **3412** connected to the computer unit **3400**. The computer unit **3400** will either accept the data delivered via line **3412** without requiring program modifications (such as credit card data wherein the data is delivered in the same format via line **3412** that the data is delivered to the computer unit **3400** via the legacy I/O unit **3470**) or the computer unit **3400** is modified with additional programs being inserted at the time the proximity system owner upgrades their equipment to work with the proximity authorization unit **2910** to allow other forms of service authorizations and or require additional data such as Biometric or POS transactions that require more secure proximity service transaction unit **3480** control.

The additional programs are available from the vendors making the Biometric or POS equipment (see any 1999 monthly issue of Business Solutions published monthly by Corry Publishing in Erie Pa.). A preferred embodiment of the receiver unit **3410** and the transmit unit **3420** operate in the 900 Mhz region, the IR spectrum and 2.4 to 2.5 Ghz frequency ranges which are globally accepted low power signaling types for home and business.

Some of the preferred data communication protocols of the receiver unit **3410** and the transmitter unit **3420** embodiments are WAP and Bluetooth established by major suppliers of proximity Transceiver equipment. Some of the preferred embodiments of improved operating systems to be added to the computer unit **3400** or new computers **3400** if one needs to be added when making the upgrades discussed herein, are Windows CE or Linux.

The preferred embodiment of local authorization software to be incorporated in the proximity service units **2920** is one developed for Web site service providers (see copending application "Proximity Service Provider System", U.S. Ser. No. 60/152,184) and uses private key public key encryption methods wherein the proximity service unit **2910** can compute a special number referred to as a SPIN and output a service authorization code to authorize the proximity service transaction unit **3480** locally when ever the computed SPIN number derived from data received from the customers proximity authorization unit **2910** via receiver unit **3410** matches with a SPIN number stored in the computer unit **34600** periodically inserted by the proximity system owner via the line **29** and the third party transceiver **3460** connected to the computer unit **34600** for example.

The major advantage of local approval is convenience to both the customer and owner or proximity service operator such as a grocery store or hair salon operator. The proximity authorization unit **2910** can operate just like a smart card with the approved credit amount stored in the proximity authorization unit **2910** until transactions are authorized and then data is sent back to the proximity authorization unit **2910** via **3422** to the transmitter unit **34620** from the computer unit **3400** at the same time the transaction is approved locally and recorded in the proximity service unit **2910**.

When the transaction data is received in the proximity authorization unit **2910** computer unit **3000** a debit to the remaining approved cash is made and the amount can be checked at any time by the user of the proximity authorization unit **2910** by accessing his account using a predetermined method involving the keyboard described in connection with FIG. **4**. However the owner of the proximity authorization unit **2910** can refill their proximity authorization unit **2910** from phones or ATM systems or vending machine systems for example by requesting a remote refill using the third party transceiver unit **3460** connecting to the bank or service provider via line **29** with having to find a special refill station such as an ATM system as required with the Smart Cards in use today.

The logic for the proximity authorization unit **2910** communicating with the public communication unit **50** is shown in FIG. **35** wherein multiple proximity authorization units **2910** can communicate simultaneously with the public communication unit **50**. The operation of the public communication unit **50** has been described in detail herein and for purposes of brevity this description is incorporated herein by reference.

This feature lets the customers have the convenience of setting down say in an airport, for example, within several hundred feet of the public communication unit **50** has a pico base station wireless unit **3540** (instead of the simpler wireless adapter element **3180** described in connection with FIG. **34**) connected to a multiple channel control unit **3450** via **3545** (as part of the added program in the computer unit **34600**) connected to a multiplex unit **3560** via line **3555** (such as a T1 unit servicing 24 phones at once) instead of the third party transceiver **3460** as described in connection with FIG. **34**.

Thus multiple customers can have the convenience of using their proximity authorization units **2910** with out having to pay for air time when in the vicinity of the public communication unit **50**. The elements **3510**, **3515**, **3520**, **3525** and **3530** are similar in construction and function as those elements described in connection with FIGS. **30** and **31**.

In FIG. **36** a more detailed description of how the biometric unit **3025** of the proximity authorization units **2910** interfaces with the computer unit **3400** along with possibly the biometrics adapter element **3190** interfacing in to the same computer unit **3400** in order to greatly reduce fraud and especially to reduce unauthorized entry.

For example many high security access control systems require both finger print and IRIS scan biometrics data from an individual to compare with those stored in a computer data base for the same individual in order to grant access. Thus such proximity access systems would already have the biometric adapter element **3190** connected via connector **3340** (see FIG. **33**) to the computer unit **34600** for example along possibly with other access devices interfacing in via legacy I/O unity **3470** for example that might be used by the computer unit **3400** algorithms before access authorization is granted.

Using the SPIN methods described earlier an additional layer (several orders of magnitude actually) of security could be added at access points plus local access authorization could be provided as described with the aid of FIG. **36**.

If periodic SPIN numbers were provided to both the proximity authorization unit **2910** computer unit **3000** and the computer unit **3400** of the proximity service unit **2920** wherein the SPIN number provided the proximity authorization unit **2910** computer unit **3000** required the authorized persons biometrics from the unit **3600** for example sent to the biometrics adapter unit **3610** via line **3605** respectively upon

signal from the control line **3012** then a biocode converter **3620** would send the biometrics signals conditioned in a predetermined manner via line **3625** to a buffer unit **3630** where the computer control and command bus line **3005** would transfer the signals to the computer unit **3000** to make predetermined encryption calculations.

The predetermined encryption calculations uses the SPIN number for the current period plus the predetermined conditioned biometrics data stored in the buffer unit **3630** to compute a number for transmission to the appropriate proximity service unit **2920** via the appropriate line **12** or **17** to be used in making yet another calculation by the computer unit **3400** of the proximity service unit **2920** using yet another set of biometrics data from biometric adapter element **3190** either sent directly to the computer unit **3400** via connector **3340** or sent to the wireless adapter element **3180** for delivery to the computer unit **3400**.

In use, a request authorization code including biometric encrypted data is transmitted from the proximity authorization unit **2910** to the proximity service unit **2920**. The user of the proximity authorization unit **2910** then inputs biometric data into the computer unit **3400** of the proximity service unit **2920** via the biometric input unit **3350** and the biometric adapter element **3190**, for example.

The computer unit **3400** makes encryption calculations using the biometrics encrypted data sent from the proximity authorization unit **2910** taken at the time authorization is requested plus encryption calculations taken from the biometrics data received from the biometric adapter element **3190** using yet another SPIN number such that if the two calculated numbers differ by some predetermined amount then access is denied.

The predetermined amount of difference in the two calculations can be chosen for the level of security desired. In the manner described both the proximity service unit **2910** and the proximity authorization unit **2920** receive SPIN numbers that use the control centers private key to generate messages involving the master biometrics data base stored at the access control center. However the master biometrics data base for each authorized person only has to be used in generating unique SPIN numbers for each authorized persons and is only transmitted periodically for storage into the proximity **10** units of each authorized person.

But since the same private keys are used in generating messages at both the proximity authorization unit **2910** and the proximity service unit **2920**, unless the authorized user generates new biometrics in the proximity authorization unit **2910** at the time entry is requested, the generated numbers will not unlock the necessary numbers generated from the biometrics data taken at the proximity service unit **2920**.

Those skilled in the art of encryption methods know that such a method provides security methods much more reliable than those used today.

Referring now to FIG. **37**, shown therein and designated by the reference numeral **3700** is another embodiment of a proximity authorization unit constructed in accordance with the present invention. The proximity authorization unit **3700** is similar in construction and function to the proximity authorization unit **2910**, except as discussed hereinafter. The proximity authorization unit **3700** has a portable housing **3702**, which is configured to be worn by an individual. For example, as shown in FIG. **37**, the portable housing **3702** can be in the form of a bracelet extendable about a wrist **3704** (shown in phantom) of the individual.

The proximity authorization unit **3700** further comprises a power reception unit **3706** electrically connected to a computer unit **3708**, and a transmitter/receiver unit **3710**. The computer unit **3708** and the transmitter/receiver unit **3710** is preferably similar in construction and function to the computer unit **2917** and the transmitter receiver unit **3070**. The power reception unit **3706** receives a power signal from at least one of the proximity service units **2910**, and in response to receiving the power signal, the power reception unit **3706** provides a source of power to the computer unit **3708** and the transmitter/receiver unit **3710** for a period of time sufficient for the computer unit **3708** to retrieve the request authorization code and the transmitter/receiver unit **3710** to output the request authorization code on the first signal and/or the second signal. The power reception unit **3706** can receive the power signal by way of inductive coupling.

The proximity authorization unit **3702** is further provided with at least one light source **3720** (and preferably a plurality of light sources **3720**) positioned on the portable housing **3702**, and a light control assembly **3722** electrically connected to the light source **3720** for selectively actuating and deactuating the light source for utilitarian or decorative purposes. Only one of the light sources **3720** is shown in FIG. **37** for purposes of clarity.

For example, the power reception unit **3706** can be electrically connected to the light control assembly **3722**. Upon reception of the power signal by the power reception unit **3706**, the power reception unit **3706** outputs a signal to the light control assembly **3722** to cause the light control assembly **3722** to actuate the light source **3720**.

As another example, the transmitter/receiver unit **3710** can receive a service authorization code from at least one of the proximity service units **2910**. The service authorization code indicates that the request authorization code has been validated. The light control assembly **3722** receives a signal from the transmitter/receiver unit **3710** in response to the transmitter/receiver unit **3710** receiving the service authorization code so as to cause the light control assembly **3722** to actuate the light source **3720** to indicate to the individual that the request authorization code has been validated.

Alternatively, in accordance with the present invention, rather than having the transmitter/receiver **3710**, the power reception unit **3706** and the computer unit **3708**, an identifying indicia indicative of a request authorization code, such as a bar code, can be provided on an exterior surface of the portable housing **3702** for scanning by the proximity service unit **2910** in a similar manner as discussed herein.

Referring now to FIG. **38**, shown therein is the proximity authorization unit **3700** positioned on the wrist **3704** of the individual. The proximity service unit **2920** can be provided with a power transmitter **3800** for generating and transmitting the power signal to the power reception unit **3706** of the proximity authorization unit **3700**.

The power transmitter **3800** is provided with a power interface **3802** and a power antenna **3804**. The power interface **3802** generates and transmits the power signal to the power antenna **3804**. The power antenna **3804** receives the power signal and transmits the power signal to the power reception unit **3706**. As shown in FIG. **38**, the power antenna **3804** is preferably configured into a loop **3806** defining an opening **3808** sized to receive the wrist **3704** of the individual. The power transmitter **3800** preferably operates via the techniques of inductive coupling to transmit the power signal to the power reception unit **3706**.

It should be understood that the elements of the proximity service unit **2920** other than the power transmitter **3800** have been omitted from FIG. **38** for purposes of clarity.

In use, the individual positions the wrist **3704**, upon which the proximity authorization unit **3700** is disposed, through the opening **3808**. The power signal is transmitted from the

power antenna **3804** to the power reception unit **3706** and the power signal is provided to the computer unit **3708**, the transmitter/receiver unit **3710** (and other elements of the proximity authorization unit **3700** which are not shown in FIG. **37** for purposes of clarity). The request authorization code is then transmitted to the proximity service unit **2920** to begin the authorization process. The authorization process has been discussed in detail herein and will not be repeated for purposes of brevity.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for connecting multiple wireless devices to the Internet, each of the wireless devices storing a request authorization code uniquely identifying the wireless device, comprising the steps of:

receiving, by a proximity unit validation assembly, request authorization codes and validating the request authorization codes to provide validated wireless devices; and

establishing communication between the validated wireless devices and a multiplex unit by a multiple channel wireless transceiver unit separate from the wireless devices and communicating with the wireless devices using low-power communication signals operating on at least two different signaling frequencies for interfacing the validated wireless devices with the Internet.

2. The method of claim **1**, further comprising the step of accessing, by the proximity unit validation assembly, a list of authorized codes for validating the request authorization codes.

3. The method of claim **2**, further comprising the step of storing the list of authorized codes in a remote database accessible by the proximity unit validation assembly.

4. The method of claim **3**, wherein the remote database is maintained by an Internet service provider.

5. The method of claim **1**, wherein the multiple channel wireless transceiver unit communicates with the wireless devices using low power communication having at least two different protocols.

6. The method of claim **1**, wherein the different signaling frequencies are selected from a group comprising infrared region signals, 900 MHz region signals, 1.8 GHz region signals, and 2.4 GHz region signals.

7. The method of claim **1**, wherein at least some of the low-power communication signals include audio information.

8. The method of claim **1**, wherein at least some of the low-power communication signals include visual information.

9. The method of claim **1**, wherein the request authorization codes include valid payment information.

10. The method of claim **1**, wherein the wireless device is within a predetermined proximity distance from the proximity unit validation assembly.

11. The method of claim **1**, wherein the public communication unit further comprises a biometric unit receiving a biometric signal from an individual and outputting the biometric signal to the proximity unit validation assembly, the proximity unit validation assembly utilizing the biometric signal to validate the respective request authorization code.

12. A method for connecting multiple wireless devices to the Internet, each of the wireless devices storing a request authorization code uniquely identifying the wireless device, comprising the steps of:

receiving, by a proximity unit validation assembly, request authorization codes and validating the request authorization codes to provide validated wireless devices; and

establishing communication between the validated wireless devices and a multiplex unit by a multiple channel wireless transceiver unit separate from the wireless devices and communicating with the wireless devices using low power communication signals having at least two different protocols for interfacing the validated wireless devices with the Internet.

13. The method of claim **12**, further comprising the step of accessing, by the proximity unit validation assembly, a list of authorized codes for validating the request authorization codes.

14. The method of claim **13**, further comprising the step of storing the list of authorized codes in a remote database accessible by the proximity unit validation assembly.

15. The method of claim **14**, wherein the remote database is maintained by an Internet service provider.

16. A method for providing public access to the Internet, comprising the steps of:

receiving, by a proximity unit validation assembly, request authorization codes, with the request authorization codes identifying the wireless devices;

validating, by the proximity unit validation assembly, the request authorization codes to provide validated wireless devices;

establishing communication between the validated wireless devices and a multiplex unit by a multiple channel wireless transceiver unit separate from the wireless devices and communicating with the wireless devices using low-power communication signals operating on at least two different signaling frequencies; and

interfacing, by the multiple channel wireless transceiver, the validated wireless devices with the Internet.

17. The method of claim **16**, further comprising the step of accessing, by the proximity unit validation assembly, a list of authorized codes for validating the request authorization codes.

18. The method of claim **17**, further comprising the step of storing the list of authorized codes in a remote database accessible by the proximity unit validation assembly.

19. The method of claim **18**, wherein the remote database is maintained by an Internet service provider.

* * * * *

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO. : 8,958,846 B2
APPLICATION NO. : 11/508478
DATED : February 17, 2015
INVENTOR(S) : Charles C. Freeny, Jr.

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Specification:
Column 5, line 44: After "via line" delete "551." and replace with -- 55L. --

Column 25, line 28: Delete "810anl" and replace with -- 810an1 --

Signed and Sealed this
Twenty-third Day of June, 2015

Michelle K. Lee

Michelle K. Lee
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office