Doc Code: TRACK1.REQ
Document Description: **TrackOne Request**

PTO/AIA/424 (04-14)

CERTIFICATION AND REQUEST FOR PRIORITIZED EXAMINATION UNDER 37 CFR 1.102(e) (Page 1 of 1)

First Named Inventor:	Thomas E. Katis	Nonprovisional Application Number (if known):	REBLP003C24
Title of Invention:	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS		

APPLICANT HEREBY CERTIFIES THE FOLLOWING AND REQUESTS PRIORITIZED EXAMINATION FOR THE ABOVE-IDENTIFIED APPLICATION.

1. The processing fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(i)(1) and the prioritized examination fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(c) have been filed with the request. The publication fee requirement is met because that fee, set forth in 37 CFR 1.18(d), is currently $0. The basic filing fee, search fee, and examination fee are filed with the request or have been already been paid. I understand that any required excess claims fees or application size fee must be paid for the application.

2. I understand that the application may not contain, or be amended to contain, more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims, or any multiple dependent claims, and that any request for an extension of time will cause an outstanding Track I request to be dismissed.

3. The applicable box is checked below:

I. ☑ Original Application (Track One) - Prioritized Examination under § 1.102(e)(1)

i. (a) The application is an original nonprovisional utility application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a). This certification and request is being filed with the utility application via EFS-Web.

---OR---

(b) The application is an original nonprovisional plant application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a). This certification and request is being filed with the plant application in paper.

ii. An executed inventor's oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.63 or 37 CFR 1.64 for each inventor, **or** the application data sheet meeting the conditions specified in 37 CFR 1.53(f)(3)(i) is filed with the application.

II. ☐ Request for Continued Examination - Prioritized Examination under § 1.102(e)(2)

i. A request for continued examination has been filed with, or prior to, this form.
ii. If the application is a utility application, this certification and request is being filed via EFS-Web.
iii. The application is an original nonprovisional utility application filed under 35 U.S.C. 111(a), or is a national stage entry under 35 U.S.C. 371.
iv. This certification and request is being filed prior to the mailing of a first Office action responsive to the request for continued examination.
v. No prior request for continued examination has been granted prioritized examination status under 37 CFR 1.102(e)(2).

Signature /James W. Rose/	Date October 31, 2022
Name (Print/Typed) James W. Rose	Practitioner Registration Number 34239

Note: *This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for signature requirements and certifications. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required.**

☐ *Total of _____ forms are submitted.

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The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

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DECLARATION (37 CFR 1.63) FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN APPLICATION USING AN APPLICATION DATA SHEET (37 CFR 1.76)

Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS

As the below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

This declaration is directed to:

- [x] The attached application, or
- [ ] United States application or PCT international application number _____

filed on _____.

The above-identified application was made or authorized to be made by me.

I believe that I am the original inventor or an original joint inventor of a claimed invention in the application.

I hereby acknowledge that any willful false statement made in this declaration is punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 by fine or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both.

WARNING:

Petitioner/applicant is cautioned to avoid submitting personal information in documents filed in a patent application that may contribute to identity theft. Personal information such as social security numbers, bank account numbers, or credit card numbers (other than a check or credit card authorization form PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes) is never required by the USPTO to support a petition or an application. If this type of personal information is included in documents submitted to the USPTO, petitioners/applicants should consider redacting such personal information from the documents before submitting them to the USPTO. Petitioner/applicant is advised that the record of a patent application is available to the public after publication of the application (unless a non-publication request in compliance with 37 CFR 1.213(a) is made in the application) or issuance of a patent. Furthermore, the record from an abandoned application may also be available to the public if the application is referenced in a published application or anissued patent (see 37 CFR 1.14). Checks and credit card authorization forms PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes are not retained in the application file and therefore are not publicly available.

LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Thomas E. KATIS Date (Optional): February 25 2014

Signature: _____

Note: An application data sheet (PTO/AIA/14 or equivalent), including naming the entire inventive entity, must accompany this form. Use an additional PTO/SB/AIA01 form for each additional inventor.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 115 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 minute to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Matthew J. RANNEY Date (Optional) :_____

Signature: _____

Note: An application data sheet (PTO/AIA/14 or equivalent), including naming the entire inventive entity, must accompany this form. Use an additional PTO/SB/AIA01 form for each additional inventor.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 115 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 minute to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Mary G. PANTTAJA Date (Optional): 2/25/14

Signature: Mary G Pantta

Note: An application data sheet (PTO/AIA/14 or equivalent), including naming the entire inventive entity, must accompany this form. Use an additional PTO/SB/AIA01 form for each additional inventor.

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I believe that I am the original inventor or an original joint inventor of a claimed invention in the application.

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LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: James T. PANTTAJA Date (Optional): 2-25-14

Signature: J. T. Pan

Note: An application data sheet (PTO/AIA/14 or equivalent), including naming the entire inventive entity, must accompany this form. Use an additional PTO/SB/AIA01 form for each additional inventor.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 115 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 minute to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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TRANSMITTAL FOR POWER OF ATTORNEY TO ONE OR MORE REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS

NOTE: This form is to be submitted with the Power of Attorney by Applicant form (PTO/AIA/82B or equivalent) to identify the application to which the Power of Attorney is directed, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.5. If the Power of Attorney by Applicant form is not accompanied by this transmittal form or an equivalent, the Power of Attorney will not be recognized in the application.

Application **N**umber	Unassigned
Filing Date	Herewith
First **N**amed Inventor	Thomas E. KATIS
Title	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS
Art Unit	Unassigned
Examiner **N**ame	Unassigned
Attorney Docket **N**umber	REBLP003C24

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Patent Practitioner

Signature	/James W. Rose/	Date	October 31, 2022
Name	James W. Rose	Telephone	650-842-1300
Registration Number	34,239		

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for signature requirements and certifications.

■ *Total of 2 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32 and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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POWER OF ATTORNEY BY APPLICANT

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the application identified in the attached transmittal letter.

■ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) associated with the following Customer Number as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith for the application referenced in the attached transmittal letter (form PTO/AIA/82A or equivalent):

76743

OR

☐ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) named below as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith for the application referenced in the attached transmittal letter (form PTO/AIA/82A or equivalent):

Name	Registration Number	Name	Registration Number

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the application identified in the attached transmittal letter to:

■ The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number.

OR

☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

☐ Firm or Individual Name					
Address					
City		State		Zip	
Country					
Telephone		Email			

I am the Applicant:

☐ Inventor or Joint Inventor

☐ Legal Representative of a Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor

■ Assignee or Person to Whom the Inventor is Under an Obligation to Assign

☐ Person Who Otherwise Shows Sufficient Proprietary Interest (e.g., a petition under 37 CFR 1.46(b)(2) was granted in the application or is concurrently being filed with this document)

SIGNATURE of Applicant for Patent

Signature		Date	June 13, 2019
Name	Thomas E. Katis	Telephone	
Title and Company	CEO, Voxer IP LLC		

NOTE: Signature - This form must be signed by the applicant in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. Submit multiple forms for more than one signature, see below *.

■ *Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.31, 1.32 and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

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TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application is a Continuation of U.S. Application 17/889,108 filed August 16, 2022, which is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 17/473,199 filed September 13, 2021, which is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 17/062,060 filed October 2, 2020 (now U.S. Patent No. 11,146,516), which is a continuation of U.S. Application No. 16/669,865 filed on October 31, 2019 (now U.S. Patent 10,841,261), which is a Continuation of U.S. Application No. 16/161,474 filed on October 16, 2018 (now U.S. Patent No. 10,511,557), which is a Continuation of 15/937,361, filed on March 27, 2018 (now U.S. Patent No. 10,158,591), which is a Continuation of 15/923,287, filed on March 16, 2018 (now U.S. Patent No. 10,129,191), which is a Continuation of 15/584,224, filed on May 2, 2017 (now U.S. Patent No. 10,142,270). U.S. Application No. 15/584,224 is a Continuation of U.S. Application No. 15/231,240, filed on August 8, 2016 (now U.S. Patent No. 9,674,122), which is a Continuation of U.S. Application No. 14/799,528, filed July 14, 2015 (now U.S. Patent No. 9,456,087). U.S. Application No. 14/799,528 is a Continuation of U.S. Application No. 14/198,043, filed on March 5, 2014 (now U.S. Patent No. 9,154,628), which is a Continuation of U.S. Application 13/555,034 (now U.S. Patent 8,705,714), filed July 20, 2012, which is a Continuation of U.S. Application 12/037,256 (now U.S. Patent 8,243,894), filed on February 26, 2008, which is Continuation of 12/028,400 (now U.S. Patent 8,180,029), filed on February 8, 2008, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Nos. 60/937,552, filed June 28, 2007 and 60/999,619, filed on October 19, 2007. All of the foregoing applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety for all purposes.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Invention

[0002] This invention pertains to telecommunications, and more particularly, to a telecommunication and multimedia management method and apparatus that enables users to review the messages of conversations in either a live mode or a time-shifted mode and to

transition the conversation back and forth between the two modes, participate in multiple conversations and to archive the messages of conversations for later review or processing.

Description of Related Art

[0003] The current state of voice communications suffers from inertia. In spite of automated switching, high bandwidth networks and technologies such as satellites, fiber optics, Voice over IP (VoIP), wireless and cellular networks, there has been little change in how people use telephones. One is still required to pick up the phone, dial another party, wait for a connection to be made, and then engage in a full-duplex, synchronous conversation with the dialed party. If the recipient does not answer, no connection is made, and the conversation does not take place.

[0004] At best, a one-way asynchronous voice message may be left if the recipient has voice mail. The process of delivering the voice mail, however, is burdensome and time consuming. The caller is required to wait for the phone on the other end to stop ringing, transition into the voice mail system, listen to a voice message greeting, and then leave the message. Current voice mail systems are also inconvenient for the recipient. The recipient has to dial a code to access their voice mail, navigate through a series of prompts, listen to any earlier received voice messages in the queue, and then finally listen to the message of the sender.

[0005] Another drawback with typical voice mail systems is the inability to organize or permanently archive voice messages. With some voice mail systems, a user may save a message, but it is automatically deleted after a predetermined period of time and lost forever.

[0006] Yet another problem with current voice mail systems is that a connection must be made between the caller and the voice mail system before a message can be left. If no connection is made, there is no way for the caller to leave a message.

[0007] Current telephone systems are based on relatively simplistic usage patterns: real-time live calls or disjointed voice mail messages, which are typically deleted as they are heard. These forms of voice communications do not capture the real power that can be achieved with voice communication or take advantage of the advances of network speed and bandwidth that is now available. Also, if the phone network is down, or is inaccessible, (e.g., a cell phone user is in an area of no coverage or the phone lines are down due to bad weather), no communication can take place.

[0008] In general, telephone based communications have not kept pace with the advances in text-based communications. Instant messaging, emailing, faxing, chat groups, and the ability

to archive text messages, are all commonplace with text based communications. Other than voice mail, there are few existing tools available to manage and/or archive voice messages. In comparison, the tools currently available to manage telephone communications are primitive compared to text communications.

[0009] The corporate environment provides just one example of the weakness in current voice communication tools. There is currently no integrated way to manage voice communications across an organization as a corporate asset. Employees generally do not record or persistently store their phone conversations. Most business related voice communication assets are gone as quickly as the words are spoken, with no way to manage or store the content of those conversations in any manageable form.

[0010] As an illustrative example, consider a sales executive at a company. During the course of a busy day, the executive may make a number of calls, and close several sales, with customers over the phone. Without the ability to organize, store, and later retrieve these conversations, there is no way for the executive to resolve potential issues that may arise, such as recalling the terms of one deal versus another, or challenging a customer who disputes the terms of a previously agreed upon sale. If this executive had the ability to easily retrieve and review conversations, these types of issues could be easily and favorably resolved.

[0011] Current tactical radio systems, such as those used by the military, fire, police, paramedics, rescue teams, and first responders, also suffer from a number of deficiencies. Most tactical radio communication must occur through a "live" radio connection between the sender of a message and a recipient. If there is no radio connection between the two parties, there can be no communication. Urgent messages cannot be sent if either the sender or the receiver does not have access to their radio, or a radio circuit connection is not established. Tactical communications are therefore plagued with several basic problems. There is no way (i) to guarantee the delivery of messages, (ii) for a recipient to go back and listen to a message that was not heard in real time; (iii) to control the granularity of the participants in a conversation; (iv) for the system to cope when there is a lack of signal integrity for a live conversation. If a message is not heard live, it is missed. There are no tools for either the sender or a recipient to manage, prioritize, archive and later retrieve (i.e. time-shift) the messages of a conversation that were previously sent.

[0012] Yet another drawback with tactical radio communication systems is that only one message can be sent at a time per channel. Consider an example of a large building fire, where multiple teams of fire fighters, police and paramedics are simultaneously rescuing

victims trapped in the building, fighting the fire, providing medical aid to victims, and controlling bystanders. If each of the teams is using the same channel, communications may become crowded and chaotic. Transmissions get "stepped on" when more than one person is transmitting at the same time. Also there is no way to differentiate between high and low priority messages. A team inside the burning building fighting the fire or rescuing trapped victims should have a higher priority over other teams, such as those controlling bystanders. If high priority messages are stepped on by lower priority messages, it could not only hamper important communications, but could endanger the lives of the fire fighters and victims in the building.

[0013] One possible solution to the lack of ability to prioritize messages is to use multiple channels, where each team is assigned a different channel. This solution, however, creates its own set of problems. How does the fire chief determine which channel to listen too at any point in time? How do multiple teams communicate with one another if they are all on different channels? If one team calls for urgent help, how are other teams to know if they are listening to other channels? While multiple channels can alleviate some issues, it can also cause confusion, creating more problems than if a single channel is used.

[0014] The lack of management tools that effectively prioritize messages, that allow multiple conversations to take place at the same time, that enable the time-shifting of messages to guarantee delivery, or that support archiving and storing conversations for later retrieval and review, all contribute to the problems associated with tactical radios. In first responder situations, such as with the military, police, and fire, effective communication tools can literally mean the difference between life and death, or the success or failure of a mission. The above burning building example is useful in illustrating just some of the issues with current tactical radio communications. Similar problems exist with the military, police, first responders and others who use tactical communications.

[0015] With packet-based networks, commonly used protocols include Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Protocol (UDP). UDP offers the advantage of fast delivery of data, but at the expense of completeness. Packets may be dropped in transit and not available when attempting to render the data as soon as possible at the destination. In spite of the shortcomings, UDP is the standard for Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) transmissions due to its speed attributes. On the other hand TCP does guarantee the delivery of perfect (i.e., an exact copy of the transmitted data) data, but at the expense of latency. All packets are delivered, regardless of how long it takes. This delay makes TCP impractical for use with "live" phone calls. Currently there are no known protocols that offer the

performance advantages of both TCP and UDP, where "good enough" media can be transmitted for rendering as soon as possible, with the eventual delivery of a perfect copy of the media. Also there is no protocol that determines how much information should be sent over the network based on the presence of recipients on the network and their intentions to render the data either live or in a time-shifted mode. In addition, other factors commonly considered, such as network latency, network degradation, packet loss, packet damage, and general bandwidth conditions, are used in determining how much data to transmit. Prior art systems, however, do not consider the presence and intentions of recipients. As a result, the default assumption is that the data is rendered by the recipient in real time. When a recipient is not going to render data immediately, these prior art systems unnecessarily use bandwidth when it is not needed, degrading the overall performance of the network.

[0016] For the reasons recited above, telephone, voicemail and tactical voice communications systems are inadequate. An improved voice and media communication and management system and method, and improvements in delivering voice and other media over packet-based networks, is therefore needed.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0017] The above-described problems are solved by a communication application, method and apparatus that supports new modes of engaging in conversations and/or managing multiple conversations using a variety of media types, such as voice, video, text, location, sensor information, and other data. Users can engage in conversations by sending messages to designated recipients. Depending on preferences and priorities, the recipient(s) might participate in the conversation in real time, or they might simply be notified that the message is ready for retrieval. In the latter case, the recipient participates in the conversation in a time-shifted mode by reviewing and replying to the recorded message at their convenience.

[0018] Users are empowered to conduct communications in either: (i) a near-synchronous or "live" conversation, providing a user experience similar to a standard full duplex phone call; or (ii) in a series of back and forth time-delayed transmissions (i.e., time-shifted mode). Further, users engaged in a conversation can seamlessly transition from the live mode to the time-shifted mode and back again. This attribute also makes it possible for users to engage in multiple conversations, at the same time, by prioritizing and shifting between the two modes for each conversation. Two individuals using the system can therefore send recorded voice messages back and forth to each other and review the messages when convenient, or the messages can be sent at a rate where they essentially merge into a live, synchronous voice conversation. This new form of communication, for the purposes of the present application, is referred to as "Voxing."

[0019] When you "Vox" someone, the conversation consists of a series of discrete recorded messages, which are recorded in a number of locations, which may include the encoding device of the sender, (e.g. a phone or computer), servers on multiple transmission hops across the network, and the receiver's rendering device. Unlike a standard phone call or voice mail, the system provides the following features and advantages: (i) the conversation can transition between live and time-shifted or vice versa; (ii) the discrete messages of the conversation are semantically threaded together and archived; (iii) since the messages are recorded and are available for later retrieval, attention can be temporarily diverted from the conversation and then the conversation can be later reviewed when convenient; (iv) the conversation can be paused for seconds, minutes, hours, or even days, and can be picked up again where left off; (v) one can rejoin a conversation in progress and rapidly review missed messages and catch up to the current message (i.e., the live message); (vi) no dedicated circuit is needed for the conversation to take place, as required with conventional phone calls; and (vii) lastly, to

initiate a conversation, one can simply begin transmitting to an individual or a group. If the person or persons on the other end notice that they are receiving a message, they have the option of reviewing and conducting a conversation in real time, or reviewing at a later time of their choice.

[0020] The communication media management system also supports new modes of optimizing the transmission of data over a network. The system actively manages the delivery of payloads to a recipient engaged in a conversation in real time when network conditions are less than ideal. For example when network conditions are poor, the system intentionally reduces the quality of the data for transmission to the point where it is "good enough" to be rendered upon receipt by the recipient, allowing the real time participation of the conversation. The system also guarantees the eventual delivery of an "exact" copy of the messages over time. The system and method therefore provides the advantages of both speed and accuracy. The utilization of network bandwidth is optimized by making tradeoffs between timeliness and media quality, using the presence and intentions of whether or not recipient(s) intend to review to the message immediately in real time, as well as measures of network latency, network degradation, packet loss or damage, and/or current bandwidth conditions.

[0021] It should be noted that the messages of conversations may contain voice only or voice, video and other data, such as sensor information. When the messages are reviewed, they are listened to or visually reviewed, or a combination thereof, depending on the type of media contained in the messages. Although as of the filing of the present application, most conversations are voice only, it is intended that the communication system and method described herein broadly includes conversations including multiple media types, such as voice and video for example.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0022] The invention may best be understood by reference to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which illustrate specific embodiments of the invention.

[0023] Figure 1 is a diagram of the architecture of the communication and media management system of the invention.

[0024] Figures 2A and 2B illustrate a block diagram of a Client running on a Device in the communication and management system of the invention.

[0025] Figure 3 is a block diagram of a Server used in the communication and media management system of the invention.

[0026] Figures 4A through 4D illustrate various embodiments of data payloads used in the communication and management system of the invention.

[0027] Figure 5 is a diagram illustrating data being transmitted over a shared IP network in accordance with the invention.

[0028] Figure 6 is a diagram illustrating data being transmitted over a circuit based network in accordance with the invention.

[0029] Figure 7 is a diagram illustrating data being transmitted across both a cellular network and the Internet in accordance with the invention.

[0030] Figures 8A through 8F are a series of flow diagrams illustrating a store and stream function of the communication and management system of the invention.

[0031] Figures 9A through 9C are flow diagrams illustrating the operation of a Payload Quality Manager (PQM) and Figures 9D through 9F are flow diagrams illustrating the Data Quality manager (DQM), both used by the Clients and Servers of the invention.

[0032] Figure 10 is an exemplary device having a graphical user interface that may be used with the system of the invention.

[0033] Figures 11A through 11F are diagrams illustrating multiple conversation management (MCMS) features of the invention.

[0034] Figures 12A through 12C are diagrams illustrating the multiple conversation management system – consecutive (MCMS-C) features of the invention.

[0035] Figures 13A through 13D illustrate a series of diagrams detailing the operation of the invention.

[0036] Figures 14A and 14B are block diagrams that illustrate the hardware used for running the Client and Server applications of the invention.

[0037] It should be noted that like reference numbers refer to like elements in the figures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

[0038] The invention will now be described in detail with reference to various embodiments thereof as illustrated in the accompanying drawings. In the following description, specific details are set forth in order to provide a thorough understanding of the invention. It will be apparent, however, to one skilled in the art, that the invention may be practiced without using some of the implementation details set forth herein. It should also be understood that well known operations have not been described in detail in order to not unnecessarily obscure the invention.

A. Functional Overview

[0039] An improved voice and other media communication application, method and apparatus is disclosed which provides one or more of the following features and functions:

i. enabling users to participate in multiple conversation types, including live phone calls, conference calls, voice messaging, consecutive or simultaneous communications;

ii. enabling users to review the messages of conversations in either a live mode or a time-shifted mode (voice messaging);

iii. enabling users to seamlessly transition a conversation between a synchronous "live" mode and a time shifted mode;

iv. enabling users to participate in conversations without waiting for a connection to be established with another participant or the network. This attribute allows users to begin conversations, participate in conversations, and review previously received time-shifted messages of conversations even when there is no network available, when the network is of poor quality, or other participants are unavailable;

v. enabling the system to save media payload data at the sender and, after network transmission, saving the media payload data at all receivers;

vi. enabling the system to organize messages by threading them sequentially into semantically meaningful conversations in which each message can be identified and tied to a given participant in a given conversation;

vii. enabling users to manage each conversation with a set of user controlled functions, such as reviewing "live", pausing or time shifting the conversation until it is convenient to review, replaying in a variety of modes (e.g., playing faster, catching up to live, jump to the head of the conversation) and methods for managing conversations (archiving, tagging, searching, and retrieving from archives);

viii. enabling the system to manage and share presence data with all conversation participants, including online status, intentions with respect to reviewing any given message in either the live or time-shifted mode, current attention to messages, rendering methods, and network conditions between the sender and receiver;

ix. enabling users to manage multiple conversations at the same time, where either (a) one conversation is current and all others are paused; (b) multiple conversations are rendered consecutively, such as but not limited to tactical communications; or (c) multiple conversations are active and simultaneously rendered, such as in a stock exchange or trading floor environment.

x. enabling users to store all conversations, and if desired, persistently archive them in a tangible medium, providing an asset that can be organized indexed, searched, transcribed, translated and/or reviewed as needed;

xi. enabling the system to provide real time call functionality using a best-efforts mode of message delivery at a rate "good enough" for rendering as soon as possible (similar to UDP), and the guaranteed eventual delivery of exact copies of the messages as transmitted by requesting retransmission of any missing or defective data from the originally saved perfect copy (similar to TCP); and

xii. enabling the system to optimize the utilization of network bandwidth by making tradeoffs between timeliness and media quality, using the presence and intentions of the recipient(s) (i.e., to either review the media in real-time or in a time-shifted mode), as well as measures of network latency, network degradation, packet loss or damage, and/or current bandwidth conditions.

[0040] In various embodiments, some or all of the numerous features and functions listed above may be implemented. It should be understood, however, that different embodiments of the invention need not incorporate all of the above listed features and functions.

B. Glossary

[0041] Prior to explaining the details of the invention, it is useful to define some of the terms and acronyms used throughout the written description. This glossary of terms is organized into groups of System Components, Media, Media Management, People and Conversation Management.

B.1. System Components

[0042] Client: A Client is the user application in the communication system, which includes a user interface, persistent data storage, and "Voxing" functionality. Users interact with the Client application, and the Client application manages all communications (messages and signals) and payload (Media) transfers that are transmitted or received over a network. The Client supports encoding of media (e.g., the capturing of voice, video, or other data content) and the rendering of media and supports security, encryption and authentication as well as the optimization of the transmission of data across the network. A Client may be used by one or multiple Users (i.e., multi-tenant).

[0043] Device: A physical device that runs the Client application. A User may be actively logged into a single Device or multiple Devices at any given point of time. In various embodiments, a Device may be a general-purpose computer, a portable computing device, a programmable phone, a programmable radio, or any other programmable communication device.

[0044] Servers: A computer node on the communication network. Servers are responsible for routing Messages sent back and forth between Users over the network and the persistent storage and archiving of Media payloads. Servers provide routing, transcoding, security, encryption and authentication and the optimization of the transmission of data across the network.

B.2. Media

[0045] Message: An individual unit of communication from one User to another. Each Message consists of some sort of Media, such as voice or video. Each Message is assigned certain attributes, including: (i) the User sending the message; (ii) the Conversation it belongs to; (iii) an optional or user created Importance Tag; (iv) a time stamp; and (v) the Media payload.

[0046] Media: Audio, video, text, position, sensor readings such as temperature, or other data.

[0047] Conversation: A thread of Messages (identified, persistently stored, grouped, and prioritized) between two or more Users on their Devices. Users generally participate in a Conversation using their Devices by either Reviewing Messages in real time or in a time-shifted mode, or creating and sending Messages of a Conversation as desired. When new Messages are created, they either define a new Conversation, or they are added to an existing Conversation.

[0048] Head of a Conversation: The most recent Message of a conversation that has been encoded by the most recent speaker. It is where a User is positioned in a Conversation when reviewing "live" or where one jumps to if the "Jump To Live" feature is used.

[0049] Multiple Conversation Management System or MCMS: An application that runs as part of a Client application, which enables a User to engage in multiple Conversations using a variety of Media types. With the MCMS application, a User selects one Conversation among the multiple Conversations as current, where only the Messages of current conversation are rendered. For the selected current Conversation, the User may transition from a series of back and forth Messages in time-shifted mode to near-synchronous "live" mode, similar to a standard telephone conversation, and back again. The Messages of the non-selected Conversations are in a paused state. Messages associated with the non-selected Conversion will accumulate if others are still participating in those Conversations. The User may selectively transition the current Conversation among the multiple Conversations and Review the accumulated Messages of the selected current Conversation.

[0050] Multiple Conversation Management System-Consecutive or MCMS-C: Similar to MCMS, with the added feature of rendering and enabling Users to manage and participate in multiple Conversations consecutively through a hierarchical system of Priorities and time-shifting, which are automatically managed by the system. The MCMS-C application allows the Messages of consecutive Conversations to be rendered in a prioritized order, as opposed to MCMS where only the Messages of the currently selected Conversation are rendered. MCMS-C is particularly applicable in situations where it is important that the Messages of the consecutive Conversations are rendered, in the prioritized order, and/or the receipt of all Messages, even those belonging to lower priority Conversations, is more important than receiving the Messages in real-time. Examples of situations where MCMS-C may be suitable include, but are not limited to, hospitals, taxi fleet management, or tactical communications.

[0051] Multiple Conversation Management System-Simultaneous or MCMS-S: Similar to MCMS, with the added feature of enabling With MCMS-S, multiple Conversations are selected for simultaneous rendering, as opposed to MCMS where the Messages of only the selected current Conversation are rendered. The MCMS-S application is particularly applicable in situations where a User is listening to multiple Conversations at the same time, such as a trader listening to multiple brokers on different exchanges and periodically sending trading requests to one or multiple of them simultaneously. MCMS-S may also be suitable for tactical communications as well.

[0052] Priority: The mechanism through which the system determines which Message to render next when a User is participating in MCMS-C. Priority is automatically managed by the system. A User can set default Priorities, or a predetermined set of system Priorities may be used. In the event of a conflict, where more than one Message is ready to be rendered at the same time, the system resolves the conflict at least partly based on Priority, to determine what Message to render immediately and what Message to time shift.

[0053] Tags: a set of attributes a User or the system may assign to a Conversation or a message, such as a topic (a company name), a directive ("action items"), a indicator ("conversation summary"), or any other label by which one might want to search or organize the data.

[0054] Importance Tags: A special Message attribute that enables a sender to specify when a Message is to be rendered, regardless of other Priority settings. An "urgent" Importance tag will override other Priorities for example. This feature is critical for tactical systems, though any system can be configured to use or disable this feature.

[0055] Packet: Any unit of binary data capable of being routed through a computer network. Each packet consists of header (meta data) and payload (media data). Includes standard packet protocols such as, but not limited to, Internet Protocol (IP), EvDO, UMTS or any other packet-based network, either radio, fiber optic, or wired.

[0056] Header or Packet Header: The portion of a packet that describes the packet; the meta data concerning the payload, its encoding type and destination.

[0057] Vox packet: A proprietary packet that enables the system and method to further refine and optimize the delivery of Messages, Media and other signaling information.

[0058] Media Payload (or Payload): The actual Media portion of a Packet.

B.3. Media Management

[0059] Time Shift Delay (TSD): The amount of time between the arrival of a Vox Packet and the rendering of the Packet on a Device. The TSD must exceed the **Minimum Time Shift Delay**. The TSD is typically determined by the User's behavior in choosing to review the Messages of a Conversation some time after receipt.

[0060] Minimum Time Shift Delay (MTSD): The time shift delay enforced by the Client to allow for jitter processing using jitter buffer techniques. This causes the system to delay rendering until an adequate number of the packets have arrived to create a usable media stream. The system will typically adaptively adjust the MTSD over time to compensate for variable conditions in the network.

[0061] Rendering: Delivering a Media stream to a User in a form suitable for User consumption (e.g., voice, text, graphic display, video, or a combination thereof).

[0062] Mixing: The Rendering of one or more Media streams. For example, the Media stream from two Participants of a Conversation may be Mixed when Rendered, creating a User experience similar to a conversation where multiple people are speaking at the same time.

[0063] Encoding: The process of translating Media either created by a User (such as voice or video) or otherwise originating on a Device (such as GPS or other sensor data), and converting the media into digital data to be processed by a Client.

[0064] Adaptive Jitter Buffer: Jitter buffers or de-jitter buffers are used to counter jitter (i.e., either the arrival of out of sequence packets or the delayed arrival of packets) introduced by packet switched networks, so that the continuous rendering of audio (or video) signals transmitted over a network can be performed without disruption. The data is stored in a buffer before Rendering to allow a reasonably sized buffer of Media to arrive. The Media may be rendered before all the Packets are received, trading off quality for currency. An Adaptive Jitter Buffer is capable of dynamically changing its size to optimize the delay/quality tradeoff.

[0065] Persistent Infinite Message Buffer (PIMB): The PIMB is a storage management system for the storage of time-based Media that performs both the de-jittering of "live" data and the storage and retrieval of archive data. The PIMB further includes the additional attributes of potentially infinite and persistence storage of Media. The PIMB maintains "exact" or full copies of Vox Packets of a Message and Conversations at some or all Participant Devices and/or Servers.

[0066] Packet Loss Compensation or Concealment) (PLC): During Rendering of a Media stream, the PLC component compensates for missing Packets, interpolating the results to present the stream to a reviewer. Missing Packets may be rendered as silence, or information from adjacent Packets may be used to present an interpolated sound or image. The particular method to be used will be dependent on the media, Codecs in use, and other generally known parameters.

B.4. People

[0067] User: A person who is authorized to use the system.

[0068] Contact: A record of either a User or non-user of the system. Users typically engage in Conversations with members on their list of Contacts. A non-user is a user that accesses or uses the system using a legacy phone, radio or other non-Client 12 enabled device.

[0069] Group: The association of multiple Contacts. Contacts may be selectively added or deleted from a Group. When a Conversation takes place among a Group, all the members of the Group may or may not participate.

[0070] Channel: Typically used for tactical communication systems. A Channel is similar to a Group in that it associates multiple Contacts with the Channel.

[0071] Participant: A person who is identified as a member of a Conversation. Could be a User or a non-User participant.

B.5. Conversation Management

[0072] Time Shifting: Time shifting is the ability to play any Message at any time after it has been received as determined by the User-recipient. By Time-Shifting, a User may Review a Message: (i) immediately on demand by Rendering immediately after the MTSD; or (ii) time-shifted in a mode of reviewing the Message upon the discretion of the User; (iii) from the archive for searching, reconstructions, etc. of old Conversations; (iv) after a delayed period of time to accommodate the Reviewing of other higher Priority Messages (or Conversations) that need to reviewed first; (v) and/or repeatedly if necessary for the Message to be reheard and understood. In other words, Time Shifting is the ability of a user to render a Message at any time after the system imposed MTSD.

[0073] Reviewing: Listening, viewing, reading or otherwise observing the Media content in Messages. Reviewing may take place in either a near synchronous real-time "live mode" or the time-shifted mode.

[0074] Intention: Either (i) a User-defined attribute capturing whether the User wants to Review the Messages of a Conversation either as soon as possible or Review the Messages in a time-shifted mode; (ii) implied by a User's behavior; or a combination of (i) and (ii). .

[0075] Attention: A user attribute capturing whether the User is Reviewing the Messages of a given Conversation at the moment.

[0076] Catch Up To Live (CTL): A rendering mode that allows a User, who is not at the Head of a Conversation, to Review previous Messages more quickly to "Catch Up To Live" (i.e., the Head of the Conversation). The CTL feature may use any of a number of catch up techniques, such as the faster replay of Messages, the removal of gaps in the Media of the Messages, removal of hesitation particles, etc. When the User has caught up to live, the system seamlessly flows into the live Conversation. This is a very useful feature with conference calls, for example, in situations where a User needs to temporarily shift their

attention away from the Conversation, but wishes to hear the entire Conversation upon their return.

[0077] Catch Up Mode: A user-configured or pre-configured mode that determines how the CTL process will catch-up (i.e., replay faster, remove silence, and hesitation particles, or a combination thereof).

[0078] Jump To Live (JTL): This feature allows a user to jump from their current position to the Head of a Conversation. A user will typically use the JTL feature when they do not want to Review all of the Messages between their current position in the Conversation and the Head. When the JTL feature is implemented, the user skips over any intervening Messages and starts Rendering the "live" Messages at the head of the Conversation.

[0079] MCMS Participant Attributes: A set of attributes, either defined by a User, interpreted by the system from the User's behaviors, assigned by an administrator, or a combination thereof, which define the Intention, Attention, Priority, and rendering preferences of a receiver for a given Conversation. The attributes include, but are not limited to: (i) the Intention of when a receiver would like to render to the Messages of the Conversation. Possible Intention values include: "now", "time-shifted", "Catch Up To Live" (CTL), "paused", and "never"; (ii) Catch Up Mode, which is a configuration setting which determines how the CTL process should catch the receiver up to live (e.g., play faster, skip silence gaps or hesitations, or play at normal speed); (iii) Time Shift Delay (TSD), which defines how far the receiver's current position in the conversation is from the Head of the Conversation, and (iv) the Priority of the Message with regard to the receiver's other Conversations.

C. System Architecture

[0080] Referring to Figure 1, a block diagram of the telecommunication and media management system according to one embodiment of the invention is shown. The system 10 includes a plurality of Clients 12_1 through 12_n, running on Devices 13_1 through 13_n respectively. The Devices 13 communicate with one another over a communication services network 14, including one or more Servers 16. One or more networks 18_1 through 18_n, is provided to couple the plurality of Devices 13_1 through 13_n to the communication services network 14. In various embodiments, the networks 18 may be the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN), a cellular network based on CDMA or GSM for example, the Internet, a tactical radio network, or any other communication network, or a combination thereof. The communication services network 14 is a network layer on top of or otherwise in communication with the various networks 18_1 through 18_n. In various embodiments, the

network layer 14 is either heterogeneous or homogeneous. Clients 12_1 through 12_n communicate with one another and with Servers 16 over the networks 18_1 through 18_n and network 14 using individual message units referred to as "Vox packets", which are described in detail below.

D. Client Architecture

[0081] Referring to Figures 2A and 2B, a block diagram of a Client 12 running on a Device 13 is illustrated. As illustrated in Figure 2A, the Client 12 includes Multiple Conversation Management System (MCMS) application 20, a rendering and encoding module 21, and an MCMS applications database 22. As illustrated in Figure 2B, the Client 12 further includes a Store and Stream (SAS) module 24 with a Persistent Infinite Message Buffer (PIMB) reader 26, a PIMB writer 28, PIMB database 30, a data and network quality (DNQS) store 32, and Media driver and encoder hardware 34. The MCMS application 20 and the Store and Stream module 24 communicate with one another through message handling modules 25a and 25b respectively. The Client 12 further includes an authentication-encryption-security module 40 and a communication protocol module 44.

[0082] The module 40 provides authentication, encryption and security services during the transmission and receipt of "Vox" packets to and from the Client 12. The communication protocol module 44 encapsulates Vox packets into the native packets used by the underlying network 18 connected to the Device 13 running the Client 12 when transmitting data and de-encapsulating Vox packets from the native packets when receiving data. With the modules 40 and 44, multi-party end-to-end authentication, encryption and security is provided between Clients 12. Messages are authenticated, encrypted and secured across the networks 18_1 through 18_n and network 14, from a first sending Device 13 to second receiving Device 13.

D.1.1. The MCMS Database

[0083] The database 22 stores and manages the persistent meta data for a number of entities in the system 10, including Contacts and Participants, Conversations and Messages (live and stored), and default Priorities, and information regarding the Servers 16. In addition, the MCMS database 22 stores the moment-to-moment operational data of a User's Conversations, presence, and status, as well as that of all the Participants conversing with the User or on the User's Contact list. For example, with regard to Conversations and Messages, the database 22 keeps track of status information, such as what Messages of a Conversation a User has or has not Reviewed, Priorities, and Catch Up To Live status for each Conversation

in which the Client 12 is a Participant, the presence and status of all Participants, and other network and other system management data.

D.1.2. The MCMS Application

[0084] MCMS application 20 supports the different Voxing modes of engaging in conversations and/or managing multiple conversations using a variety of media and data types (voice, video, text, location, data, etc.). Users engage in Conversations by sending Messages to designated recipients using their Client 12 enabled Devices 13. Depending on preferences and Priorities, the recipient might Review the Message in real time, or they might simply be notified that the Message is ready for Reviewing. Users can transition from a series of back and forth Messages, which are Reviewed in a time-shifted (or voice messaging) mode or in a near synchronous, full duplex conversation (similar to standard "live" phone calls) and then back to voice messaging again. The MCMS application 20 allows a User to control their interactions with their most important Conversations in real-time without missing any Messages in other ongoing Conversations. For example, the MCMS application 20 notifies a User of urgent or high priority communications from a Conversation that they are not currently Reviewing. MCMS application 20 also enables all Messages from all Conversations to be stored for later retrieval so they can be reviewed at any time.

[0085] In accordance with various embodiments, there are several different operational modes of the MCMS application 20, including MCMS-Consecutive (MCMS-C) and MCMS-Simultaneous (MCMS-S), which support the consecutive and simultaneous rendering of Messages respectively. Each of these embodiments is described in more detail below. Unless specifically specified, the term "MCMS" is intended to generally mean the MCMS application 20, which includes the aforementioned different modes.

[0086] The MCMS application 20 is a multi-tiered architecture that includes a number of modules and services. The modules and services include the MCMS Database Module 20a, the SAS Services Module 20b, the Messaging and Signaling Services Module 20c, the User Interface Application Programming Interface (API) 20d, the User Interface Module 20e, the Conversations/Messages Management Services 20f, the Priorities Services 20g, the Contacts Service 20h, the Presence/Status Services 20i, and the Messages/Signals Services 20j.

D.1.2.1 The MCMS Database Module

[0087] The MCMS database module 20a is a service module that manages all function calls necessary for the MCMS application 20 to access the MCMS database 22.

D.1.2.2 The SAS Services Module

[0088] The SAS Services module 20b includes a set of function calls that enable communication and coordination between the MCMS application 20 and the Store and Stream module 24, and which are passed back and forth through the message handling modules 25a and 25b respectively. The set of function calls enable both the MCMS application 20 and the Store and Stream module 24 to operate as necessary to implement the various Voxing functions when invoked by Users and/or as dictated by network conditions. Some of the functionality performed by the SAS Services module 20b includes maintaining and communicating the status of Message transmissions and Message acknowledgments, the instructions for rendering of Messages, and the status and presence of Users.

D.1.2.3 The Messaging and Signaling Services Module

[0089] The Messaging and Signaling Services module 20c runs on both Clients 12 and Servers 16 and enables communication between the Client 12 and the Servers 16 of the system 10. This communication, which includes messages, data and other signals, allows the Client 12 and the system 10 to track and administer communications, network status, Users, and User status. Types of messages and signals sent between the Message and Signaling Services modules 20c running on the Clients 12 and the Servers 16 include, for example, network availability of Users, tracking of Messages that the Server 16 has sent to the Client 12 (possibly including a "high water mark") to determine if an entire message or some portion of a message is missing, (e.g., a sequence number per Participant per Conversation created by the "generating" Client), whether a user is speaking or Reviewing Messages of a given Conversation, where a User is with respect to the Head of a Conversation, or when a Participant is no longer Reviewing a Conversation live. These are examples a few of the many types of messages and signals sent between the Message and Signaling Services modules on the Clients 12 and Servers 16 and in no way should be construed as limiting the invention.

D.1.2.4 The User Interface API

[0090] The User Interface API 20d is a module that defines a set of function calls that define the programming interface between the User Interface module 20e and the underlying services of the MCMS application 20. The User Interface API 20d supports general-purpose methods such as UI application support, and all function calls necessary for a User Interface to operate the MCMS Application 20. In various embodiments, the User Interface API 20d enables the Client 12 to support a wide variety of user interfaces and device types, such as

Adobe Flash-based and/or Microsoft Windows applications, cellular or mobile phone devices, PSTN devices driven with tones, a voice user interface (VUI), and physical radio communication interfaces. In various embodiments, the User Interface API module 20d enables the design of both highly flexible and highly constrained user interfaces to support the functionality of the MCMS application 20.

D.1.2.5 The MCMS User Interface Module

[0091] The MCMS User Interface module 20e supports the operation and functions of the audio and video user interface of the Client 12. The User Interface module 20e supports a host of user interactions and can be implemented with various interaction mediums, such as, an array of graphical user interface screens, an Audio/DTMF interface, or voice user interface on the Device 13, all of which enable a User to interface with the system 10. A partial list of User interactions that are supported include, for example, functions to: log-in; manage, join, and monitor Conversations; control Conversation rendering; manage Priorities; and requests to review archived Conversations. It should be noted that this list is exemplary and in no way should be construed as limiting the invention.

D.1.2.6 Conversation/Message Management Services

[0092] The Conversation/Message management services 20f is a module which defines a set of functions that manage the data structures and processes responsible for managing and retaining all information needed for the User to manage the receipt and Review of transmitted and received Media (e.g., voice or video content Messages) between the participants of a Conversation. The Messages are organized into Conversations. Media that is sent or received by the Device 13 running the application 12 is available for immediate Review while being received. The received Media is also recorded for Review in a time-shifted mode, Conversation management, and archival purposes. In an alternative embodiment, Messages or Conversations can be optionally marked for transience, specifying their desired retention requirements (e.g., some Messages will not be retained or stored beyond the requirements for immediate rendering). In yet another embodiment, Media can be optionally marked for review in a time-shifted mode only and cannot be reviewed immediately upon receipt.

[0093] The Conversation/Message management services 20f further enables, for each current or ongoing Conversation of the User, the sending of Media to a receiving Client 12 at any time, and the receiving Client 12 seamlessly associates these Messages with the appropriate Conversation, regardless of the actions or inaction of the receiver.

[0094] With the Conversation/Message management services 20f, all Conversations are essentially asynchronous. If two Users are actively engaged in a given Conversation and the User controlled delay between transmissions is minimal, the experience will be one of a synchronous full duplex conversation, as with current telephone or VoIP conversations. If either User delays their participation, for whatever reason, the Conversation drifts towards an asynchronous voice (or other Media) messaging experience. In alternative embodiments, Conversations can be optionally Tagged as asynchronous Messages only or synchronous Messages only. In either of these cases, the Conversation cannot drift between the two modes, unless the Tag is reset. After the Tag is reset, the Conversation again may flow between near synchronous (i.e. live or real-time) and asynchronous (i.e., time-shifted or voice messaging) modes.

[0095] The Conversation/Message management service 20f processes the transmission and receipt of Messages in a progressive fashion. When transmitting, Media may be created while Messages are simultaneously encoded, stored and transmitted. In other words, the transmission of Messages may occur simultaneously with the generation of Media by the User (i.e., while speaking into their Device 13 or generating video). On the receiving side, the receipt, storage, and Rendering of Messages also all occur progressively. Messages do not need to be completely received before they can be Rendered. The Rendering of Messages may occur at the same time Messages are being delivered, right up to the MTSD. Further, the service 20f is also capable of the simultaneous transmission of outgoing Messages and Rendering of incoming Messages. The progressive nature of the service 20f allows a User to be engaged in a live Conversation while storing and streaming the media of the Conversation for later retrieval and review as well other functions described herein.

[0096] The time-shifting of Messages by the Conversation/Message management services 20f allows a User to "Catch Up To Live" on a Conversation if they missed earlier Messages or were involved in another Conversation. This time-shifting process eliminates the need for Users to broadcast a request to their entire Group or Channel to have Messages repeated. Older Messages may be replayed at any time at potentially higher speeds to save time. Users may easily skip forward and backward through their Messages and within individual Messages. The Reviewing process may be configured on a Message-Priority basis to potentially skip lower priority Messages.

[0097] In one embodiment, the Conversation/Message management service 20f also identifies Messages by a specific Participant (speaker) and, by default, mixes Messages of a Conversation that were delivered at the same time (MCMS-S). In an optional embodiment, a

User could Review the transmissions of different Participant speakers of a Conversation separately.

[0098] The Conversation/Message management module 20f further allows Conversation sharing among Participants, who can be added to an active or archived Conversation. In one embodiment, an added Participant to a Conversation is provided access to the Conversation and has the ability to retrieve the previous Messages of the Conversation for Review. In an alternative embodiment, the added Participant is provided access to the Messages of the Conversation only from the point where the new Participant joined, and not any previous Messages of the Conversation.

[0099] The Conversation/Message management module 20f is also responsible for managing the functions used to control all rendering tasks performed by the Store and Stream module 24. These tasks include rendering Media (i.e., voice, video, etc.) appropriately for the Device 13 running application 12. These rendering tasks include, but are not limited to, the rendering of Mixed Messages (i.e., overlapping messages), as well as rendering according to user-defined criteria, such as playing faster, catching up to live, removing silence, removing hesitation particles, frequency shifting, and the ability to apply independent gain control to individual senders in a multi-party conversation.

D.1.2.7 Priority Services

[0100] The Priority service 20g is a module that defines a set of functions that manage the data structures and processes responsible for managing and retaining all information needed for a User to manage the Priority of the consecutive Conversations (i.e., MCMS-C) in which the User is engaged. When a User participates in a number of consecutive live Conversations, the User is required to prioritize the Conversations. Issues arise when Messages of different Conversations are ready to be rendered at the same time. An algorithm is used to determine the order in which the Messages are rendered that considers the availability of Messages to be rendered and the Priorities set by the User. The algorithm determines that the available Messages with the highest priority are rendered first while any concurrently available Messages are time shifted automatically just enough to allow for the rendering of the higher priority Message. As rendering time becomes available, the system will automatically render the time-shifted messages according to the User's Priorities.

D.1.2.8 Contacts Services

[0101] The Contacts services 20h is a module that defines a set of functions that manage the data structures and processes responsible for managing and retaining all information needed for authenticating and associating one or more Contacts with Conversations. When sending a Message as part of a Conversation that is associated with a number of Contacts, all of the Contacts receive the Message.

D.1.2.9 Presence/Status Services

[0102] The Presence/Status services 20i is a module that defines a set of functions that maintain the data structures and processes responsible for managing and sharing presence and status information between certain Users and/or non-users of the system. In various embodiments, the presence and status information is maintained for all User and non-users engaged in the Conversations the User of the Client 12 is engaged in, all Users and non-users in the Contacts list, or Users within a predefined domain (e.g., the members of a corporation or other organization). These examples are merely illustrative and should not be construed as limiting. The Presence/Status services 20i module may manage and share presence and status information on any defined set of Users and/or non-users.

[0103] The Presence/Status service 20i enables Users to monitor the status of other User's Intentions, Attention, and their Time Shift delay on any given Conversation (i.e., how far back they are from Reviewing the Messages of the Conversation live). In one embodiment, privacy controls are provided concerning availability of Presence and Status data. The Presence/Status module 20i further controls the data that enables the system 10 to deliver Messages that match the behavior and Intentions of Users. For example, a User may indicate their Status by designating an Intention to either Review or not Review a Conversation live. In response, the Presence/Status services 20i issues commands that cause the rendering of Messages either "live" or time-shifted, in accordance with the Intention of the User. In addition, the Intentions of Users are shared with the other Participants of the Conversation. The service 20i is also capable of inferring other Status values from the User's behaviors. The Presence and Status information is also used to optimize network traffic and bandwidth, as described in more detail below.

D.1.2.10 Messages/Signals Services

[0104] The Messages/Signals services 20j is a module that defines a set of functions that manage the data structures and processes responsible for messaging and signaling Users of

the system 10, using special messages or audible tones. The special messages or tones may include for example an indication if a Message or Messages are live or time-shifted, whom the Message(s) are from, Priority, and other factors. The Message/Signal service 20j further has the ability to (i) signal the presence or absence of Users on the network, as well as the ability to notify if one or more Users are no longer actively Reviewing the Messages of a Conversation; (ii) "ring" or otherwise notify another User to get their attention when they are paying attention to another Conversation or not paying attention to their Device 13 at all; (iii) leave a Message for Users currently not on the network 18 to immediately review the Message the next time the individual re-connects to the network 18; (iv) generate an audible or visible feedback that alerts the sender that a sent Message was not received by recipient(s), generate a confirmation when the Message has been received by the recipient(s), and/or a confirmation indicating when the Message has been Listened to by the recipient(s); and (v) implement a Priority scheme where individuals on a Conference or tactical call may be notified that their attention is immediately needed on the call. This indication may convey multiple levels of urgency and an acknowledgement of some kind by the recipient.

D.1.2.11 Rendering and Encoding

[0105] The rendering and encoding module 21 is responsible for performing all rendering tasks for the MCMS application 20. These tasks include rendering Media appropriately for the device 13 running application 12.

D.2 The Store and Stream Module

[0106] The Store and Stream module 24 supports a number of functions and performance attributes, which are described below.

[0107] With the Store and Stream module 24, Message transmission is essentially "full-duplex", enabling any party to send a Message at any time, even while another party is also sending a Message, or if the other party is unavailable or otherwise engaged. The Store and Stream module is able to render messages as in a live PSTN or VoIP call or deliver them for time shifted messaging modes. It is able to optimize transmission and control Rendering according to the desires of the User.

[0108] The Store and Stream module 24 maintains connectivity with all target recipients (e.g., Servers 16 or other Devices 13) on the underlying network 18, manages all message, signal, and media transmissions, and optimizes the delivery speed and bandwidth usage across the network 18 to meet a User's immediate performance requirements, while

managing network quality and capacity. The module 24 adapts and optimizes Media delivery commensurate with the quality and capacity of the underlying network 18. When insufficient underlying network resources are available, the quality of the transmitted Media streams can be degraded. As bandwidth becomes available, the quality of the transmitted Media streams may be increased. In addition to tradeoffs of Media quality, the Store and Stream functionality can make tradeoffs in the amount of Media transmitted in each packet based on Users' intentions to render data in real time as described below.

[0109] By dynamically controlling the delivery rate of Media based on the conditions of the underlying network 18, the Store and Stream module 24 is optimized to deliver time-sensitive Media that is "good enough" to Render upon receipt, and the guarantee eventual delivery of exact or full copies of the Media for archival purposes through a background process of requesting retransmission of missing, low quality, or damaged packets. As long as sufficient network resources exist to meet minimum Media quality levels, this retransmission does not impede the Rendering of live call Media. The Clients 12 of the system 10 are thus designed to bridge the performance gap between the delivery of an exact or complete copy of the Media at the expense of substantial potential latency versus the quick delivery of Media, but with no guarantees of completeness. In the context of this application, the term "good enough" means that the quality of the Media is sufficient so that when it is rendered, it is intelligible. The notion of "good enough" is therefore subjective and should not be construed in absolute terms. For example, the quality level of certain Media to be good enough may vary depending on the type of Media, circumstances, and other factors.

[0110] The Store and Stream module 24 further persistently stores all Media created by or otherwise originating using a Device 13 or received over the network 18 from other Device 13 and/or users. There are several significant advantages of storing this Media on the Device 13 running the Client 12: (i) it enables Users to leave a Message for another party, even when the sender and/or the recipient has either unavailable or poor network connectivity. In the case of insufficient bandwidth, the Message will be transmitted as fast as available bandwidth can be effectively used. In the case of no connectivity, the Message is queued for transmission as soon as network connectivity becomes available, resulting in a time-shifted delivery; (ii) the User has the ability to pause, replay, fast-forward, and Catch-Up-To-Live with an ongoing Conversation, as well as retrieve and review the archived Messages of previous Conversations; and (iii) it enables the optimization of data payloads over the system 10 and improves system resilience against network bandwidth and connectivity problems that may occur from time to time.

[0111] The Store and Stream module 24 is also responsible for: Mixing Messages as appropriate to create overlapping Messages (generated by the normal overlap of speakers in a Conversation or background noise), simulating an actual Conversation where multiple parties are speaking; rendering transcriptions or translations of audio media; adjusting the rendering of Media according to a number of User-defined criteria including playing faster, removing silence gaps between spoken words, removing hesitation particles, and frequency shifting; and the ability to apply independent gain control to individual senders in a multi-party Conversation; as well as other potential Rendering options.

[0112] The Store and Stream module 24 manages control and informational messaging between itself and MCMS.

D.2.1 The Persistent Infinite Message Buffer (PIMB)

[0113] The Persistent Infinite Message Buffer or PIMB 30 is a set of indexed (i.e., time-stamped and sequentially numbered) Media payload data structures and a system for their storage and retrieval. In one embodiment, the data in the PIMB 30 is arbitrarily persistent, meaning it is available virtually forever or at least until the system runs out of storage. Various retention rates and strategies may be employed to make effective use of storage resources. Many possible implementations exist for the physical storage implementation of the PIMB 30, including, but not limited to: RAM, Flash memory, hard drives, optical media, or some combination thereof. The PIMB 30 is also "infinite" in size, meaning the amount of data that can be stored in the PIMB 30 is not inherently limited. This lack of limit is in comparison to existing jitter buffer technology that discards data as soon as it is rendered. In one specific embodiment, the PIMB 30 may be implemented using a small and relatively fast RAM cache memory coupled with a hard drive for persistent storage. As the physical storage capacity of the PIMB 30 is exceeded, the data is maintained on the Server 16 (as described below) for later retrieval on demand. User criteria or a replacement algorithm, such as least-recently-used, or first-in-last-out, is used to control the actual data stored in the PIMB 30 and the data that is maintained on the Server 16 or archived at any point in time. The PIMB 30 further provides the attributes of file system storage and the random access attributes of a database. Any number of Conversations, regardless of their duration or the number of Messages in each, may be stored and later retrieved for Review. In addition, the meta data associated with the Messages of a Conversation, such as its originator and its length, may be also stored in the PIMB 30. In alternative embodiments, the indexed Media payloads and other data can be stored for a designated period of time (e.g. 30 days). Once the age of the

media exceeds the designated period, the payloads and data are discarded. In another embodiment, payloads can be discarded based on the sender and/or the recipient of the Message containing the payload, or the topic of the Conversation or Messages associated with the payload. In yet other embodiments, payloads and data may be marked for transience, meaning the Messages will not be stored in the PIMB 30 beyond the requirements for immediate Rendering.

D.2.2 The Data and Network Quality Store

[0114] The data and network quality store (DNQS) 32 is a data store for storing information regarding Media payloads and Vox packets that are either read from or written to the PIMB 30.

D.2.3 The PIMB Writer

[0115] The PIMB writer 28 writes data to the PIMB 30 for two basic purposes. The PIMB writer 28 writes data from a Media capturing device (e.g., a microphone or camera) on the Device 13 running the Client 12 ("Encode Receive"). The PIMB writer 28 also writes data received over the network 18 from other Clients 12 into the PIMB 30 ("Net Receive").

D.2.3.1 Encode Receive

[0116] For capturing Media from the Device 13, the PIMB writer 28 includes Encoder Receiver 28a and a Data Storer 28c. When a User speaks into the microphone or generates video images with the Device 13 for example, the hardware 34 receives the raw audio and/or video signals and provides them to the Encoder Receiver 28a, which encodes the signals into indexed media payloads (hereafter sometimes simply referred to as "payload" or "payloads"). The Data Store 28c stores the payloads into the PIMB 30. Other types of Media, such as sensor data is converted into payloads in a similar manner.

D.2.3.2 Net Receive

[0117] For storing Media received over the network 18 into the PIMB 30, the Net Receive function of PIMB writer 28 includes a Network Receiver 28d, a Data Bufferer 28e, a Data Storer 28f, a Data Quality Manager 28g, and a Network Quality Manager 28h. The Network Receiver 28d receives Vox packets over the network 18. The Data Bufferer 28e places the received Vox packets into their proper sequence and prevents the Rendering of the incoming Vox packets for at least the Minimum Time Shift Delay (MTSD) delay. The Data Storer 28f

transforms the packets into indexed media payloads and stores the indexed media payloads in the PIMB 30. As the payloads are stored, the Data Quality Manager (DQM) 28g notes any missing or defective packets. If packets are missing or defective, the DQM 28g schedules a request for retransmission over the network 18. The sending device replies by resending the missing or defective packets. Eventually these packets are converted into indexed media payloads and stored in the PIMB 30. By retrieving the missing or defective packets, an "exact" copy of a sender's Message is eventually stored in the PIMB 30. The retransmission of missing and/or defective packets does not delay the rendering of Messages in real time, provided that the packets that have been delivered are of "good enough" quality and quantity. Retransmission requests may be delayed by the DQM 28g if insufficient network resources are available to support both the new "live" data as well as the retransmission.

D.2.4 The PIMB Reader

[0118] The PIMB reader 26 reads data from the PIMB 30 for two basic purposes. The PIMB reader 26 accesses the PIMB 30 when data is to be rendered ("Render") for the local Client 12. Data is also read from the PIMB 30 when data is to be transmitted ("Transmit") by the Client 12 over the network 18.

D.2.4.1 Render

[0119] For the rendering of messages on the Client 12, the PIMB reader 26 includes a Data Prioritizer 26a, a Data Retriever 26b, a Packet Loss Compensation/Interpolator ("PLC/Interpolator") 26c, a Data Mixer 26d and a Data Renderer 26e. The Prioritizer 26a prioritizes the data to be rendered by building an ordered queue of messages that could potentially be Rendered. It uses User configured Priority for the rendering of consecutive Conversations (MCMS-C). In addition, the Data Prioritizer uses the availability of media data to render within the limits imposed by the MTSD, the User's current Attention, and the User's defined and implied Intentions. The Data Retriever 26b retrieves the prioritized indexed media payloads from the PIMB 30. The PLC/Interpolator 26c performs packet loss compensation and interpolation on the retrieved payloads, using known packet loss compensation and interpolation algorithms. The particular method to be used is dependent on the media Codecs in use, and other well-known parameters. The Mixer 26d is used to appropriately mix concurrent data streams from multiple Messages of a single Conversation together. For example, if two or more Participants of a Conversation are speaking at the same time, the Mixer 26d mixes the Messages, creating the effect of both Participants speaking at

the same time. In an alternative embodiment, the User has the option of Reviewing the multiple streams from one Participant at a time. If only one Participant in the Conversation is speaking, the Mixer 26d may simply pass the single Message stream, without performing any mixing. The Renderer 26e takes the data from the Mixer module 26d and converts it into a form suitable for the hardware driver 34. The hardware 34 then drives either the speaker or video display of the Device 13, depending on the type of Media, creating voice, video or some other audible and/or visible notifier on the Device 13.

D.2.4.2 Transmit

[0120] To prepare messages for transmission from the Client 12 over a network 18, the PIMB reader 26 includes a Data Prioritizer 26f, a Packet Quality Manager (PQM) 26g, a Data Retriever 26h, Packetizer 26i, a Transmitter 26j and an Acknowledger 26k. The Data Prioritizer 26f prioritizes the Messages for transmission over the network 18. Priority is determined using the MCMS Participant Attributes related to payloads available for transmission, network connectivity and bandwidth conditions, and the Intentions of Users beyond the next hop to either Render live or time-shifted, and, in some embodiments, possible optimizations of transmission bundling where multiple packets to any given next network hop are available. The prioritized packets are then optimized, using the PQM 26g, which assures the timely delivery of "good enough" data quality for live Messages, while minimizing real-time bandwidth, as described in more detail below. The Data Retriever 26h retrieves the appropriate payloads from the PIMB 30. The Packetizer 26i assembles the payloads into Vox Packets, which are then transmitted by the Transmitter module 26j over the network 18. When the recipient receives the Vox packets, an acknowledgement is sent back to Acknowledger 26k over the network 18 for notifying the sending User that a Message has arrived at its destination.

D.2.5 The Packet Quality Manager

[0121] The PQM 26g has several optimization goals: (i) the timely delivery of an adequate copy of time-sensitive Media ("as soon as possible to be good enough" for Rendering); (ii) the efficient use of available bandwidth, meaning using the optimal transmission frequency, payload quality, and packet size for the underlying network; and (iii) the ability to dynamically adjust or make changes in the transmission frequency, payload content, payload quality, packet size, etc. as network conditions change.

D.2.6 The Network Quality Manager

[0122] On the receiving side of a network transmission is the Network Quality Manager 28h (NQM). The NQM is responsible for observing specific properties of network performance for each sender that has sent media to the Client 12, comparing expectations of jitter, loss, and throughput to their actual values. This is used to compute a Network Quality Rating (NQR) for every sender. This NQR is used to indicate sender availability and Conversation live-ness to the User of the receiving device.

D.2.7 The Data Quality Manager

[0123] The Data Quality Manager 28g measures the quality of the data being received over the network by observing packet loss, jitter, and throughput. The DQM 28g uses these measurements for three purposes: (i) to send receipt reports back to the sender; (ii) optionally using those receipt reports to request retransmission of certain data; and (iii) making these measurements available to the NQM 28h.

E. Server Architecture

[0124] Referring to Figure 3, a block diagram of the application 78 that runs on the Server(s) 16. The application 78 is similar to the Client application 12 in many regards and includes an MCMS server application 80, an MCMS database 82, a store and stream module 84, a PIMB 85, a data and network quality store (DNQS) 86, MCMS-SAS message handling modules 87a and 87b which manage messages and signals back and forth between the MCMS server application 80 and Store and Stream module 84, an archive/retriever 88, and an archive 89. The application 78 further includes an authentication-encryption-security module 40 and a communication protocol module 44.

[0125] The MCMS server application 80 is a multi-tiered architecture including a MCMS Database Module 20a, a Store and Stream (SAS) Module 20b, a Messaging/Signaling Module 20c, Conversations/Messages management services 20f, Priority services 20g, Contacts (including User and Authentication) services 20h, Presence/Status service 20i, and Messages/Signals services 20. The aforementioned modules and services of the application 78 are similar or the same as the modules and services having like reference numerals as the Client 12, and therefore are not described in detail herein, except for one notable exception. In various embodiments, the MCMS server application 80 and Store and Stream module 84, including the MCMS database 82, is configured to support many Users in one instance of the application. The one instance may be further configured to support multiple domains, where

each domain is defined as a group of Users (i.e., a corporation or other group of Users belonging to a common organization). This architecture allows each application 78 on Server 16 to serve multiple users (or domains), where each user (or domain) is not visible to other Users. This partitioning is referred to as "multi-tenancy".

[0126] The server Store and Steam 84 module performs the functions of Net Receive and Transmit. For the Net Receive function, the module 84 includes a Net Receiver 28d, Data Bufferer 28e, a Data Storer 28f, a Data Quality Manager (DQM) 28g, and a Network Quality Manager 28h. For Transmit functions, the module 84 includes a Data Prioritizer 26f, Packet Optimizer 26g, Data Retriever 26h, Packetizer 26i, Transmitter 26j and an Acknowledger 26k. The aforementioned elements of the Store and Stream module 84 are similar or the same elements having like reference numerals as the Client 12, and therefore are not described in detail herein.

[0127] Since the Server 16 does not directly interact with Users, the encoding and rendering functions provided in the Store and Stream module 24 of the Clients 12 need not be present. The MCMS application 80, when running on Servers 16, does not interact directly with Users. Consequently, the user interface and user interface API modules and services 20e and 20d are not needed.

[0128] The application 78 on each Server 16 potentially serves multiple tenants, meaning it serves multiple Users of the system 10. The PIMB 85 of the server application 78 is therefore significantly larger and is used to store the media payloads of multiple Users, as opposed to the PIMB 30, which is used to store just the generated or received payloads of only a single User. The main purpose of the Store and Stream module 84 is to receive Messages transmitted by the Clients 12 and transmit Messages to other Clients 12. When a Client 12 transmits a message, the message contains an identifier associated with the target recipient. In response, the Server 16 finds a delivery route to a Client 12 associated with the intended or targeted recipient. As Messages are received, they are stored in the PIMB 85 and transmitted to the next Server 16 (i.e., the net "hop") of the network layer 14 along the path to the intended recipient(s), or to the recipient(s) directly depending on the system configuration. The archive-retriever 88 is responsible for archiving the media payloads stored in the PIMB 85 in archive 89. As the physical space in the PIMB 85 is exhausted, media payloads in the PIMB 85 are moved to the archive 89, which is a mass storage device. In various embodiments, the payloads stored in the PIMB 85 may be archived in accordance with User defined criteria and/or any known replacement algorithm, such as first-in-first-out (FIFO) or least recently used (LRU). It should be noted that only a single Server 16 is

illustrated in Figure 1 for simplicity. It should be understood that in actual embodiments, multiple servers or a "server farm" may be used for a network with a large number of Users.

[0129] The terms "persistent" and "infinite" used to describe the PIMB 30 and the PIMB 85 should not be construed literally as absolute terms. A User may wish to indefinitely store some Messages that are considered important. In other situations, such as a casual chat between two friends, the Messages may be deleted after a certain period of time to save space. According to various embodiments of the invention, different retention policies may be used, either set by the system 10 or configured by the User. The use of the word "infinite" refers to the lack of any preset time boundaries enforced by the PIMB. This is contrasted with current jitter buffer systems, which discard media after it has been rendered. The terms persistent and infinite should therefore be broadly construed to mean that the PIMB 30 and PIMB 85 have no internal limitations on the time ranges and quantities of Messages that can be stored therein.

[0130] There are a number of advantages to archiving the Messages of Conversations in a persistent storage medium. Voice messages and other Media can be organized, indexed, searched, transcribed, translated, and Reviewed as needed. Voice, as well as other Media, therefore becomes an asset that can be managed both by Users and organizations. These Media assets have value to corporations, first responders, police and fire departments, as well as the military.

F. The Vox Protocol and Indexed Media Payloads

[0131] As noted above, the Vox protocol is used by the Store and Stream module 24 to support all facets of payload transmission, storage, and optimization. The Vox packet is a structured message format designed for encapsulation inside a transport packet or transport packets of the underlying technology of the network 18. This arrangement significantly improves the flexibility of the system 10. By embedding the Vox packets into existing transport packets, as opposed to defining a new transport layer for "Voxing" applications, the system 10 takes advantage of current packet based communication networks running over the existing telecommunications infrastructure. A new network infrastructure for handling the Vox packets therefore need not be created to take advantage of all the benefits of the system and method described herein.

[0132] Referring to Figure 4A, the general format structure of a Vox packet 95 is illustrated. The format of the Vox packet 95 includes fields for type, sub-type, length, and payload. The different types of Vox packets include authentication, signaling, media payload, media multiplex (one message), and media multiplex (multiple messages). The sub-type field is

used to designate different types of authentication, signaling or media type messages. Possible sub-types for authentication Messages include those necessary for key exchanges and Authentication. Possible sub-types for signaling Messages include registration, routing, message set-up, and network management. Possible sub-types for Media messages include different Codec styles and different payload aggregation techniques. The length field defines the overall length or size of the payload. The payload field contains the actual payload or media of the packet 95.

[0133] Referring to Figure 4B, a diagram illustrating a Vox packet 95 encapsulated in an exemplary protocol used by the network 18 is shown. In this example, the Vox packet 95 is embedded in underlying UDP, IP and Ethernet transport packets 96 respectively. In this manner, the Vox packet 95 can be transported across underlying UDP, IP and Ethernet layers of the network 18. This is a standard protocol encapsulation technique used by packet networks.

[0134] Referring to Figure 4C, a diagram illustrating a media multiplex Vox packet 95 encapsulated in UDP, IP, and Ethernet 97 is illustrated. In this example, the Vox packet 95 includes a Media type field, a Media sub-type field, a length field, a message ID field, a time stamp field, a sequence ID field, and a Media payload field.

[0135] Referring to Figure 4D, the format of an indexed media payload 98 is illustrated. The indexed media payload includes a sub-type field, a length field, a message identifier (ID) field, a time-stamp field, a sequence identifier (ID) field, and field for the Media payload.

[0136] The encapsulation of Vox packets 95 into the transport packets of the underlying network allows the Media, Messages and Conversations to each be defined by a number of attributes.

[0137] When Media is created or otherwise originated on a Device 13, it is typically time-based, meaning it changes in some meaningful way over time. As a person engages in a Conversation for example, their spoken words are strung together into sentences or statements, which vary over time, and the resulting data (streams and packets) will maintain the same variance over time. Similarly video (as opposed to a still photo) as well as GPS or other sensor data will vary over time. Regardless of the type or how it is originated, the Media is segmented and placed into the payloads of a plurality of Vox packets 95. The packets are then continually, stored, transmitted, received, stored and rendered in streams (i.e., streaming media) at the transmitting and receiving Devices 13 respectively. Since each packet 95 is indexed, time-stamped, and given a sequence identifier, the individual packets

can be segmented into Messages. By sequentially threading the individual Messages together, Conversations may be constructed.

[0138] One further unique aspect of the system 10 is that the media payloads generated by a Client 12 are stored in multiple locations. Not only are the payloads stored in the PIMB 30 of the generating Device 13, but also in the PIMB 85 of the Server(s) 16 and the PIMB 30 of the receiving Devices 13. This basic feature enables or makes possible much of the Voxing functionality described above and provides the system 10 with both resilience and operability, even when network conditions are poor or when a Participant of a Conversation is not connected to the network.

G. Interoperability With Underlying Telecommunication Protocols

[0139] The system 10 is intended to run or be layered over a variety of existing communication networks 18, such as the Internet, fixed PSTN type circuit networks, and mobile or cellular phone networks, or a combination thereof. The system 10 is designed around the concept of moving many small units of information (i.e., the Vox packets) between different Clients 12 and Servers 16 in the system 10. While Vox packets may vary in size, depending on their function and payload, they all appear to be the same kind of data to the underlying network layer. In one embodiment, the system 10 has been designed and optimized for IPv4 networks such as the Internet, but other types of networks may be supported as well. For the purposes of this document, the term "IP" should be taken to mean IPv4, IPv6 or any other current or future implementation of the Internet Protocol.

[0140] Referring to Figure 5, a diagram of a Client 12 running on Device 13 and communicating with a Server 16 over a shared IP network 100 is shown. As illustrated, the Client 12 is coupled to the shared IP network 100 through a first Internet service provider A and the Server 16 is coupled to the shared IP network 100 by a second Internet service provider B. During communication, the Vox packets 95 (designed "VP" in the figure) are encapsulated within UDP/IP packets and then interleaved among other IP protocol packets as is well known in the art and transmitted across the shared IP network 100 from the Client 12 to Server 16, or vice versa. As is well known, each lower packet layer encapsulates the entire packet of the layer immediately above it. Packets can also be sent in a similar manner between two Servers 16. Messages are sent from one Client 12 enabled Device 13 to another over a shared IP network 100. At each hop, the Vox packets 95 are embedded in the underlying IP protocol and transmitted, until they reach the target destination.

[0141] The diagram of Figure 5 is merely exemplary, showing only a single Client 12 and Server 16 connected to the network 100 for the sake of illustration. In actual embodiments of the system 10, a large number of Clients 12 and one or more Servers 16 are typically connected to the shared IP network 100. It is also useful to note that the Client 12 and Server 16 do not have exclusive use of the IP network 100. In the example shown, an HTTP client, which is coupled to the network 100 through Internet provider A, can send packets back and forth with an HTTP server, coupled to the network 100 through a third Internet provider C. The system 10 does not control the manner in which the VPs embedded in the IP packets traverse the network 100. Rather, all packets that traverse and share the network 100 do so in accordance with the standard procedures of the underlying shared IP network 100.

[0142] Referring to Figure 6, a "circuit" based network 104 such as a GSM mobile phone network is illustrated. The circuit network 104 is coupled between Client 12 running on Device 13 and Server 16. Once a circuit is established between the Client 12 and Server 16, the system 10 layers Vox packets (VP1, VP2, VP3, VP4, VP5, etc.) onto the underlying packets used by the network 104 and transmits them across the network 104, creating "virtual Vox" circuit. The Vox Packets sequentially traverse the circuit network 104, typically with spacing or framing data as is well known in the art for transmitting data over a circuit network. In addition, packet construction parameters, such as the payload size and the number of header fields included may be used to exploit the lack of per-packet overhead and to increase speed and/or efficiency of data transfer across the network 104. It should be noted again that for the sake of simplicity, only a single Client 12 and Server 16 are shown connected to the network 104. It should be understood, however, that additional circuits between Clients 12 and Servers 16 as well as other components may be established concurrently through the network 104. The network 104 is therefore not dedicated for the transmission of Vox Packets, but rather may be shared with other types of network traffic.

[0143] Referring to Figure 7, a diagram illustrating communication between a first Client 12A enabled Device 13A associated with a first network A and a second Client 12B enabled Device 13B associated with a second network B is illustrated. The networks A and B further each include gateway Servers 16A and 16B respectively. The Gateway Server pair 16A and 16B facilitate communication between the two networks A and B, allowing the Devices 13A and 13B to communicate with each other. In various embodiments, the networks A and B could each be any type of network. For example, each network A and/or B could be an IP network, a circuit type network, or a wireless or cellular network (i.e., CDMA, GSM, TDMA,

etc.). The Servers 16 that straddle the two networks A and B are considered gateway servers because they route traffic or serve as a "gate" between the two networks.

[0144] With the system 10, there are a several basic network interaction considerations to optimize system performance. These considerations include factors such as resolving the underlying address to which the Vox packets 95 are to be sent, the integrity of any sent Vox packets, and the management of the Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) of a single Message that may be sent across a given network or combination of networks.

[0145] The address of a target Client 12 needs to be known so that the underlying network delivers the Vox packet 95 to the correct location. With IPv4 networks, the address is typically an IPv4 Address, which is a 32-bit number that uniquely identifies a host within the network. For other networking technologies, the address could be some other type of identifier. IP networks use the Domain Name System (DNS) to resolve human-readable names into IP addresses, and the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) to resolve IP addresses into physical addresses. Regardless of the underlying networking technology, the system 10 uses one of the above-mentioned or other known addressing schemes for delivery of Vox packets 95 to the correct location.

[0146] As with almost any packet-based communication system, transmitted Vox packets might not be delivered to their addressed location if the underlying network is unable to deliver the packets in which the Vox packets are encapsulated. Most packet networks do not inform transmitters when packets are dropped. Instead they rely on the transmitters and receivers to notice and compensate for any dropped packets. The system 10 is designed to use these receiver receipt report messages to coordinate this packet loss management. If the underlying network is able to inform the sender of lost or dropped packets, the system 10 utilizes this information in its retransmission protocol.

[0147] The management of MTU is the determination of the Maximum Transmission Unit (i.e., the maximum size of a single message) that may be sent across a network. For packet-based networks, the underlying network imposes the MTU. For circuit-switched networks, the MTU may be a tunable parameter for network efficiency and performance. Thus in most cases, the underlying network imposes or determines the maximum size of the Vox packet 95 that may be transmitted efficiently. For example with IP networks, packets may be fragmented if the payload exceeds the MTU, but at a substantial performance penalty. With IP over Ethernet networks, the transmitting device has an MTU of 1518 bytes, as enforced by Ethernet. The largest IP packet must leave room for the Ethernet headers. The largest UDP packet must leave room for both IP and Ethernet headers and the largest Vox protocol that

may be generated on Ethernet for example is the Ethernet MTU (1518) – IP header (20) – UDP header (8) = 1490 bytes. Since the Vox protocol will have a header of its own, the actual Vox media payload will be less than 1490 bytes on an Ethernet network. For Gigabit Ethernet, the MTU could be much larger, but would be determined using a similar formula.

[0148] In a purely packet-based network, there are two potential values for MTU, the local link MTU and the path MTU. Determining the local link MTU yields the maximum size for Vox packets to be efficiently sent out to the local network interface. The path MTU yields the maximum size of Vox packet that may be sent intact all the way to the remote node. If a sender is connected via Ethernet, the Vox packet might pass through various other systems with smaller MTUs en-route to the recipient. The smallest MTU on the path to the destination needs to be resolved and known by the sender. In the IP world, there is a standard procedure for discovering the smallest MTU called "Path MTU Discovery". For other kinds of networks, an equivalent procedure may be used. Again, since the system 10 is layered on top of other networks, any of the above MTU algorithms may be used.

H. Operation Flow Diagrams

H.1 Store and Stream

[0149] Referring to Figures 8A through 8F, a series of flow diagrams are provided to illustrate the operation of the store and stream module 24 and 84 on Clients 12 and Servers 16 respectively. Figure 8A shows the sequence of operation for a first Client 12_1 transmitting Messages to a second Client 12_2. Figures 8B and 8C illustrate the operation of the PIMB writer 28 and PIMB Reader 26 on the transmitting Client 12_1. Figures 8D and 8E illustrate the operation of the PIMB Writer 28 and PIMB Reader 26 on the receiving Client 12_2. Figure 8F illustrates a flow diagram of the Store and Steam module 84 on a server 16.

[0150] In Figure 8A, the User of Client 12_1 running on a Device 13_1 originates Media to be transmitted. The Media can be originated at the Device 13 in a number of different ways such the User creating Media by speaking into a microphone or creating video content on their Device 13. Media is also originated by a Device 13 by receiving sensor data, such a GPS information or a temperature reading. Regardless of how the Media is originated, the Media is encoded by the PIMB Writer 28 (box 130), which converts the Media into indexed media payloads and stores them in the PIMB 30 (box 132) on Client 12_1. The PIMB Reader 26 on the Client 12_1 reads the payloads out of the PIMB 30, creates Vox packets, and transmits the packets to the receiving Client 12_2 (box 134) over the network 18. Each Server 16 along the path between the sending Client 12_1 and the receiving Client 12_2 stores the transmitted

payloads in the PIMB 85 and transmits the Vox packets to the next hop (box 133). At the receiving Client 12_2, the net receive function of the PIMB Writer 28 converts the Vox packets into indexed media payloads (box 136) and stores the payloads into the PIMB 30 of Client 12_2 (box 138). The rendering module of the PIMB reader 26 on Client 12_2 renders the payload information read from the PIMB 30 into a medium suitable for human consumption, such as voice or video (box 140). Each of these steps are described in more detail below with respect to Figures 8B through 8E.

[0151] In Figure 8B, a sequence of the Encode Receive function performed by the PIMB Writer 28 (step 130 of Figure 8A) is provided in detail. In the initial step 130_1, the User of the Device 13 running the Client 12_1 originates the Media to be transmitted. As noted above, the Media may be derived by speaking into a microphone, using a camera, receiving sensor data, or by some other Media generating component. In the next step 130_2, the Encode Receiver 28a encodes the Media and creates the indexed media payloads (step 130_3), which are then stored in the PIMB 30 (step 132) by the Data storer 28c.

[0152] In Figure 8C, the sequence of the Transmit function performed by the PIMB Reader 26 (step 134 of Figure 8A) on the sending client 12_1 is provided in detail. In decision loop 134_1, the transmit function of the PIMB Reader 26 continuously checks to see if indexed media payloads that are to be transmitted have been written into the PIMB 30 and are available for transmission. If such payloads are available in the PIMB 30, the Data Prioritizer 26f prioritizes the payloads that should be sent first, using the MCMS Participant Attributes information, as illustrated in step 134_2. Information about the highest priority payloads are passed to the Packet Optimizer module 26g which runs the PQM (step 134_3), as described in more detail below with respect to Figures 9A-9C. The appropriate payloads are then retrieved from the PIMB 30 (step 134_4) by the Data Retriever 26h and converted into Vox packets 95 by the Packetizer 26i (step 134_5). The Vox packets 95 are then transmitted (step 134_6) by the Transmitter 26j over the network 18 to the receive Client 12_2, which sends back receipt reports reflecting the properties (loss, jitter, throughput) of the packets that have been received. These receipt reports provide the information necessary for the PQM to calculate the MABR for a given receiver. The aforementioned process is repeated for each transmission loop as indicated by the return arrow from the transmit step to the top of the flow chart.

[0153] In the embodiment described above, the media is encoded, stored in the PIMB 30 and then transmitted over the network in a serial fashion. In an alternative embodiment, the

encoded media can be stored in the PIMB 30 and transmitted over the network in parallel, meaning the two functions occur substantially at the same time.

[0154] In Figure 8D, the sequence for the Net Receive function (step 136 of Figure 8A) of the PIMB Writer 28 on the receiving Client 12_2 is illustrated. In the initial step 136_1, the network receiver 28d receives the Vox packets 95 over the network 18. The Data Storer 28f converts the packets into indexed media payloads (step 136_3), which are stored in the PIMB 30 (step 136_4). As the payloads are stored, the Data Quality Manager (DQM) 28g is run. The DQM 28g checks for missing or corrupted packets, ensures the eventually storage of an exact copy of the transmitted data, and the sends receipt reports regarding the conditions of the network to the transmitter. Each of these functions of the DQM 28g are described in more detail below with regard to Figures 9D through 9F.

[0155] In Figure 8E, the sequence for the Render function of the PIMB Reader 26 (box 140 of Figure 8A) on the receive Client 12_2 is illustrated. In the initial step 140_1, the Data Prioritizer 26a prioritizes the indexed media payloads to be rendered as determined by the MCMS application 20 using the MTSD information as well as User status and presence information, including the User's Intentions and Attention status. The prioritized payloads are then read from the PIMB 30 (step 140_2) by the Data Retriever 26b. The PLC/Interpolator 26c performs packet loss compensation and interpolation (step 140_3) on the retrieved payloads, using known packet loss compensation and interpolation algorithms depending on which Codecs are used. In the next step, the Mixer 26d mixes (step 140_4) multiple Messages of a Conversation if two or more Participants have generated Media at the same time within the same Conversation (e.g., both are speaking at the same time). The Renderer 26e renders (step 140_5) the data stream from the Mixer 26d, generating sound, video, or other Media (step 140_6) for the recipient User.

[0156] In Figure 8F, the sequence for a Server 16 to receive Vox packets from the previous hop on the network 18, store, archive and transmit the Vox packets to the next hop is illustrated. In the initial step, the Server 16 performs the Net Receive function of the PIMB writer (similar to Fig. 8D) to store the indexed media payloads of the received data in the PIMB 85 and archive 89 or the Server 16. The server 16 also performs the Transmit function of the PIMB writer (similar to Fig. 8C) to forward the received packets onto the next hop on the network 18. In this manner, a copy of the media generated by the transmit Client 12_1 is received, stored and transmitted at each hop along the path to the receive Client 12_2.

[0157] In the aforementioned embodiment, the writing of received indexed media is stored in the PIMB 91 of the Server 16 and transmitted to the next hop in a serial fashion. In an

alternative embodiment, the received indexed media payloads can be stored in the PIMB 91 and transmitted to the next hop substantially at the same time. The storage of Media on the PIMB 30 of both transmitting and receiving Devices 13 allows for the progressive transmission and rendering of Media. On the transmit side, the Media originating on the transmitting device may be progressively transmitted over the network as it is being received. In various embodiments, the encoded Media (regardless of how it is originated) may be progressively transmitted before, after, or at substantially the same time it is stored in the PIMB 30. On the receive side, the incoming Media may also be progressively rendered as it is received over the network, provided the User has opted to Review the Media in the near real-time mode. In various embodiments, the incoming Media may be progressively rendered before, after or substantially at the same time as it is stored in the PIMB 30 of the receiving Device 13. If the received Media is to be Reviewed in the time-shifted mode, then the Media is retrieved from the PIMB 30 (or possibly a PIMB 85 on a Server 16 if replaced on the local PIMB 30) for later Review at a time designated by the User.

[0158] In the context of the present application, the term progressive or progressively is intended to be broadly construed and generally mean the continuous processing of a data stream based on availability of the data. For example, as Media is created or otherwise originated on a Device 13, the progressive encoding, storage, packetization and transmitting of that media is continuous, so long as the Media is available. As a person speaks, that Media is progressive or continuously encoded, stored, packetized and transmitted for the duration of the persons speech. When the person pauses or stops speaking, there is no media to progressively process. When the person resumes speaking again, the progressive processing of the Media resumes. On the receive side, the Media is also progressive processed as the Media is being received (i.e., available). As the Media is received it is continuously stored. It will also be continually rendered as the Media is being received when in the near real-time mode or from storage when in the time-shifted mode. Although the above explanation was provided in the context of voice, it should be understood that all types of Media can be progressively processed in a similar manner. Also the progressive processing of Media does not necessarily have to be progressively processed in time-indexed order. Rather the Media is processed in the order in which it is received. If Media is received out of index order, in one embodiment, the Media is progressively processed in the order it was received and then organized into the indexed sequence in the PIMB 30. In an alternative embodiment, the received Media can be organized into its indexed sequence and then progressively rendered.

H.2 PQM Operation Flow Diagrams

[0159] The PQM 26g relies on a metric called the Maximum Available Bit Rate (MABR), which is a continually computed approximation of actual transmission capacity or bandwidth (i.e., a measure of the capability of the network at a given point in time) between a sending and receiving node pair. As instantaneous network conditions change, the MABR is updated. Regular measurements of network throughput, packet loss, and jitter are considered in computing the MABR. In an alternative embodiment, the MABR may also be manually set or limited based on time of day, type of network, other conditions or parameters.

[0160] The PQM also considers the Intention of the recipient(s) to optimize transmission for time-sensitivity. A transmission is considered time-sensitive if either (i) the Intention of the recipient(s) is to Review the transmission "live" or in the near real-time mode, or (ii) the recipient would like to immediately Review a Message that for some reason is not currently stored on their Device 13 (e.g., the Message was previously stored in the archive 89). The Intention of the recipient can be either inferred by the behavior of the recipient or the recipient may set or otherwise designate their Intention. On the other hand, a transmission is considered to be not time-sensitive if the Intention of the recipient is to Review the Message in the time-shifted mode. The Intention of the recipient to Review the transmission in either the live or time-shifted mode at least partially defines the "timeliness requirements" of the transmission. In various other embodiments, factors such as the urgency or priority of transmissions may also be considered in defining the timeliness requirement of the transmission.

[0161] The nodes in the network path between a sender and a receiving pair also need to be consistent regarding the status of intentions of the recipients. If one target recipient indicates timeliness, meaning they wish to Review the transmission immediately or live, then all the intermediate nodes on the network along the sender-receiver path need to have the same timeliness requirement, regardless of the requirements of other recipients. The timeliness requirement of each of the intermediate nodes is therefore dependent on the receiving nodes the transmission is being sent to. This dependency is sometimes referred to as a "union of requirements" for target nodes in the network transmission path.

[0162] The PQM further considers an Ideal Bit Rate or "IBR" for each scheduled Message payload transmission. For time-sensitive transmissions, the IBR is computed based on the packetization rate needed for substantially real time or live communication (referred to herein as the Real Time Bit Rate or RTBR). With voice for example, a packetization rate of a packet every 20 milliseconds containing 20 milliseconds of audio data is considered an acceptable

IBR for conducting live conversations. The RTBR for such a system in kilobits per second would be the size of 1 second of audio payload data plus the size of all network headers that would be generated for the transmission. For video media or a combination of voice and video, the RTBR will likely be substantially higher than simply voice. For other types of media such as sensor or GPS positioning data, the RTBR will likely be lower than that of voice. For non time-sensitive transmissions, the IBR is set to a Maximum Efficiency Bit Rate (MEBR) to optimize the usage or efficiency of transmissions over the network. The MEBR is calculated by adjusting the packetization rate to its largest possible value for the underlying network. If multiple messages or payloads are to be sent between a sending and receiving pair, then an Aggregate IBR (AIBR) is considered for the transmission.

[0163] The PQM operates by sending data in a series of transmission loops for each sending and receiving pair. The transmission loops for each sending and receiving pair are independent. Any transmission on the network may affect the MABR of other sending-receiving pairs. Accordingly, the MABR is preferably continually computed for all recipients.

[0164] Referring to Figures 9A through 9C, flow charts illustrating the sequence of operation of the PQM for a single sending and receiving pair is illustrated. In Figure 9A, the steps in determining the MABR between the single sending and receiving pair are illustrated. In Figure 9B, a flow chart illustrating the steps for calculating the AIBR for each transmission loop for the single sending and receiving pair are illustrated. In Figure 9C, a sequence for determining the amount of data to transmit between the sending and receiving pair per loop is illustrated. The processes illustrated in the three diagrams run simultaneously and interact with one another, as described in more detail below.

[0165] In Figure 9A, a flow chart 50 for calculating the MABR for the network interface between the sending and receiving pair is shown. In the initial step 50_1, the network interface between the sending and receiving pair is monitored. The sender periodically receives reports, which contain information regarding the status of the network connection at the receiver in step 50_2. The reports include information regarding the current status of data throughput 50_3, packet loss 50_4, and jitter 50_5 as observed by the receiver at the network interface. In step 50_6, the MABR is calculated at the sender based on these observations contained in the reports. By monitoring or observing the data in these reports, the MABR value is continually adjusted based on current network capabilities or conditions between the sending and receiving pair. As network capabilities become more favorable for data transmission, the MABR will increase. If the network capabilities become less favorable for transmission, the MABR will decrease, potentially all the way to zero for an unusable

network. The reports are similar to the packet loss reports generated by nodes in TCP networks, but additionally include throughput and jitter information as well.

[0166] If there are several network interfaces between the sending and receiving pair, an MABR is calculated for each interface for which a receipt report is received. If no traffic has been recently sent on the network, or no receipt reports have been received, the MABR may not reflect current network conditions. However, since receipt reports are generated continually by receivers while data is transmitted, the sender's MABR metrics will quickly converge to a more accurate value.

[0167] Referring to Figure 9B, a flow chart 52 illustrating the steps for calculating the AIBR for a transmission loop is illustrated. In the initial step 52_1, the Messages with Media (by which we mean portions of the time indexed media that belongs to this Message) ready to be transmitted between the sending and receiving pair in the current loop are ascertained. A list of Messages with Media is then built 52_2. For each Message in the list 52_3, the time-sensitivity or timeliness requirement of each Message is considered 52_4. If a particular Message is not time-sensitive, then the IBR is set to the Maximum Efficiency Bit Rate (MEBR) 52_5. On the other hand, if a Message is time-sensitive, then the IBR is set to the Real Time Bit Rate (RTBR) 52_6. In the next step 52_7, the previously computed IBRs for each of the Messages in the list are summed together, resulting in the Aggregate Ideal Bit Rate (AIBR) 52_8 for the transmission loop. As signified by the return arrow 52_9, the above-described process is repeated for each transmission loop between the sending and receiving pair.

[0168] Referring to Figure 9C, a flow chart 54 illustrating the sequence for determining the rate of data to transmit between the sending and receiving pair per transmission loop is illustrated. In the initial step 54_1, the MABR (as calculated in Figure 9A) is compared to the AIBR (as determined in Figure 9B) for the next transmission.

[0169] If the MABR is greater than or equal to the AIBR, then all the Messages identified as ready for transmission in the loop are packetized at the IBR rate 54_2 and transmitted 54_3.

[0170] On the other hand, if the MABR is less than the AIBR, then a series of procedures are applied to so that the PQM meets its goals of the timely delivery of an adequate copy of the data, the efficient use of available bandwidth, and/or adjustments to the payload content and quality, packet size, and transmission rate to meet current network conditions.

[0171] In the initial step, the Messages in the list are reviewed for time sensitivity 54_4. If there are no time sensitive Messages, then the bit rate is reduced to the MABR 54_5, and the Messages are transmitted 54_3.

[0172] If the list includes time-sensitive Messages, the bit rate allocated for the non time-sensitive Messages is reduced 54_6 until it meets the MABR limits. If reducing the bit rate all the way to zero is insufficient to meet the MABR, then these non time-sensitive Messages are removed from the list of Messages to be transmitted in the loop. If the bit rate has been reduced so that it is less than or equal to the MABR, then the remaining Messages are Packetized and transmitted 54_3.

[0173] If the removal of non time-sensitive Messages was not sufficient to meet MABR, then another procedure involving the use of a lower quality Codec (or Codecs) for the remaining time-sensitive Messages 54_7 is used. An attempt is made to transmit the payload data as fast as possible by sending fewer bits during the transmission loop. In other words, by reducing the quality of the payload, the transmission sends fewer bits in a given period of time. In various embodiments, different Codec or Codecs, each having a different bit rate versus quality tradeoff, may be used. If the use of the lower quality Codec or Codecs is sufficient, meaning the MABR limit is met, then the Messages are transmitted 54_3.

[0174] If the use of lower quality Codec(s) still does not meet the MABR, then the packetization interval of the time-sensitive Messages is increased 54_8. With this procedure, the header-to-payload ratio is increased, which lowers the overall bit rate but introduces latency (i.e., a delay in the delivery of the transmission to the recipient). If this procedure results in the reduction of the AIBR to less than or equal to the MABR, then the transmission 54_3 occurs.

[0175] If after changing the packetization interval the MABR is still not met, then the bit rate may be progressively lowered 54_9 to be within the MABR limit. When the bit rate is lowered in this manner, time-sensitive messages are sent at a rate that is not sufficient to maintain a live conversation. Therefore, the Conversation is forced out of "live". If the network is down or conditions are very poor, it is possible that no data transmission may occur. Again, the aforementioned sequence is repeated for each transmission loop 54_1 between the sending and receiving pair.

[0176] If there are multiple network interfaces between the sending and receiving pair, the sequence described in relation to Figure 9C is performed for each interface for which receipt reports are available. In various embodiments, the sender may contain logic to distribute the transmission load among the multiple interfaces. In different examples, the payloads can be sent only on one interface, while in other embodiments, some or all of the interfaces may be used.

[0177] The aforementioned description pertains to any sending and receiving pair in the system 10. In most situations, the sending and receiving pair will include a Client 12, enabled Device 13 and Server 16, two Servers 16, a Server 16 and Client 12 enabled Device 13, or even possibly two Clients 12 respectively. If a sending node is transmitting to two (or more) receiving nodes at the same time, the above mentioned sequence as described in relation to Figures 9A-9C occurs concurrently for each receiving-sending pair.

H.3 DQM Operation Flow Diagrams

[0178] The DQM 28g determines if data received at the Client 12 is either corrupted or if there are missing packets. In addition, the DQM 28g of a receiving Client 12 generates of the receipt reports, which are sent back to the transmitting node on the network. The DQM 28g also runs a background process to ensure that an exact copy of transmitted data is eventually received and stored. These functions are described below in Figures 9D through 9F respectively.

[0179] Referring to Figure 9D, a flow diagram illustrating the operation of the DQM 28g for checking for missing and/or corrupted data is illustrated. In the initial step 56_1, the DQM 28g checks for corrupted packets using well-known techniques, such as CRC or similar integrity checking mechanisms. If a packet is corrupted, that packet is treated as missing 56_2. The DQM 28g next ascertains if any packets are missing 56_3. If an out of sequence packet is not received after a predetermined period of time, it is assumed to be missing. The DQM 28g notes any missing or corrupted packets 56_4 in the DNQS 32. On the other hand if no corrupted or missing packets are detected, the DQM 28g determines if the quality of the received data was intentionally degraded by the sender 56_5 for the purpose of saving bandwidth. The degraded quality is noted in the DNQS 32 56_6. Regardless if the quality of the received data is degraded or not, receipt information (e.g., a packet sequence number, time stamp, and the network address of the next node in the network the packet is to be sent) of the data is stored 56_7 in the DNQS 32. The aforementioned process is continually repeated, as signified by the return arrow to the start of the flow diagram.

[0180] As a result of the process detailed in Figure 9D, information regarding the receipt of non-degraded packets, the deficiency of degraded quality packets, and missing packets, are all stored in the DNQS 32. As Media is received, the DNQS 32 maintains up-to-date information regarding the status of the Media.

[0181] Referring to Figure 9E, a flow diagram illustrating the operation of the receipt report generator function of the DQM 28g is illustrated. In the initial step, the DNQS 32 is

periodically scanned 58_1 to determine if there is any Media for which a receipt report needs to be generated 58_2. If the answer is no, then the above scanning process is repeated. On the other hand if Media is identified, then the process determines if the Media is time-sensitive 58_3, meaning either the User intends to Review the Media live or the user would like to immediately Review Media that is not stored on their Device 13.

[0182] If not time-sensitive, then the recipient informs the sender to set the retransmission priority (as defined below) to low 58_4. If time-sensitive, then the amount of packet loss is considered 58_5. If the amount of packet loss is outside a usable quality range, the retransmission priority is set to high 58_6. As noted above, if the amount of packet loss is too large, the recipient may not be enabled to Review the Media upon receipt. If the quality is within an acceptable range, meaning the quality of the transmission is sufficient that it can be understood when rendered, then the priority for the sending of the receipt report is set to low 58_4. Regardless if the recipient is Reviewing upon receipt or not, a receipt report is sent 58_7, the DNQS 32 is updated 58_8 and the Network Quality Manager (NQM) 28h is updated 58_9. The retransmission requests defined in step 58_4 is therefore conditional based on time-sensitivity. The transmission request defined in step 58_6 is conditional on both time-sensitivity and quality.

[0183] The retransmission priority informs the PQM 26g of the sender to properly prioritize the transmission rate for the Media that requires retransmission. For example when the retransmission priority is set to high, then the sending PQM 26g of the sender should send any retransmissions before any new Media. If the priority is low, the PQM 26g should send the retransmitted Media after any new Media.

[0184] The aforementioned process is continuously repeated so that receipt reports are generated as Media is received. If the sender does not receive receipt reports in a timely manner, the PQM 26g of the sender will reduce the transmission rate, eventually stopping the transmission if no receipt reports are received.

[0185] Referring to Figure 9F, a flow diagram illustrating the sequence for requesting of missing or degraded Media is illustrated. In the initial step 60_1, the DNQS 32 is periodically scanned for missing or degraded Media 60_2. If there is no missing or degraded Media, then the above defined scan is periodically repeated.

[0186] Media is considered missing if an out of sequence packet does not arrive after a predetermined threshold period of time 60_3. If the packet arrives before the threshold, then it is no longer considered missing. On the other hand if the packet does not arrive after the threshold is exceed, then it is deemed missing. With missing packets, a low priority request

for retransmission is made 60_4 and the time of the request is noted 60_5 in the DNQS 32. This process is repeated until the missing packet is received. When the missing packet arrives and the corresponding Media is available in the PIMB 30, the missing status of the Media is removed from the DNQS 32. The retransmission request defined in step 60_4 is therefore conditional based on whether the Media is determined to be missing.

[0187] If degraded, the DQM 32 determines if the Media is part of a live Conversation 60_6. If not, a request for a full quality copy of the degraded Media is made 60_7, the full quality Media is designated as missing 60_8 and the request time is noted 60_9, in the DNQS 32. If the Media is part of a live Conversation, then no action is immediately taken in order to preserve network bandwidth. When the Conversation transitions out of the live mode, then the steps 60_7 through 60_9 are performed to ensure that a full quality (i.e. an exact or perfect) copy of the degraded Media is eventually received. When the data becomes available in the PIMB 30 of the recipient Client 12, the degraded status of the associated Media is removed from the DQNS 32. The transmission request defined in step 60_7 is conditional on whether the Media is both degraded and not part of a live conversation.

[0188] The aforementioned process is continually repeated, as signified by the return arrows from 60_5 and 60_9 to the top of the flow diagram at 60_1. By repeating the process outlined in Figure 9F, exact copies of all transmitted Media is eventually stored in the PIMB 30 of the receiving Device 13. In this manner, the storage of exact copies of transmitted Media is guaranteed at the recipient Device 13.

I. Graphical User Interface

[0189] Referring to Figure 10, an exemplary Device 13 running Client application 12 is illustrated. The Device 13 includes a graphical user interface display 110, data entry buttons, keys, or keyboard 112, a microphone 114, and a transducer 116 for converting electrical signals into sound, such as a speaker. The display 110 may also accept input as a touch screen. Further, the display 110 and keyboard 112 may be combined using a touch screen interface. As noted above, the Device 13 may be a variety of different communication tools, such as a desktop computer, laptop or other mobile computers, personal digital assistants, a programmable land-line or cellular phone, or programmable radios, or just about any other type of programmable communication device. The exemplary Device 13 illustrated in the figure is intended to be "generic", in the sense that it is supposed to represent or encompass all of the communication devices listed above. In addition, the term "graphical" user interface should not be construed as limiting. Other types of user interfaces which can be

implemented on a Device 13 as well including Audio/DTMF interfaces, Voice User Interfaces (VUI), radio switch interfaces, or a combination thereof, can all be used to implement the various functions described below. For the sake of simplicity, each of these types of methods by which a User may interact with their Device 13 are generically referred to as a "user interface".

[0190] All Devices 13, regardless of their type, preferably have a user interface that enables the user to operate the Device 13 and communicate with other User's in the system 10. Although the user interface can be designed to have virtually an infinite number of different look and feel implementations, there are certain functions and features that all Devices 13 should have in common. These functions and features are listed below.

[0191] The user interface preferably includes one or more of the following status indicators or flags: (i) battery indicator; (ii) connectivity indicator; (iii) clock; (iv) transmitter status; (v) transmission sync status; (vi) Reviewing status; (vii) Priority Messages needing attention; and (viii) missed Messages.

[0192] The user interface preferably includes the following functions, flags and components to conduct and manage a single Conversation: (i) name of a Conversation and/or list of Participants; (ii) Conversation status; (iii) Conversation type; (iv) Conversation duration; (v) time behind the Head of the Conversation; (vi) outstanding Messages; (vii) presence/status of Participants; (viii) meta data with navigation; (ix) Conversation attributes or designators; (x) Conversation set-up including title, scheduling, Participants, Conversation summary; and (xi) indicators showing which Participants have contributed Messages and which have Listened to or Reviewed messages.

[0193] The user interface also preferably includes, in addition to those listed immediately above, the following functions, flags and components to conduct and manage multiple Conversations: (i) a name/identifier for each Conversation; (ii) live/active or standing/inactive indicator; (iii) Review position, either at Head or Time shifted; (iv) Priority and other attributes; and (v) indicators of what portions of Conversations were missed.

[0194] The user interface also preferably includes, a number of navigation features, such as: (i) DVR style fast back/forward per conversation; (ii) instant messaging style personal message navigation; (iii) Conversation Time indicators; (iv) time scale shifting (i.e. zooming backward and forward through a Message or the Messages of a Conversation); (v) changing Priority of Conversations; (vi) hanging up; and (vii) home.

[0195] The aforementioned functions and features may be implemented in a variety of ways, for example using a touch-screen graphical user interface 110, or other input devices, such as

the data entry buttons, keys, or keyboard 112, a mouse, by voice-activated commands, or a combination thereof. Again the functions and features listed above and how they are implemented is not intended to be exhaustive. The various methods and technologies that could be used is so comprehensive, that it is not practical to list or discuss them all herein.

J. Conversations

[0196] The MCMS application 20 supports a number of different types of Conversations, such as a near real time or "live" calls where the delay from when a Participant speaks and the other Participant(s) hear the first Participant is very small, Conversations where Participants exchange voice Messages back and forth with a longer delay between Messages, "live" conference calls involving multiple Users, standing Conference calls at a regularly scheduled times, or configurable structured call types such as a simultaneous briefing, where Participants each leave a Message briefing beforehand for others to Review to before everyone joins the live conference call. Yet another unique attribute of the MCMS application 20 is the ability for Users to transition between the different types of Conversations. For example, the Participants can seamlessly transition from a voice-messaging mode to a live call and back again. Or the Participants of a live conference call can transition to a voice-messaging mode and send updates or action items to each other after the conference call. While several examples have been noted, it should be understood that the system 10 is extremely flexible and provides numerous options to transition between different types of calls or Conversations and between multiple conversations. By varying the delay between Messages, the Participants effectively flows between the type of Conversation that best suits their needs. The above examples should therefore not be construed as limiting.

[0197] As noted above, Conversations consist of Messages maintained in their original context and sequence. A sent Message either belongs to an existing Conversation or begins a new Conversation. A typical Conversation includes a set of Messages that are organized around a defined subject matter, topic, time, Group or Channel. For example, Conversations may involve a common Group of people such as the members of a club, a company may have a standing Conversation at a fixed time, such as a weekly sales meeting, or friends may have ad-hoc Conversations on various topics, such as making dinner plans.

[0198] Each Conversation is defined by a set of attributes, including a name, a list of Participants, begin and end time, and state including at least pending, active, or terminated. Other Conversation states are possible in other embodiments. A User interacts with the

MCMS application 20 on their Devices 13. In preferred embodiments, the interface allows a User to organize Conversations by any of the various attributes.

[0199] The relationship between a Participant and a Conversation also has attributes. These attributes include, but are not limited to, Priority, Status (states of participation in a Conversation). The values of Participant status include active, participation in more than one Conversation at a time, Reviewing a Conversation in a time-shifted mode, Catching Up To Live, passively participating (i.e., not actively Reviewing, but receiving high Priority Messages), standby, or ignoring a Conversation (i.e., declined to participate or record the Conversation).

[0200] From a recipient's perspective, a User may select or define the relative priority of Messages. For example, Messages from a person's boss would typically be given a higher Priority than a social acquaintance. In some embodiments, a recipient has the ability to set their own Priorities. In the implementation of MCMS-C the User selects a subset of their Conversations to be rendered consecutively. The User then sets ordered Priorities for these Conversations. The system uses the priorities set by the user to order the Messages to be rendered. The aforementioned algorithm queues the Messages to be rendered using User Priorities and information concerning Message data available (beyond MTSD).

[0201] In other embodiments, such as tactical communications, the recipient may have no or limited ability to set Priorities. For example, a fire fighter may have no ability to lower the Priority of Messages from the fire chief. A sending-User, however, has the ability to send urgent or highly important Messages. By Tagging a Message as urgent or an emergency, the Message is rendered as soon as possible at the recipient(s), overriding any Priority settings of the recipient. Any conflicts among multiple emergency messages are resolved based on a predetermined priority scheme.

K. MCMS Operation

[0202] Referring to Figure 11A, an organizational diagram 1100 grouping the major functions of the MCMS application 20 is illustrated. The major functions include account management 1102, conversation management 1104, aggregate conversation list management 1106, conversation participation 1108, call controls 1110, and contact management 1112. After registering and logging into the system 10, the User may navigate through the user interface of their Device 13 implementing the various management functions, described in detail below. In some embodiments, this functionality will provide a great deal of flexibility. In other embodiments, such as tactical or communication radios, the implementation of the

user interface may be constrained with many of the user functionality and options preconfigured to meet the utility of the device. The discussion here is exemplary and is not intended to be an exhaustive explanation of the MCMS functionality, but rather is intended to provide just an overview of some of the MCMS attributes.

K.1 Account Management

[0203] Under the account management function 1102, a registered User may change certain settings and preferences. A User may change their email address, password, name, phone number, phone password, call-in number, default and/or User defined rendering speeds, Tags, gain or volume levels for Reviewing Messages, Catch Up to Live mode, etc. To make these changes, the User enters the appropriate information through the interface 110 of their Device 13. The MCMS application 20 responds by writing the updated preferences into the MCMS database 22.

K.2 Conversation Management

[0204] As illustrated in Figure 11B, conversation management 1104 is a set of functions that allow a User to view their aggregate Conversation lists, create a new Conversation, update the details of a Conversation, delete a Conversation, and close a Conversation. Each of these functions are described below.

[0205] View Conversations 1104a – For each Conversation, the MCMS application 20 may provide the User the one or more of the following attributes: the name of the Conversation, the actual start time, the last activity, Tags, duration, and the list of Participants. For each Participant, the name and/or phone number, status (live, other call, in past, catch-up-mode, offline-reachable, offline-unavailable.)

[0206] Create a Conversation 1104b - A User creates a Conversation through the interface 110 by inputting a Conversation name, a list of Contacts, and an optional scheduled start time. If no start time is designated, it is assumed the start time is immediate. In response, the MCMS application 20 creates a new Conversation in the database 22, associating records for each Participant on the Contacts list. The MCMS application 20 also creates in the database 22 Participant records for each User on the Contact list, allowing the caller to receive the presence information of the others on the Contact list. If the Conversation is scheduled, the MCMS application 20 starts the Conversation at the designated time. Otherwise, the Conversation starts right away.

[0207] Update Conversation Details 1104c - The User may make changes to a Conversation through the user interface 110. For example, Participants may be added or removed. Any change in status of the participants is updated in the MCMS database 22.

[0208] Delete a Conversation 1104d - A User may delete a specific Conversation from their list of Conversations through the interface 110. In response, the MCMS application 20 notes the change in the database 22, and designates the Conversation as deleted.

[0209] Close a Conversation 1104e – A User may elect to terminate or close a Conversation. In one embodiment, only the User that creates a Conversation can elect to terminate that Conversation.

K.3 Aggregate Conversation List Management

[0210] As illustrated in Figure 11C, the aggregate conversation list management 1106 is a set of functions that allow a User to engage in multiple Conversations (i.e., the User's aggregate conversation list). The aggregate conversation list management functions allow a User,

through the interface 110 on their device, to participate in one Conversation "live", while participating in other Conversations in a time-shifted mode.

[0211] Chose Conversation 1106a – Through the interface 110, a User may select one Conversation among the User's aggregate conversation list as current. The Messages of the current Conversation may be rendered in either the "live" or time-shifted modes. The User may switch the current conversation among the aggregate conversation list from time-to-time.

[0212] Switch Conversations Modes1106b – In an optional embodiment, a User may be able to switch from the MCMS, MCMS-C and MCMS-S modes of operation.

K.4 Conversation Participation

[0213] As illustrated in Figure 11D, conversation participation 1108 is a set of functions that allow a User to start a Conversation, receive a notification to join a Conversation, obtain Conversation status information, and hang up on a Conversation.

[0214] Start a Conversation 1108a - After a Conversation has been created, either by the User through the interface 110 or the scheduler in the MCMS application, the status of each Participant is checked. If a Participant is offline, then an effort is made to contact that person. If a Participant is online but engaged in another Conversation, then the MCMS application 20 notifies that Participant. The presence status of all online Participants is updated in the database 22.

[0215] Receive a Notification 1108b – The system may notify a User that their attention has been requested on a Conversation through a graphic display and/or audible notification via the user interface 110.

[0216] Conversation Status 1108c – A user may request the status of a Conversation through the interface 110 of their Device 13. In response, the MCMS application 20 assembles the status information stored in the database 22 and presents the information to the User.

[0217] Conversation Pause 1108d– Through user interface 110, a User may hang up or switch away from an active Conversation. In response, the MCMS application 20 updates the User's participant status for active Conversations in the database 22 and directs the Store and Stream module 24 to remove the User from the Conversation.

K.5 Conversation Controls

[0218] As illustrated in Figure 11E, conversation control 1110 is a set of functions that allow a User to control their participation in a Conversation. These functions allow a User to catch-up-to live, skip to the Head, jump to a past location, pause, play faster and play slower when Reviewing the Messages of a Conversation. Each of these functions is triggered by the User through the interface 110 on the Device 13.

[0219] Catch-up-to-live 1110a - A User may Catch Up To Live in an ongoing Conversation using the "CTL" function. When this function is activated, the MCMS application 20 checks the last point in the Conversation the User has reviewed and directs the Store and Stream module 24 to render the Messages not previously heard, using a faster than normal rendering option designated by the User, and to seamlessly transition to live mode when it reaches the head.

[0220] Jump to Head 1110c – This function enables a User to jump to the Head of a Conversation, skipping over any intervening Messages between the current point of the User in the Conversation and the Head. When implemented, the MCMS application 20 instructs the Store and Stream module to immediately render the Messages at the Head of the Conversation. (If the Head of the Conversation is currently live this is called Jump to Live (JTL).

[0221] Jump to past 1110d – This function enables a User to jump back to a previous Message or point in the Conversation, similar to a rewind or replay function. When implemented, the MCMS application 20 instructs the Store and Stream module 24 to render Media starting from the rewind point.

[0222] Pause 1110e – This function enables the User to pause the Reviewing of the Messages of a Conversation. In response, the Store and Stream module 24 stops the rendering of Messages until another command is issued.

[0223] Play faster 1110f – This function enables a User to render Messages more quickly. In response, the Store and Stream module 24 renders the Messages at a faster rate than normal. The rendering rate may be either specified by the User or the User may select from a number of preset options.

[0224] Play slower 1110g - This function enables a User to render Messages more slowly. In response, the Store and Stream module 24 renders the Messages at a slower rate than normal. The rendering rate may be either specified by the User or the User may select from a number of preset options.

K.6 Contact Management

[0225] As illustrated in Figure 11F, the system 10 provides the User with a host of functions for managing Contact lists and user Groups. These functions include the adding, editing, deleting Contacts and user Groups. Each of these functions are implemented by a User though the interface of their Device 13. Any revisions or deletions in a User's Contact list or Group list is stored in the MCMS database 22.

[0226] Add a Contact 1112a – This function enables a User to add a new Contact to their contact list. The new Contact can be either a registered User or an external contact. Typically the name, phone number(s), type of number (cell, office, home, computer, etc.), email address and other personal information are provided for each contact record.

[0227] Edit a Contact 1112b – This function enables a User to edit or update an existing contact record.

[0228] Delete a Contact 1112c – This function enables a User to remove or delete an existing contact record.

[0229] Search for a Contact 1112d – This function enables a User to search for a specific Contact in their contact list. The search may be conducted using a number of criteria, such as name, phone number, most recently called, most frequently called, Group, etc.

[0230] Get a Participant list 1112e – This function enables a User to search and retrieve a list of Participants of a Conversation by a number of different search criteria, including for example by name, most recent outgoing calls, most recent incoming calls, most frequently called, etc.

[0231] Authorize a caller to review status 1112f – This function enables a first User to authorize other Users to view the first User's status. Non-authorized Users may not view the status of the first User.

[0232] Create a Group of Contacts 1112g – This function enables a User to associate a number of Contacts into a Group. When a User defines a Group, the list of Contacts in that Group are stored in the MCMS database 22.

[0233] Edit a Contact Group 1112h – This function enables a User to edit a Group, or update the contact information for a member of the Group.

[0234] Delete a Contact Group 1112i – This function enables a User to delete a Group.

L. MCMS Operation

L.1 MCMS-C

[0235] As noted above, the MCMS-C operation is similar to MCMS, with the added feature of enabling Users to manage and participate in multiple conversations consecutively through a hierarchical system of Priorities and the time-shifting of Messages, which are automatically managed by the system. Implementing the MCMS-C functionality includes three basic processes. As illustrated in Figure 12A, the first process involves defining a set of Conversations for consecutive rendering. Once the list is defined, a hierarchical set of Priorities and other factors are applied to the indexed media payloads associated with the set of Conversations. The indexed media payloads are then sequenced into a sequencing order. By rendering the media in the sequence order, the Messages of the set of Conversations are consecutively rendered.

[0236] Referring to Figure 12A, a flow chart illustrating the steps for defining the list of Conversations to render consecutively is shown. In the initial step 1202, the User's aggregate list of Conversations is defined. Either the User or pre-configuration data (step 1204) is next used to select the Conversations among the aggregate list for consecutive rendering (step 1206). With a tactical communication system for example, typically pre-configuration data is used to impose the Conversations to be consecutively rendered. With non-tactical applications, the User is typically given a higher degree of flexibility to select the Conversations for consecutive rendering.

[0237] Referring to Figure 12B, a flow chart illustrating the steps for defining hierarchical set of priorities for rendering the Messages of consecutive Conversations is illustrated. In the initial step (1208), a set of priority rules are defined and applied to the list of Conversations to be rendered consecutively (1206). In various embodiments, the set of priority rules may range from a rigid, hierarchical communication protocol to a highly flexible communication protocol. For example in a tactical communication system where a rigid hierarchy is often desirable, the set of priority rules will preferably impose a specific order in which concurrent Messages are rendered. For example with a first-responder tactical system, Messages from a fire chief may be given the highest priority. The next level of priority may be given to fire fighters inside a burning building. At the next level, priority may be given to fire fighters outside the building, etc. By defining a rigid priority, the current Messages of those supervising the efforts to fight the fire, or those in harm's way, are rendered ahead of those performing a less critical role. With non-tactical communications, a User may be given a great deal of flexibility to define their own priority scheme to meet personal needs. A sales

executive may for example define a priority scheme listing consecutive Conversations with clients from the most important to the least important. Or a User may prioritize consecutive Messages among family and friends. Regardless of the scheme used, a priority list for consecutive Conversations is defined (step 1210) in this process.

[0238] Referring to Figure 12C, a flow diagram illustrating the construction of a queue of Messages received from the various consecutive Conversations is illustrated. In the initial step, the availability of non-rendered indexed media payloads of Messages (i.e., media streams) is continually detected (step 1212) for each of the Conversations to be consecutively rendered. The priority hierarchy is applied to the available indexed media payload streams (step 1214). Based at least partially on the priority hierarchy, and possible other parameters as mentioned below, the available indexed media payloads are arranged into a sequence order (step 1216). The indexed media payloads are then continuously rendered in the sequence order (step 1218). By continuously repeating the above-described process, the Messages of multiple Conversations are consecutively rendered.

[0239] In one embodiment, the sequencing order is based either partly or fully on the priority hierarchy. In alternative embodiments, other parameters in addition to the hierarchy and availability may be considered as well. For example, the sequence order may be defined using one or more parameters such as the switching costs associated with interrupting a currently rendered stream of indexed media payloads with the indexed media payloads of a higher priority Conversation, the quality of the available streams of indexed media payloads, the relative time the indexed media payloads were received, a shuffling order, or from input of a controller of the system.

[0240] Typically when conflicts between the Messages of different Conversations occur, the indexed media payloads first in sequence order are rendered while the rendering of other available indexed media payloads are paused or delayed. When there no conflicts, indexed media payloads are immediately rendered as they become available.

[0241] In yet another embodiment, the Messages of the consecutively rendered Conversations may be optionally reviewed in a time-shifted mode. If the User of the first communication device generated any Media associated with the consecutively rendered Conversations, that media is indexed and stored in the PIMB 30 of the Device as well as the PIMB(s) 85 of the Servers 16 on the network. Thus when a Conversation is reviewed in the time shifted mode, the User has the option of reviewing just the incoming Messages associated with the Conversation, or both the incoming Messages as well as the Media created by the first User associated with the Conversation in time index order.

L.2 MCMS-S Operation

[0242] In the MCMS-S or simultaneous mode, a User of a Client 12 enabled Device 13 may define a set of Conversations for simultaneous rendering. Once the set of Conversations is defined, the indexed media payload streams associated with the set of Conversations are simultaneously rendered on the Device 13, regardless if they overlap or not. In alternative embodiments, the User may optionally render the received indexed media payloads from the set of media streams separately. The indexed media payloads of the simultaneous Conversations may also be optionally rendered in near real-time or in the time-shifted mode.

L.3 MCMS, MCMS-C and MCMS-S Examples

[0243] In Figures 13A through 13D, a series of diagrams illustrating the attributes of a Conversation and the operation of MCMS, MCMS-C and MSMS-S is illustrated.

[0244] In Figure 13A, a time diagram illustrating the sequence of rendering the indexed media payloads of the Messages of a Conversation labeled "A" between a User "X" and two other users, designated "Y" and "Z". In this example, Media is generated by user Y during the time intervals designated by t1, t5, 56, t7 and t9. Media is generated by user Z during the time intervals designated t3, t6 and t9 through t10.

[0245] The rendering sequence at the Device 13 of User X is illustrated at the bottom of the figure. During intervals t1, t5, and t7, Media derived only from Y is rendered. During intervals t3 and t10, only Media derived from Z is rendered. In intervals t6 and t9, Media from both Y and Z is rendered. In intervals t2, t4 and t8, nothing is being rendered because neither users Y or Z are generating Media during these periods. It should be noted that intervals t1 through t10 are not intended to mean fixed time intervals, but rather, just periods of time when Media is being generated.

[0246] The diagram of Figure 13A is useful in illustrating the attributes of Conversations. When one user is generating Media (either Y or Z), that Media is received at the Device 13 of X and is available for rendering. When both users X and Y are generating Media, both Media streams are received at Device 13 of X and is available for Mixing. When neither user X or Y is generating Media, no Media is received at Device 13 of X. As noted above, User X has the option of Reviewing the Media generated during Conversation A in either the near real-time or time-shifted modes. Also the User X has the option of Reviewing the Media in the Mixed format as illustrated, or to separately Reviewing the Media from Y and Z in the time-shifted mode.

[0247] Figure 13B illustrates the operation of MCMS. In this example, the User is Participating in three Conversations, designated A, B and C. For Conversations A, B, and C, the User either generates or receives Messages designated (A1, A2, A3, and A4), (B1, B2 and B3) and (C1and C2) respectively. The timing and duration of each Message is indicated by the starting point along the time-line. It is useful to note that in this example, all of the Messages overlap in time to some degree, except Message B2.

[0248] With the MCMS application, the User selects one Conversation as current. For the selected Conversation, the User may Review incoming Messages and generate Messages which are transmitted to the other Participants of the Conversation. In this example, the User selects in order Conversation B, C and A as current respectively. The Message sequence is therefore initially B1, B2, and B3, followed by C1 and C2, and then finally A1 through A4. Again, while a particular Conversation is selected as current, the User may transition between the near real-time and the time-shifted modes and back again. The final rendering as illustrated in the diagram is not intended to correspond in timing of the received Messages as illustrated in the top portion of the diagram. Rather the lower portion of the diagram is intended to show only the rendering order of the Messages, based on Conversation order selected by the User.

[0249] The example of Figure 13B is thus useful in illustrating the attributes of the MCMS application. A User selects one Conversation as current. The other Conversations are paused. The User may also transition the current Conversation among all the Conversations at any time.

[0250] Referring to Figure 13C, a diagram illustrating the operation of MCMS-C is illustrated. In this example, the User is Participating in two consecutive Conversations, A and B. With Conversation A, three Messages are received A1, A2, and A3. With Conversation B, three Messages are received B1, B2 and B3. It is useful to note that with this example, Message B1 conflicts with Messages A1. Also Conversation A has a higher priority that Conversation B.

[0251] During the consecutive rendering of the two Conversations, the higher priority Messages A1 and A2 are first rendered in near real-time, as represented by the vertical dashed lines in the figure. Since there is a relatively large time gap between Messages A2 and A3, this space is filled by time shifting and rendering Messages B1 and B2. When A3 arrives, it is rendered in near real-time, while Message B3 is rendered only after the higher priority Message A3 is rendered. By time-shifting rendering of the lower priority Messages between the higher Priority Messages, consecutive multiple conversations can be managed. It should

be noted that in this simple example, priority is the only parameter used to determine the consecutive order for rendering. As noted above, a number of other parameters may be used as well.

[0252] Referring to Figure 13D, a diagram illustrating MCMS-S is illustrated. In this example, a User is engaged in three simultaneous Conversations, A, B and C. The Messages A1, A2 and A3, B1, B2 and B3, and C1 and C2 are received for each Conversation A, B and C are shown in the diagram respectively. With the MCMS-S, the incoming Messages are rendered at a recipients Device 13 as they are received. The rendering sequence of the Messages of the three Conversations A, B and C, as illustrated in the lower portion of the diagram, are therefore the same as when the Messages were received. In this manner, multiple Conversations may be simultaneously rendered.

[0253] In the aforementioned examples, several variations of the MCMS application were described, including MSMS-C and MCMS-S. Regardless of the specific type of MCMS application used, they all share several common characteristics. In each case, the Conversations are defined by a threaded sequence or organization of Messages. The Messages are segmented from a stream of Media, with each Message given a sequence identifier and indexed by the time the Media was created. Depending on the variation of the MCMS application, Messages can be rendered in accordance with one or more rendering options. The rendering options include, in one form or another, the filtering, grouping overlapping and/or serialization of Messages, using anywhere from zero to a plurality of different attributes. In this manner, multiple Conversations, each including a string of Messages, can be conducted on a single Client 12 enabled Device 13. Lastly, each of the variations of MCMS may handle the receipt of interrupt Messages in the same way. When an interrupt Message is received, it typically takes precedent over and is rendered before other Messages belonging to other Conversations.

M. Client and Server Hardware

[0254] Referring to Figure 14A, a block diagram 140 illustrating the hardware of a Device 13 used for storing and executing the Client application 12 is shown. The hardware includes a CPU 142, main memory 144 and mass storage 146. As is well known in the art, the Client application 12 is loaded and stored in main memory144 and mass storage 146 and executed by the CPU 142.

[0255] Referring to Figure 14B, a block diagram 150 illustrating the hardware of a Server 16 used for storing and executing the server application 78 is shown. The hardware includes a CPU 152, main memory 154, mass storage 156, and the archive 89. As is well known in the art, the server application 78 is loaded and stored in main memory 154 and mass storage 156 and executed by the CPU 152. As noted above, indexed media payloads of one or more Users are stored in the archive 89.

[0256] Although many of the components and processes are described above in the singular for convenience, it will be appreciated by one of skill in the art that multiple components and repeated processes can also be used to practice the techniques of the system and method described herein. Further, while the invention has been particularly shown and described with reference to specific embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that changes in the form and details of the disclosed embodiments may be made without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention. For example, embodiments of the invention may be employed with a variety of components and should not be restricted to the ones mentioned above. It is therefore intended that the invention be interpreted to include all variations and equivalents that fall within the true spirit and scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method, comprising:

deploying a server infrastructure including a plurality of servers on a network, the server infrastructure facilitating a multi-media messaging conversation by:

(a) receiving, at the server infrastructure, information from a first device associated with a first user, the information usable by the server infrastructure for determining one or more second users intended for receipt of a video message from the first device;

(b) ascertain one or more second devices, the second device associated with the one or more second users respectively;

(c) transmitting, via the server infrastructure, at least portions of video media of the video message to one or more of the second devices as the first device is streaming the video media of the video message to the server infrastructure;

(d) enabling one or more of the second users to selectively render at least portions of the video media of the video message in a real-time mode on the one or more second devices without having to first establish an end-to-end connection over the network between the first device and any of the second devices respectively;

(e) enabling the first user and the one or more second users to selectively contribute one or more additional messages;

(f) assembling the one or more additional messages into a string of messages;

(h) constructing the multi-media messaging conversation by associating the video message with the string of messages; and

(i) facilitating the multi-media messaging conversation by enabling any of the first user or the one or more second users to selectively interact with the video message and the string of messages.

2. The method of claim 1, further comprising enabling the first user or the one or more second users to selectively contribute one or more of the additional messages to the string of messages:

during the streaming of the video media of the video message by the first device;

during the rendering of the video media of the video message in the real-time mode; and

after the streaming of the video media of the video message by the first device is complete.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the contribution of at least one of the additional messages that is assembled into the string of messages overlaps with the streaming of the video media of the video message by the first device.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein the contribution of at least one of the additional messages that is assembled into the string of messages overlaps with the rendering of the least portions of the video media in the real-time mode.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein at least one of the additional messages is contributed and is assembled into the string of messages after the streaming of the video media of the video message by the first device is complete.

6. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

enabling the first user to initiate a plurality of multi-media messaging conversations by streaming a plurality of video messages;

assembling a plurality of strings of messages associated with each of the plurality of video messages respectively; and

enabling the first user to engage in the plurality of multi-media messaging conversations by selectively switching participation between the plurality of multi-media messaging conversations respectively.

7. The method of claim 1, further comprising transcoding the video media of the video message from one encoding format to one or more second encoding format(s), each of the one or more second encoding format(s) suitable for rendering on different types of the one or more second device(s) respectively.

8. The method of claim 1, further comprising degrading a quality of the video media of the video message to enhance an ability of a select second device to render the video media of the video message in the real-time mode when network conditions are poor.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein a degree the quality of the video media of the video message is degraded is commensurate with an ascertained bandwidth on a network connection between the server infrastructure and the select second device.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the bandwidth on the network connection is ascertained by monitoring packet loss between the server infrastructure and the select second device.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein the information received and used by the server infrastructure is indicative of one of the following:

(i) one or more select users of the messaging service;

(ii) a group of users of the messaging service;

(iii) a predefined channel with specified users associated therewith; or

(iv) one or more contacts defined by or associated with the first user.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein the video message is made available to only the one or more second users and is not made available to other users of the messaging service.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the video message is made available to the one or more second users by:

providing a notice of the video message to the one or more second users; and

configuring the messaging service to selectively transmit the video media of the video message to the one or more second users either in (i) the real-time mode or (ii) a time-shifted mode.

14. The method of claim 1, wherein the string of messages is assembled in a time-order in which the one or more additional messages are contributed to the string of messages respectively.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more additional messages include one of the following: text; data; photo; image; video; sensor data, location data, or any combination thereof.

16. The method of claim 1, further comprising configuring the server infrastructure to selectively transmit the video media of the video message to the one or more second devices for rendering in either (i) the real-time mode or the (ii) time-shifted mode.

17. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing a notice regarding the video message to the one or more second devices respectively.

18. The method of claim 1, further comprising enabling the application of one or more tags to the video message or the string of messages.

19. The method of claim 1, further comprising enabling the video message or the string of messages to be searchable using one or more tags.

20. The method of claim 1, further comprising providing multiple rendering options for rendering the video media of the video message, the multiple rendering options including at least two of: play, play fast, play slow, jump back, jump forward, jump to start, jump to head, rewind, pause, and play again.

21. The method of claim 1, wherein the first device is enabled to stream the video message to the server infrastructure independent of any of the one or more second devices being connected to the network.

22. The method of claim 1, further comprising:

storing the video media of the video message in a storage location accessible by the server infrastructure; and

providing the video media of the video message from the storage location to any of the one or more second devices for rendering in a time-shifted mode.

23. The method of claim 1, further comprising assigning one of the following attributes to the video message: (i) a name for the video message, (ii) a name of the first user who generated the video message, (iii) a date and/or time stamp when the video message was created or transmitted, or (iv) any combination of (i) through (iii).

24. The method of claim 1, wherein the streaming or the transmission of the video media of the video message further comprises:

segmenting the video media of the video message into a sequence of segments, each of the segments including a payload;

adaptively adjusting a number of bits representing the video media of the video message contained in the payloads of the segments, the number of bits adaptively adjusted based on an ascertained bandwidth over a network connection; and

streaming or transmitting the sequence of segments, with the adaptively adjusted number of bits contained in the payloads over the network connection.

25. The method of claim 1, further comprising segmenting the video media of the video message into a plurality of indexed media payloads, the plurality of indexed media payloads each time-stamped, sequentially numbered, and associated by a message identifier.

26. The method of claim 1, wherein the video media of the video message and the one or more additional messages assembled into the string of messages are stored in multiple locations which are each accessible by the plurality of servers in the server infrastructure.

27. The method of claim 1, wherein any of the first user and the one or more second users are enabled interact with the video message and the string of messages through a user interface, the user interface enabling generation of the video message by the first user, the rendering of the video message, the rendering the string of messages, or the contribution of the additional messages to the string of messages.

28. The method of claim 1, further comprising assigning one or more attributes to the string of messages including one of the following: (i) a conversation identifier, (ii) a date and/or time each of the additional messages was contributed to the string of messages, (iii) names of the users who contributed each of the additional messages in the string of messages, or (iv) any combination of (i) through (iii).

29. The method of claim 1, further comprising requiring the first user and the one or more second users to each log into and be authenticated by the messaging service before being authorized to generate, contribute, review, participate, or interact with the video message or the string of messages.

30. The method of claim 1, wherein the server infrastructure uses the information to resolve one or more IP addresses associated with the one or more second devices on the network respectively.

TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS

ABSTRACT

A telecommunication and multimedia management apparatus and method that supports voice and other media communications and that enables users to: (i) participate in multiple conversation modes, including live phone calls, conference calls, instant voice messaging or tactical communications; (ii) review the messages of conversations in either a live mode or a time-shifted mode and to seamlessly transition back and forth between the two modes; (iii) participate in multiple conversations either concurrently or simultaneously; (iv) archive the messages of conversations for later review or processing; and (v) persistently store media either created or received on the communication devices of users. The latter feature enables users to generate or review media when either disconnected from the network or network conditions are poor and to optimize the delivery of media over the network based on network conditions and the intention of the users participating in conversations.

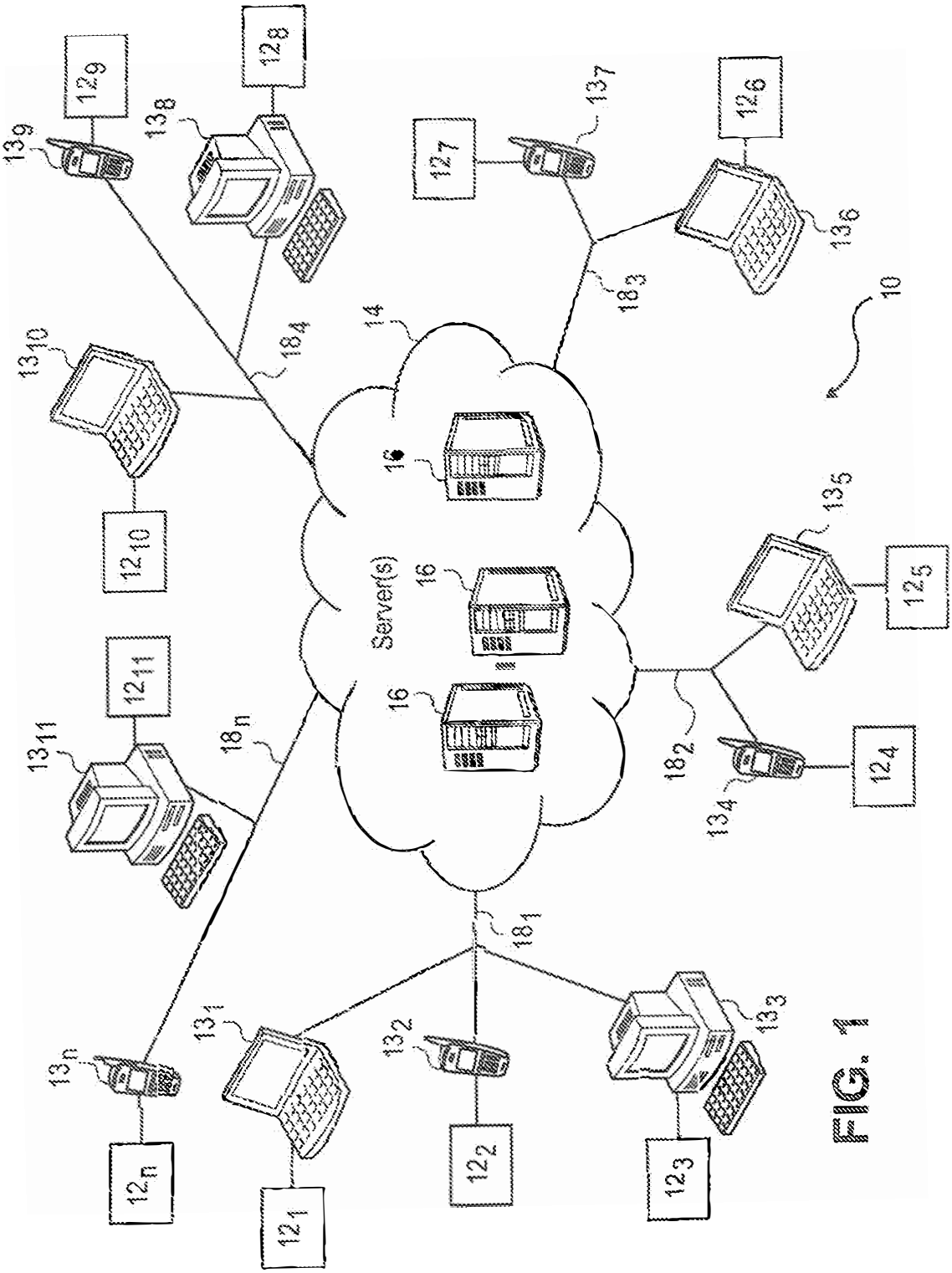

Server(s)
16
14
10
18_1
18_2
18_3
18_4
18_n
12_1
12_2
12_3
12_4
12_5
12_6
12_7
12_8
12_9
12_{10}
12_{11}
12_n
13_1
13_2
13_3
13_4
13_5
13_6
13_7
13_8
13_9
13_{10}
13_{11}
13_n

FIG. 1

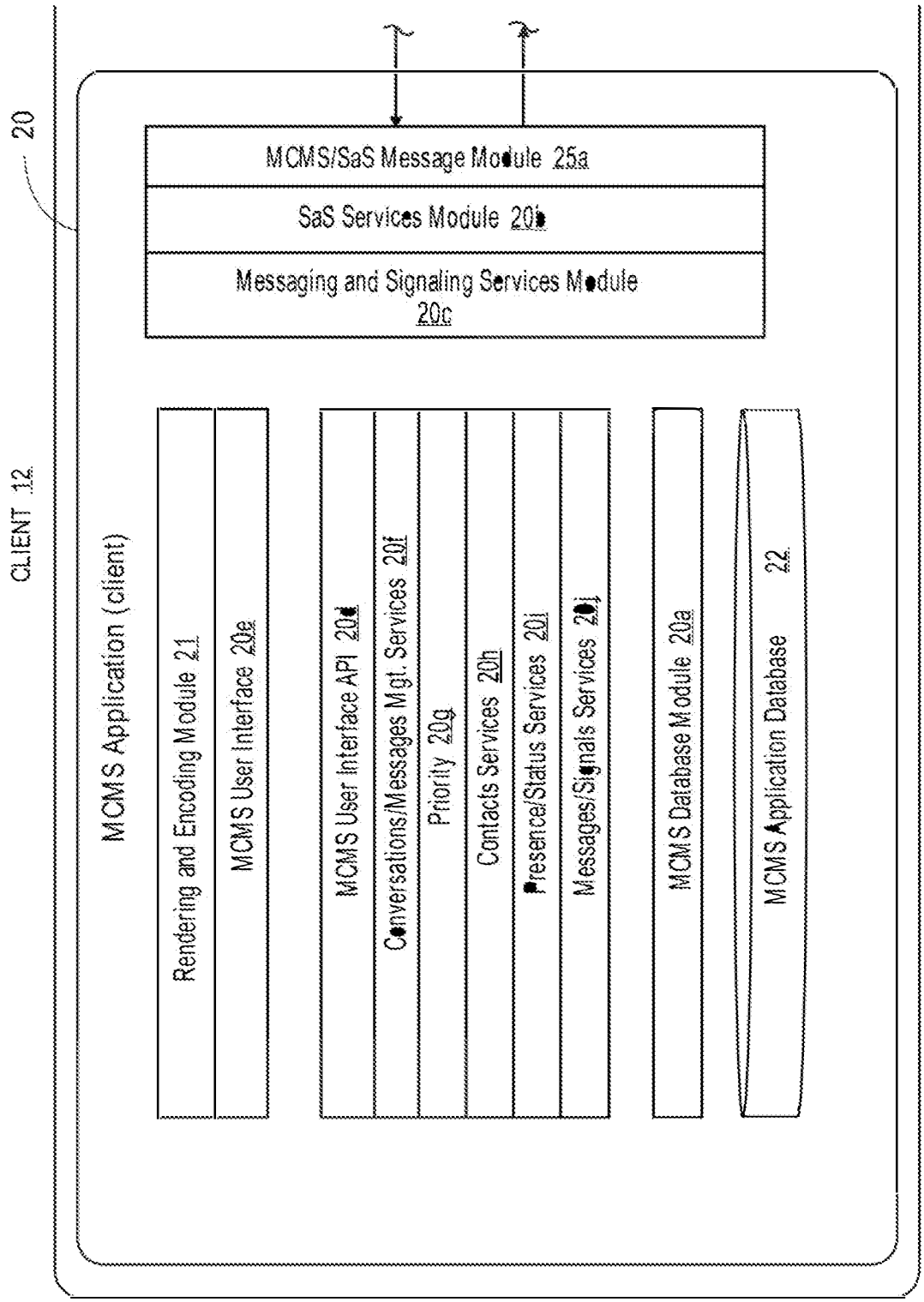
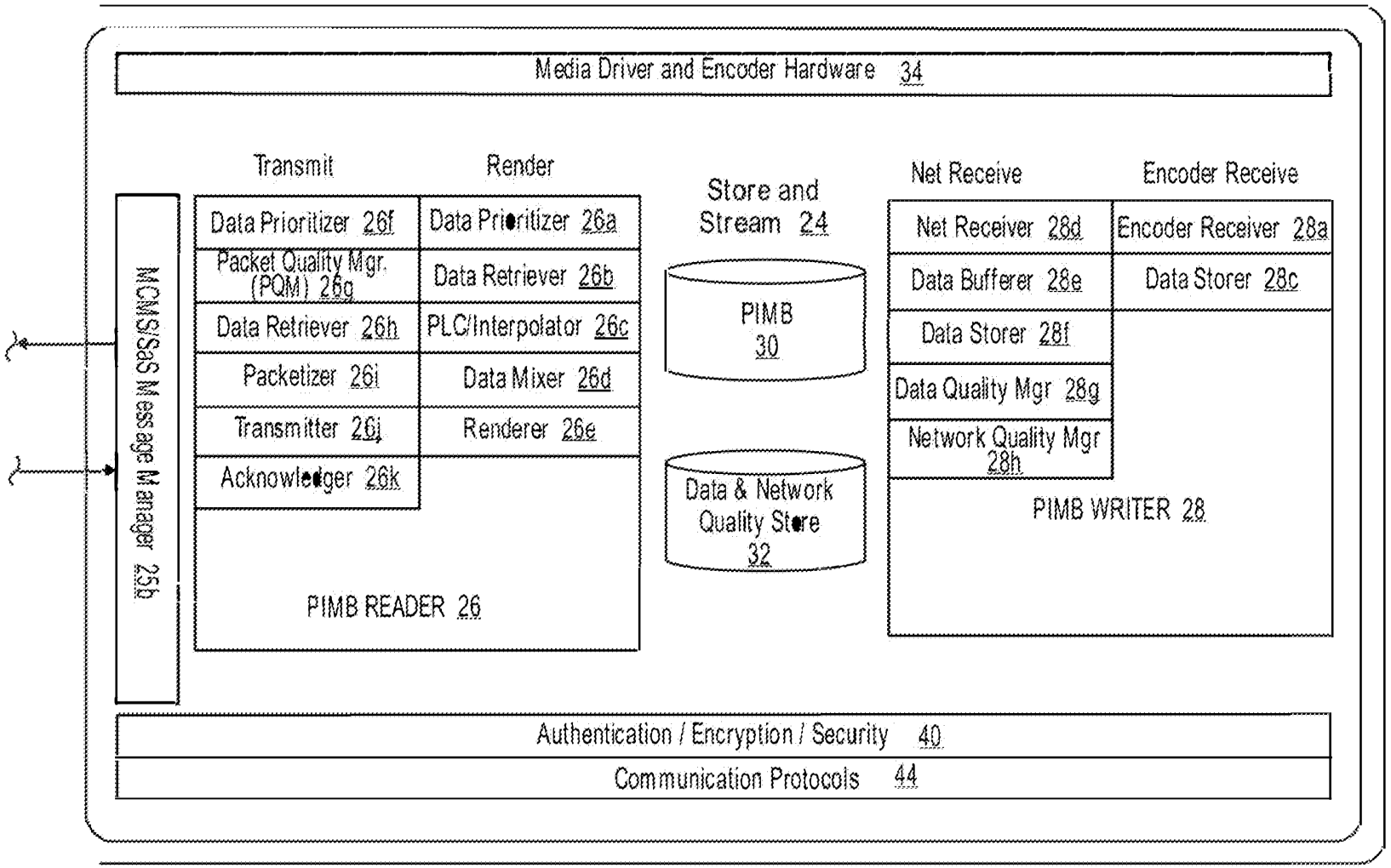


FIG. 2A

FIG. 2A | FIG. 2B



080

FIG. 2B

FIG. 2A | FIG. 2B

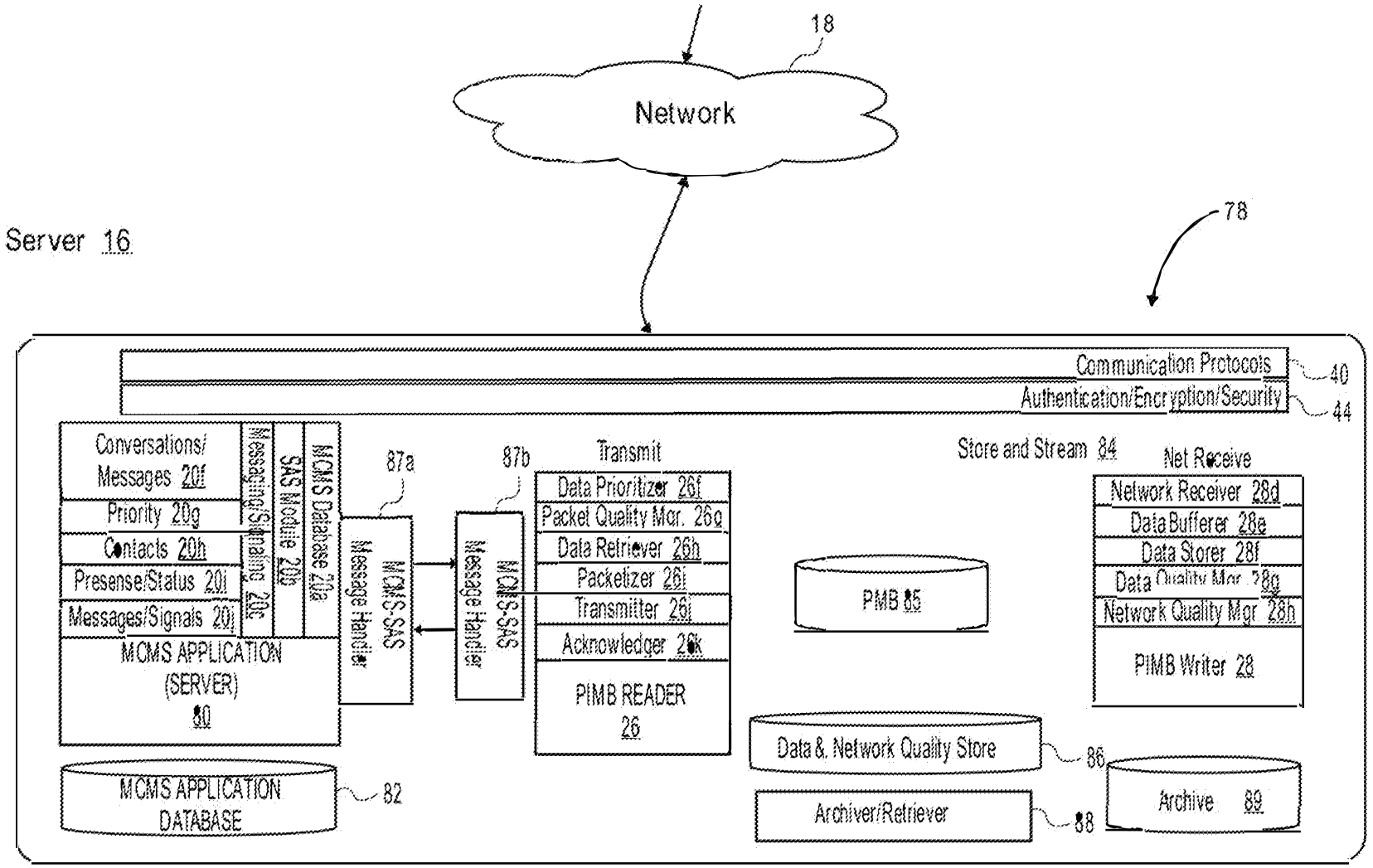

18
Network
78
Server 16
Communication Protocols
40
Authentication/Encryption/Security
44
Conversations/ Messages 20f
Priority 20g
Contacts 20h
Presense/Status 20i
Messages/Signals 20j
Messaging/Signaling 20c
SAS Module 20b
MCMS Database 20a
MCMS APPLICATION (SERVER) 80
87a
Message Handler
MCMS-SAS
87b
Message Handler
MCMS-SAS
Transmit
Data Prioritizer 26f
Packet Quality Mgr. 26g
Data Retriever 26h
Packetizer 26i
Transmitter 26j
Acknowledger 26k
PIMB READER 26
Store and Stream 84
Net Receive
Network Receiver 28d
Data Bufferer 28e
Data Storer 28f
Data Quality Mgr 28g
Network Quality Mgr 28h
PIMB Writer 28
PMB 85
Data & Network Quality Store
86
Archiver/Retriever
88
Archive 89
MCMS APPLICATION DATABASE
82

FIG. 3

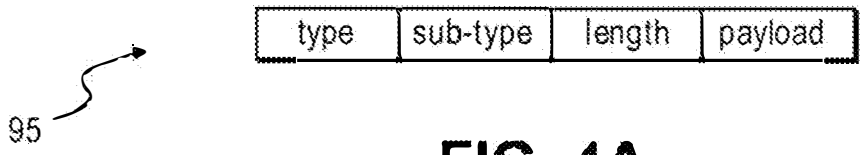


FIG. 4A

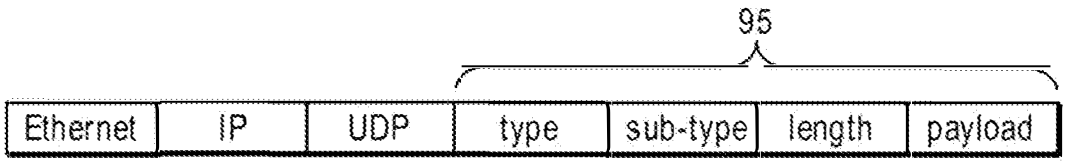


FIG. 4B

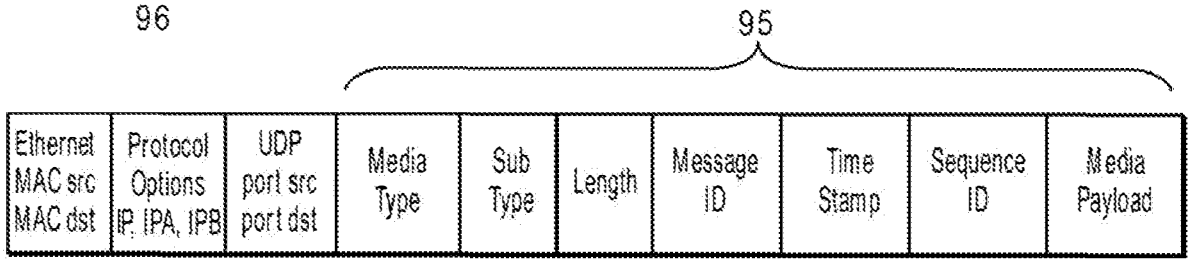


FIG. 4C

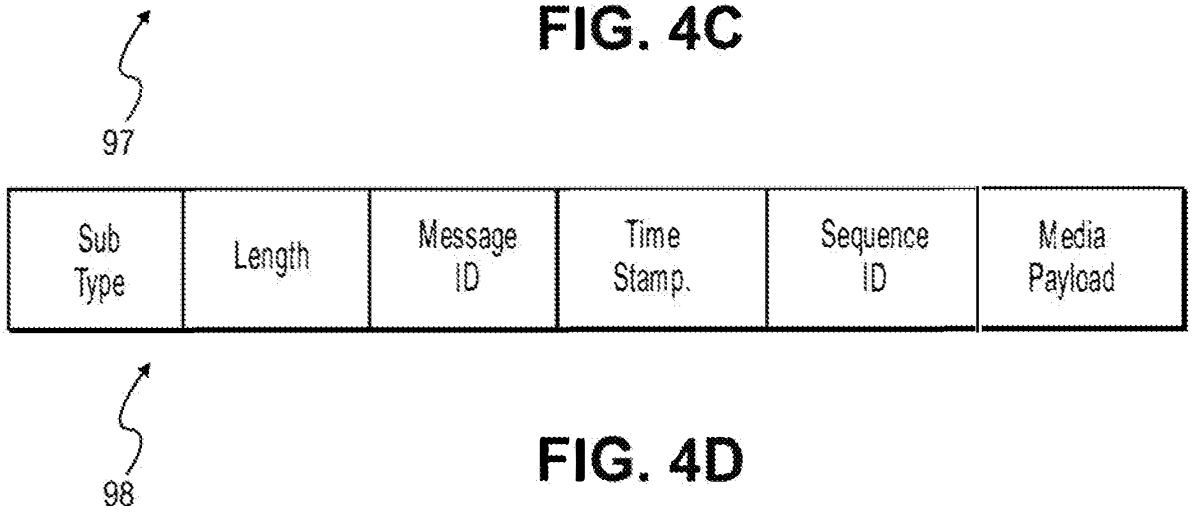


FIG. 4D

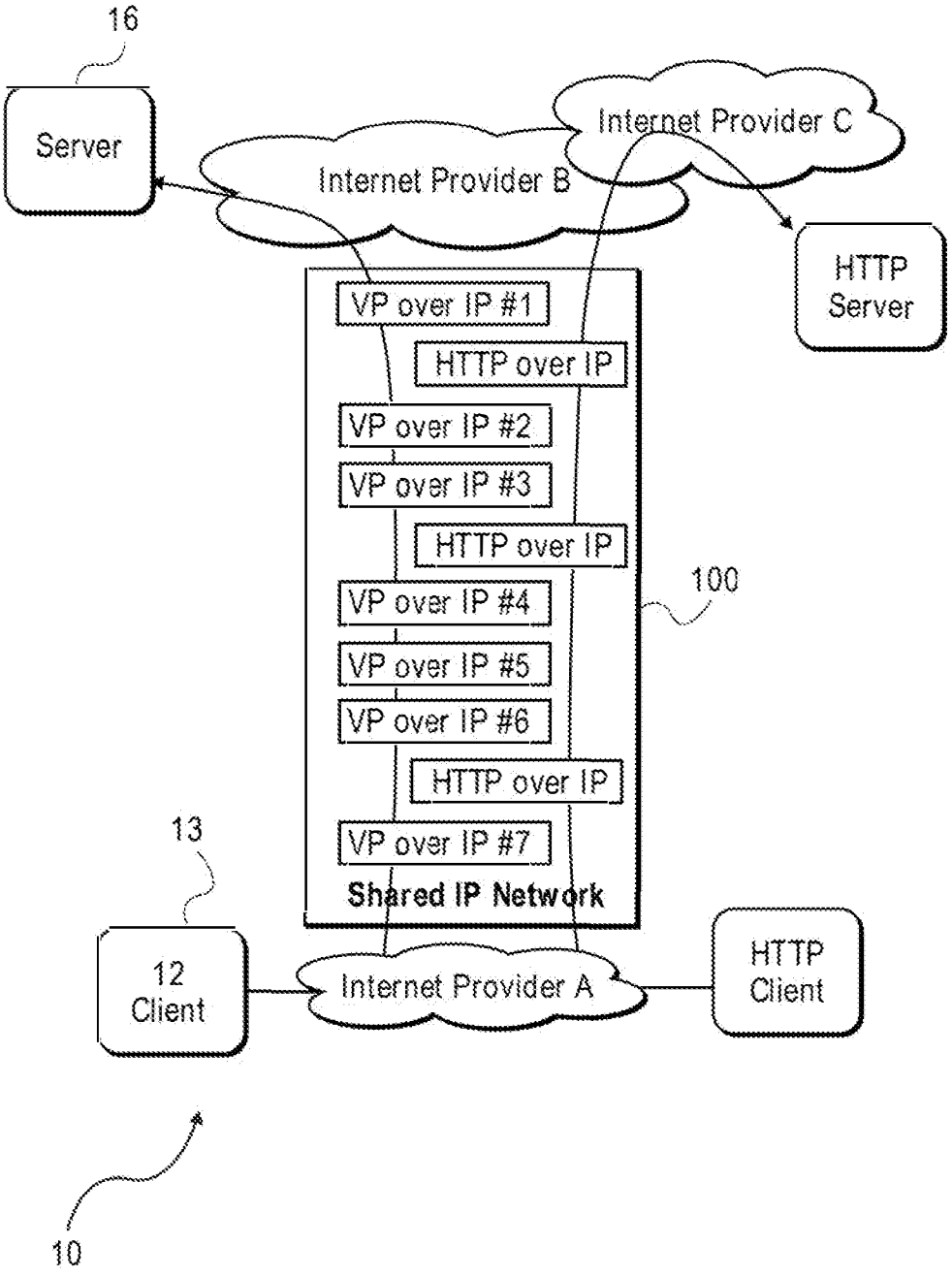

16
Server
Internet Provider C
Internet Provider B
HTTP Server
VP over IP #1
HTTP over IP
VP over IP #2
VP over IP #3
HTTP over IP
VP over IP #4
VP over IP #5
VP over IP #6
HTTP over IP
VP over IP #7
Shared IP Network
100
13
12 Client
Internet Provider A
HTTP Client
10

FIG. 5

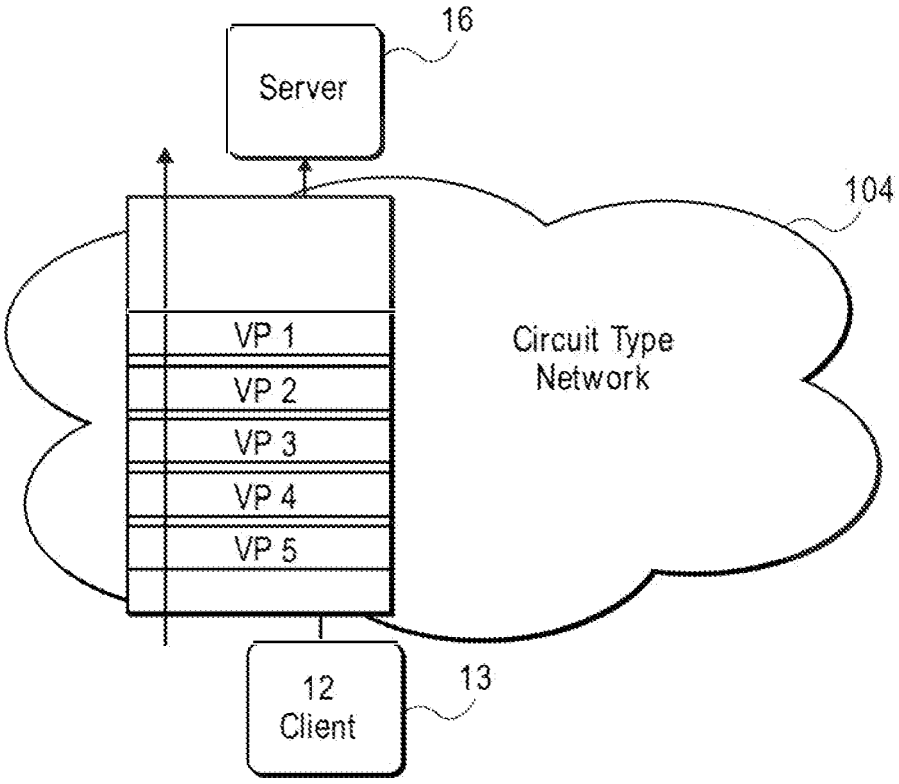

16
Server
104
VP 1
VP 2
VP 3
VP 4
VP 5
Circuit Type
Network
12
Client
13

FIG. 6

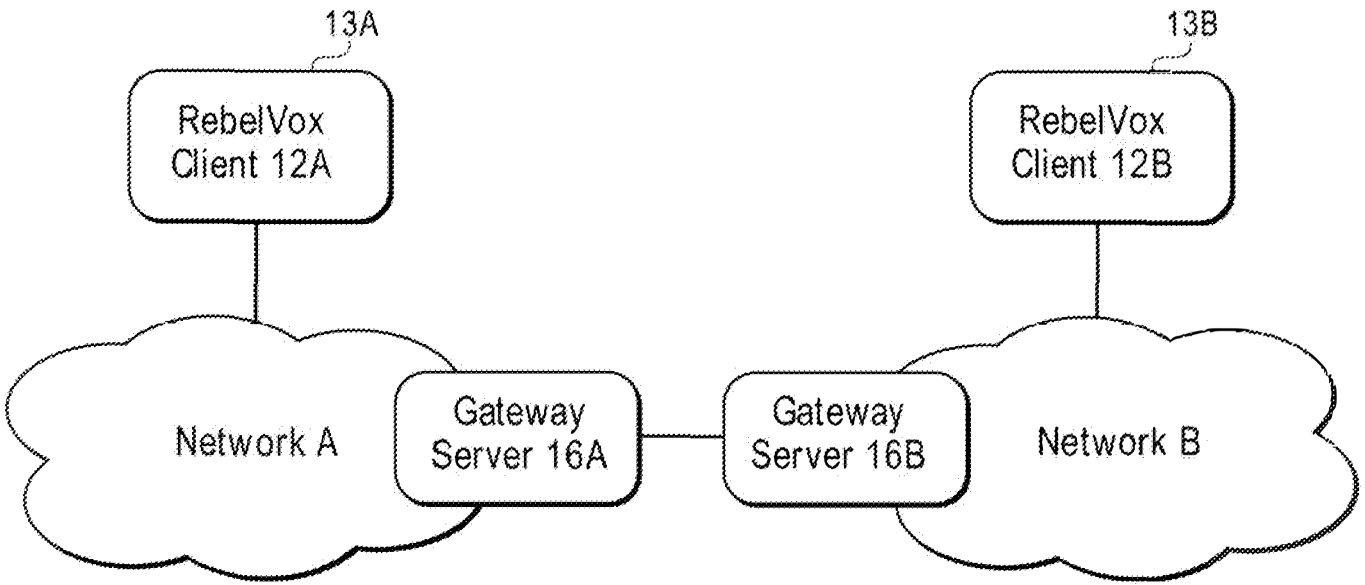

13A
RebelVox
Client 12A
13B
RebelVox
Client 12B
Network A
Gateway
Server 16A
Gateway
Server 16B
Network B

FIG. 7

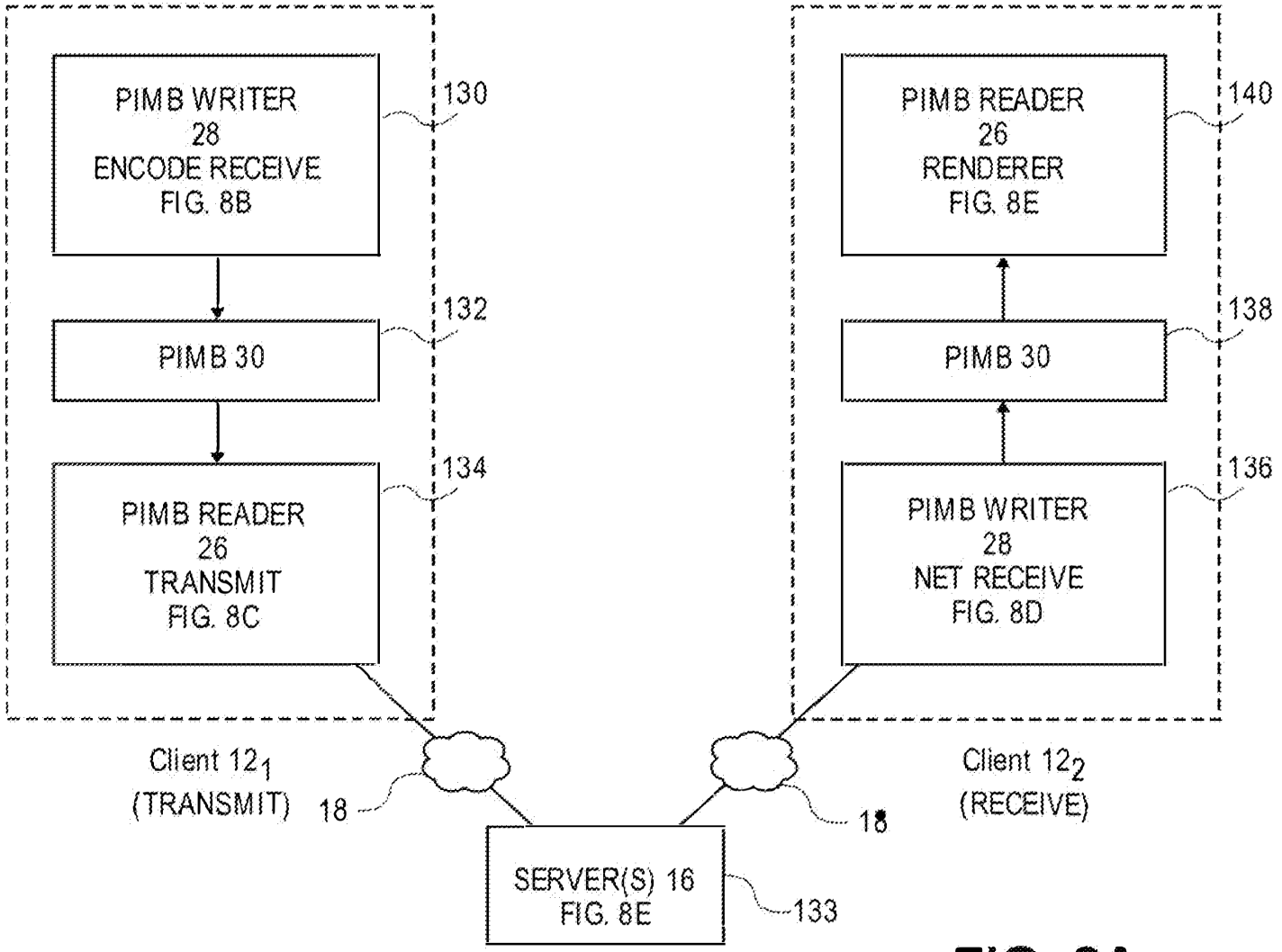

PIMB WRITER
28
ENCODE RECEIVE
FIG. 8B
130
PIMB 30
132
PIMB READER
26
TRANSMIT
FIG. 8C
134
Client 12$_1$
(TRANSMIT)
18
PIMB READER
26
RENDERER
FIG. 8E
140
PIMB 30
138
PIMB WRITER
28
NET RECEIVE
FIG. 8D
136
Client 12$_2$
(RECEIVE)
18
SERVER(S) 16
FIG. 8E
133

FIG. 8A

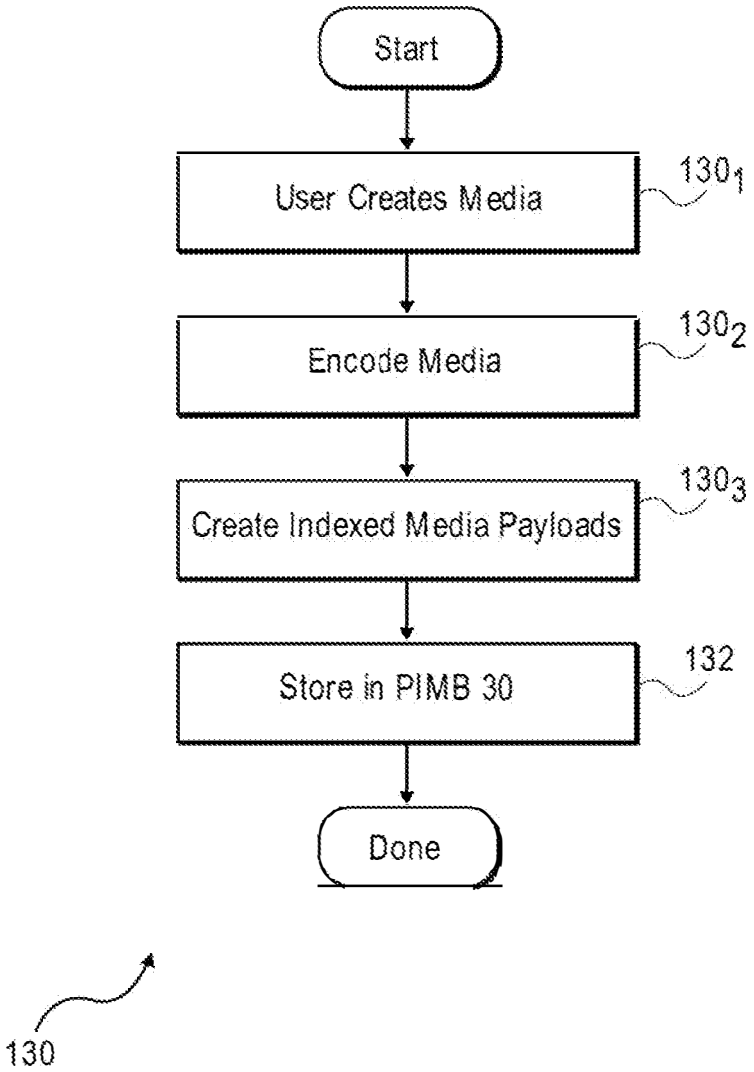

Start
User Creates Media
130_1
Encode Media
130_2
Create Indexed Media Payloads
130_3
Store in PIMB 30
132
Done
130

FIG. 8B

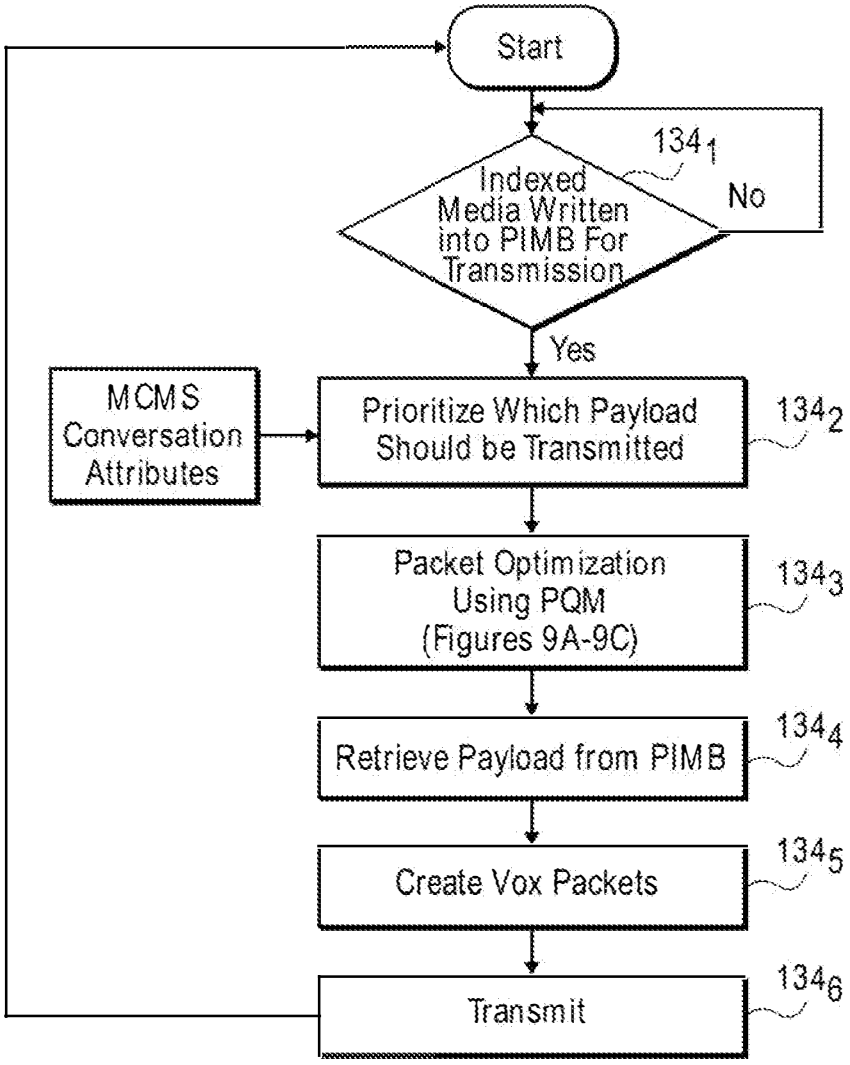

Start
1341
Indexed Media Written into PIMB For Transmission
No
Yes
MCMS Conversation Attributes
Prioritize Which Payload Should be Transmitted
1342
Packet Optimization Using PQM (Figures 9A-9C)
1343
Retrieve Payload from PIMB
1344
Create Vox Packets
1345
Transmit
1346

FIG. 8C

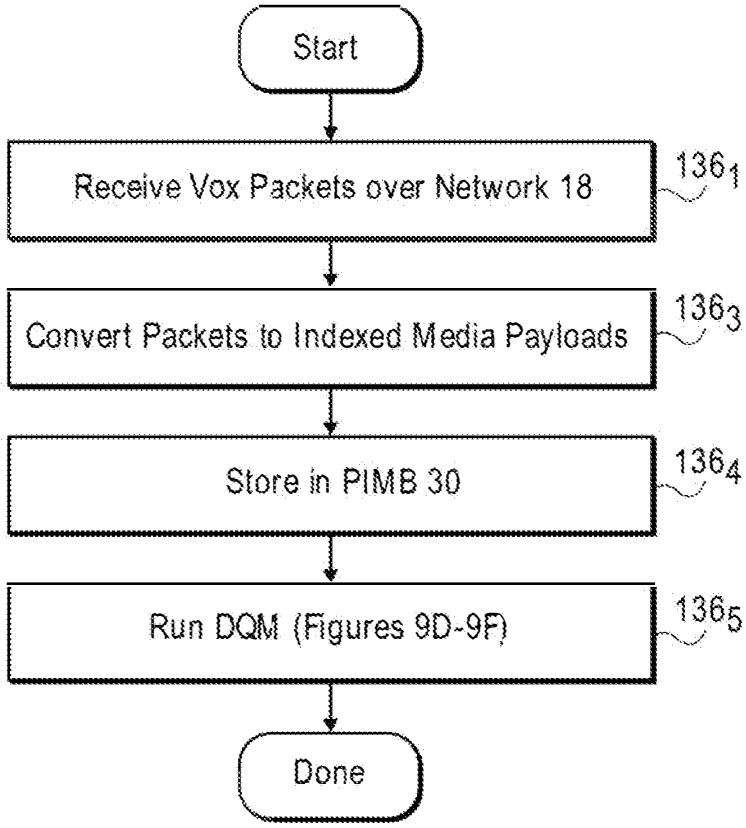

Start
Receive Vox Packets over Network 18
136_1
Convert Packets to Indexed Media Payloads
136_3
Store in PIMB 30
136_4
Run DQM (Figures 9D-9F)
136_5
Done

FIG. 8D

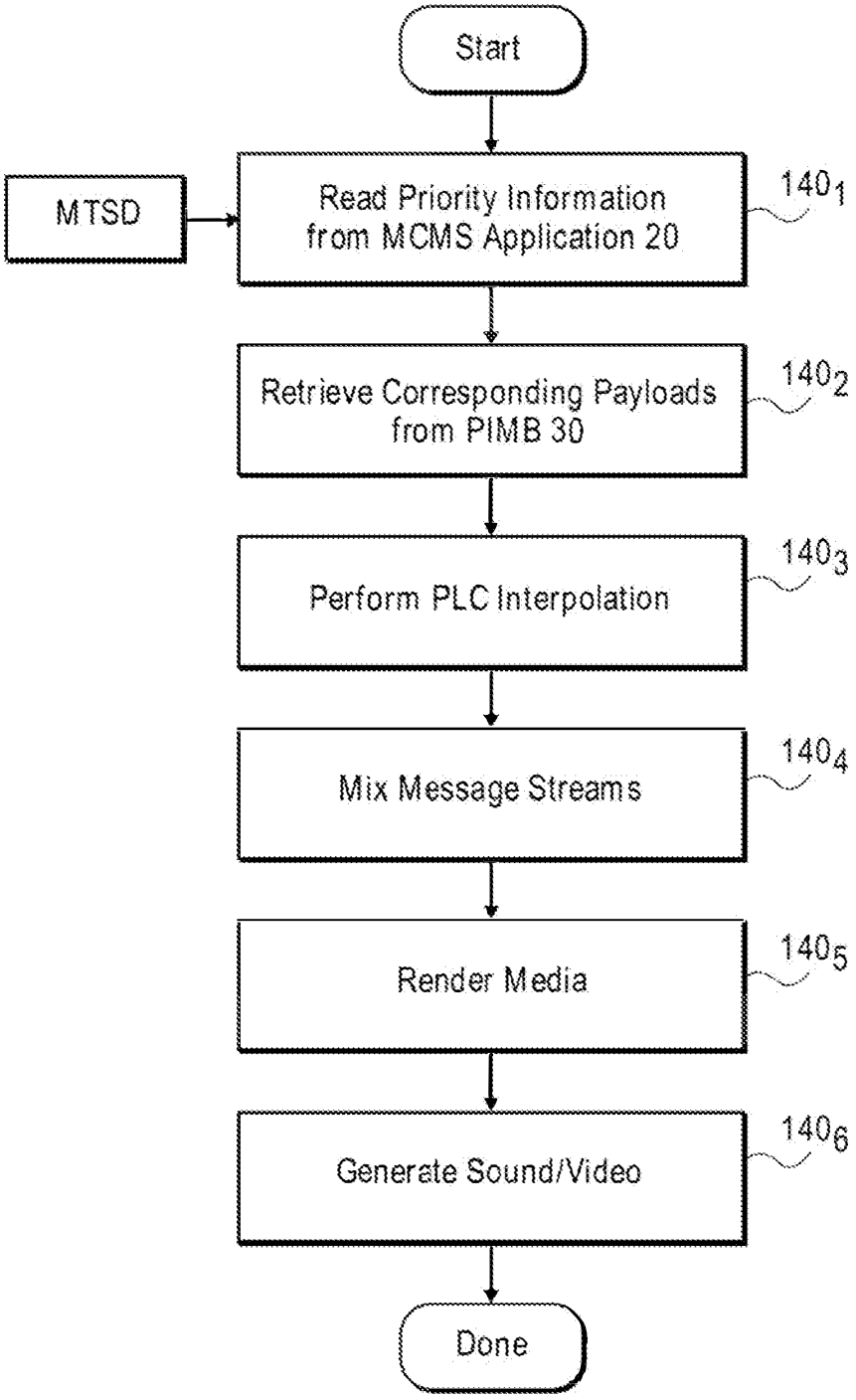

Start
MTSD
Read Priority Information from MCMS Application 20
140_1
Retrieve Corresponding Payloads from PIMB 30
140_2
Perform PLC Interpolation
140_3
Mix Message Streams
140_4
Render Media
140_5
Generate Sound/Video
140_6
Done

FIG. 8E

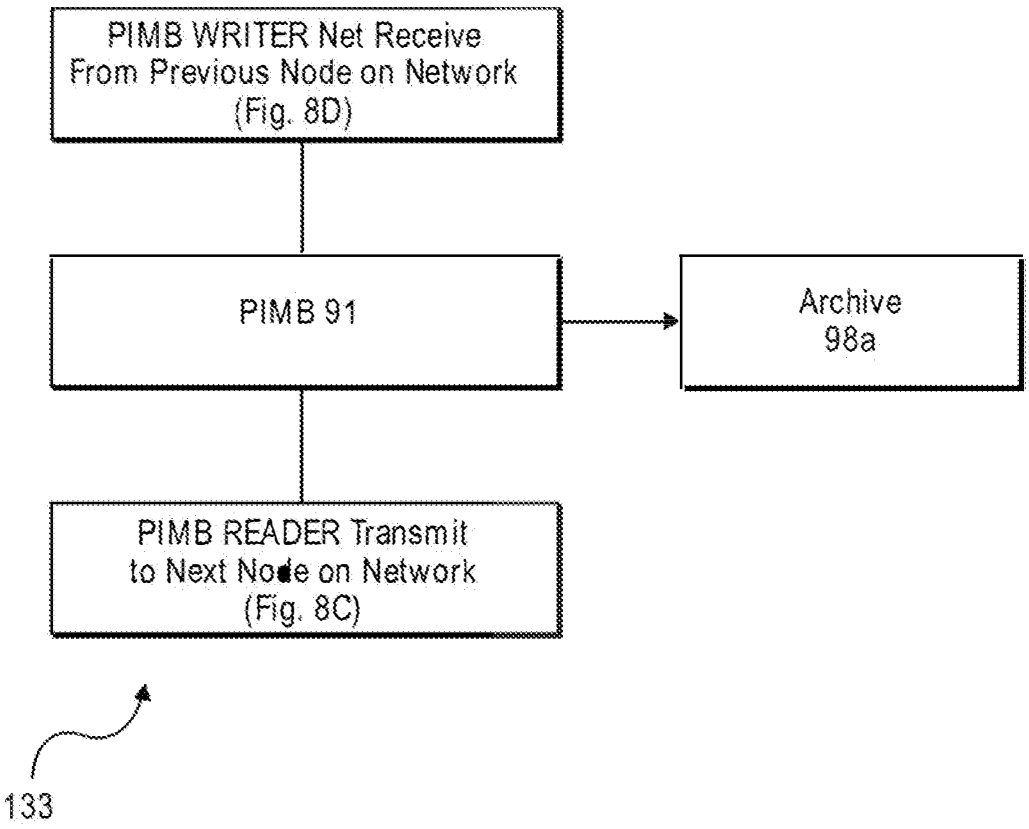

PIMB WRITER Net Receive
From Previous Node on Network
(Fig. 8D)
PIMB 91
Archive
98a
PIMB READER Transmit
to Next Node on Network
(Fig. 8C)
133

FIG. 8F

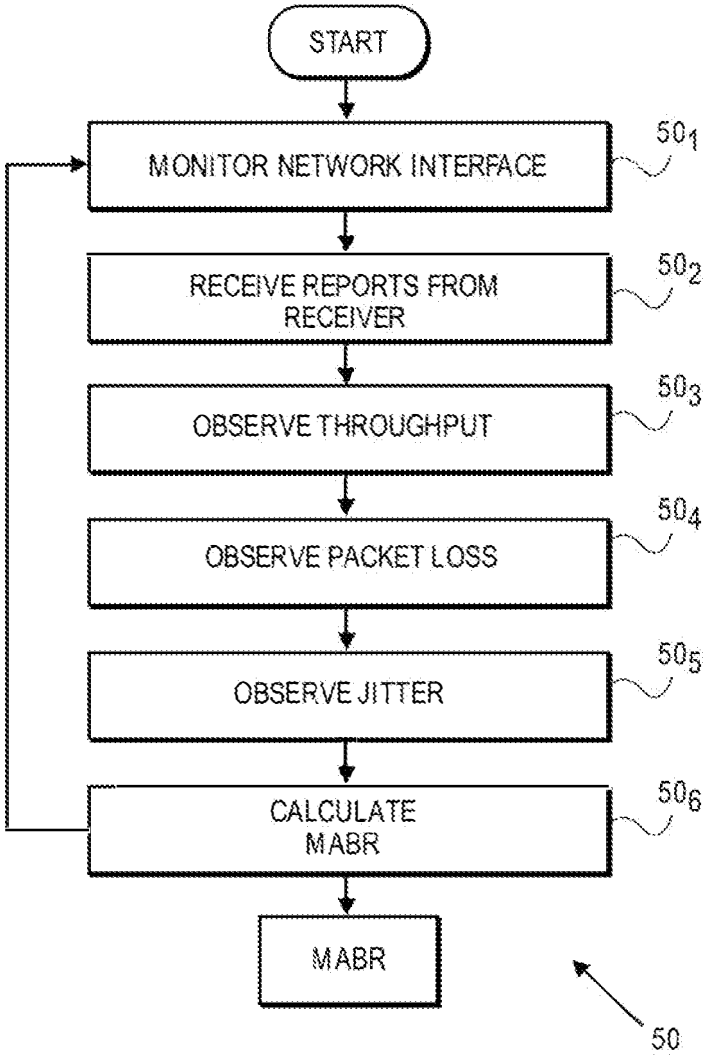

START
MONITOR NETWORK INTERFACE
501
RECEIVE REPORTS FROM RECEIVER
502
OBSERVE THROUGHPUT
503
OBSERVE PACKET LOSS
504
OBSERVE JITTER
505
CALCULATE MABR
506
MABR
50

FIG. 9A

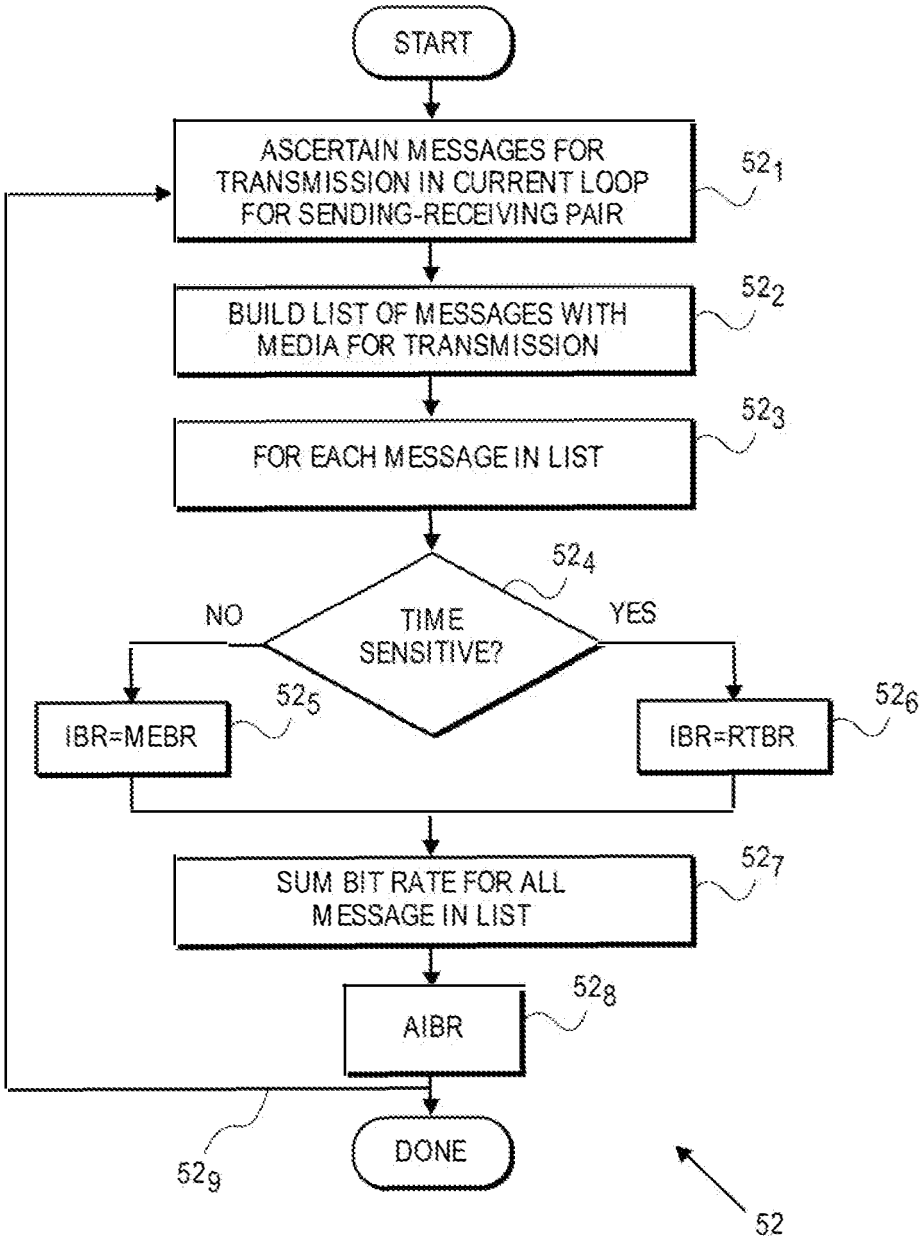

START
ASCERTAIN MESSAGES FOR TRANSMISSION IN CURRENT LOOP FOR SENDING-RECEIVING PAIR
52_1
BUILD LIST OF MESSAGES WITH MEDIA FOR TRANSMISSION
52_2
FOR EACH MESSAGE IN LIST
52_3
TIME SENSITIVE?
52_4
NO
YES
IBR=MEBR
52_5
IBR=RTBR
52_6
SUM BIT RATE FOR ALL MESSAGE IN LIST
52_7
AIBR
52_8
DONE
52_9
52

FIG. 9B

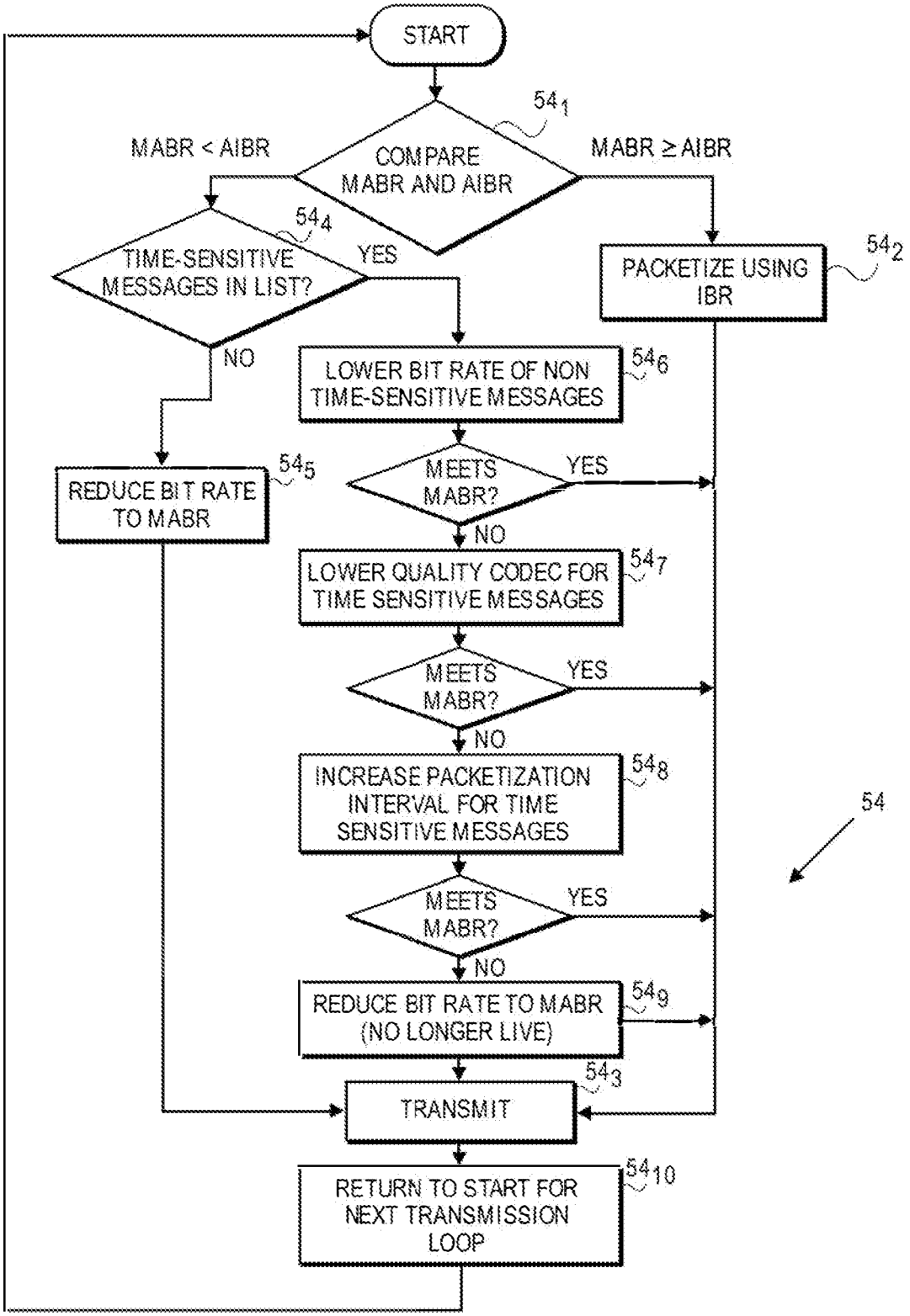

START
COMPARE MABR AND AIBR
54_1
MABR < AIBR
MABR ≥ AIBR
TIME-SENSITIVE MESSAGES IN LIST?
54_4
YES
NO
PACKETIZE USING IBR
54_2
LOWER BIT RATE OF NON TIME-SENSITIVE MESSAGES
54_6
REDUCE BIT RATE TO MABR
54_5
MEETS MABR?
YES
NO
LOWER QUALITY CODEC FOR TIME SENSITIVE MESSAGES
54_7
MEETS MABR?
YES
NO
INCREASE PACKETIZATION INTERVAL FOR TIME SENSITIVE MESSAGES
54_8
MEETS MABR?
YES
NO
REDUCE BIT RATE TO MABR (NO LONGER LIVE)
54_9
TRANSMIT
54_3
RETURN TO START FOR NEXT TRANSMISSION LOOP
54_{10}
54

FIG. 9C

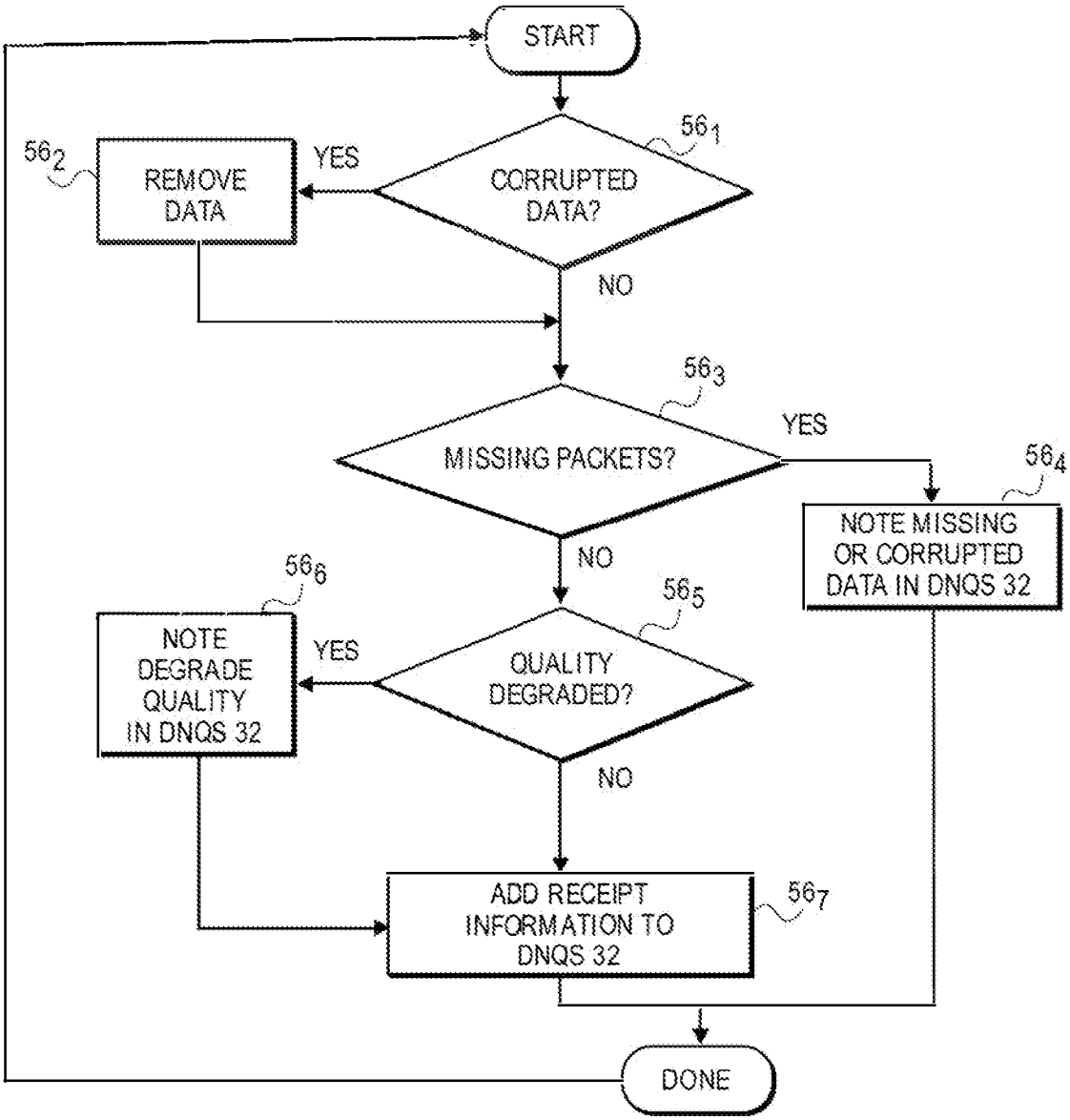

START
56_1
CORRUPTED DATA?
YES
56_2
REMOVE DATA
NO
56_3
MISSING PACKETS?
YES
56_4
NOTE MISSING OR CORRUPTED DATA IN DNQS 32
NO
56_5
QUALITY DEGRADED?
YES
56_6
NOTE DEGRADE QUALITY IN DNQS 32
NO
56_7
ADD RECEIPT INFORMATION TO DNQS 32
DONE

FIG. 9D

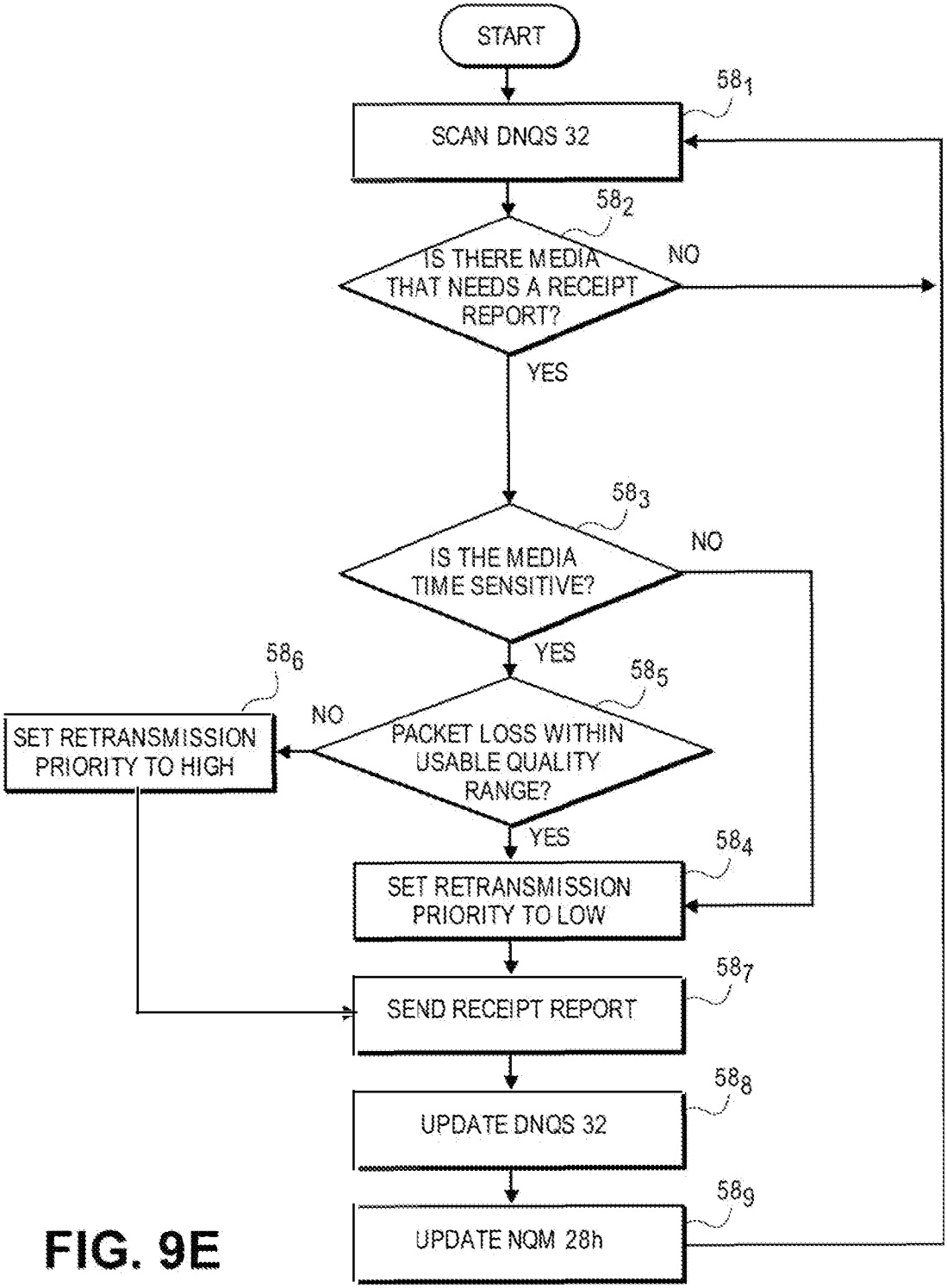

START
SCAN DNQS 32
581
IS THERE MEDIA THAT NEEDS A RECEIPT REPORT?
582
NO
YES
IS THE MEDIA TIME SENSITIVE?
583
NO
YES
PACKET LOSS WITHIN USABLE QUALITY RANGE?
585
NO
SET RETRANSMISSION PRIORITY TO HIGH
586
YES
SET RETRANSMISSION PRIORITY TO LOW
584
SEND RECEIPT REPORT
587
UPDATE DNQS 32
588
UPDATE NQM 28h
589

FIG. 9E

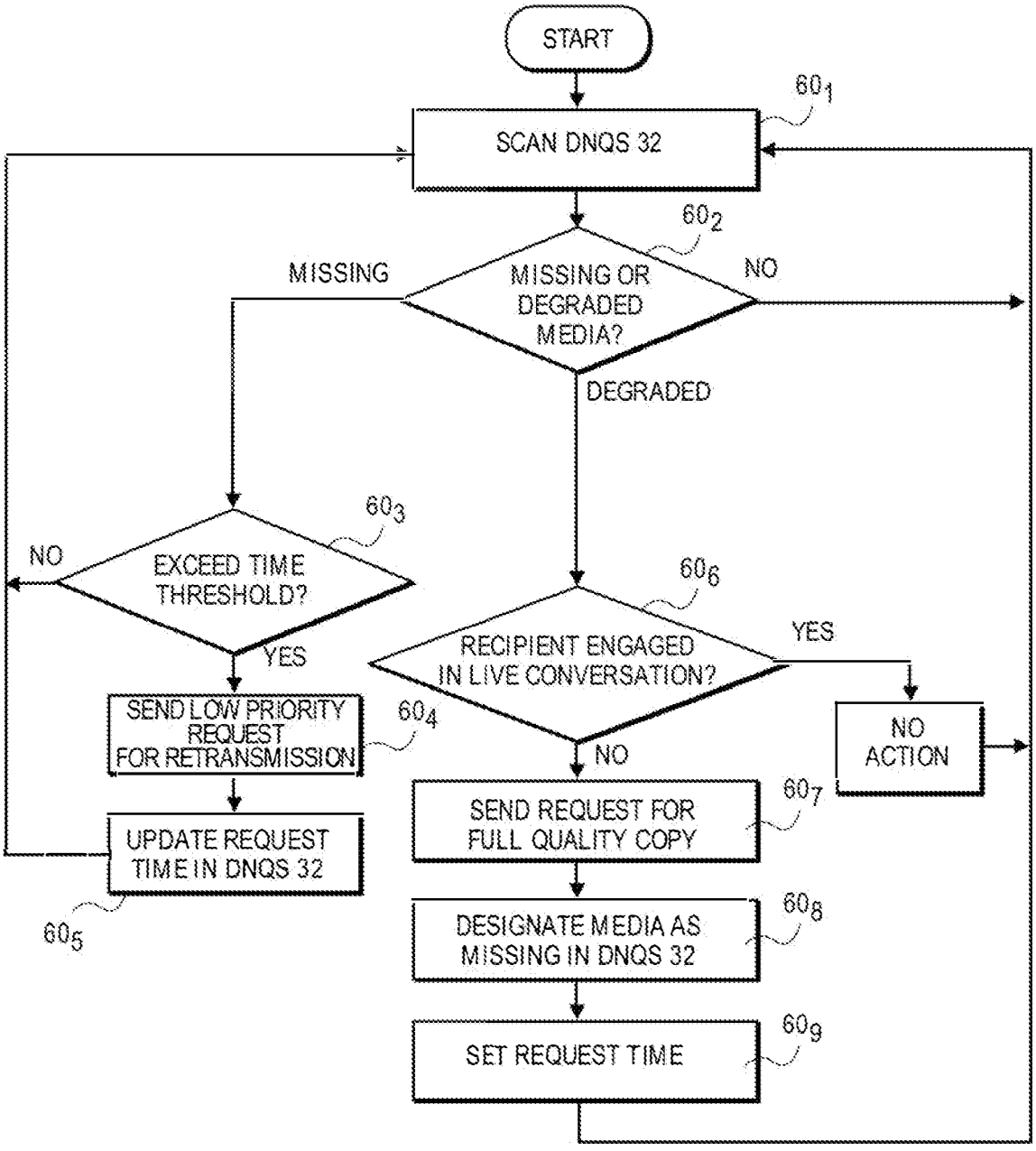

START
SCAN DNQS 32
601
MISSING OR DEGRADED MEDIA?
602
MISSING
NO
DEGRADED
EXCEED TIME THRESHOLD?
603
NO
YES
SEND LOW PRIORITY REQUEST FOR RETRANSMISSION
604
UPDATE REQUEST TIME IN DNQS 32
605
RECIPIENT ENGAGED IN LIVE CONVERSATION?
606
YES
NO
NO ACTION
SEND REQUEST FOR FULL QUALITY COPY
607
DESIGNATE MEDIA AS MISSING IN DNQS 32
608
SET REQUEST TIME
609

FIG. 9F

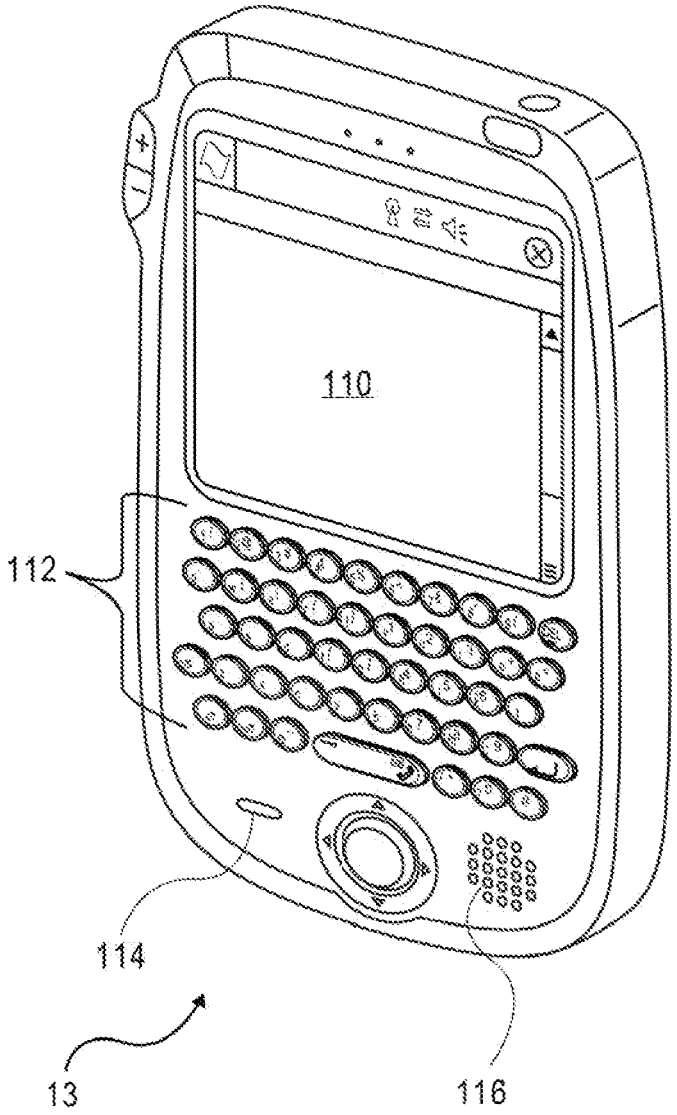


FIG. 10

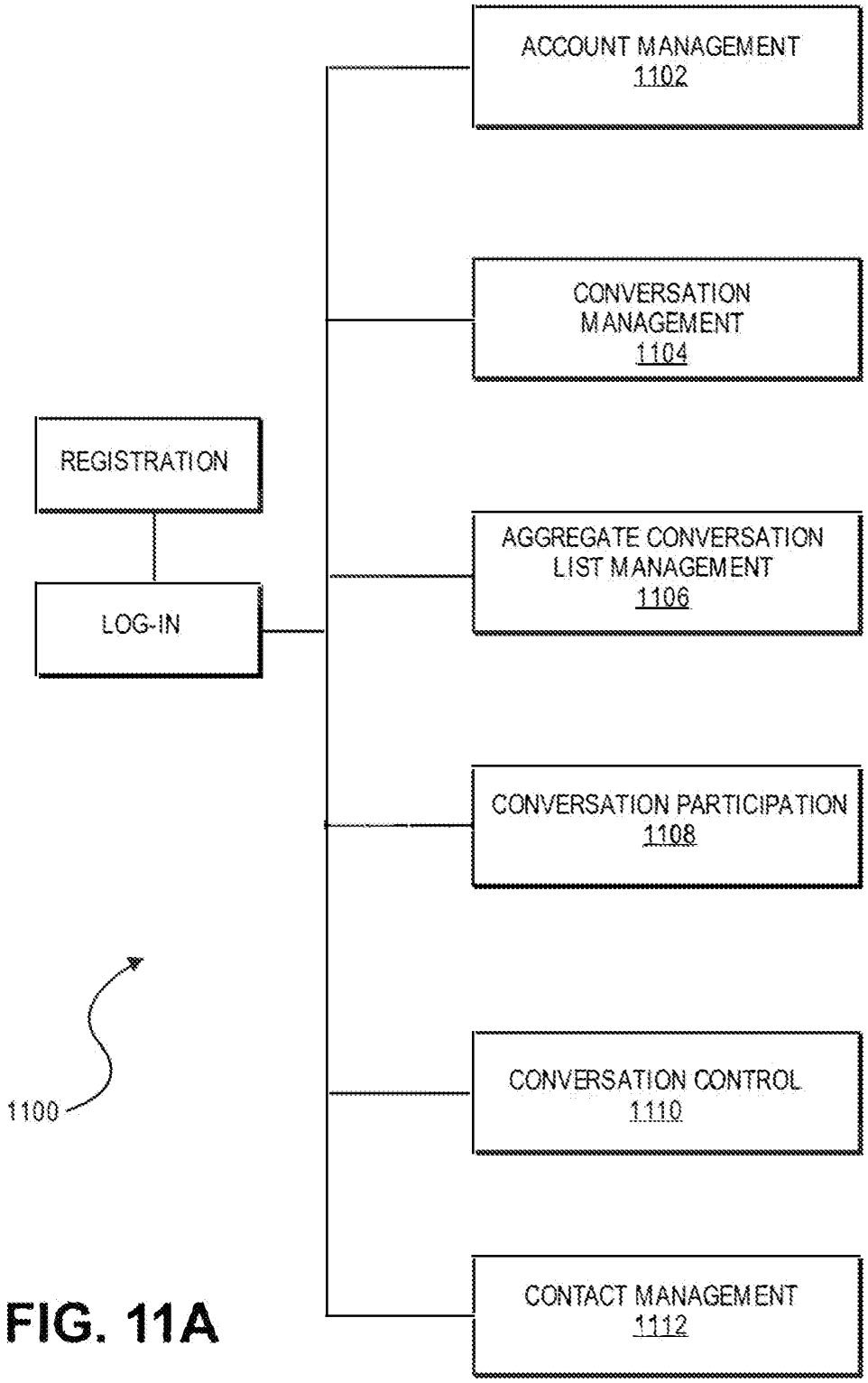

ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT
1102
CONVERSATION MANAGEMENT
1104
REGISTRATION
AGGREGATE CONVERSATION LIST MANAGEMENT
1106
LOG-IN
CONVERSATION PARTICIPATION
1108
1100
CONVERSATION CONTROL
1110
CONTACT MANAGEMENT
1112

FIG. 11A

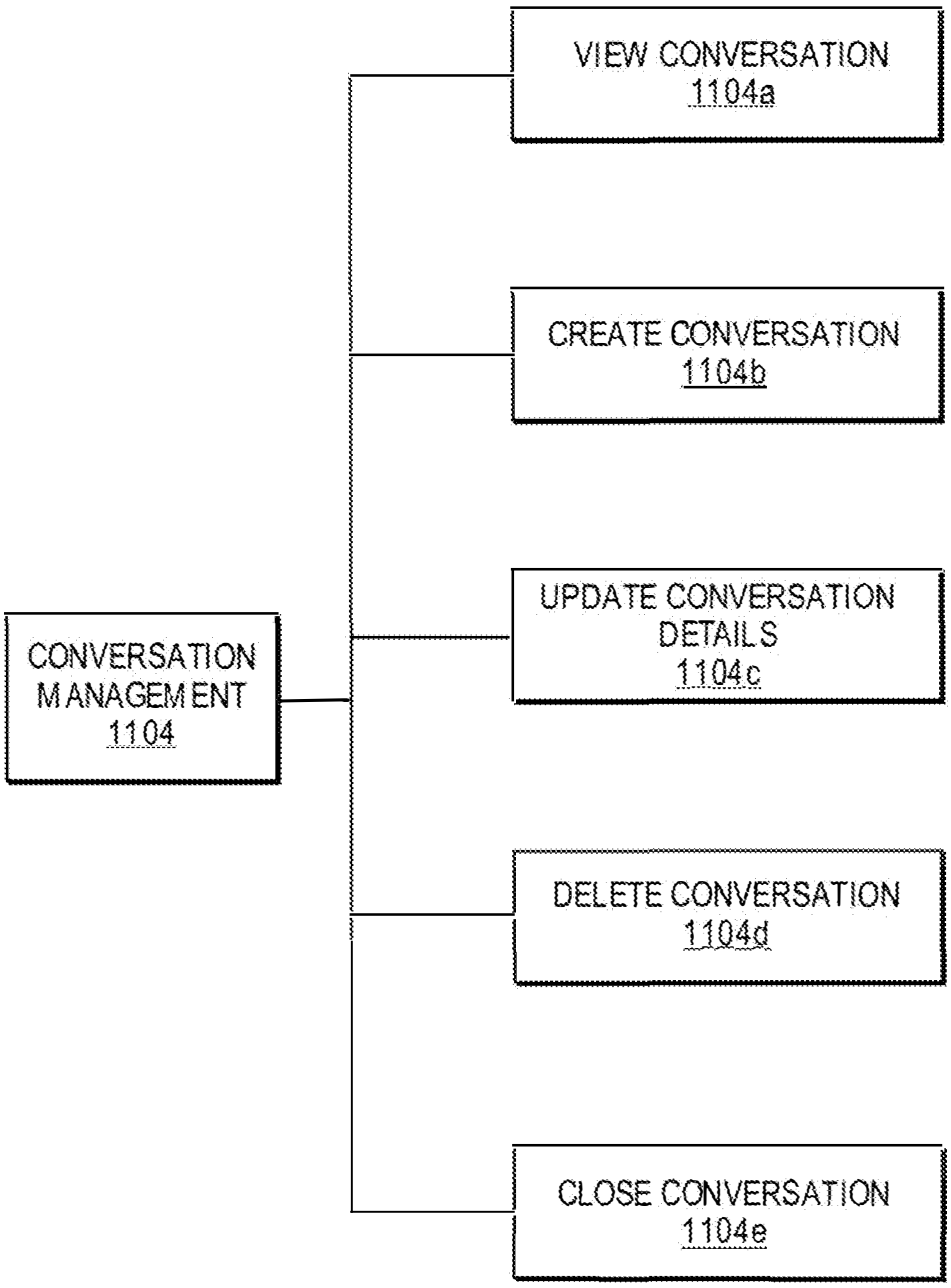

CONVERSATION MANAGEMENT 1104
VIEW CONVERSATION 1104a
CREATE CONVERSATION 1104b
UPDATE CONVERSATION DETAILS 1104c
DELETE CONVERSATION 1104d
CLOSE CONVERSATION 1104e

FIG. 11B

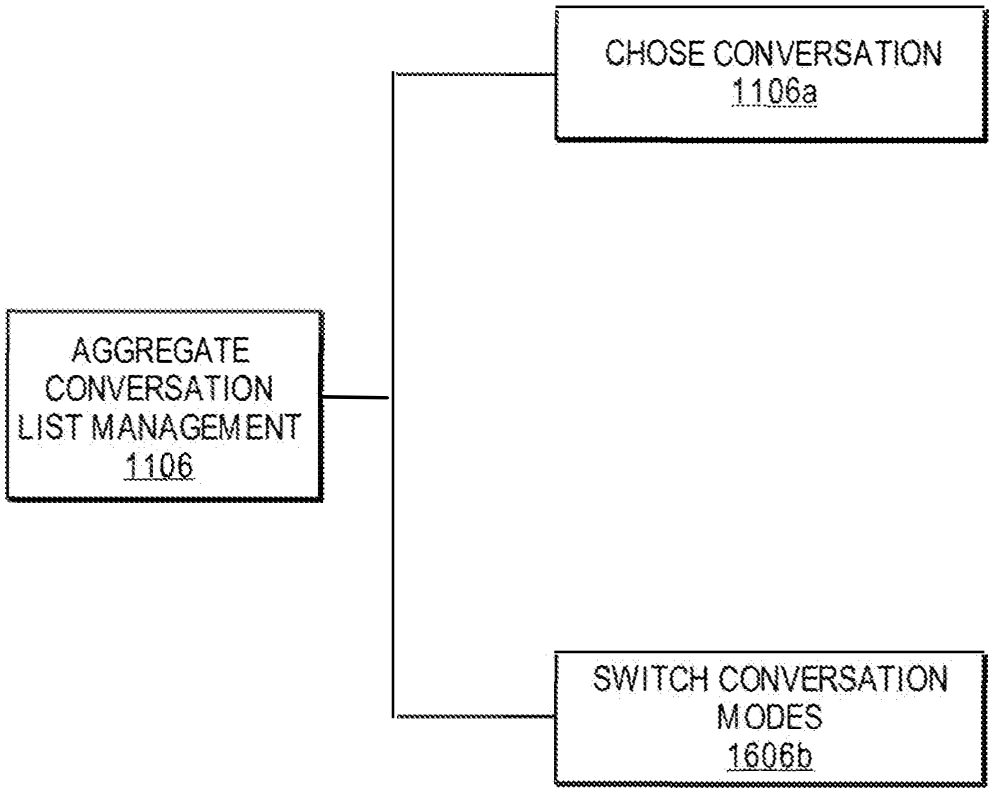

AGGREGATE CONVERSATION LIST MANAGEMENT 1106
CHOSE CONVERSATION 1106a
SWITCH CONVERSATION MODES 1606b

FIG. 11C

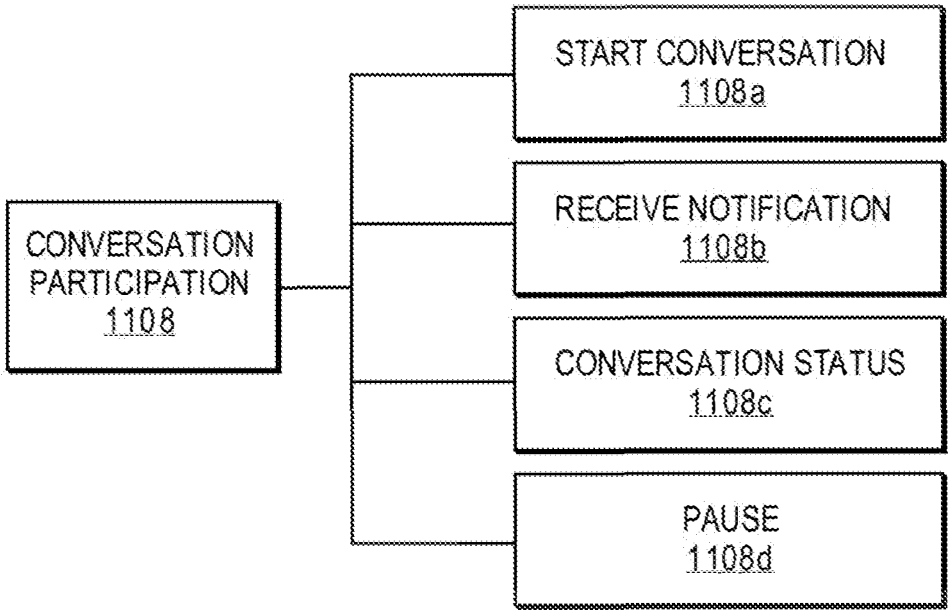


FIG. 11D

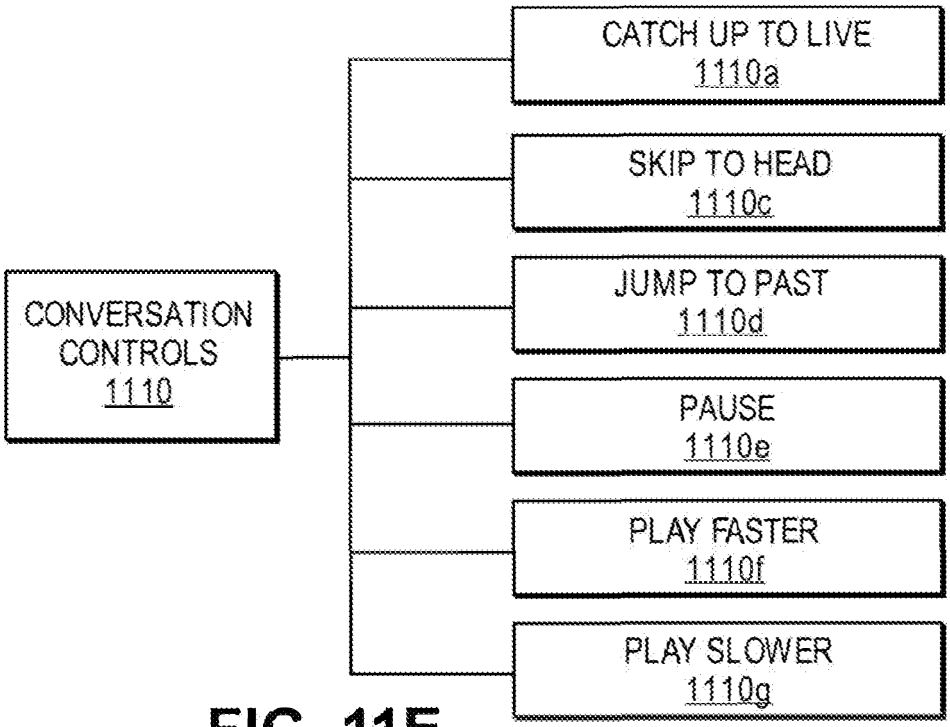


FIG. 11E

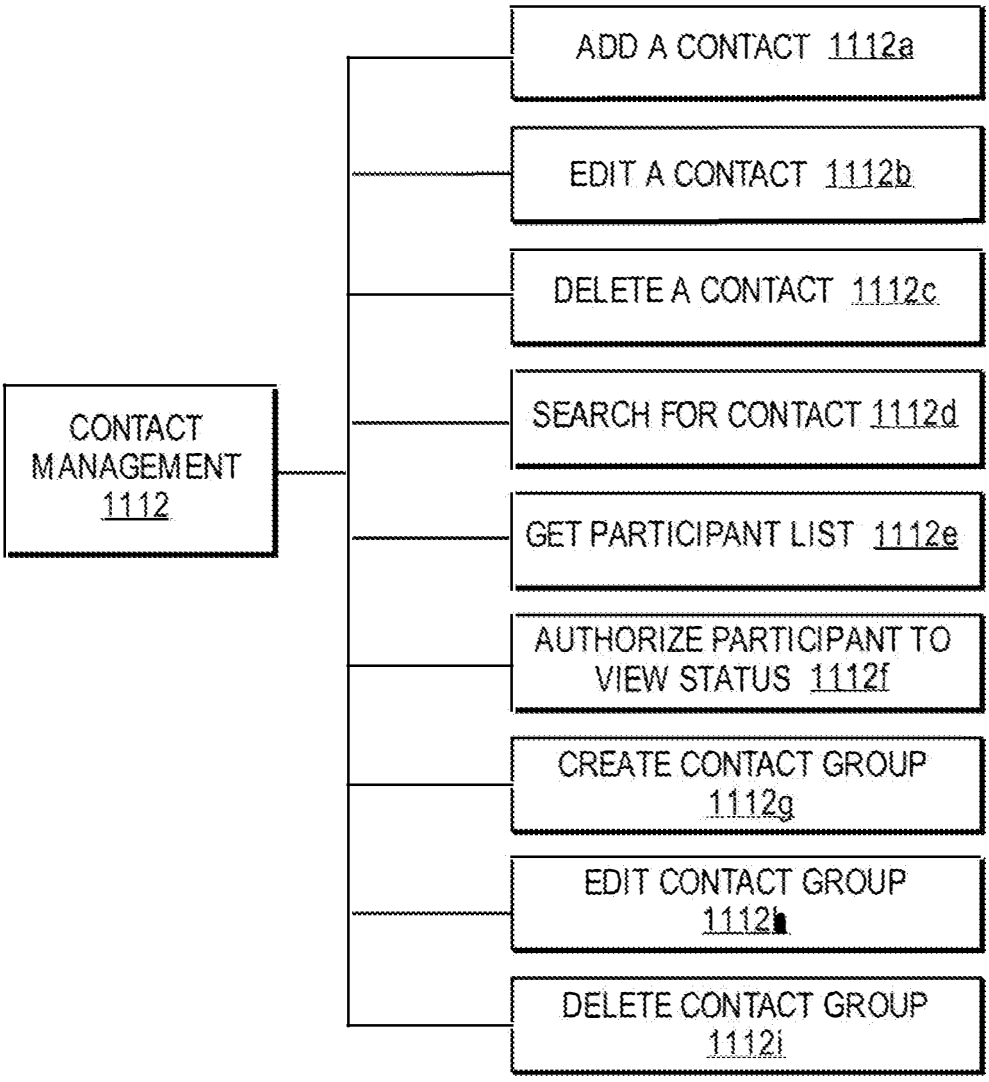

CONTACT MANAGEMENT 1112
ADD A CONTACT 1112a
EDIT A CONTACT 1112b
DELETE A CONTACT 1112c
SEARCH FOR CONTACT 1112d
GET PARTICIPANT LIST 1112e
AUTHORIZE PARTICIPANT TO VIEW STATUS 1112f
CREATE CONTACT GROUP 1112g
EDIT CONTACT GROUP 1112h
DELETE CONTACT GROUP 1112i

FIG. 11F

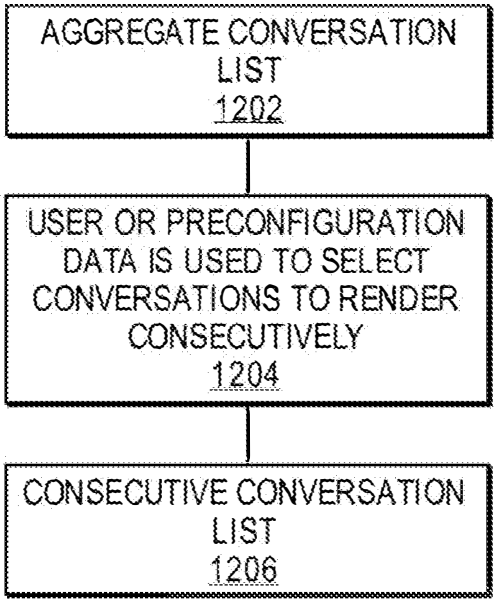


FIG. 12A

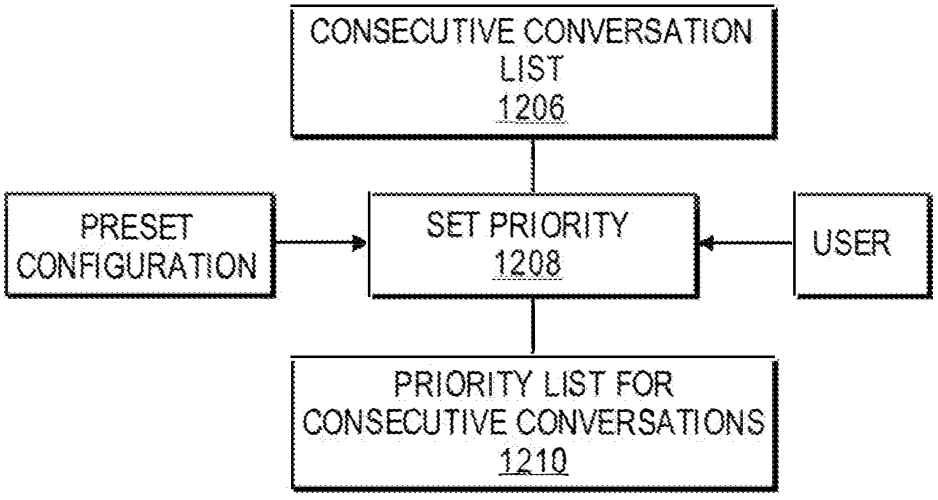


FIG. 12B

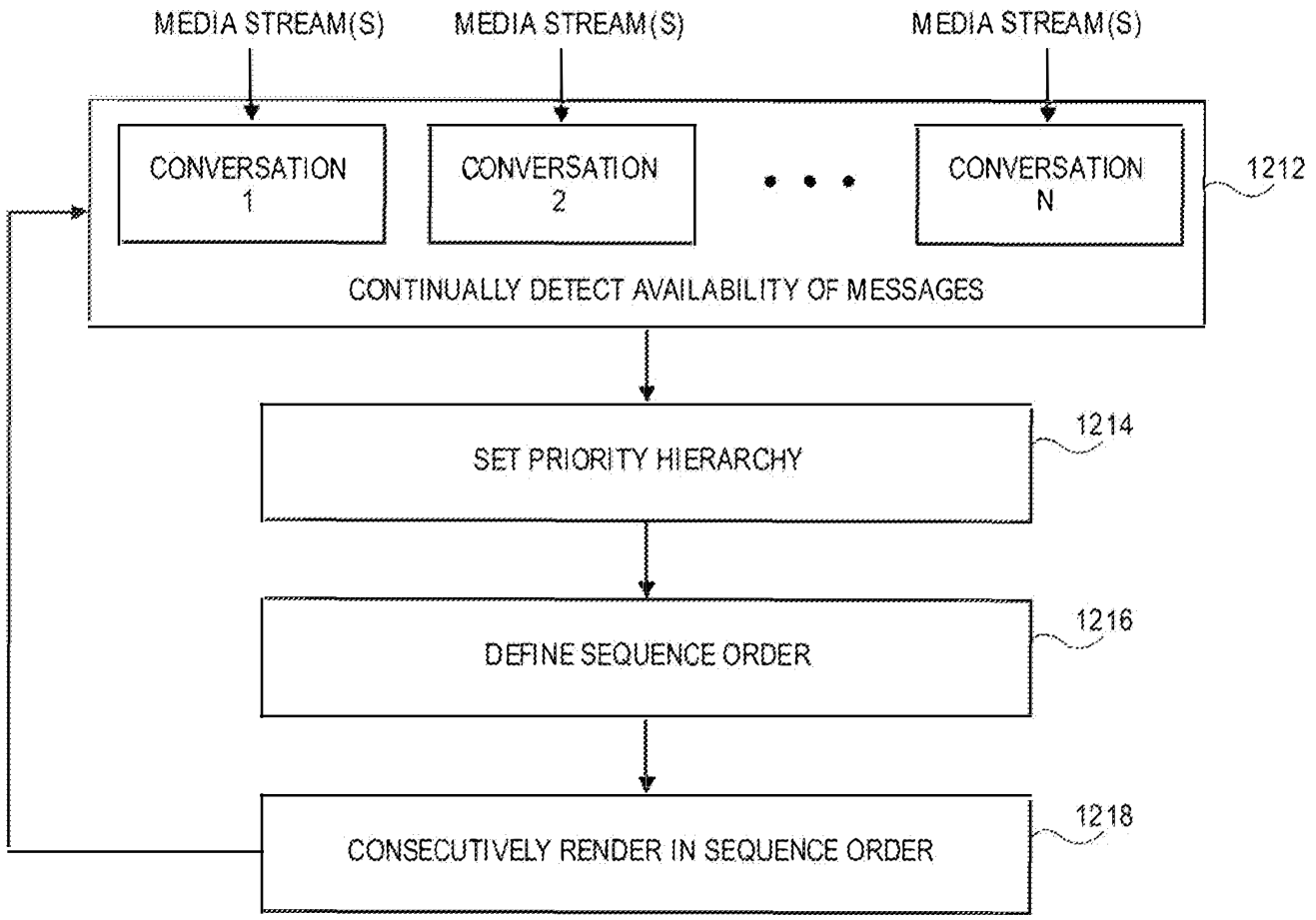
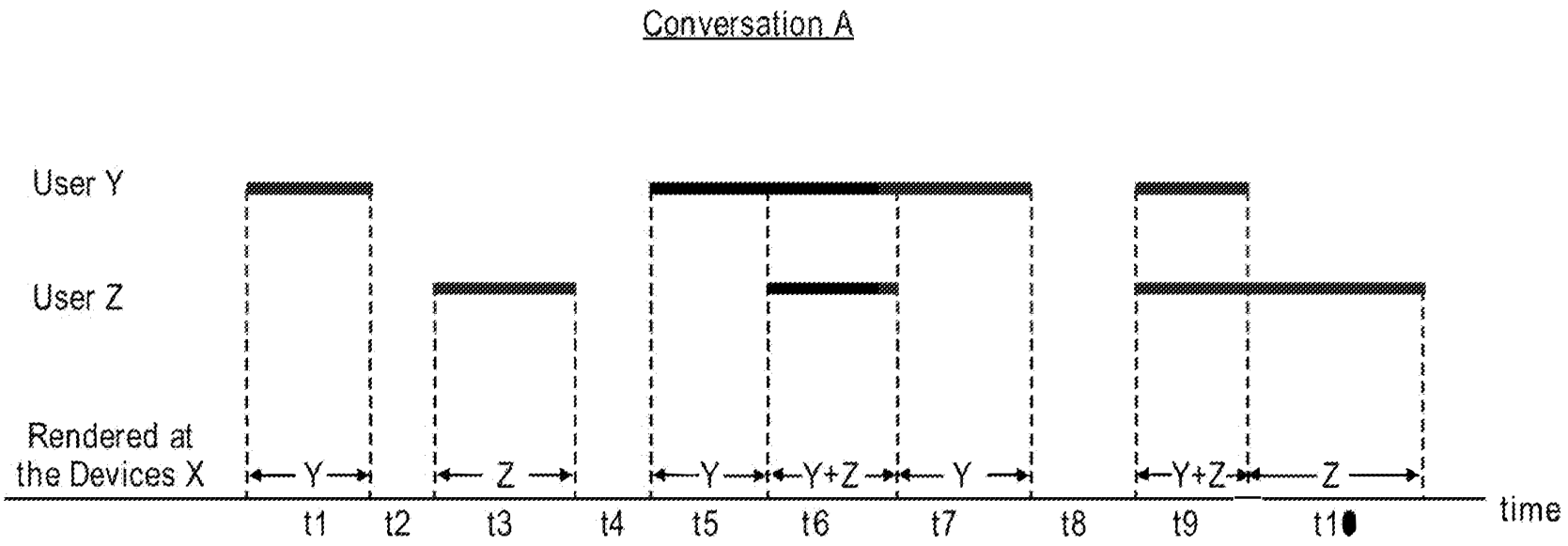

MEDIA STREAM(S)
MEDIA STREAM(S)
MEDIA STREAM(S)
CONVERSATION 1
CONVERSATION 2
CONVERSATION N
1212
CONTINUALLY DETECT AVAILABILITY OF MESSAGES
SET PRIORITY HIERARCHY
1214
DEFINE SEQUENCE ORDER
1216
CONSECUTIVELY RENDER IN SEQUENCE ORDER
1218

FIG. 12C


Conversation A
User Y
User Z
Rendered at the Devices X
Y
Z
Y
Y+Z
Y
Y+Z
Z
time
t1
t2
t3
t4
t5
t6
t7
t8
t9
t10

106

FIG. 13A

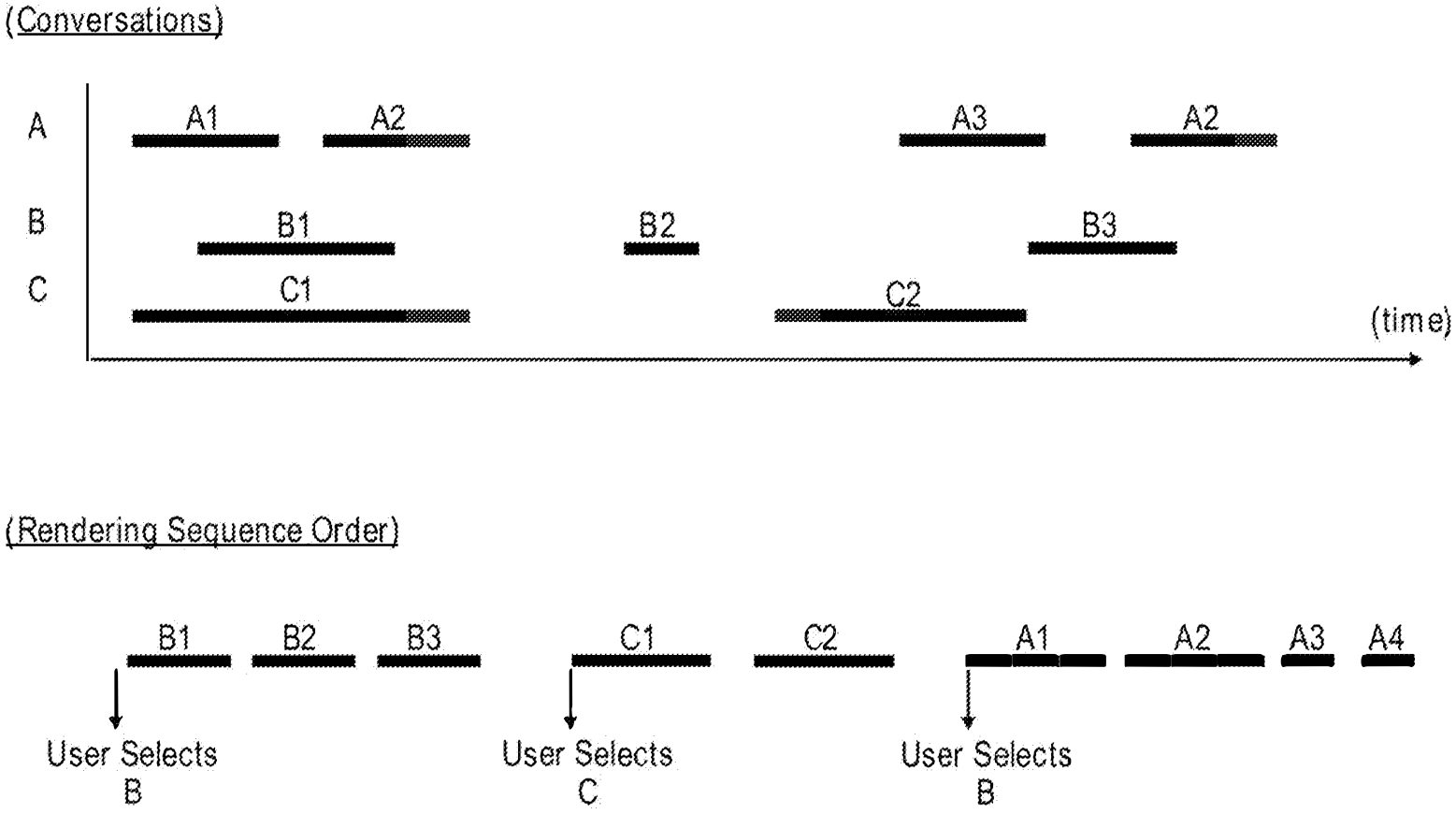

(Conversations)
A
B
C
A1
A2
A3
A2
B1
B2
B3
C1
C2
(time)
(Rendering Sequence Order)
B1
B2
B3
C1
C2
A1
A2
A3
A4
User Selects B
User Selects C
User Selects B

FIG. 13B

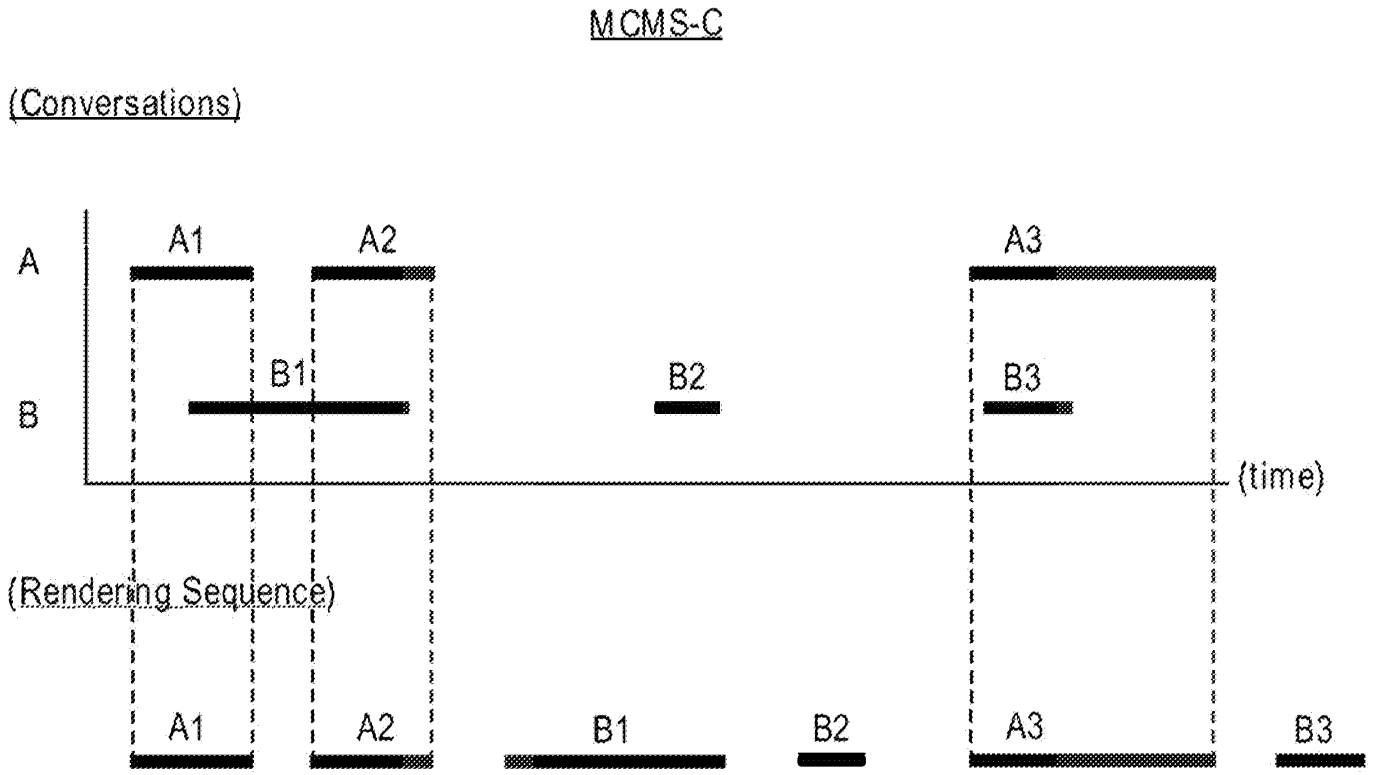

MCMS-C
(Conversations)
A
B
A1
A2
A3
B1
B2
B3
(time)
(Rendering Sequence)
A1
A2
B1
B2
A3
B3

FIG. 13C

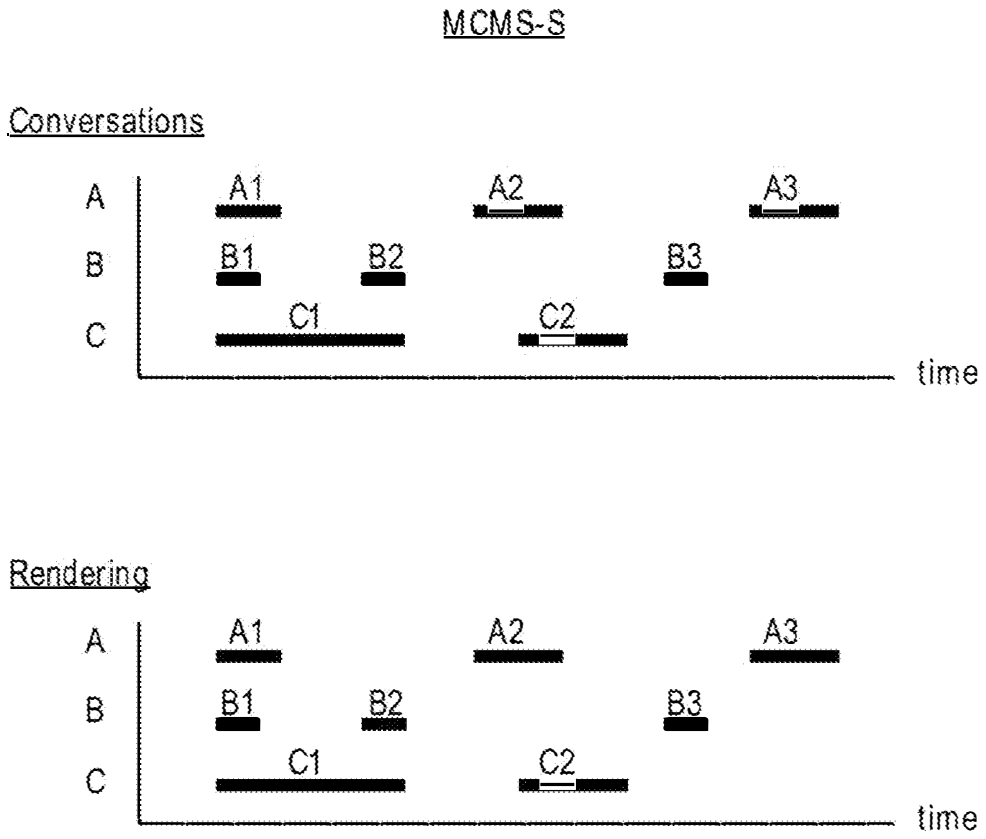

MCMS-S
Conversations
A
B
C
A1
A2
A3
B1
B2
B3
C1
C2
time
Rendering
A
B
C
A1
A2
A3
B1
B2
B3
C1
C2
time

FIG. 13D

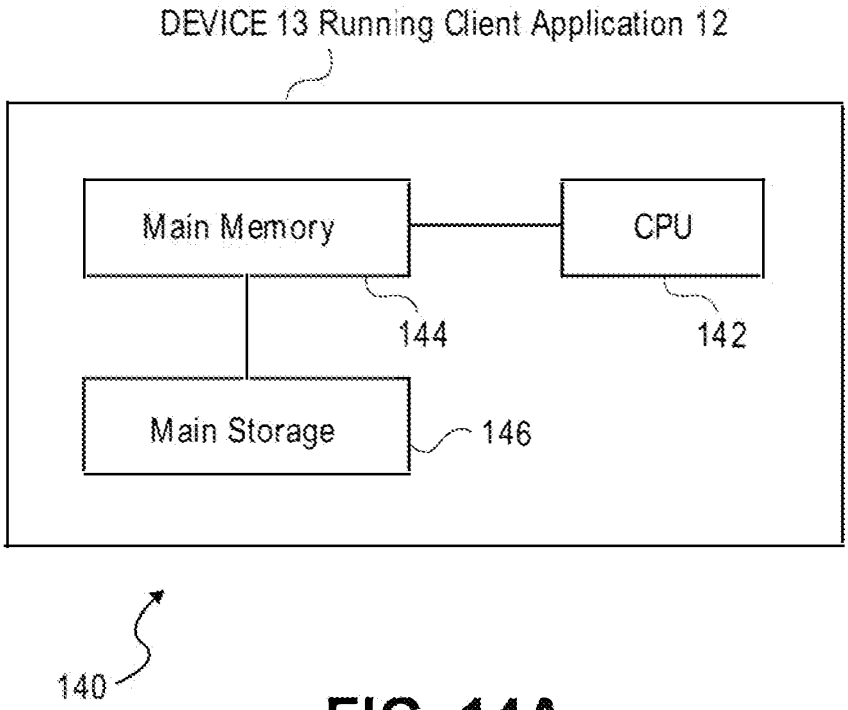


FIG. 14A

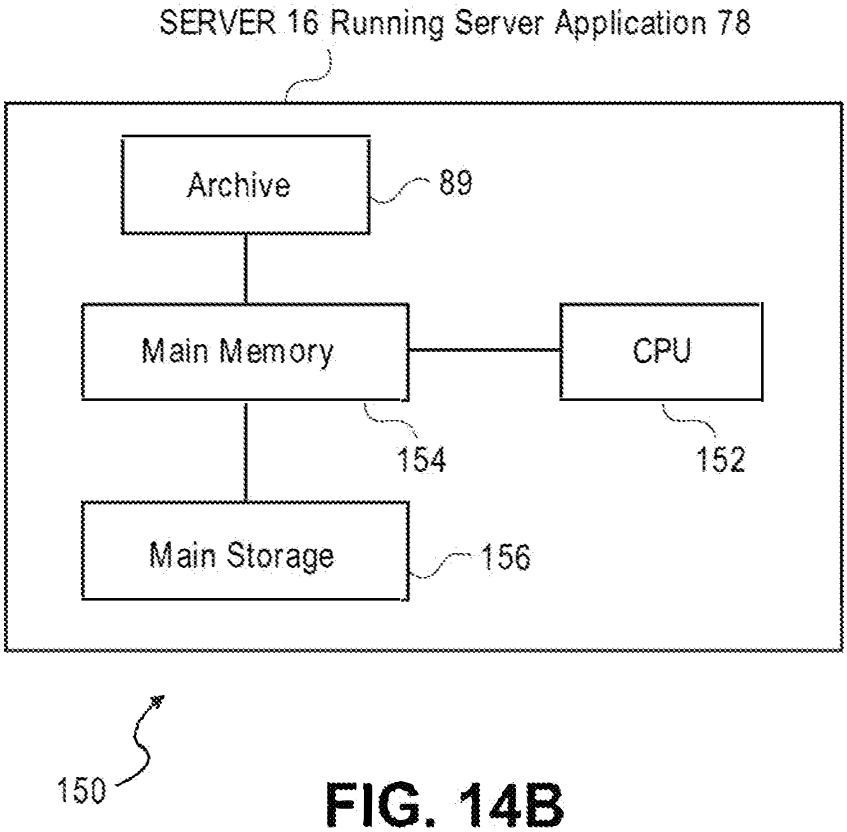


FIG. 14B

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: KATIS et al.	Attorney Docket No.: REBLP003C24
Application No.: Not yet assigned	Examiner: Unknown
Filed: Herewith	Group: Unknown
Title: TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	Confirmation No.: Unknown

CERTIFICATE OF EFS-WEB TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted electronically through EFS-WEB to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on October 31, 2022.

Signed: /Erin Saito/
Erin Saito

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT
37 CFR §§1.56 AND 1.97(b)

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Dear Commissioner:

The reference(s) listed in the attached PTO Form 1449 may be material to examination of the above-identified patent application. Applicants submit a list of the identified reference(s) in compliance with their duty of disclosure pursuant to 37 CFR §§1.56 and 1.97. The Examiner is requested to make the identified reference(s) of official record in this application. The above-identified application is a continuation of prior application U.S. Patent Application No. 17/473,199. This prior application is being relied upon for an earlier filing date under 35 U.S.C. § 120. Because the listed reference(s) were either cited by the PTO, or submitted to the PTO in the prior application, under 37 CFR § 1.98(d) Applicants submit that copies need not be provided.

This Information Disclosure Statement is not to be construed as a representation that a search has been made, that additional information material to the examination of this application does not exist, or that the identified reference(s) indeed constitute prior art.

This Information Disclosure Statement is: (i) filed within three (3) months of the filing date of the above-referenced application, (ii) believed to be filed before the mailing date of a first Office Action on the merits, or (iii) believed to be filed before the mailing of a first Office Action after the filing of a Request for Continued Examination under §1.114. Accordingly, it is

believed that no fees are due in connection with the filing of this Information Disclosure Statement. However, if it is determined that any fees are due, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge such fees to Deposit Account 50-4481 (Order No. REBLP003C24).

Respectfully submitted,
BEYER LAW GROUP LLP

/James W. Rose/
James W. Rose
Registration No. 34,239

P. O. Box 51887
Palo Alto, CA 94303-1887
650-842-1300

Form 1449 (Modified)	Atty Docket No.	REBLP003C22
	Application No.:	Unassigned
Information Disclosure	Applicant	KATIS et al.
Statement By Applicant	Filing Date	Herewith
	Group	Unassigned
(Use Several Sheets if Necessary)		Page 1 of 30
	Date Submitted	October 31, 2022

U.S. Patent Documents

Examiner Initial	No.	Patent No.	Date	Patentee	Class	Sub-class	Filing Date
	1.	2001/0000540	04/26/01	COOPER et al.			11/30/00
	2.	2001/0025377	09/27/01	HINDERKS			12/29/00
	3.	2001/0038610	11/08/01	DECKER et al.			04/10/01
	4.	2001/0043602	11/22/01	BROWN			12/08/00
	5.	2001/0049745	12/06/01	SCHOEFFLER			05/03/01
	6.	2001/0052019	12/13/01	WALTERS et al.			02/05/01
	7.	2002/0006802	01/17/02	SAARELA et al.			12/30/98
	8.	2002/0016818	02/07/02	KIRANI et al.			07/06/01
	9.	2002/0032799	03/14/02	WIEDEMAN et al.			04/24/01
	10.	2002/0067739	06/06/02	WILKES et al.			07/22/98
	11.	2002/0091848	07/11/02	AGRESTA et al.			09/05/01
	12.	2002/0120666	08/29/02	LANDSMAN, et al.			09/13/01
	13.	2002/0126817	09/12/02	HARIRI et al.			06/05/01
	14.	2002/0128029	09/12/02	NISHIKAWA, et al.			01/07/02
	15.	2002/0143959	10/03/02	EL-BAZE et al.			04/03/01
	16.	2002/0150094	10/17/02	CHENG, et al.			10/26/01
	17.	2002/0154745	10/24/02	SHTIVELMAN			04/24/01
	18.	2002/0159600	10/31/02	WEINER			07/27/01
	19.	2002/0184368	12/05/02	WANG			04/06/01
	20.	2003/0027566	02/06/03	WEINER			07/30/01
	21.	2003/0148785	08/07/03	MANGAL et al.			02/04/02
	22.	2003/0028632	02/06/03	DAVIS			08/02/01
	23.	2003/0040301	02/27/03	FUKUZATO			08/20/02
	24.	2003/0084106	05/01/03	EREV et al.			10/31/01
	25.	2003/0099198	05/29/03	KIREMIDJIAN, et al.			11/27/01
	26.	2003/0126162	07/03/03	YOHE, et al.			01/03/02

Examiner	Date Considered

Examiner: Initial citation considered. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

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	29.	2003/0172233	09/11/03	MUGITANI et al.			08/30/01
	30.	2003/0186722	10/02/03	WEINER			03/28/02
	31.	2003/0208543	11/06/03	ENETE et al.			07/27/01
	32.	2003/0210265	11/13/03	HAIMBERG			05/10/02
	33.	2003/0236892	12/25/03	Coulombe			05/31/02
	34.	2004/0017905	01/29/04	WARRIER et al.			12/17/02
	35.	2004/0019539	01/29/04	RAMAN, et al.			12/17/02
	36.	2004/0039839	02/26/04	KALYANARAMAN et al.			02/10/03
	37.	2004/0045036	03/04/04	TERASAKI			08/26/03
	38.	2004/0052218	03/18/04	KNAPPE			09/06/02
	39.	2004/0074448	04/22/04	BUNT			10/25/01
	40.	2004/0090959	05/13/04	CINGHITA et al.			09/04/02
	41.	2004/0233844	11/25/04	YU et al.			05/23/03
	42.	2004/0095900	05/20/04	SIEGEL			11/14/02
	43.	2004/0117722	06/17/04	HARADA			11/18/03
	44.	2004/0119814	06/24/04	Clisham et al.			12/20/02
	45.	2004/0125816	07/01/04	XU et al.			12/12/03
	46.	2004/0127279	07/01/04	GATTO et al.			07/20/01
	47.	2004/0151158	08/05/04	GANNAGE et al.			11/10/03
	48.	2004/0170158	09/02/04	MAN-HAK TSO et al.			12/16/03
	49.	2004/0179092	09/16/04	LAPOINT			03/12/04
	50.	2004/0192353	09/30/04	MASON, et al.			12/23/03
	51.	2004/0192378	09/30/04	WULKAN			03/25/03
	52.	2004/0203670	10/14/04	KING, et al.			02/27/04
	53.	2004/0207724	10/21/04	CROUCH et al.			04/17/03
	54.	2004/0207870	10/21/04	TAKAHASHI et al.			11/25/03

Examiner	Date Considered

Examiner: Initial citation considered. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

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	Filing Date	Herewith
	Group	Unassigned
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	56.	2004/0252679	12/16/04	WILLIAMS et al.			04/24/03
	57.	2004/0255148	12/16/04	MONTEIRO, et al.			05/04/04
	58.	2004/0258220	12/23/04	LEVINE et al.			03/29/02
	59.	2005/0020246	01/27/05	KANG			07/09/04
	60.	2005/0021819	01/27/05	KILKKI			01/23/04
	61.	2005/0025308	02/03/05	TISCHER et al.			08/30/04
	62.	2005/0030932	02/10/05	KELLY et al.			09/14/04
	63.	2005/0037706	02/17/05	SETTLE			08/01/03
	64.	2005/0053033	03/10/05	KELLY, et al.			09/15/04
	65.	2005/0175084	08/11/05	HONDA et al.			02/20/04
	66.	2005/0058070	03/17/05	BURGHARDT et al.			07/29/04
	67.	2005/0076084	04/07/05	LOUGHMILLER et al.			10/03/03
	68.	2005/0086311	04/21/05	ENETE et al.			12/30/03
	69.	2005/0095981	05/05/05	BENCO, DAVID			10/31/03
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	74.	2005/0160345	07/21/05	WALSH et al.			12/24/03
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	76.	2005/0207487	09/22/05	MONROE			02/14/05
	77.	2005/0210394	09/22/05	CRANDALL et al.			03/14/05
	78.	2005/0215228	09/29/05	FOSTICK et al.			03/26/04
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	81.	2005/0259682	11/24/05	YOSEF et al.			02/02/01
	82.	2005/0288101	12/29/05	LOCKTON ET AL.			06/24/05

Examiner	Date Considered

Examiner: Initial citation considered. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant.

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	Application No.:	Unassigned
Information Disclosure Statement By Applicant	Applicant	KATIS et al.
	Filing Date	Herewith
	Group	Unassigned
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	Date Submitted	October 31, 2022

	83.	2006/0007943	01/12/06	FELLMAN			07/07/05
	84.	2006/0023969	02/02/06	LARA ET AL.			05/02/05
	85.	2006/0041815	02/03/06	HAYMOND			08/18/04
	86.	2006/0045038	03/02/06	KAY, ET AL.			08/27/04
	87.	2006/0046758	03/02/06	EMAMI-NOURI ET AL.			09/02/04
	88.	2006/0059199	03/16/06	LAPPALAINEN ET AL.			08/18/05
	89.	2006/0059267	03/16/06	CUGI ET AL.			11/10/04
	90.	2006/0059342	03/16/06	MEDVINSKY, ET AL			09/16/05
	91.	2006/0062215	03/23/06	LAM			09/22/04
	92.	2006/0080704	04/13/06	LE HUEROU ET AL.			10/07/05
	93.	2006/0093304	05/04/06	BATTEY ET AL.			12/14/05
	94.	2006/0107285	05/18/06	MEDVINSKY			11/17/05
	95.	2006/0111130	05/25/06	LEE ET AL.			11/03/05
	96.	2006/0047750	03/02/06	Schmitt et al.			08/12/05
	97.	2006/0116167	06/01/06	RAVIV; RANI			09/01/03
	98.	2006/0121925	06/08/06	JUNG			12/06/05
	99.	2006/0146822	07/06/06	KOLAKOWSKI ET AL.			12/30/04
	100.	2006/0160522	07/20/06	JENNINGS			01/20/05
	101.	2006/0168003	07/27/06	VAU ET AL.			09/08/03
	102.	2006/0172754	08/03/06	SHIN, ET AL.			01/27/06
	103.	2006/0176902	08/10/06	BELLORDRE			02/07/05
	104.	2006/0187897	08/24/06	DABBS ET AL.			12/16/05
	105.	2006/0189305	08/24/06	ANDO ET AL.			02/10/06
	106.	2006/0203802	09/14/06	CHOU ET AL.			03/14/05
	107.	2006/0211411	09/21/06	HAARAMO ET AL.			04/10/06
	108.	2006/0212582	09/21/06	GUPTA, ET AL.			03/15/05

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	109.	2006/0221174	10/05/06	YANG			04/04/05
	110.	2006/0221995	10/05/06	BERKMAN			04/04/05
	111.	2006/0224748	10/05/06	GUPTA, ET AL.			03/15/05
	112.	2006/0229934	10/12/06	LAW			06/05/06
	113.	2006/0232663	10/19/06	GANDHI ET AL.			04/14/05
	114.	2006/0244588	11/02/06	HANNAH, ET AL.			03/20/06
	115.	2006/0245367	11/02/06	JEFFERY ET AL.			07/30/04
	116.	2006/0248149	11/02/06	KRAFT ET AL.			04/28/05
	117.	2006/0251167	11/09/06	VAN DER SCHAAR ET AL.			12/16/03
	118.	2006/0253599	11/09/06	MONTEIRO, ET AL.			07/10/06
	119.	2006/0268750	11/30/06	WEINER			05/02/04
	120.	2006/0274698	12/07/06	TWITCHELL			06/05/06
	121.	2006/0274721	12/07/06	FLANAGAN			06/01/05
	122.	2006/0276714	12/07/06	HOLT, ET AL.			06/06/05
	123.	2006/0282544	12/14/06	MONTEIRO, ET AL.			08/22/06
	124.	2006/0288391	12/21/06	PUTHIYEDATH			08/23/06
	125.	2006/0294259	12/28/06	MATEFI, ET AL.			10/24/03
	126.	2006/0003740	01/05/06	MUNJE			06/30/04
	127.	2007/0001869	01/04/07	HUNZINGER			06/29/05
	128.	2007/0002832	01/04/07	SYLVAIN			06/22/05
	129.	2007/0006021	01/04/07	NICHOLSON ET AL.			01/10/06
	130.	2007/0008884	01/11/07	TANG			10/07/03
	131.	2007/0067407	03/22/07	BETTIS ET AL.			02/13/06
	132.	2007/0081622	04/12/07	BRUDER ET AL.			10/06/06
	133.	2007/0110046	05/17/07	FARRELL ET AL.			09/09/04
	134.	2007/0123267	05/31/07	WHINNETT, ET AL.			11/29/05
	135.	2007/0123284	05/31/07	SCHLIWA-BERTLING ET AL.			12/22/03
	136.	2007/0147263	06/28/07	LIAO ET AL.			06/23/06

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	137.	2007/0150555	06/28/07	HE ET AL.			11/30/06
	138.	2007/0155346	07/05/07	MIJATOVIC ET AL.			02/10/06
	139.	2007/0168863	07/19/07	BLATTNER ET AL.			04/25/06
	140.	2007/0177549	08/02/07	LO ET AL.			12/27/06
	141.	2007/0180032	08/02/07	PEARSON			01/27/06
	142.	2007/0182819	08/09/07	MONROE			12/28/06
	143.	2007/0184868	08/09/07	ALLEN et al.			02/02/07
	144.	2007/0189327	08/16/07	KONDA			02/13/06
	145.	2007/0190987	08/16/07	VAANANEN			08/08/01
	146.	2007/0192427	08/16/07	BERSTIS et al.			02/16/06
	147.	2007/0195742	08/23/07	ERDMAN et al.			02/21/06
	148.	2007/0207782	09/06/07	TRAN			03/06/06
	149.	2007/0207785	09/06/07	CHATTERJEE et al..			01/08/07
	150.	2007/0226804	09/27/07	SOMKIRAN, et al.			12/29/06
	151.	2007/0238472	10/11/07	WANLESS			04/05/07
	152.	2007/0263575	11/15/07	CHOE			11/16/06
	153.	2007/0268887	11/22/07	SCHWARTZ			05/19/06
	154.	2007/0271331	11/22/07	MUTH			05/17/07
	155.	2007/0288574	12/13/07	KOSTER			06/09/06
	156.	2007/0294333	12/20/07	YANG et al.			09/27/06
	157.	2007/0300007	12/27/07	BULUSU et al.			06/21/06
	158.	2007/0294263	12/20/07	Punj			05/08/07
	159.	2008/0000979	01/03/08	POISNER			06/30/06
	160.	2008/0134235	06/05/08	KALABOUKIS			12/05/06
	161.	2008/0002621	01/03/08	GINZBURG, et al.			06/29/06
	162.	2008/0002691	01/03/08	QI et al.			06/29/06
	163.	2008/0025300	01/31/08	LIDE, et al..			07/31/06
	164.	2008/0031250	02/07/08	MEHTA, et al..			08/01/06

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	165.	2008/0031448	02/07/08	DANG et al.			06/20/07
	166.	2008/0062246	03/13/08	WOODWORTH			08/14/06
	167.	2008/0086700	04/10/08	RODRIGUEZ et al.			10/06/06
	168.	2008/0091804	04/17/08	SWANBURG			10/11/06
	169.	2008/0091839	04/17/08	MITCHELL et al..			10/16/06
	170.	2008/0095173	04/24/08	BUGENHAGEN			10/19/06
	171.	2008/0095338	04/24/08	COSKY			10/18/06
	172.	2008/0109865	05/08/08	SU et al.			11/03/06
	173.	2008/0151786	06/26/08	Li			12/21/06
	174.	2008/0062246	03/13/08	Woodworth.			08/14/06
	175.	2008/0182560	07/31/08	Beije			12/27/07
	176.	2008/0115087	05/15/08	ROLLIN et al.			11/13/06
	177.	2008/0117901	05/22/08	KLAMMER			11/22/06
	178.	2008/0119210	05/22/08	SNYDER et al.			07/18/03
	179.	2008/0123623	05/29/08	KURGANOV et al..			06/25/04
	180.	2008/0123628	05/29/08	EVERARD			11/27/06
	181.	2008/0134054	06/05/08	CLARK et al.			11/30/06
	182.	2008/0147910	06/19/08	HIBBARD et al.			09/29/06
	183.	2008/0155032	06/26/08	TOEROE			12/21/06
	184.	2008/0163312	07/03/08	FAUST et al.			12/28/06
	185.	2008/0165707	07/10/08	BAIRD et al.			01/04/07
	186.	2008/0165791	07/10/08	DEGRAZIA			01/09/07
	187.	2008/0168173	07/10/08	MUNJE et al.			01/04/07
	188.	2008/0178251	07/24/08	SHIN			03/30/07
	189.	2008/0189295	08/07/08	KHEDOURI et al.			12/27/07
	190.	2008/0205444	08/28/08	CAMPBELL et al..			02/28/07
	191.	2008/0231684	09/25/08	UNDERWOOD et al.			03/23/07
	192.	2008/0256255	10/16/08	MORDOVSKOI et al.			04/02/08

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	193.	2008/0267377	10/30/08	SIEGRIST			04/30/07
	194.	2008/0273077	11/06/08	COWHERD			05/02/07
	195.	2008/0288989	11/20/08	ZHENG			05/14/07
	196.	2009/0003544	01/01/09	KATIS et al.			03/05/08
	197.	2009/0003545	01/01/09	KATIS et al.			04/14/08
	198.	2009/0003547	01/01/09	KATIS et al.			05/16/08
	199.	2009/0003560	01/01/09	KATIS et al.			03/19/08
	200.	2009/0003563	01/01/09	KATIS et al.			04/18/08
	201.	2009/0006609	01/01/09	LINDBERG et al.			06/29/07
	202.	2009/0024743	01/22/09	ZHANG			09/25/08
	203.	2009/0037541	02/05/09	WILSON			08/03/07
	204.	2009/0049140	02/19/09	STODDARD et al.			08/17/07
	205.	2009/0063698	03/05/09	XU et al.			09/04/07
	206.	2009/0103689	04/23/09	KATIS et al.			10/17/08
	207.	2009/0124238	05/14/09	WILSON			10/08/08
	208.	2009/0175211	07/09/09	JAKOBSEN; JENS			04/17/07
	209.	2009/0175425	07/09/09	LEE			01/03/08
	210.	2010/0005168	01/07/10	WILLIAMS et al.			06/30/09
	211.	2010/0030864	02/04/10	PETRY et al..			10/12/09
	212.	2010/0046535	02/25/10	BUGENHAGEN et al.			10/14/09
	213.	2010/0074324	03/25/10	QIAN			09/22/09
	214.	2010/0199133	08/05/10	KATIS et al.			09/02/09
	215.	2010/0255818	10/07/10	BOZIONEK et al.			05/14/10
	216.	2010/0279663	11/04/10	WANG et al.			05/01/09
	217.	2011/0010459	01/13/11	STOKKING et al.			12/22/08
	218.	2011/0019662	01/27/11	KATIS et al.			09/15/10
	219.	2012/0114108	05/10/12	KATIS et al.			09/26/11

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	220.	2015/0350270	12/03/15	CARAS			12/24/13
	221.	20150035934	02/05/15	CHEN			07/31/14
	222.	2017/0272489	09/21/17	KATIS et al.			06/06/17
	223.	2018/0013704	1/11/18	KATIS et al..			09/20/17
	224.	2019/0280998	09/12/19	Katis et al.			05/28/19
	225.	2021/0021552	01/21/21	Katis et al.			10/02/20
	226.	4,807,224	02/21/89	NARON, et al.			08/21/87
	227.	5,117,422	05/26/92	HAUPTSCHEIN, et al.			07/09/90
	228.	5,128,932	07/07/92	LI, SHUO-YEN R.			08/27/90
	229.	5,283,818	02/01/94	KLAUSNER, et al.			03/31/92
	230.	5,375,018	12/20/94	KLAUSNER, et al.			07/17/91
	231.	5,390,236	02/14/95	KLAUSNER, et al.			05/12/92
	232.	5,487,167	01/23/96	DINALLO, et al.			08/09/94
	233.	5,524,140	06/04/96	KLAUSNER, et al.			06/07/95
	234.	5,572,576	11/05/96	KLAUSNER, et al.			03/15/94
	235.	5,651,054	07/22/97	DUNN et al.			04/13/95
	236.	5,692,213	11/25/97	GOLDBERG et al.			10/12/95
	237.	5,734,963	03/31/98	FITZGERALD, et al.			06/06/95
	238.	5,737,011	04/07/98	LUKACS			05/03/95
	239.	5,889,764	03/30/99	NEEDHAM, et al.			08/02/96
	240.	5,918,158	06/29/99	LAPORTA, et al..			07/24/96
	241.	5,958,005	09/28/99	THORNE et al..			07/17/97
	242.	5,963,551	10/05/99	MINKO			11/18/96
	243.	5,970,122	10/19/99	LAPORTA, et al..			07/24/96
	244.	6,037,932	03/14/00	FEINLEIB			10/07/96
	245.	6,092,120	07/18/00	SWAMINATHAN, et al.			06/26/98
	246.	6,104,757	08/15/00	RHEE			05/15/98

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	247.	6,175,619	01/16/01	DESIMONE			01/16/01
	248.	6,212,535	04/03/01	WEIKART et al.			09/19/96
	249.	6,122,668	09/19/00	TENG et al.			11/02/95
	250.	6,233,389	05/15/01	BARTON, et al.			07/30/98
	251.	6,262,994	07/17/01	DIRSCHEDL, et al.			11/14/97
	252.	6,335,966	01/01/02	TOYODA			09/01/99
	253.	6,378,035	04/23/02	PARRY, et al.			04/06/99
	254.	6,411,685	06/25/02	O'NEAL			01/29/99
	255.	6,480,783	11/12/02	MYR			03/17/00
	256.	6,507,586	01/14/03	SATRAN, et al.			08/24/98
	257.	6,564,261	05/13/03	GUDJONSSON et al.			05/09/00
	258.	6,577,599	06/10/03	GUPTA, et al.			06/30/99
	259.	6,580,694	06/17/03	BAKER			08/16/99
	260.	6,594,693	07/15/03	BORWANKAR et al.			01/22/99
	261.	6,671,732	12/20/03	WEINER			07/24/00
	262.	6,690,654	02/10/04	ELLIOTT et al.			10/01/98
	263.	6,700,902	03/02/04	MEYER			10/19/98
	264.	6,717,925	04/06/04	LEPPISAARI, et al.			08/10/98
	265.	6,721,703	04/13/04	JACKSON et al.			03/02/01
	266.	6,721,784	04/13/04	LEONARD et al.			12/30/99
	267.	6,791,949	09/14/04	RYU, et al.			04/28/00
	268.	6,792,085	09/14/04	RIGALDIES et al.			09/10/99
	269.	6,807,565	10/19/04	DODRILL et al.			06/27/00
	270.	6,807,578	10/19/04	SATRAN, et al.			03/14/01
	271.	6,829,473	12/07/04	RAMAN, et al.			12/17/02
	272.	6,834,039	12/21/04	KELLY, et al.			11/27/00
	273.	6,850,965	02/01/05	ALLEN			06/26/01
	274.	6,865,398	03/08/05	Mangal et al.			02/04/02
	275.	6,912,544	06/28/05	WEINER			08/31/00

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	276.	6,931,114	08/16/05	MARTIN			12/22/00
	277.	6,970,926	11/29/05	NEEDHAM, et al.			10/03/00
	278.	6,973,309	12/06/05	RYGULA, et al..			03/14/02
	279.	6,993,009	01/31/06	KELLY, et al.			12/08/00
	280.	6,996,624	02/07/06	LECROY, et al.			09/27/01
	281.	7,002,913	02/21/06	HUANG, et al.			01/18/01
	282.	7,002,973	02/21/06	MCLAMPY et al.			04/27/01
	283.	7,039,040	05/02/06	BURG			06/07/99
	284.	7,039,675	05/02/06	KATO			06/30/99
	285.	7,039,761	05/02/06	WANG et al.			08/11/03
	286.	7,047,030	05/16/06	FORSYTH			05/02/02
	287.	7,058,392	06/06/06	WEINMAN, JR.			12/03/02
	288.	7,082,164	07/25/06	CHADDHA			05/20/02
	289.	7,111,044	09/19/06	LEE			11/12/02
	290.	7,113,767	09/26/06	VÄÄNÄNEN			08/20/01
	291.	7,117,521	10/03/06	PUTHIYEDATH			08/31/01
	292.	7,139,371	11/21/06	MCELVANEY			12/13/05
	293.	7,171,491	01/30/07	O'TOOLE, et al.			05/24/01
	294.	7,180,944	02/20/07	LIN et al..			07/08/04
	295.	7,187,941	03/06/07	SIEGEL			11/14/02
	296.	7,218,709	05/15/07	GARG, et al.			12/22/03
	297.	7,228,359	06/05/07	MONTERIO			02/12/02
	298.	7,233,589	06/19/07	TANIGAWA, et al.			08/30/02
	299.	7,236,738	06/26/07	SETTLE			08/01/03
	300.	7,240,105	07/03/07	SATRAN, et al..			01/26/01
	301.	7,277,453	10/02/07	CHIN et al.			05/30/03
	302.	7,283,809	10/16/07	WEINMAN, JR.			09/19/05
	303.	7,304,951	12/04/07	RHEE			11/21/01
	304.	7,305,438	12/04/07	CHRISTENSEN et al.			12/09/03

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	305.	7,313,593	12/25/07	PULITO, et al.			10/24/00
	306.	7,339,937	03/04/08	MITRA et al.			11/15/02
	307.	7,339,993	03/04/08	Brooks et al.			02/10/00
	308.	7,349,871	03/25/08	LABROU, et al..			07/29/03
	309.	7,382,881	06/03/08	UUSITALO, et al.			06/12/03
	310.	7,403,775	07/22/08	PATEL, et al..			05/13/05
	311.	7,415,284	08/19/08	HOOVER et al.			09/02/04
	312.	7,415,291	08/19/08	KIRKPATRICK			09/28/01
	313.	7,426,191	09/16/08	SALESKY et al.			03/21/05
	314.	7,444,306	10/28/08	VARBLE			10/22/04
	315.	7,483,899	01/27/09	BERRY et al.			01/11/05
	316.	7,613,773	11/03/09	WATT			12/31/03
	317.	7,626,951	12/01/09	CROY et al.			08/15/06
	318.	7,634,652	12/15/09	MCENROE et al.			01/12/06
	319.	7,636,327	12/22/09	DORAN			07/29/03
	320.	7,656,836	02/02/10	BAKER et al.			10/05/06
	321.	7,656,838	02/02/10	Fauconnier et al.			08/16/05
	322.	7,719,975	05/18/10	MALLET et al.			10/25/06
	323.	7,730,142	06/01/10	LEVASSEUR; THIERRY			06/30/06
	324.	7,742,429	06/22/10	HUANG et al.			06/04/04
	325.	7,809,388	10/05/10	OTHMER			02/26/04
	326.	7,818,444	10/19/10	Brueck et al.			02/09/07
	327.	7,899,045	03/01/11	SHANKARA			06/09/06
	328.	7,930,419	04/19/11	Mullig et al.			12/04/06
	329.	7,908,389	03/15/11	ZUCKERMAN et al.			06/20/07
	330.	7,913,053	03/22/11	NEWLAND			02/15/05
	331.	7,957,363	06/07/11	DEEN et al.			05/26/05
	332.	7,970,918	06/28/11	THOMPSON et al.			12/23/05

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	Application No.:	Unassigned
Information Disclosure Statement By Applicant	Applicant	KATIS et al.
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Examiner Initial	No.	Document No.	Publication Date	Country or Patent Office	Class	Sub-Class	Translation Yes | No
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	410.	2007-172264	07/05/07	JP			Abstract and machine translation

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	Application No.:	Unassigned
Information Disclosure Statement By Applicant	Applicant	KATIS et al.
	Filing Date	Herewith
	Group	Unassigned
(Use Several Sheets if Necessary)		Page 25 of 30
	Date Submitted	October 31, 2022

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	Application No.:	Unassigned
Information Disclosure Statement By Applicant	Applicant	KATIS et al.
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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

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Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24	Small Entity Status Claimed	☒
Application Type	Nonprovisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)	33	Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)	

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For the purposes of a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b), the description and any drawings of the present application are replaced by this reference to the previously filed application, subject to conditions and requirements of 37 CFR 1.57(a).

Application number of the previously filed application	Filing date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Intellectual Property Authority or Country

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☐ Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)

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Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
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Prior Application Status	Abandoned		Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
17899108	Continuation of	17473199	2021-09-13

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
17473199	Continuation of	17062060	2020-10-02	11146516	2021-10-12

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
17062060	Continuation of	16669865	2019-10-31	10841261	2020-11-17

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
16669865	Continuation of	16161474	2018-10-16	10511557	2019-12-17

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
16161474	Continuation of	15937361	2018-03-27	10158591	2018-12-18

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
15937361	Continuation of	15923287	2018-03-16	10129191	2018-11-13

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
15923287	Continuation of	15584224	2017-05-02	10142270	2018-11-27

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
15584224	Continuation of	15231240	2016-08-08	9674122	2017-06-06

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
15231240	Continuation of	14799528	2015-07-14	9456087	2016-09-27

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
14799528	Continuation of	14198043	2014-03-05	9154628	2015-10-06

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
14198043	Continuation of	13555034	2012-07-20	8705714	2014-04-22
Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
13555034	Continuation of	12037256	2008-02-26	8243894	2012-08-14
Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
12037256	Continuation of	12028400	2008-02-08	8180029	2012-05-15
Prior Application Status	Expired			Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	
12028400	Claims benefit of provisional	60937552	2007-06-28	
Prior Application Status	Expired			Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	
12028400	Claims benefit of provisional	60999619	2007-10-19	

Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Foreign Priority Information:

This section allows for the applicant to claim priority to a foreign application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the claim for priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b) and 37 CFR 1.55. When priority is claimed to a foreign application that is eligible for retrieval under the priority document exchange program (PDX)[i] the information will be used by the Office to automatically attempt retrieval pursuant to 37 CFR 1.55(i)(1) and (2). Under the PDX program, applicant bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that a copy of the foreign application is received by the Office from the participating foreign intellectual property office, or a certified copy of the foreign priority application is filed, within the time period specified in 37 CFR 1.55(g)(1).

Remove

Application Number	Country[i]	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Access Code[i] (if applicable)

Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

☐ This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013.
NOTE: By providing this statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78, this application, with a filing date on or after March 16, 2013, will be examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access:

When this Application Data Sheet is properly signed and filed with the application, applicant has provided written authority to permit a participating foreign intellectual property (IP) office access to the instant application-as-filed (see paragraph A in subsection 1 below) and the European Patent Office (EPO) access to any search results from the instant application (see paragraph B in subsection 1 below).

Should applicant choose not to provide an authorization identified in subsection 1 below, applicant **must opt-out** of the authorization by checking the corresponding box A or B or both in subsection 2 below.

NOTE: This section of the Application Data Sheet is **ONLY** reviewed and processed with the **INITIAL** filing of an application. After the initial filing of an application, an Application Data Sheet cannot be used to provide or rescind authorization for access by a foreign IP office(s). Instead, Form PTO/SB/39 or PTO/SB/69 must be used as appropriate.

1. Authorization to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

A. Priority Document Exchange (PDX) - Unless box A in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and any other foreign intellectual property office participating with the USPTO in a bilateral or multilateral priority document exchange agreement in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed, access to: (1) the instant patent application-as-filed and its related bibliographic data, (2) any foreign or domestic application to which priority or benefit is claimed by the instant application and its related bibliographic data, and (3) the date of filing of this Authorization. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(1).

B. Search Results from U.S. Application to EPO - Unless box B in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the EPO access to the bibliographic data and search results from the instant patent application when a European patent application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(2).

The applicant is reminded that the EPO's Rule 141(1) EPC (European Patent Convention) requires applicants to submit a copy of search results from the instant application without delay in a European patent application that claims priority to the instant application.

2. Opt-Out of Authorizations to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

☐ A. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to permit a participating foreign IP office access to the instant application-as-filed. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing a participating foreign IP office with any documents and information identified in subsection 1A above.

☐ B. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to transmit to the EPO any search results from the instant patent application. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing the EPO with search results from the instant application.

NOTE: Once the application has published or is otherwise publicly available, the USPTO may provide access to the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14.

PTO/AIA/14 (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Applicant 1 — Remove

If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.

Clear

● Assignee	Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117	Joint Inventor
Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.	Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest	

If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:

Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor:

If the Applicant is an Organization check here. ☒

Organization Name: Voxer IP LLC

Mailing Address Information For Applicant:

Address 1	760 Market Street, Suite 500		
Address 2			
City	San Francisco	**State/Province**	CA
Country	US	Postal Code	94102
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add

Assignee Information including Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

PTO/AIA/14 (02-18)
Approved for use through 11/30/2020. OMB 0651-0032
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Assignee 1

Complete this section if assignee information, including non-applicant assignee information, is desired to be included on the patent application publication. An assignee-applicant identified in the "Applicant Information" section will appear on the patent application publication as an applicant. For an assignee-applicant, complete this section only if identification as an assignee is also desired on the patent application publication.

Remove

If the Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee is an Organization check here. ☐

Prefix	**Given Name**	Middle Name	**Family Name**	Suffix

Mailing Address Information For Assignee including Non-Applicant Assignee:

Address 1			
Address 2			
City		**State/Province**	
Country i		Postal Code	
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add

Signature:

Remove

NOTE: This Application Data Sheet must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33(b). **However, if this Application Data Sheet is submitted with the INITIAL filing of the application and either box A or B is not checked in subsection 2 of the "Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access" section, then this form must also be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c).**

This Application Data Sheet **must** be signed by a patent practitioner if one or more of the applicants is a **juristic entity** (e.g., corporation or association). If the applicant is two or more joint inventors, this form must be signed by a patent practitioner, **all** joint inventors who are the applicant, or one or more joint inventor-applicants who have been given power of attorney (e.g., see USPTO Form PTO/AIA/81) on behalf of **all** joint inventor-applicants.

See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the manner of making signatures and certifications.

Signature	/James W. Rose/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2022-10-31
First Name	James W.	Last Name	Rose	Registration Number	34,239

Additional Signature may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1 The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3 A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the PatentCooperationTreaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/herdesignee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A recordfrom this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	
Filing Date:	
Title of Invention:	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Thomas E. KATIS
Filer:	James W. Rose/Erin Saito
Attorney Docket Number:	REBLP003C24

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Track I Prioritized Examination - Nonprovisional Application under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
Basic Filing:				
UTILITY FILING FEE (ELECTRONIC FILING)	4011	1	80	80
UTILITY SEARCH FEE	2111	1	350	350
UTILITY EXAMINATION FEE	2311	1	400	400
REQUEST FOR PRIORITIZED EXAMINATION	2817	1	2100	2100
Pages:				
Claims:				
CLAIMS IN EXCESS OF 20	2202	10	50	500
Miscellaneous-Filing:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD($)
PUBL. FEE- EARLY, VOLUNTARY, OR NORMAL	1504	1	0	0
PROCESSING FEE, EXCEPT PROV. APPLS.	2830	1	70	70
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
			Total in USD ($)	**3500**

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	46930297
Application Number:	17977963
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5201
Title of Invention:	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Thomas E. KATIS
Customer Number:	76743
Filer:	James W. Rose/Erin Saito
Filer Authorized By:	James W. Rose
Attorney Docket Number:	REBLP003C24
Receipt Date:	31-OCT-2022
Filing Date:	
Time Stamp:	18:54:41
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	DA
Payment was successfully received in RAM	$3500
RAM confirmation Number	E20220UI55153735
Deposit Account	504481
Authorized User	Erin Saito

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

37 CFR 1.16 (National application filing, search, and examination fees)

37 CFR 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees)

37 CFR 1.19 (Document supply fees)

37 CFR 1.20 (Post Issuance fees)

37 CFR 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Track One Request	Track_One_Request.pdf	130045 b99ecd0bbbcbfaf4a6382b839d0d494f5b8741b3	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
2	Oath or Declaration filed	REBLP003C20_Declarations_Signed.pdf	1304996 1ef909a2f7452606fc0966f66feebd34a1698680	no	4
Warnings:					
Information:					
3	Power of Attorney	REBLP003C24_Transmittal_POA_by_Applicant.pdf	505562 d782db282a36a5e8c3edbdeda7f35982f567887f	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
4		REBLP003C24_application_as_filed.pdf	410891 f6488328bc73f2baaa16cef512c44cf777e2a5be	yes	69

Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description

Document Description	Start	End
Specification	1	62
Claims	63	68
Abstract	69	69

Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	REBLP003C24_Drawings.pdf	7988255 d8c115177bbb7f775fedee5ca88f926bea5bb4b4	no	33

Warnings:					
Information:					
6	Transmittal Letter	REBLP003C24_IDS.pdf	23757 7b778f34efb85670bd99afdfe244951d3f8d8592	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
7	Information Disclosure Statement (IDS) Form (SB08)	REBLP003C24_1449.pdf	286931 43e2d9b03cae527387c4d3e305206b696b6cb193	no	30
Warnings:					
Information:					
This is not an USPTO supplied IDS fillable form					
8	Non Patent Literature	REBLP003C21_application_as_filed.pdf	391375 7758d9ce463ee3acc1bc6b51c3b73e858922dcd8	no	64
Warnings:					
Information:					
9	Application Data Sheet	REBLP003C24_ADS.pdf	1257337 fdd2578bdaa3df2dc3dee4c732513fb5f582146e	no	11
Warnings:					
Information:					
10	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	52790 73fc843fef614c90de950ab8a0e828b0579841d5	no	2
Warnings:					
Information:					
		Total Files Size (in bytes):	12351939		

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRPART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY.DOCKET.NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
17/977,963	10/31/2022		1330	REBLP003C24	30	1

CONFIRMATION NO. 5201

FILING RECEIPT

76743
BEYER LAW GROUP LLP / VOXER IP
P. O. Box 51887
Palo Alto, CA 94303-1887

OC00000050612590

Date Mailed: 11/10/2022

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional utility patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF FIRST INVENTOR, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection.

Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a corrected Filing Receipt, including a properly marked-up ADS showing the changes with strike-through for deletions and underlining for additions. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" or other Notice requiring a response for this application, please submit any request for correction to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections provided that the request is grantable.

Inventor(s)

Thomas E. KATIS, Jackson, WY;
James T. PANTTAJA, San Francisco, CA;
Mary G. PANTTAJA, San Francisco, CA;
Matthew J. RANNEY, Oakland, CA;

Applicant(s)

Voxer IP LLC, San Francisco, CA;

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 76743

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

This application is a CON of 17/899,108 08/30/2022 *
which is a CON of 17/473,199 09/13/2021 ABN
which is a CON of 17/062,060 10/02/2020 PAT 11,146,516
which is a CON of 16/669,865 10/31/2019 PAT 10,841,261
which is a CON of 16/161,474 10/16/2018 PAT 10,511,557
which is a CON of 15/937,361 03/27/2018 PAT 10,158,591
which is a CON of 15/923,287 03/16/2018 PAT 10,129,191
which is a CON of 15/584,224 05/02/2017 PAT 10,142,270
which is a CON of 15/231,240 08/08/2016 PAT 9,674,122
which is a CON of 14/799,528 07/14/2015 PAT 9,456,087
which is a CON of 14/198,043 03/05/2014 PAT 9,154,628
which is a CON of 13/555,034 07/20/2012 PAT 8,705,714
which is a CON of 12/037,256 02/26/2008 PAT 8,243,894

which is a CON of 12/028,400 02/08/2008 PAT 8,180,029
which claims benefit of 60/937,552 06/28/2007
and claims benefit of 60/999,619 10/19/2007

(*) Data provided by applicant is not consistent with PTO records.

Foreign Applications for which priority is claimed (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see http://www.uspto.gov for more information.) - None.
Foreign application information must be provided in an Application Data Sheet in order to constitute a claim to foreign priority. See 37 CFR 1.55 and 1.76.

Permission to Access Application via Priority Document Exchange: Yes

Permission to Access Search Results: Yes

Applicant may provide or rescind an authorization for access using Form PTO/SB/39 or Form PTO/SB/69 as appropriate.

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 11/08/2022

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 17/977,963**

Projected Publication Date: 02/16/2023

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No
**** SMALL ENTITY ****
Title

TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS

Preliminary Class

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

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Applicants may wish to consult the USPTO booklet, "General Information Concerning Patents" (specifically, the section entitled "Treaties and Foreign Patents") for more information on timeframes and deadlines for filing foreign patent applications. The guide is available either by contacting the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199, or it can be viewed on the USPTO website at http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/index.html.

For information on preventing theft of your intellectual property (patents, trademarks and copyrights), you may wish to consult the U.S. Government website, http://www.stopfakes.gov. Part of a Department of Commerce initiative, this website includes self-help "toolkits" giving innovators guidance on how to protect intellectual property in specific countries such as China, Korea and Mexico. For questions regarding patent enforcement issues, applicants may call the U.S. Government hotline at 1-866-999-HALT (1-866-999-4258).

LICENSE FOR FOREIGN FILING UNDER

Title 35, United States Code, Section 184

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

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This license is to be retained by the licensee and may be used at any time on or after the effective date thereof unless it is revoked. This license is automatically transferred to any related applications(s) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d). This license is not retroactive.

The grant of a license does not in any way lessen the responsibility of a licensee for the security of the subject matter as imposed by any Government contract or the provisions of existing laws relating to espionage and the national security or the export of technical data. Licensees should apprise themselves of current regulations especially with respect to certain countries, of other agencies, particularly the Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (with respect to Arms, Munitions and Implements of War (22 CFR 121-128)); the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (15 CFR parts 730-774); the Office of Foreign AssetsControl, Department of Treasury (31 CFR Parts 500+) and the Department of Energy.

NOT GRANTED

No license under 35 U.S.C. 184 has been granted at this time, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" DOES NOT appear on this form. Applicant may still petition for a license under 37 CFR 5.12, if a license is desired before the expiration of 6 months from the filing date of the application. If 6 months has lapsed

from the filing date of this application and the licensee has not received any indication of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181, the licensee may foreign file the application pursuant to 37 CFR 5.15(b).

SelectUSA

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The U.S. offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to promote and facilitate business investment. SelectUSA provides information assistance to the international investor community; serves as an ombudsman for existing and potential investors; advocates on behalf of U.S. cities, states, and regions competing for global investment; and counsels U.S. economic development organizations on investment attraction best practices. To learn more about why the United States is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, deliver services, and grow your business, visit http://www.SelectUSA.gov or call +1-202-482-6800.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD

Substitute for Form PTO-875

Application or Docket Number: 17/977,963

APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I

FOR	(Column 1) NUMBER FILED	(Column 2) NUMBER EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	SMALL ENTITY FEE($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY FEE($)
BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	80		N/A	
SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (l), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	350		N/A	
EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	400		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(i))	30 minus 20 =	* 10	x 50 =	500	OR		
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	1 minus 3 =	*	x =	0			
APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is $310 ($155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).			0			
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))				0			
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.			TOTAL	830		TOTAL	

APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II

		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)	OR	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY RATE($)	OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY ADDITIONAL FEE($)
AMENDMENT A	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

		(Column 1) CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT		(Column 2) HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	(Column 3) PRESENT EXTRA	RATE($)	ADDITIONAL FEE($)	OR	RATE($)	ADDITIONAL FEE($)
AMENDMENT B	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus	**	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus	***	=	x =		OR	x =	
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))									
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))							OR		
						TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	

* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3.

** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20".

*** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3".

The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest found in the appropriate box in column 1.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
17/977,963	10/31/2022	Thomas E. KATIS	REBLP003C24

CONFIRMATION NO. 5201

NEW OR REVISED PPD NOTICE

76743
BEYER LAW GROUP LLP / VOXER IP
P. O. Box 51887
Palo Alto, CA 94303-1887

OC000000136819131

NOTICE OF NEW OR REVISED PROJECTED PUBLICATION DATE

The above-identified application has a new or revised projected publication date. The current projected publication date for this application is 02/16/2023. If this is a new projected publication date (there was no previous projected publication date), the application has been cleared by Licensing & Review or a secrecy order has been rescinded and the application is now in the publication queue.

If this is a revised projected publication date (one that is different from a previously communicated projected publication date), the publication date has been revised due to processing delays in the USPTO or the abandonment and subsequent revival of an application. The application is anticipated to be published on a date that is more than six weeks different from the originally-projected publication date.

More detailed publication information is available through the private side of Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) System. The direct link to access PAIR is currently http://pair.uspto.gov. Further assistance in electronically accessing the publication, or about PAIR, is available by calling the Patent Electronic Business Center at 1-866-217-9197.

Questions relating to this Notice should be directed to the Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit at (571) 272-4000, or (571) 272-4200, or 1-888-786-0101.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: KATIS et al.	Attorney Docket No.: REBLP003C24
Application No.: 17/977,963	Examiner: Unknown
Filed: October 31, 2022	Group: Unknown
Title: TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	Confirmation No.: 5201

CERTIFICATE OF EFS-WEB TRANSMISSION

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being transmitted electronically through EFS-WEB to the Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 on November 21, 2022.

Signed: /Erin Saito/
Erin Saito

REQUEST FOR CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Commissioner:

Enclosed is a copy of the Filing Receipt for the above-identified patent application. Please reprint the Filing Receipt as follows and mail the corrected copy to the undersigned.

Change the application in the first priority claim from " 17/899,108" to –17/889,108--.

The Applicant believes there are no fees due to facilitate this filing. However, the Commissioner is authorized to charge any fees that may be due to Deposit Account 50-4481 (Order No.REBLP003C24).

Respectfully submitted,
BEYER LAW GROUP LLP

/James W. Rose/
James W. Rose
Reg. No. 34,239

P. O. Box 51887
Palo Alto, CA 94303-1887
650-842-1300 (Office)
650 315 8401 (Cell)

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY.DOCKET.NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
17/977,963	10/31/2022		1330	REBLP003C24	30	1

CONFIRMATION NO. 5201

FILING RECEIPT

76743
BEYER LAW GROUP LLP / VOXER IP
P. O. Box 51887
Palo Alto, CA 94303-1887

Date Mailed: 11/10/2022

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional utility patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF FIRST INVENTOR, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection.

Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a corrected Filing Receipt, including a properly marked-up ADS showing the changes with strike-through for deletions and underlining for additions. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" or other Notice requiring a response for this application, please submit any request for correction to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections provided that the request is grantable.

Inventor(s)

Thomas E. KATIS, Jackson, WY;
James T. PANTTAJA, San Francisco, CA;
Mary G. PANTTAJA, San Francisco, CA;
Matthew J. RANNEY, Oakland, CA;

Applicant(s)

Voxer IP LLC, San Francisco, CA;

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 76743

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant 17/889,108 08/16/2022

This application is a CON of ~~17/889,108 08/30/2022~~ *
which is a CON of 17/473,199 09/13/2021 ABN
which is a CON of 17/062,060 10/02/2020 PAT 11,146,516
which is a CON of 16/669,865 10/31/2019 PAT 10,841,261
which is a CON of 16/161,474 10/16/2018 PAT 10,511,557
which is a CON of 15/937,361 03/27/2018 PAT 10,158,591
which is a CON of 15/923,287 03/16/2018 PAT 10,129,191
which is a CON of 15/584,224 05/02/2017 PAT 10,142,270
which is a CON of 15/231,240 08/08/2016 PAT 9,674,122
which is a CON of 14/799,528 07/14/2015 PAT 9,456,087
which is a CON of 14/198,043 03/05/2014 PAT 9,154,628
which is a CON of 13/555,034 07/20/2012 PAT 8,705,714
which is a CON of 12/037,256 02/26/2008 PAT 8,243,894

which is a CON of 12/028,400 02/08/2008 PAT 8,180,029
which claims benefit of 60/937,552 06/28/2007
and claims benefit of 60/999,619 10/19/2007

(*) Data provided by applicant is not consistent with PTO records.

Foreign Applications for which priority is claimed (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see http://www.uspto.gov for more information.) - None.
Foreign application information must be provided in an Application Data Sheet in order to constitute a claim to foreign priority. See 37 CFR 1.55 and 1.76.

Permission to Access Application via Priority Document Exchange: Yes

Permission to Access Search Results: Yes

Applicant may provide or rescind an authorization for access using Form PTO/SB/39 or Form PTO/SB/69 as appropriate.

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 11/08/2022

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 17/977,963**

Projected Publication Date: 02/16/2023

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No
** **SMALL ENTITY** **
Title

TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS

Preliminary Class

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

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LICENSE FOR FOREIGN FILING UNDER

Title 35, United States Code, Section 184

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

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NOT GRANTED

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from the filing date of this application and the licensee has not received any indication of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181, the licensee may foreign file the application pursuant to 37 CFR 5.15(b).

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PTO/AIA/14 (02-18)
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Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	17/977,963
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76.
This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2:

☐ Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fail under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)

Inventor Information:

Inventor 1 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Thomas	E.	KATIS	

Residence Information (Select One) ◉ US Residency ○ Non US Residency ○ Active US Military Service

City	Jackson	State/Province	WY	Country of Residence	US

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	970 East Broadway, E-321		
Address 2			
City	Jackson	State/Province	WY
Postal Code	83001	Country	US

Inventor 2 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	James	T.	PANTTAJA	

Residence Information (Select One) ◉ US Residency ○ Non US Residency ○ Active US Military Service

City	San Francisco	State/Province	CA	Country of Residence	US

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	595 Mississippi Street		
Address 2			
City	San Francisco	State/Province	CA
Postal Code	94107	Country	US

Inventor 3 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Mary	G.	PANTTAJA	

Residence Information (Select One) ◉ US Residency ○ Non US Residency ○ Active US Military Service

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	17/977,963
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

City	San Francisco	State/Province	CA	Country of Residence	US

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	595 Mississippi Street		
Address 2			
City	San Francisco	State/Province	CA
Postal Code	94107	Country	US

Inventor 4 Remove

Legal Name

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
	Matthew	J.	RANNEY	

Residence Information (Select One) (•) US Residency ( ) Non US Residency ( ) Active US Military Service

City	Oakland	State/Province	CA	Country of Residence	US

Mailing Address of Inventor:

Address 1	280 Euclid Avenue		
Address 2			
City	Oakland	State/Province	CA
Postal Code	94610	Country	US

All Inventors Must Be Listed - Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button. Add

Correspondence Information:

Enter either Customer Number or complete the Correspondence Information section below.
For further information see 37 CFR 1.33(a).

☐ **An Address is being provided for the correspondence Information of this application.**

Customer Number	76743		
Email Address		Add Email	Remove Email

Application Information:

Title of the Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS		
Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24	Small Entity Status Claimed	☒
Application Type	Nonprovisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)	33	Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)	

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	17/977,963
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Filing By Reference:

Only complete this section when filing an application by reference under 35 U.S.C. 111(c) and 37 CFR 1.57(a). Do not complete this section if application papers including a specification and any drawings are being filed. Any domestic benefit or foreign priority information must be provided in the appropriate section(s) below (i.e., "Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information" and "Foreign Priority Information").

For the purposes of a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b), the description and any drawings of the present application are replaced by this reference to the previously filed application, subject to conditions and requirements of 37 CFR 1.57(a).

Application number of the previously filed application	Filing date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Intellectual Property Authority or Country

Publication Information:

☐ Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)

☐ **Request Not to Publish.** I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application **has not and will not** be the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing.

Representative Information:

Representative information should be provided for all practitioners having a power of attorney in the application. Providing this information in the Application Data Sheet does not constitute a power of attorney in the application (see 37 CFR 1.32).
Either enter Customer Number or complete the Representative Name section below. If both sections are completed the customer Number will be used for the Representative information during processing.

Please Select One:	◉ Customer Number	○ US Patent Practitioner	○ Limited Recognition (37 CFR 11.9)
Customer Number	76743		

Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information:

This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, 365(c), or 386(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing benefit claim information in the Application Data Sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78.
When referring to the current application, please leave the "Application Number" field blank.

Prior Application Status	Pending		Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
	Continuation of	~~17809103~~ 17/889,108	2022-08-16

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP0●3C24
	Application Number	17/977,963
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Prior Application Status	Abandoned		Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
178991●8	Continuation of	17473199	2021-09-13

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
17473199	Continuation of	17●62060●	2020-10-02	11146516	2●21-1●-12

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
17062060	Continuation of	16669865	2019-10-31	10841261	2020-11-17

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
16669865	Continuation of	16161474	2018-10-16	10511557	2019-12-17

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
16161474	Continuation of	15937361	2018-●3-27	10158591	2018-12-18

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
15937361	Continuation of	15923287	2018-●3-16	10129191	2018-11-13

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
15923287	Continuation of	15584224	2017-●5-02	1014227●	2018-11-27

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
15584224	Continuation of	15231240	2016-●8-08	9674122	2017-06-06

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
15231240	Continuation of	14799528	2015-●7-14	9456●87	2016-09-27

Prior Application Status	Patented				Remove
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
14799528	Continuation of	14198043	2014-●3-05	9154628	2015-10-06

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP0●3C24
	Application Number	17/977,963
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
14198●43	Continuation of	13555034	2●12-07-2●	8705714	2●14-04-22
Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
13555●34	Continuation of	12●37256	2●08-02-26	8243894	2●12-08-14
Prior Application Status	Patented			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Patent Number	Issue Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
12037256	Continuation of	12●2840●	2008-02-08	8180029	2●12-05-15
Prior Application Status	Expired			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)		
120284●0	Claims benefit of provisional	60937552	20●7-06-28		
Prior Application Status	Expired			Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)		
12028400	Claims benefit of provisional	60999619	2007-10-19		

Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button.

Foreign Priority Information:

This section allows for the applicant to claim priority to a foreign application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the claim for priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b) and 37 CFR 1.55. When priority is claimed to a foreign application that is eligible for retrieval under the priority document exchange program (PDX)[i] the information will be used by the Office to automatically attempt retrieval pursuant to 37 CFR 1.55(i)(1) and (2). Under the PDX program, applicant bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that a copy of the foreign application is received by the Office from the participating foreign intellectual property office, or a certified copy of the foreign priority application is filed, within the time period specified in 37 CFR 1.55(g)(1).

Remove

Application Number	Country[i]	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Access Code[i] (if applicable)

Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	17/977,963
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

☐ This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013.
NOTE: By providing this statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78, this application, with a filing date on or after March 16, 2013, will be examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	17/977,963
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access:

When this Application Data Sheet is properly signed and filed with the application, applicant has provided written authority to permit a participating foreign intellectual property (IP) office access to the instant application-as-filed (see paragraph A in subsection 1 below) and the European Patent Office (EPO) access to any search results from the instant application (see paragraph B in subsection 1 below).

Should applicant choose not to provide an authorization identified in subsection 1 below, applicant **must opt-out** of the authorization by checking the corresponding box A or B or both in subsection 2 below.

NOTE: This section of the Application Data Sheet is **ONLY** reviewed and processed with the **INITIAL** filing of an application. After the initial filing of an application, an Application Data Sheet cannot be used to provide or rescind authorization for access by a foreign IP office(s). Instead, Form PTO/SB/39 or PTO/SB/69 must be used as appropriate.

1. Authorization to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

A. Priority Document Exchange (PDX) - Unless box A in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and any other foreign intellectual property office participating with the USPTO in a bilateral or multilateral priority document exchange agreement in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed, access to: (1) the instant patent application-as-filed and its related bibliographic data, (2) any foreign or domestic application to which priority or benefit is claimed by the instant application and its related bibliographic data, and (3) the date of filing of this Authorization. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(1).

B. Search Results from U.S. Application to EPO - Unless box B in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the EPO access to the bibliographic data and search results from the instant patent application when a European patent application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(2).

The applicant is reminded that the EPO's Rule 141(1) EPC (European Patent Convention) requires applicants to submit a copy of search results from the instant application without delay in a European patent application that claims priority to the instant application.

2. Opt-Out of Authorizations to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

☐ A. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to permit a participating foreign IP office access to the instant application-as-filed. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing a participating foreign IP office with any documents and information identified in subsection 1A above.

☐ B. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to transmit to the EPO any search results from the instant patent application. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing the EPO with search results from the instant application.

NOTE: Once the application has published or is otherwise publicly available, the USPTO may provide access to the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	17/977,963
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Applicant 1

If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.

Clear

◉ Assignee	○ Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117	○ Joint Inventor
○ Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.	○ Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest	

If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:

Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor:

If the Applicant is an Organization check here. ☒

Organization Name	Voxer IP LLC

Mailing Address Information For Applicant:

Address 1	760 Market Street, Suite 500		
Address 2			
City	San Francisco	**State/Province**	CA
Country	US	Postal Code	94102
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Assignee Information including Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	17/977,963
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

Assignee 1

Complete this section if assignee information, including non-applicant assignee information, is desired to be included on the patent application publication. An assignee-applicant identified in the "Applicant Information" section will appear on the patent application publication as an applicant. For an assignee-applicant, complete this section only if identification as an assignee is also desired on the patent application publication.

If the Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee is an Organization check here. ☐

Prefix	**Given Name**	Middle Name	**Family Name**	Suffix

Mailing Address Information For Assignee including Non-Applicant Assignee:

Address 1			
Address 2			
City		**State/Province**	
Country		Postal Code	
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Signature:

NOTE: This Application Data Sheet must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33(b). **However, if this Application Data Sheet is submitted with the INITIAL filing of the application and either box A or B is not checked in subsection 2 of the "Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access" section, then this form must also be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c).**

This Application Data Sheet **must** be signed by a patent practitioner if one or more of the applicants is a **juristic entity** (e.g., corporation or association). If the applicant is two or more joint inventors, this form must be signed by a patent practitioner, **all** joint inventors who are the applicant, or one or more joint inventor-applicants who have been given power of attorney (e.g., see USPTO Form PTO/AIA/81) on behalf of **all** joint inventor-applicants.

See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the manner of making signatures and certifications.

Signature	/James W. Rose/			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2022-11-21
First Name	James	Last Name	Rose	Registration Number	34,239

Additional Signature may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	REBLP003C24
	Application Number	17/977,963
Title of Invention	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS	

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.

2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.

3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.

4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).

5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent CooperationTreaty.

6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).

7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.

8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.

9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	47063178
Application Number:	17977963
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5201
Title of Invention:	TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Thomas E. KATIS
Customer Number:	76743
Filer:	James W. Rose/Erin Saito
Filer Authorized By:	James W. Rose
Attorney Docket Number:	REBLP003C24
Receipt Date:	21-NOV-2022
Filing Date:	31-OCT-2022
Time Stamp:	15:45:26
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Request for Corrected Filing Receipt	REBLP003C24_Request_Corrected_FR.pdf	532318 faf537e28a04fb94ce396020dd5eae86936fc6c9	no	5

Warnings:

Information:					
2	Application Data Sheet	REBLP003C24_ADS_Corrected_Final.pdf	246996 3c89f410cec1d8b23a0ee669f2c3f5715008eb3a	no	11
Warnings:					
Information:					
This is not an USPTO supplied ADS fillable form					
			Total Files Size (in bytes):	779314	

This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

<u>New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111</u>
If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.
<u>National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371</u>
If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.
<u>New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office</u>
If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRPART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY.DOCKET.NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
17/977,963	10/31/2022	OPAP	3500	REBLP003C24	30	1

CONFIRMATION NO. 5201

CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT

76743
BEYER LAW GROUP LLP / VOXER IP
P. O. Box 51887
Palo Alto, CA 94303-1887

Date Mailed: 11/23/2022

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional utility patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF FIRST INVENTOR, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection.

Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a corrected Filing Receipt, including a properly marked-up ADS showing the changes with strike-through for deletions and underlining for additions. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" or other Notice requiring a response for this application, please submit any request for correction to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections provided that the request is grantable.

Inventor(s)

Thomas E. KATIS, Jackson, WY;
James T. PANTTAJA, San Francisco, CA;
Mary G. PANTTAJA, San Francisco, CA;
Matthew J. RANNEY, Oakland, CA;

Applicant(s)

Voxer IP LLC, San Francisco, CA;

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 76743

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

This application is a CON of 17/889,108 08/16/2022
which is a CON of 17/473,199 09/13/2021 ABN
which is a CON of 17/062,060 10/02/2020 PAT 11,146,516
which is a CON of 16/669,865 10/31/2019 PAT 10,841,261
which is a CON of 16/161,474 10/16/2018 PAT 10,511,557
which is a CON of 15/937,361 03/27/2018 PAT 10,158,591
which is a CON of 15/923,287 03/16/2018 PAT 10,129,191
which is a CON of 15/584,224 05/02/2017 PAT 10,142,270
which is a CON of 15/231,240 08/08/2016 PAT 9,674,122
which is a CON of 14/799,528 07/14/2015 PAT 9,456,087
which is a CON of 14/198,043 03/05/2014 PAT 9,154,628
which is a CON of 13/555,034 07/20/2012 PAT 8,705,714
which is a CON of 12/037,256 02/26/2008 PAT 8,243,894

which is a CON of 12/028,400 02/08/2008 PAT 8,180,029
which claims benefit of 60/937,552 06/28/2007
and claims benefit of 60/999,619 10/19/2007

Foreign Applications for which priority is claimed (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see http://www.uspto.gov for more information.) - None.
Foreign application information must be provided in an Application Data Sheet in order to constitute a claim to foreign priority. See 37 CFR 1.55 and 1.76.

Permission to Access Application via Priority Document Exchange: Yes

Permission to Access Search Results: Yes

Applicant may provide or rescind an authorization for access using Form PTO/SB/39 or Form PTO/SB/69 as appropriate.

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 11/08/2022
The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 17/977,963**
Projected Publication Date: 03/02/2023
Non-Publication Request: No
Early Publication Request: No
**** SMALL ENTITY ****
Title

TELECOMMUNICATION AND MULTIMEDIA MANAGEMENT METHOD AND APPARATUS

Preliminary Class

052

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

Applicants also are advised that in the case of inventions made in the United States, the Director of the USPTO must issue a license before applicants can apply for a patent in a foreign country. The filing of a U.S. patent application

serves as a request for a foreign filing license. The application's filing receipt contains further information and guidance as to the status of applicant's license for foreign filing.

Applicants may wish to consult the USPTO booklet, "General Information Concerning Patents" (specifically, the section entitled "Treaties and Foreign Patents") for more information on timeframes and deadlines for filing foreign patent applications. The guide is available either by contacting the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199, or it can be viewed on the USPTO website at http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/index.html.

For information on preventing theft of your intellectual property (patents, trademarks and copyrights), you may wish to consult the U.S. Government website, http://www.stopfakes.gov. Part of a Department of Commerce initiative, this website includes self-help "toolkits" giving innovators guidance on how to protect intellectual property in specific countries such as China, Korea and Mexico. For questions regarding patent enforcement issues, applicants may call the U.S. Government hotline at 1-866-999-HALT (1-866-999-4258).

LICENSE FOR FOREIGN FILING UNDER

Title 35, United States Code, Section 184

Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

GRANTED

The applicant has been granted a license under 35 U.S.C. 184, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" followed by a date appears on this form. Such licenses are issued in all applications where the conditions for issuance of a license have been met, regardless of whether or not a license may be required as set forth in 37 CFR 5.15. The scope and limitations of this license are set forth in 37 CFR 5.15(a) unless an earlier license has been issued under 37 CFR 5.15(b). The license is subject to revocation upon written notification. The date indicated is the effective date of the license, unless an earlier license of similar scope has been granted under 37 CFR 5.13 or 5.14.

This license is to be retained by the licensee and may be used at any time on or after the effective date thereof unless it is revoked. This license is automatically transferred to any related applications(s) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d). This license is not retroactive.

The grant of a license does not in any way lessen the responsibility of a licensee for the security of the subject matter as imposed by any Government contract or the provisions of existing laws relating to espionage and the national security or the export of technical data. Licensees should apprise themselves of current regulations especially with respect to certain countries, of other agencies, particularly the Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (with respect to Arms, Munitions and Implements of War (22 CFR 121-128)); the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (15 CFR parts 730-774); the Office of Foreign AssetsControl, Department of Treasury (31 CFR Parts 500+) and the Department of Energy.

NOT GRANTED

No license under 35 U.S.C. 184 has been granted at this time, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" DOES NOT appear on this form. Applicant may still petition for a license under 37 CFR 5.12, if a license is desired before the expiration of 6 months from the filing date of the application. If 6 months has lapsed from the filing date of this application and the licensee has not received any indication of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181, the licensee may foreign file the application pursuant to 37 CFR 5.15(b).

SelectUSA

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The U.S. offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to promote and facilitate business investment. SelectUSA provides information assistance to the international investor community; serves as an ombudsman for existing and potential investors; advocates on behalf of U.S. cities, states, and regions competing for global investment; and counsels U.S. economic development organizations on investment attraction best practices. To learn more about why the United States is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, deliver services, and grow your business, visit http://www.SelectUSA.gov or call +1-202-482-6800.

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Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
17/977,963	10/31/2022	Thomas E. KATIS	REBLP003C24	5201

76743 7590 12/16/2022

BEYER LAW GROUP LLP / VOXER IP
P. O. Box 51887
Palo Alto, CA 94303-1887

EXAMINER
CENTRAL, DOCKET

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
OPAP	

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
12/16/2022	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

USPTOmail@beyerlaw.com

Decision Granting Request for Prioritized Examination (Track I)	**Application No.** 17/977,963	**Applicant(s)** KATIS et al.	
	Examiner FIKIRTE A GEREMEW	**Art Unit** OMBL	**AIA (FITF) Status** No

1. THE REQUEST FILED 31 October 2022 IS **GRANTED** .

The above-identified application has met the requirements for prioritized examination

A. ☑ for an original nonprovisional application (Track I).
B. ☐ for an application undergoing continued examination (RCE).

2. **The above-identified application will undergo prioritized examination**. The application will be accorded special status throughout its entire course of prosecution until one of the following occurs:

A. filing a **petition for extension of time** to extend the time period for filing a reply;

B. filing an **amendment to amend the application to contain more than four independent claims, more than thirty total claims** , or a multiple dependent claim;

C. filing a **request for continued examination** ;

D. filing a notice of appeal;

E. filing a request for suspension of action;

F. mailing of a notice of allowance;

G. mailing of a final Office action;

H. completion of examination as defined in 37 CFR 41.102; or

I. abandonment of the application.

Telephone inquiries with regard to this decision should be directed to FIKIRTE GEREMEW at (703) 756-1930. In his/her absence, calls may be directed to Petition Help Desk at (571) 272-3282.

/FIKIRTE A GEREMEW/ PROGRAM SUPPORT ASSISTANT, OMBL	

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Information Disclosure	Applicant	KATIS et al.
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(Use Several Sheets if Necessary)		Page 1 of 2
	Date Submitted	January 26, 2023

U.S. Patent Documents

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	1.	2008/0139188	04/05/11	Purontaus			08/17/07

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	2.	WO 2006/092810	09/08/06	WO				
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	4.	WO 2007020627	02/22/07	WO				
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Other Documents

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	6.	Office Action in U.S. dated February 24, 2020 from U.S. Application No. 16/669,865.
	7.	Office Action in U.S. dated July 13, 2020 from U.S. Application No. 16/669,865.
	8.	Office Action in U.S. dated June 25, 2020 from U.S. Application No. 16/424,131
	9.	Final Office Action in U.S. dated January 21, 2021 from U.S. Application No. 16/424,131
	10.	Office Action in U.S. dated February 8, 2021 from U.S. Application No. 17/062,060
	11.	Office Action in U.S. dated January 9, 2023 from U.S. Application No. 17/977,948.
	12.	Office Action in U.S. dated January 20, 2023 from U.S. Application No. 17/977,959.
	13.	ScottWerndorferPMQVolI_1001
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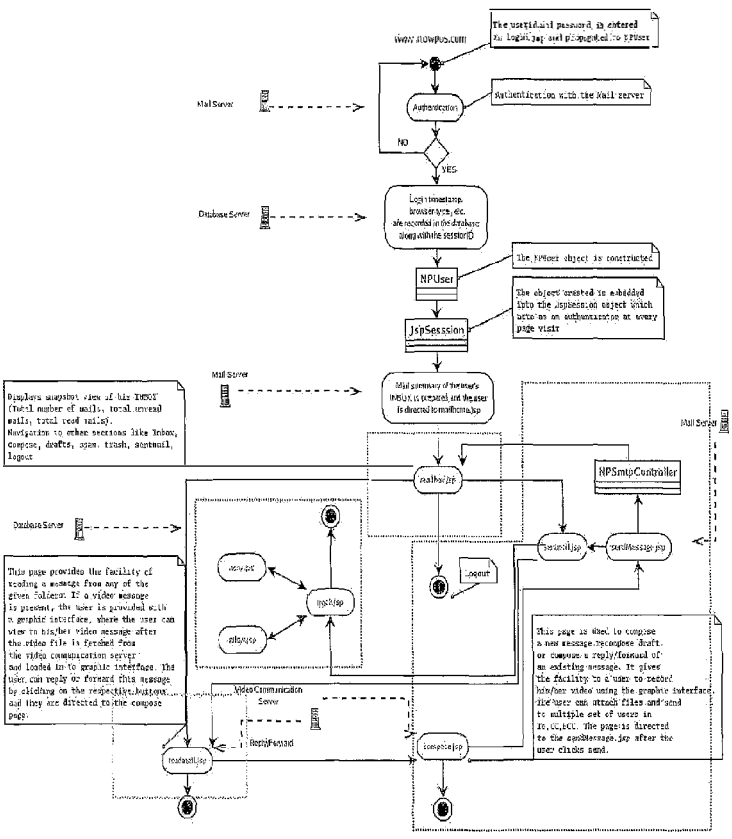
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(54) Title: A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DELIVERING VIDEO EMAIL



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to E-mail delivery system and, in particular, to a video e- mail transmission system whereby a video message can be effectively transmitted from the sender's end to one or more recipients through a server based graphical interface. Importantly, the video' e-mail system of the invention would enable the user to record a message with video camera or any other digital video equipment and transmit the same to a server based graphical interface to selected recipients. The system would further enable the recipient to reply and / or forward the video e-mail at other selected e-mail addressees. The invention is also directed to a method for video e-mail transmission using the above system and to a computer program adapted for use in the system and the method of video e-mail transmission of the invention.

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A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR DELIVERING VIDEO EMAIL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to E-mail delivery system and, in particular, to a video e-mail transmission system whereby a video message can be effectively transmitted from the sender's end to one or more recipients through a server based graphical interface. This is here to mention that wherever video e-mail or audio-video e-mail terms have appeared in this entire document, it can be considered as either video e-mail along with audio/voice or video e-mail without audio/voice which suits to that particular relevance. Importantly, the video e-mail system of the invention would enable the user to record a message with video camera or any other digital video equipment and transmit the same to a server based graphical interface to selected recipients. The system would further enable the recipient to reply and / or forward the video e-mail at other selected e-mail addressees. The invention is also directed to a method for video e-mail transmission using the above system and to a computer program adapted for use in the system and the method of video e-mail transmission of the invention.

BACKGROUND ART

1It is well known that with the advent of internet e-mails and, in other words, exchanging of e-mails between internet users has been very common and extensively used throughout the world. In the technique of transmission of electronic mails it is common that user information mentioning e-mail ids of internet users can be managed by a corresponding e-mail server device Technology relating to "User-Information" is already established by using an established protocol (i. e. methodology accepted by long practice or continued, accepted practice). Commonly, the e-mail server devices transmit e-mails using Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). In a SMTP technique, on sending a e-mail, the recipient server first

determines the existence of the "Service Provider" of the sender; verifies the address of the recipient and accepts/stores the message on its server on such verification. The process is therefore essentially web enabled i. e., interlinking of different servers. The user is required to view the e-mail stored in the hard disk of the server by retrieving it on the individual email - id. In case, the e-mail addressee is not the addresses managed by the Recipient server the e-mail is transmitted to the server managing the corresponding e-mail. The World Wide Web (WWW) enables such wide spread transmission of e-mails from one server to other and in the process transmit electronic mails through different servers – of the sender and recipient source.

Electronic mail (e-mail) has rapidly become a significant tool for communication within organization and between organizations and outside parties such as their customers. Initial communication usually consists of ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) text. However, text e-mail messages have over the years progressed to include graphics, audio and even video files which are transmitted along with e-mails to target audience in the manner mentioned above, by adopting the SMT Protocol.

As discussed above, e-mails are largely web based and hence are universally accessible without any proverbial limitations or as geographic time etc. Facilities, such as, PDA or Mobile Phones which are widely used can be advantageously utilized to transmit or check e-mails. Usually, such PDAs or Mobile phones are provided with large storage capacities with facilities like, directories; group IDS, instant, global connectivity.

Usually, e-mail in the form of text involves simple typing of the text message and sending it in text form to identified recipient. The technology of such e-mail communication using SMT

Protocol is significantly applied across the globe, the same is restricted to "typed or digital text". It, by limitations, does not include the audio-video component. In short when the 'text' is typed the protocol becomes functional and carried out all dictates till the 'message' is received/stored/retrieved at receiver end. E-mail therefore is not a solution to those who cannot send "typed message". This dis-enabling factor could be literacy based, language based or any other challenge of the genre.

Video e-mails have thus been also of extreme utility and is very often required to be transmitted with or without text content. Video e-mails are simply, video recorded files that get submitted onto Mail Server. Unlike any typical e-mail where the sender gives the mail ID and here instead of typing any text message it is required to transmit mails containing video and audio message.

Any audio-video e-mail is today either by a 'audio-video chat-facility' or as an 'attachment'. While the former is restricted to persons subscribed to a common facilitator, and by nature a duplex communication, the later brings with it challenges of space, downloading time of attachment and security. Hitherto, in order to send a audio-video e-mail in the existing system, the user has to record a audio-video message by using separate software and then attach the recorded audio-video message and send to the recipient. At the recipient's end, the user has to download the attached recorded audio-video message in order to view and listen to the audio-video message. Such limitations of conventional video e-mail delivery system are found to be of relevance as far as regular and fast transmissions of video e-mails are concerned. Importantly, it is found to be inconvenient and inefficient to develop, deliver and maintain user specific applications and utilities. Technological advancement has led to conferencing facilities with users across the globe. However, video e-mail conferencing

presently available does not permit the user to store the communication. Moreover, such video e-mail systems presently available do not provide for any interface for retrieval of the audio-video message, if required, unless under a common service provider.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is thus the basic object of the present invention to provide a system and a method of video e-mail transmission which would provide for the much desired transmission of video message through a Graphical User Interface (GUI) which would facilitate fast and effective transmission, storage and also possible retrieving of video messages to benefit wide scale use and application of video e-mails.

Another object of the present invention is directed to a server based interface for storage and transmission of video e-mails from the sender to one or more recipients which would avoid the limitations of the conventional video e-mail delivery system which are either specific to facility provider or depend on server size or bandwidth and now no solution for virus with the 'attachments'.

Another object of the present invention is directed to a server based interface for video transmission and in particular video e-mail transmission which would favor convenient and efficient system for delivery and maintain user specific applications and utilities.

Yet another object of the present invention is directed to a video e-mail transmission system which would facilitate more advantageous and effective use of conferencing facilities with many users across the globe and, more importantly, enable permitting the user of a video e-mail conferencing to also store the communication for retrieval and use as and when desired.

Another object of the present invention is directed to a system and method of video e-mail transmission, which would enable the mail user to send a text and audio-video recording messages to multiple users through the interface for recording video messages.

Yet another object of the present invention is directed to a video e-mail transmission system which would provide an interface for recording video messages and forwarding of mails with encrypted name of the file in which the video message is stored and sent along with the actual message as either a part of the message or as a URL.

It is yet another object of the present invention to overcome the problems of recording a audio-video message using separate software, attach and send which are mentioned in the background art, now can be directly recorded and send without having any attachment.

A further object of the present invention is directed to provide for a video e-mail transmission system with tools, which would defy language localization wherein the recipient would have the option of listening to the video message in his or her native language.

A further object of the present invention is directed to video e-mail transmission system having a server based interface wherein the mail is delivered to the server and only authentic users are allowed to log in to see and view and hear their mails.

Another object of the invention is to provide for a method of video e-mail transmission wherein the limits on the size of each video e-mail and the total mail box can be calibrated based on optimizing experience, total server size and bandwidth and other relevant logistics.

A further object of the invention is to provide for programmed computer systems and server based system adapted to favor video e-mail transmission more effectively and with user friendly attributes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to the basic aspect of the present invention there is provided a system for video e-mail transmission comprising:

a device for generating the video e-mail;

an interface for instant recording the video message, sending such recorded message to one/or plural recipients through a software as adapted for recording and storing the video e-mail under a file name;

and apply similar interface for further interactions;

At the receiving end, the technology implied receiving the embedded message in video mode with facility to view, hear, save, forward and reply.

In accordance with a preferred aspect of the invention there is provided a system for video e-mail transmission comprising:

a device for generating an audio-video e-mail;

an interface for instant recording the audio-video message, sending such recorded message to one/or plural recipients through a software as adapted for recording and storing the audio-video e-mail under a file name;

and apply similar interface for further interactions;

At the receiving end, the technology implied receiving the embedded message in audio-video mode with facility to view, hear, save, forward and reply.

In the above system for video e-mail transmission the user records the messages using hardware devices such as video camera, microphone and/or any other digital audio/video equipment and command the 'Record facility' that is visible on the website.

Importantly, in the above system the said server comprises graphical interface for receiving,recording video messages and send the same to single/multiple users/recipients. When the mail is sent, the encrypted name of the file in which the video message is stored is also sent along with the actual message as either a part of the message or as a URL.

Also, the Server is suitably programmed for recording of the audio-Video message. The server is adapted to store the message into a file and move into the appropriate user folder on the server and the file name of the audio-Video message allotted. Such messages can also be replayed or forward. On recording message, the same can be replayed, heard, viewed, altered, saved, sent, copy forwarded. For hearing and viewing a message the user can go to the file which in turn retrieves the message from the back-end and plays the same for the benefit of the user.

Such a server interface is adapted to receive and store, audio-video messages of predetermined sizes based on the size of each video e-mail, total mail box which are calibrated based on optimizing operating conditions, total server size and bandwidth and other relevant logistics. The interface is further adapted to allow only authentic users to log in to see and view and hear their mails stored in the server interface.

The software embedded enables the sending/receiving of audio-video e-mail generated from a PC/Laptop/Mobile Phone/PDA to be received using a Mobile/Laptop/PDA/PC.

Also, the sender is provided with means for sending a video e-mail to receiver along with/instead of a text mail. A audio-video recording device is therefor planted with the text space. The server is adapted to receive the said text mail and/or audio-video file with the help of request object and the receiver receives the file with a response object such as to read text mail and hear, view the audio-video e-mail.

Another aspect of the present invention is that audio-video email is not compulsory. Thus provided a method for user may choose to deliver an e-mail with or without audio-video message.

However for generating a video e-mail can be by using a device such as a video camera or any other digital video equipment;

using the interface for recording the video message and sending to one recipient/multiple recipients by recording and storing the video e-mail under a file name in said interface;

Before sending the interface includes the facility to view, hear, correct, save, send immediately, send later or forward to multiple accounts.

recipient having provision for receiving and playing such video e-mail playing the video under the file name in the message.

In the above method for delivering a video e-mail, the video recorded files are submitted to the audio-video communication server for transmission to the recipient. Using the above method it is possible to send text and video messages to multiple recipients through the server based interface for recording video messages. When the mail is sent, the encrypted name of the file in which the video message is stored is also sent along with the actual message as either a part of the message or as a URL. The server used in the method is adapted to store the file and moves into appropriate user folder and the file name is duly allotted.

Following the above method according to the invention the method for delivering a audio-video e-mail can be retrieved from the back end and played to the user or the user gets access through a URL to the resource in the selected web page to play the message, for others.

The recipient has to establish authentic log-in before having access to the message.

The method provides for a very simple user friendly interface of audio-video e-mail involving at user end basic conventional audio-video means to send and receive the video e-mail through the server.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention there is provided a computer readable information recording medium adapted to record a program on a server based storage, a computer readable information storage medium which stores the recorded message on a server, and a computer readable information recording medium which decodes a recorded message from a server and delivers the same to the user.

It is thus possible by way of the above disclosed video e-mail transmission system to provide an effective system of video e-mail transmission involving simple means for the user to record a message with video camera or any other digital audio-video equipment and deliver it and providing a means for accessing of video e-mail from Graphical User Interface. The above system thus favors a simple method for achieving video e-mail transmission by way of an effective server based Graphical User Interface.

The use of video e-mail overcomes any user concerns for size of saving such messages and the band width and makes it convenient and efficient to develop, deliver and maintain user specific application and utilities.

Importantly, by way of above discussed system and method the mail user can send text and video recording messages to many users through the interface by recording a single video message. When the mails are sent, the encrypted name of the file in which the video messages are stored is also sent along with the actual message as either a part of the message or as a URL.

The details of the invention, its objects and advantages are explained hereunder in greater detail in relation to non-limiting exemplary illustration as per the accompanying figures.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCOMPANYING FIGURES

Figure 1 is a flow chart of the video e-mail transmission system in accordance with the present invention involving the server based interface;

Figure 2 is a flow chart illustrating the interaction between the components wherein sender sends a video e-mail to receiver by using video and audio recording devices; juxta positioned with text mail facility.

Reference is first invited to Figure 1, which illustrates the use of an application of the video e-mail transmission system in accordance with the present invention. As represented in said figure in accordance with the above server based interface in the system, the sender sends the video e-mail, which is received by the receiver. For such purpose as shown in the Figure, the sender sends the video e-mail from sources such as PC/Laptop/mobile phone/PDA. Mail server is adapted to receive the request and passes the request to a particular user/receiver. In particular, the mail receiver with mobile/laptop/a PC etc., receives the request and can open and view and listen the video e-mail using monitor and audio device. The receiver can reply or forward the mail to other users or senders. The receiver can choose to respond by text/voice/video/any two of the above formats/all the above three formats of mail.

Reference is now invited to Figure 2, which is a flow chart illustrating the interaction between the component wherein the sender sends a video e-mail to receiver by using text mail and a video/audio recording devices. The mail server receives the text mail and audio and video files with the help of request object. Receiver receives the file with help of response object and can read the text mail and view and listen to the audio-video message.

The receiver can, if required, reply back or forward the mail. Both the sender and the receiver must have video and audio facilities.

In particular, to record a message the sender can use a video camera and microphone and any other digital audio-video equipment and then mail or deliver it while the receiver can use a video unit for accessing the video e-mail from a server based graphical interface.

Importantly, as apparent from the above illustrative embodiments the video e-mail delivery system is not necessarily dependent on system specific or on the server size and the bandwidth and is directed to favor convenient and efficient manner of video e-mail transmission.

Importantly, as a step forward of the prior art, the video message is not required to be downloaded to be viewed/heard. It only requires to be played to be viewed/heard.

Advantageously, also the video e-mail transmission system would provide for wide scale application and use of video based communications especially conferencing facilities with many users across the globe. Importantly, the system of the invention would permit the user to store the communication and provide for much desired interface for retrieval of video e-mails. Delivery of the original video and not a downloaded format is the key of the new invention system.

WE CLAIM:

1. A system for video e-mail transmission comprising:

an algorithm for generating the video e-mail;

an interface for recording the video message and adapted to carryout selectively at least one of the following :

(i) sending to multiple recipients through a server means adapted for recording and storing the video e-mail under a file name;

(ii) Selectively sending to single or multiple recipients through a server means adapted for recording and storing the video e-mail under a file name;

(iii) forwarding through a server means a message embedded with the file name to a single recipient;

(iv) forwarding through a server means a message embedded with the file name to multiple recipients.

(v) forwarding through a server means a message embedded with the file name to multiple recipients constituting a single characteristic user group.

(vi) forwarding through a server means a message embedded with the file name to multiple recipients constituting multiple characteristic user groups

2. A system for video e-mail transmission comprising:

an algorithm for generating an audio-video e-mail;

an interface for recording the audio-video message and adapted to selectively carryout atleast one of the following:

(i) sending to multiple recipients through a server means adapted for recording and storing the audio-video e-mail under a file name;

(ii) selectively sending to single or multiple recipients through a server means adapted for recording and storing the audio-video e-mail under a file name;

(iii) forwarding through a server means for forwarding a message embedded with the file name to a single recipient;

(iv) forwarding through a server means for forwarding a message embedded with the file name to multiple recipients;

(v) forwarding through a server means a message embedded with the file name to multiple recipients constituting a single characteristic user group; and

(vi) forwarding through a server means a message embedded with the file name to multiple recipients constituting multiple characteristic user groups.

3. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 or 2 wherein the user records the messages using devices preferably selected from video camera and microphone and/or any other digital audio-video equipment.

4. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 3 wherein the said server comprises graphical interface for receiving, recording video messages and send the same to multiple users/recipients.

5. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 4 adapted such that when the mail is sent, the encrypted name of the file in which the video message is stored is also sent along with the actual message as either a part of the message or as a URL.

6. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 5 wherein the server is suitably programmed for recording of the Video message.

7. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 6 wherein the server is adapted to store the message into a file and move into the appropriate user folder on the server and the file name of the Video message duly allotted.

8. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 7 wherein the server is adapted to embed the allotted file name to the Video message and forward the same to the selective user/recipient.

9. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 8 wherein for viewing and hearing of the message by the user, the filename of the video is retrieved from the message which in turn retrieves the message from the back-end and played selectively to the user/recipient.

10. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 9 wherein for viewing of the message by the user, the user is provided with a URL to the resource upon clicking whereby the user is re-directed to a web page where the Video message file can be played.

11. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 10 server interface adapted such that the recipient has the option of playing the video.

12. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 11 comprising said server interface adapted to receive and store Video messages of predetermined sizes based on the size of each video e-mail , total mail box which are calibrated based on optimizing operating conditions, total server size and bandwidth and other relevant logistics.

13. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 12 comprising said server interface allows only authentic users to log in to see and view and hear their mails stored in the server interface.

14. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 13 wherein the device for generating the Video comprises a video e-mail generated from a PC/Laptop/ mobile phone/PDA.

15. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 14 wherein the mail receiver also receives the message using a mobile/a laptop/a PDA.

16. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 15 wherein the mail receiver is provided with provision for replying or forwarding the video e-mail received at the receivers end.

17. A system for video e-mail transmission according to anyone of claims 1 to 16 wherein the sender is provided with means for sending a video e-mail to receiver by using a text mail and audio-video recording devices and the mail server is adapted to receive the said text mail and audio and video files with the help of request object and the receiver receives the file with a response object such as to read text mail and view and listen the audio-video e-mail.

18. A method for delivering a video e-mail with or without audio comprising the steps of:

providing an algorithm for generating the video e-mail;

using an interface for recording the video message and selectively carrying out atleast one of the following:

(i) sending to multiple recipients through a server means adapted for recording and storing the video e-mail under a file name;

(ii) -selectively sending to single or multiple recipients through a server means adapted for recording and storing the video e-mail under a file name;

(iii) forwarding through a server means a message embedded with the file name to a single recipient;

(iv) forwarding through a server means a message embedded with the file name to multiple recipients;

(v) forwarding through a server means a message embedded with the file name to multiple recipients constituting a single characteristic user group; and

(vi) forwarding through a server means a message embedded with the file name to multiple recipients constituting multiple characteristic user groups.

19. A method for delivering a video e-mail as claimed in claim 18 wherein the video recorded file are submitted to the mail server for transmission to the recipient.

20. A method for delivering a video e-mail as claimed in anyone of claims 18 or 19 comprising sending text and video messages to multiple recipients through the server based interface for recording video messages.

21. A method for delivering a video e-mail as claimed in anyone of claims 18 to 20 wherein when the mail is sent, the encrypted name of the file in which the video message is stored is also sent along with the actual message as either a part of the message or as a URL.

22. A method for delivering a video e-mail as claimed in anyone of claims 18 to 21 wherein the server stores the file and moves into appropriate user folder and the file name duly allotted.

23. A method for delivering a video e-mail as claimed in anyone of claims 18 to 22 wherein the message is retrieved from the back end and played to the user or the user gets access through a URL to the resource in the selected web page to play the message.

24. A method for delivering a video e-mail as claimed in anyone of claims 18 to 23 wherein the recipient plays the video.

25. A method for delivering a video e-mail as claimed in anyone of claims 18 to 24 wherein the recipient has to establish authentic log-in before having access to the message.

26. A method for delivering a video e-mail as claimed in anyone of claims 18 to 25 comprising using conventional video and audio means to send and receive the video e-mail.

27. A computer readable information recording medium which records a program for controlling a server based storage and forwarding of video e-mail using the system according to claim 1.

28. A computer readable information recording medium which records a program for controlling a server based method for providing a video e-mail service, according to claim 18.

29. A system for video e-mail transmission substantially as herein described and illustrated with reference to the accompanying figures.

FIGURE 1: **Sheet 1/2**

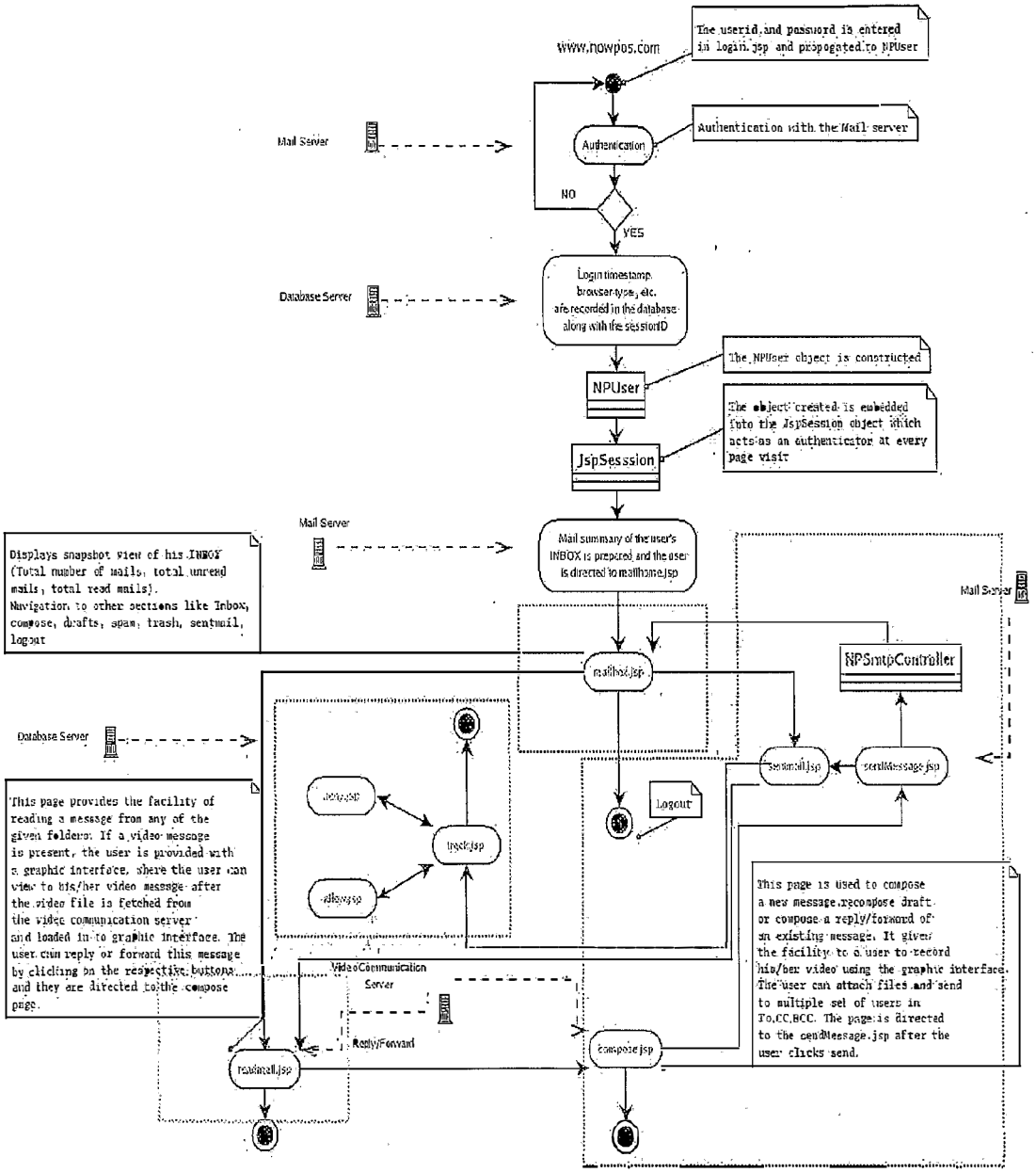
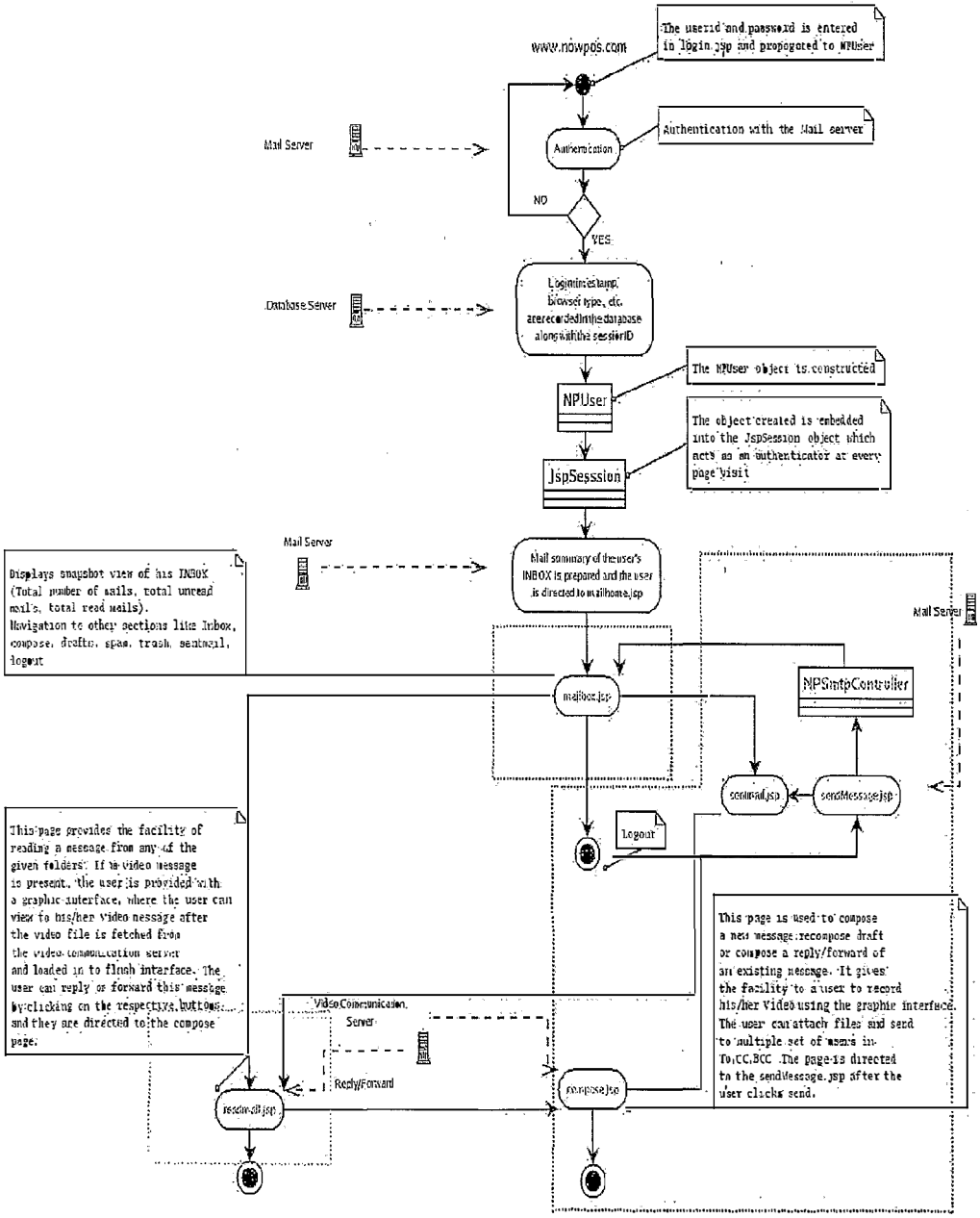


FIGURE 2: **Sheet 2/2**



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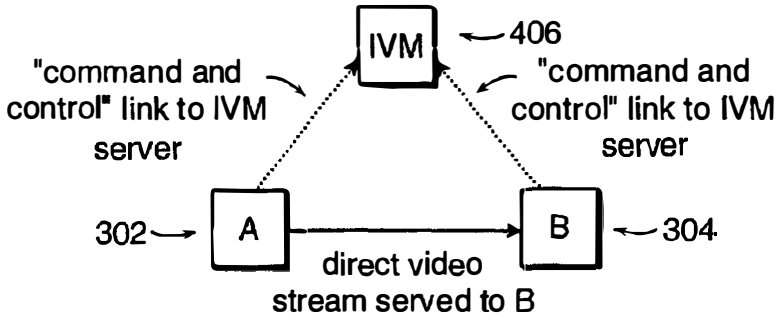
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(54) Title: INSTANT VIDEO MESSENGER



(57) Abstract: Methods and systems for a sender of a video message to send the message over a computer network from the sender's computer directly to a receiver computer used by a recipient, without the intermediation of a server computer. A server computer determines whether the receiver computer is online. In response to a request from the sender computer, the server informs the sender computer of the online status of the receiver computer. The sender computer prepares a viedo message, including a video segment, and optionally audio, text an other information. The sender computer informs the receiver computer that a video message is available to be sent. Depending on the response of the receiver computer, the video message is streamed from the sender computer to the receiver computer, the video message is sent to a host computer for storage and later streaming to the receiver computer, or is not sent. If the receiver computer is not online, the video message is optionally sent to the host computer for storage and later streaming to the receiver computer.

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INSTANT VIDEO MESSENGER

Cross-References to Related Applications

This application claims priority to and the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial Number 60/147,029, filed August 3, 1999, and of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial Number 60/196,069, filed April 10, 2000, which applications are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference. This application is a Continuation-in-Part of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/497,587 (hereinafter "U.S.S.N. 09/497,587"), filed February 3, 2000, entitled "Method And System For Sharing Video Over A Network", which application is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

Field of the Invention

This invention relates generally to transmitting video files over a network. More particularly, the invention relates to transmitting streaming video files over a network without the intervention of a server computer in the streaming process.

Background of the Invention

Communication of information in the form of digital or computer files, such as documents, videos, and the like, by attachment to electronic messages such as electronic mail is well known. With this type of transmission, the entire video file must be transmitted and received before the receiver can view the video. For large files, the time required to complete such transmissions can be longer than the actual playing time of the video. Also, this type of transmission typically requires multiple computer programs to perform all of the necessary functions, including an e-mail application program to send or receive the video in computer file form, and a second program to play or display the video from the received file attachment. While these forms of communication represent an advance over the transmission of hard copies of documents, videos, and the like, there are still many limitations and problems that are associated with such communications.

Some of the problems that are associated with communications over a computer network operated according to the client/server model (and thus including one or more server computers) include, but are not limited to, the large expense of building, maintaining, and operating servers generally, and in particular the expense of installing and maintaining servers that perform

functions related to data storage and hosting; the problems associated with loss of service if the server is inoperative, and degradation of service if the server is overloaded; delays, inconvenience, and bandwidth capacity issues associated with uploading information from a sender computer to the server for retransmission from the server to a recipient computer; and difficulties in increasing the scale of the network as the number of client computers increases. Because video files in particular tend to be quite large, the problems enumerated above can be particularly severe in handling video files in a client/server network.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a method and system of transmitting a video that mitigates the problems associated with the lengthy transmission time associated with a file attached to an e-mail, that eliminates the necessity to have multiple software packages to carry out the transmission, and that eliminates the necessity to invoke the services of a hosting computer for storing the video. In some embodiments, the method and system can be transparent to the user. In accordance with the present invention, full motion video can be automatically prepared and transmitted by a sender from a sender computer to a viewer using a receiver computer, when the two computers are simultaneously connected to a computer network, including such networks as a global computer network, for example, the Internet or the World Wide Web ("Web").

The invention is described in terms of an exemplary embodiment called the Instant Video Messenger (IVM). IVM is a rapid, asynchronous messaging system/software that supports symmetric, peer-to-peer communication of digital information (e.g., files containing video data such as files in the .jpg, .avi, .mpeg, QuickTime, .wav, Windows Media Format, Real Media, and other formats) on a computer network, such as the Internet. Each user computer equipped with the IVM software is capable of sending and receiving streaming and non-streaming audio, streaming and non-streaming video, text, attachments, and meta-data. The network structure of IVM reduces the burden on a central server (which traditionally has been used to host and stream video), as IVM is a peer-to-peer application and thus does not require a hosting facility. A server can be used in an IVM system to perform functions that include, but are not limited to, monitoring which IVM users are on-line, providing communications driven by an entity that has permission to use the server (for example, an advertiser who has contracted for services), and hosting messages for users who have contracted for that service. IVM supports an Instant Video

Messenger Channel capability that allows for community building as well as affiliate opportunities. The IVM distribution system allows for "self-replication."

In one aspect, the invention features a method of sending a streaming video message over a network. The method includes receiving at a server computer an indication that the operator of a sender computer intends to send a streaming video message to a receiver computer over a network, determining whether the receiver computer is online, and communicating from the server computer to the sender computer whether the receiver computer is online, wherein an indication that the receiver computer is online signals to the sender computer that streaming the video message directly from the sender computer to the receiver computer over the network is appropriate.

In one embodiment, the invention can include a supervisory computer communication module operable on the server computer that performs the step of receiving at the server computer an indication that the operator of a sender computer intends to send a streaming video message to a receiver computer. The supervisory computer communication module can also perform the step of determining whether the receiver computer is online, and can perform the step of communicating from the server computer to the sender computer whether the receiver computer is online.

In one aspect, the invention features a method of sending a streaming video message over a network. The method includes sending to a server computer an indication that the operator of a sender computer intends to send a streaming video message to a receiver computer over a network, receiving at the sender computer an indication of whether the receiver computer is online, and in response to an indication that the receiver computer is online, streaming the video message from the sender computer to the receiver computer over the network independent of the operation of the server computer.

In one embodiment, the step of streaming the video message from the sender computer to the receiver computer includes providing on the sender computer a computer communication module operable on each of the sender computer and the receiver computer, and streaming the video message from the communication module of the sender computer to the receiver computer over the network independent of the operation of the server computer. The step of providing a computer communication module operable on each of the sender computer and the receiver computer can include providing individual copies of the same communication module to at least one of the sender computer and the receiver computer, each copy operable on each of the sender

computer and the receiver computer. The method can include providing communication modules that are symmetric in operation. The method can include providing communication modules that are modular, and can include providing communication modules that can determine the features present in another communication module operating on another computer.

In another embodiment, the step of streaming the video message from the sender computer to the receiver computer over the network independent of the operation of the server computer can include performing the streaming operation using only communication modules present on the sender computer and the receiver computer.

In a further embodiment, the method can additionally include the step of, in response to an indication that the receiver computer is not online, optionally sending the video message from the sender computer to a host computer, for storage and later transmission to the receiver computer, independent of the operation of the server computer.

In still another embodiment, the video message can include video information. The video message can additionally include information selected from audio information, a thumbnail image, a text identifying a subject, a message body text, a document attachment, a slide and meta-data.

In one aspect, the invention features a computer program recorded on a machine-readable medium. The computer program is adapted to transmit and receive streaming video messages over a network independent of a server computer. When the computer program operates on a sender computer, it performs the steps of requesting from a server computer the status of a receiver computer, the receiver computer being the intended recipient of a video message, receiving an indication of the online status of the receiver computer, and in response to an indication that the receiver computer is online, streaming the video message from the computer program of the sender computer to the computer program of the receiver computer independent of the operation of the server computer.

In one embodiment, when it is operating on a receiver computer, the computer program is further capable of determining that a video message is being sent by a sender computer. The program is additionally capable of displaying to a viewer of the receiver computer information about the video message, the information comprising at least one of an identifier of the sender of the message, a subject of the message, and a title of the message.

In another embodiment, when it is operating on a receiver computer, the computer program is capable of receiving the streaming video message, and displaying the streaming video

message to a viewer of the receiver computer. The step of receiving the streaming video message can include receiving the streaming video message, and presenting to a viewer of the receiver computer an opportunity to select one of accepting the streaming video message, and rejecting the streaming video message. The step of receiving the streaming video message can include accepting a response of the viewer, and processing the message in accordance with the response of the viewer. The step of accepting the streaming video message can include at least one of accepting the streaming video message for immediate display, and accepting the streaming video message for storage in a machine-readable memory, and for display at a later time.

In still another embodiment, when it is operating on a receiver computer, the computer program is capable of receiving the streaming video message is accomplished without the necessity of an action by a viewer of the computer. In this embodiment, the program can accomplish displaying the streaming video message without the necessity of an action by a viewer of the computer. The computer program can perform displaying the video message by invoking the operation of a video display module.

In another embodiment, the computer program can, in response to an indication that the receiver computer is not online, optionally send the video message from the communication module of the sender computer to a host computer, for storage and later transmission to the communication module of the receiver computer, independent of the operation of the server computer.

In yet another embodiment, the video message can include video information. The video message can further include information selected from audio information, a thumbnail image, a text identifying a subject, a message body text, a document attachment, a slide and meta-data.

In one aspect, the invention features a computer program recorded on a machine-readable medium. The computer program is adapted to operate a server computer and to provide server functionality including database connectivity and communication protocols. When operating on a server computer, the computer program performs the steps of determining the online status of the receiver computer, and providing an indication of the status to the sender computer, such that in response to an indication that the receiver computer is online, streaming the video message from the computer program of the sender computer to the computer program of the receiver computer is accomplished independent of the operation of the server computer.

In one embodiment. when in operation, the computer program is capable of accepting a request from a sender computer about the status of a receiver computer, the receiver computer

being the intended recipient of a video message. When in operation, the computer program is capable of providing communication protocols for exchanging information between interconnected computers. When in operation, the computer program is capable of providing a database in which to store information, including information about sender and receiver computers authorized to communicate with the server computer.

The foregoing and other objects, aspects, features, and advantages of the invention will become more apparent from the following description and from the claims.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The objects and features of the invention can be better understood with reference to the drawings described below, and the claims. The drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead generally being placed upon illustrating the principles of the invention. In the drawings, like numerals are used to indicate like parts throughout the various views.

FIG. 1 shows the relationship between the time that elapses between the sending and the receiving of a message ("immediacy") and data delivery solutions of some technology such as that described in copending U.S.S.N. 09/497,587.

FIG. 2A depicts the interactions in a system including a sender computer, a server computer, and a receiver, such as the system described in copending U.S.S.N. 09/497,587.

FIG. 2B presents in overview a flowchart showing the steps involved in the interaction depicted in FIG. 2A.

FIG. 3 shows the relationship between immediacy and data delivery solutions of FIG. 1 and additionally including an embodiment of a method and system according to the invention.

FIG. 4A depicts an embodiment of the interactions between and among a sender computer, a server computer, and a receiver computer in a network according to the invention.

FIG. 4B presents in overview a flowchart showing the steps involved in the interaction depicted in FIG. 4A.

FIG. 5 depicts another embodiment of the interactions between and among a sender computer, a server computer, and a receiver computer in a network according to the invention.

FIG. 6 depicts an embodiment of the interactions between and among a sender computer, a server computer, and a receiver computer in a network having Instant Video Messenger Channels according to the invention.

FIG. 7 depicts an embodiment of the interactions between and among a sender computer, a server computer, and a receiver computer in a network having Instant Video Messenger Channels and the capacity to store message data according to the invention.

FIG. 8 is a flow diagram that depicts schematically an alternative embodiment of the messaging systems and methods, according to the principles of the invention.

FIG. 9 is a schematic embodiment of a process and system according to the copending U.S.S.N. 09/497,587.

FIG. 10 is an embodiment of a system according to the copending U.S.S.N. 09/497,587, including the interactions and interrelationships within the system.

FIG. 11 is a functional block and flow diagram of an embodiment of the copending U.S.S.N. 09/497,587.

FIG. 12 is a login screen on a user's computer, in one embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 13 is a record/playback screen as seen by the user, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 14A is a flow diagram of an embodiment of the invention in which software automates a number of steps in connection with the uploading of a video segment.

FIG. 14B is a flow diagram of another embodiment of the invention in which software automates a number of steps in connection with the uploading of a video segment.

FIG. 14C is a flow diagram of an embodiment of the invention in which software automates a number of steps in connection with the formatting of a video segment.

FIG. 14D shows the relationship of some of the files created in the flow diagram of FIG. 14C.

FIG. 14E is a flow diagram of a method by which an optimally formatted video segment is sent to a user according to the invention.

FIG. 15 is a screen as seen by the user, the screen indicating that file processing is occurring.

FIG. 16 is a video playback screen seen by the user.

FIG. 17 is a screen used by the user to control the status of a video queue.

FIG. 18 is a screen used by the user to control the operational settings of equipment associated with the user's computer.

Detailed Description

Introduction

The features of a communication network may be described in terms of the following five parameters or qualities:

1. Immediacy
2. Symmetry
3. Network Structure
4. Caching & Routing
5. Extensibility

Immediacy

A one-dimensional measure termed "immediacy" is an indication of the amount of time (possibly related to a level of effort) that elapses between a user sending a Video Message and a receiver receiving the Video Message. FIG. 1 depicts such a relationship between a method of sending messages called NetMeeting, that is known in the prior art, and another technology that is described in copending U.S.S.N. 09/497,587. On the left end of the diagram is "Real-time," meaning an absolute minimum lag time between video capture and viewing. On the right end of the diagram is "Deferred-time," meaning that the amount of lag time between video capture and viewing is unknown. The lag time can in principle be infinite (i.e., the video may never be viewed), for example because the intended recipient has no interest in viewing the video.

NetMeeting is software that is available in version 3 as part of Windows 2000 from Microsoft Corporation. Information about Netmeeting can be found at Microsoft's website, www.microsoft.com. Netmeeting provides an immediate coupling between the sender of information and the receiver of the information. Once a messaging connection is made using the NetMeeting technology, the receiver renders the video sent by the sender. The receiver cannot turn off the video (or "opt-out" of viewing the video) except by completely terminating the NetMeeting session. The NetMeeting technology has the problematic features of being computationally intensive and requiring a large transmission bandwidth. The NetMeeting technology requires that the video must be processed in real time, because it is analogous to two-way television broadcasting over a network. The real time processing includes capturing the video, compressing the video, streaming the video, decompressing the video and rendering the video. Because all of these processes must be performed in real time, the NetMeeting real-time technology is beyond the capacity of the computers available to many non-professional or consumer users.

In a "deferred-time" application such as the VideoShare Producer which is described in the copending U.S.S.N. 09/497,587, a receiver of the video message must formally acknowledge the receipt of the message and actively initiate the downloading and viewing process. For example, a potential viewer must activate his or her email browser, receive a new email message announcing the availability of the video, read the subject body, have interest in the email body content, activate the associated tag link (for example, by clicking on it), be connected to the World Wide Web ("Web"), and activate a "play" button in a viewer software application.