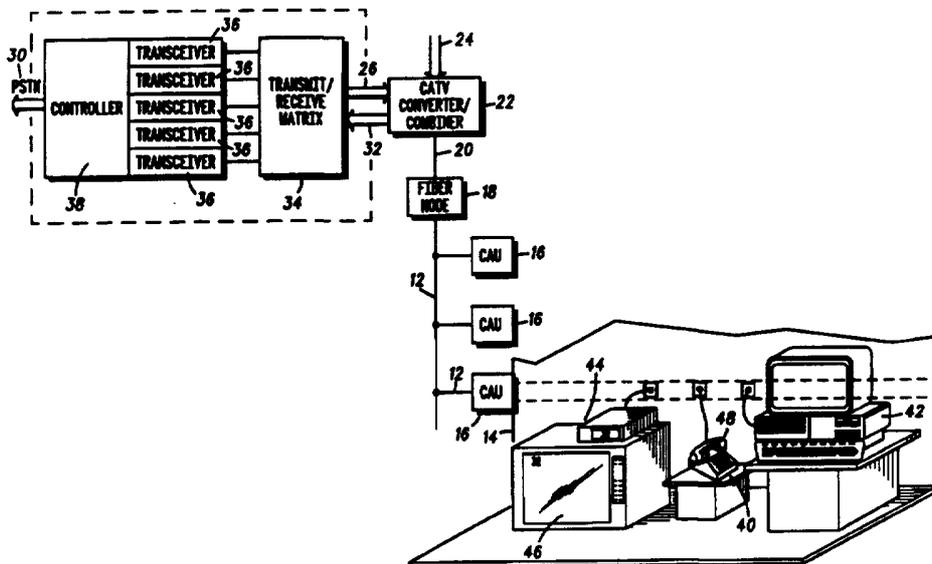




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US95/13678</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 25 October 1995 (25.10.95)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 08/362,068                      21 December 1994 (21.12.94)      US</p> <p>(71) Applicant: MOTOROLA INC. [US/US]; 1303 East Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: MEDENDORP, Dale, Frederick; 695 Bedford Drive, Crystal Lake, IL 60014 (US). BURKE, Timothy, Mark; 1811 Waverly Lane, Algonquin, IL 60102 (US). VILMUR, Paul, Louis; 45 South Kerwood Street, Palatine, IL 60067 (US). CORRIGAN, Richard, James; 617 South Kensington Avenue, LaGrange, IL 60525 (US). FREYMAN, Phillip, Kent; 39W259 Grand Avenue, Elgin, IL 60123 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agent: BERNSTEIN, Aaron; Motorola Inc., Intellectual Property Dept., 1303 East Algonquin Road, Schaumburg, IL 60196 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG).</p> <p><b>Published</b> With international search report. With amended claims.</p>

(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLING ACCESS TO A CHANNEL



## (57) Abstract

The present invention provides a method and apparatus for controlling power consumption and access to telephone channels (36) in a cable telephony system (10). The system (10) has two subsystems for limiting power and access, one, when a telephone (40) is waiting to receive a call and a second when a subscriber wants to place a call. The telephone (40) is usually waiting for a telephone call. The first subsystem reduces power consumption by having a transceiver (114) for the telephone (40) only monitor for incoming calls periodically and turns off the transceiver (114) when not monitoring for calls. The second subsystem limits system power consumption and access to channels (36) by only allowing loop current and access to channels (36) when a channel (36) is available for use. These two subsystems reduce the system power consumption and regulate the access to the telephone channels (36).

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## METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR CONTROLLING ACCESS TO A CHANNEL

### Field of the Invention

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The present invention relates generally to the field of communications and more particularly to cable telephony.

### Background of the Invention

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A goal of the information super-highway is to combine telephony, video and data signals over the same cable. Cable television (CATV) operators have an existing high bandwidth cable network to the house or premise which could carry these diverse services. Several cable telephony systems have been proposed. A goal of any cable telephony system is to be backwards compatible with the existing telephony system. This requires that a subscriber to a cable telephony system be able to plug their existing telephone into the cable telephony system and have it operate in the same manner. This simple requirement poses a number of challenges to the cable telephony designer. Existing telephones are powered through the telephone line, as opposed to premise powered like a television. This provides a so called lifeline feature that allows a subscriber to make an emergency telephone call even when the premise power is down.

20

Existing telephone service, sometimes known as plain old telephone service (POTS), requires the operator to provide loop current, or at least twenty four volts DC at twenty five milliamps, when the subscriber's telephone is in an off-hook state. If you multiply this by the potential number of subscribers in a cable telephony system this adds up to a major power management problem. This problem is especially acute because existing cable television systems do not have to provide power for any subscriber equipment and therefore are not designed to handle this sort of power distribution problem.

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Another problem in providing POTS over a cable is that the tip and ring signal is converted to a radio frequency (RF) signal. This

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requires at minimum a RF transceiver with processing capabilities. Most of the time the telephone is idle, waiting for an incoming call. Monitoring for an incoming call in a cable telephony system requires the RF transceiver to be monitoring the channels continuously. To  
5 provide the lifeline feature discussed above the RF transceiver must also be powered by the cable and is thus constantly draining power in the idle mode.

The present cable power system cannot provide the necessary power required for this idle mode and would fail if a large number of  
10 subscriber's telephones went off-hook all at the same time. One solution is to increase the voltage at the headend of the cable system to provide adequate power at the subscriber's premise. This approach suffers from several drawbacks. One, the voltage at individual  
15 subscriber's premises would vary widely, since many of the power drains in a cable system are in series. Thus, it would require a complete redesign of the cable system to assure the voltages at the various  
subscriber premises were within operating voltages of the equipment providing POTS to the subscriber.

Another solution would be to completely redesign the power  
20 distribution system of existing cable systems. This would be extremely expensive and disruptive of the present television service provided by cable operators.

A third solution is have premise powered telephones with battery backup for emergencies. This does not meet the goal of having  
25 the cable telephony system backwards compatible with the existing telephones. It also creates a disposal problem and a management problem.

For the reasons listed above, each of the solutions to the  
30 problem of providing the power required for POTS service in a cable system has drawbacks. Thus, there exists a need for a method and system to provide cable power POTS.

### Brief Description of the Drawings

- FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a cable telephony system;
- FIG. 2 is a graphical diagram of the frequency band of a cable  
5 telephony system;
- FIG. 3 is graphical diagram showing the division of a broadcast television band into a number of telephone bands;
- FIG. 4 is a graphical diagram of the time division multiplexing of  
10 the telephone bands;
- FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a cable access unit;
- FIG. 6 is a graphical representation of a system broadcast channel;
- FIG. 7 is a -graphical representation of an alert phase;
- FIG. 8 is a flow chart of a process used by a cable access unit while  
15 waiting to receive an incoming telephone call;
- FIG. 9 is a flow diagram of a process used by a cable control unit  
to determine when a channel is available;
- FIG. 10 is a flow diagram of a process used by a cable access unit to  
determine if a channel is available;
- FIG. 11 is a flow chart of an alternative process used by a cable  
20 control unit to determine when a channel is available; and
- FIG. 12 is a flow diagram of an alternative process used by a cable  
access unit to determine if a channel is available.

### Description of the Preferred Embodiments

25

For the reasons stated above, it is necessary to reduce the power consumption of plain old telephone service (POTS) in a cable telephony system to provide standard line powered telephone service. In order to understand how power consumption is reduced, it is  
30 helpful to first understand how telephony can be implemented over a coaxial cable.

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a cable telephone system 10. A coaxial cable 12, for instances a standard cable television (CATV) cable, connects to a house or premise 14 through a cable access unit 16 on the  
35 side of the house 14. The coaxial cable 12 carries both broadcast

television signals and telephone signals. All of the cable access units (CAUs) 16 connect through the cable 12 to a fiber node 18. The fiber node 18 converts the optical signals on a fiber optic cable 20 to electrical signals carried by the coaxial cable 12 and the electrical signals to optical signals. The fiber optic cable 20 connects to a CATV converter and combiner 22, that combines a CATV signal or television broadcast signals 24 and a plurality of telephone signals 26 from a cable control unit (CCU) 28. The CATV converter combiner 22 strips off the telephone signals coming from the house 14 and headed to a public switched telephone network (PSTN) 30. When the term PSTN is used in this application it is meant to broadly refer to any telephone or data network other than the cable telephony system of this application. These upstream telephone signals connect to the CCU 28 through a signal line 32. The CCU 28 has a transmit/receive matrix 34 which connects the telephone signals to an appropriate channel transceiver 36. The transceivers 36 are connected to a controller 38 that interfaces with the PSTN 30.

The CAU 16 connects a wide variety of devices to the plurality of channels carried by the cable 12. These devices include a standard telephone 40, a computer 42, and a set top box 44 for a television 46. To place a telephone call a subscriber or user would pick up a receiver 48 of the telephone 40. This places the telephone 40 in an off-hook state which is detected by the CAU 16. The CAU 16 then requests a channel from the CCU 28. The CCU 28 assigns a channel to the CAU 16 after which the telephone call proceeds essentially in the same manner as a standard telephone call. The CAU 16 has to request a channel from the CCU 28 because the telephone service is trunked, which means a channel is not dedicated to a particular CAU 16 (or house) but are held in common by the system and assigned when needed by the CAUs 16. This allows the CCU 28 to have fewer channels than there are CAUs 16. For instance, there, may be one thousand CAUs 16 with telephone subscriptions and only one hundred channels 36. A trunking system works because most subscribers only use their telephones 40 a very small amount of time. Since, not all the subscribers will normally be engaged in a telephone call at once, the system can have fewer

channels than subscribers and still provide instant access to the telephone system the majority of time.

When there is a call coming into a subscriber of the system 10 the CCU 28 will send out an alert to the appropriate CAU 16 on a system broadcast channel that a call is waiting. When the CAU 16 receives the alert it responds with an acknowledgment and is directed to the appropriate channel by the CCU 28. From there on a standard telephone call ensues.

In the preferred embodiment, the telephony system 10 is a frequency/time division multiple access system (FTDMA). The telephony system is designed to coexist with broadcast television signals on the same coaxial cable and fit within the existing CATV system. FIG. 2 shows the frequency band of a typical CATV system. The CATV system defines the acceptable frequency bands for signals as running from 5 to 750 MHz. A television channel 60 occupies 6 MHz of spectrum in a downstream frequency band 62, which runs from 50 MHz to 750 MHz. An upstream frequency band 64 runs from 5 MHz to 42 MHz. In the preferred embodiment, the telephony system occupies at least one 6 MHz downstream television channel 60 and a plurality of 600 KHz upstream bands. The television channel 60 is divided up into a number of six hundred KHz telephone bands 66, see FIG. 3. Each six hundred KHz telephone band 66 is divided into a plurality of time slots 68, see FIG. 4. Each time slot 68 defines a telephone channel 34. At least one downstream telephone channel is dedicated to control information carried by a system broadcast channel, see FIG. 6 for more detail.

An important goal for a cable telephony system is to provide telephone service that is backwards compatible with the existing telephone service or Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS). Backwards means that subscribers to a cable telephone service must be able to use their present telephones 40 with the new service. One of the important features of the present telephone service is that the telephone 40 is usable even when the subscriber's house 14 or premise loses power. This so called lifeline feature either requires battery backup with premise powering of the telephones 40 or power to be provided by the

cable 12 which carries the telephone signals. Battery backup requires a large number of batteries that have to be replaced periodically. Creating a disposal problem and a management problem.

To understand the difficulties in providing cable 12 powered  
5 POTS in a cable telephony system 10 it is helpful to first examine how  
the CAU 16 operates. The CAU 16 is shown in FIG. 5. The cable 12  
enters the CAU 16 and is connected to a DC power supply 100 to power  
the telephone 40 and the other POTS required equipment in the CAU  
16. A capacitor or filter 102 blocks the low frequency, sixty hertz, power  
10 supplied by the cable 12 from the RF circuitry. A duplexer 104 connects  
to the capacitor 102 and splits the downstream frequency band 62 from  
the upstream frequency band 64. A downstream signal 108 connects to  
a bandpass filter 110. The bandpass filter 110 passes frequencies in the  
downstream frequency band 62. The downstream signal is then  
15 divided into two paths by a splitter 112. One path connects to all the  
non-POTS services provided over the cable 12. The other path  
connects to a TD@ transceiver 114 that makes up part of the POTS  
service.

The upstream path connects from the duplexer 104 to a filter 116  
20 that passes the upstream frequency band 64. The filter 116 connects to  
the TDMA transceiver 114, which is controlled by a microprocessor 118.  
The TDMA transceiver 114 connects to a data converter 120. The data  
converter 120 takes an analog tip and ring telephone signal 122 from  
the POTS telephone 40 and converts the telephone signal 122 to a  
25 digital TDMA format for transmission over the cable 12. The data  
converter also takes the received TD@ data from the TDMA  
transceiver 114 and converts the signal to the analog tip and ring  
telephone signal 122. In the preferred embodiment, the data converter  
120 is implemented in an application specific integrated chip (ASIC).

30 As explained above, an important feature of the cable telephony  
system 10 is to provide POTS. To provide POTS it is necessary to  
provide at least twenty four volts direct current (DC) between the tip  
and ring lines of the telephone 40. This is accomplished by providing  
sixty hertz power over the cable 12. Presently, POTS telephones 40  
35 connect to the outside telephone lines through an RJ11 connector 123.

Also the standard telephone 40 requires a radio frequency transceiver and associated circuitry in order to communicate over the cable 12.

Which is shown in FIG. 5 as the TD@ transceiver 114 and microprocessor 118 and data converter 120. All these components

5 must be powered from the cable 12, to provide POTS service. Thus, the power supply 100 supplies power to the microprocessor 118, the TD@ transceiver 114 and the data converter 120 and the tip and ring lines 122. A switch 124, controlled by the microprocessor 118, gates the power being applied to the tip and ring lines 122.

10 Power is consumed by the CAU 16 in two different modes. One mode is when a subscriber is attempting to place a telephone call. In this case the subscriber picks up the receiver 48 which requires the power supply 100 to provide twenty four volts DC at twenty five n-dlliamps or loop current to the telephone 40. When the subscriber  
15 wishes to place a call the microprocessor 118 sends a message to the CCU 28 over the transceiver 114 requesting access to one of the trunked channels. Once the telephone call has been established by the microprocessor 118, the data converter 120 and the TDMA transceiver 114 all require power for the telephone call to occur.

20 The second mode that consumes power in the CAU 16, occurs when the telephone 40 is idle waiting for an incoming phone call. This requires the transceiver 114 and microprocessor 118 to monitor a systems broadcast channel (SBC) 200, see FIG. 6. The SBC 200 transmits control information and is divided up into alternating alert phases 202  
25 and system information blocks 204. There are N alert phases 202 that repeat periodically. The information in each alert phase 202, see FIG. 7, includes an alert phase header 210, an alert phase ID 212, a super frame interval (SFI) or frame interval 214, a line power lin-dting (LPL) status flag 216, and a plurality of alert values or alert flags 218. The alert phase  
30 header 210 notifies the CAUs 16 that the information to follow is alert phase 202 information. The alert phase ID 212 defines which alert phase 202 is presently being broadcast. The SFI 214 defines how long it will be until this alert phase occurs again. The LPL status flag 216 will be discussed in detail later. The alert value 218 is a unique identifier,  
35 which alerts the associated CAU 16 that there is an incoming call.

Statistically, most of the time the telephone 40 is in the second mode waiting for an incoming telephone call. As a result, a major power drain on a telephone system is the power consumed in this mode. To reduce this power consumption the CAUs 16 in the cable system 10 are divided into N groups corresponding to the N alert phases 202. The CAUs 16 in the first alert phase 202 will only receive notification, via broadcast of their unique alert value 218 over the SBC 200, during the first alert phase 202. As a result, the transceiver 114 and microprocessor 118 only need to be on when waiting for a call during their CAUs 16.alert phase 202. This reduces the power consumption in this second mode by about  $1/N$ . If there are 100 alert phases 202 this results in a significant savings in system power.

A flow diagram of the process used in the CAU 16 is shown in FIG. 8. After the process starts 230, the CAU 16 determines, at step 232, if a sleep timer is equal to or less than zero. If the timer is not less than or equal to zero, the process waits until the timer is equal to zero. If the timer is less than or equal to zero the transceiver 114 is powered up, at step 234. Then the CAU 16 determines, in step 236, if its unique alert value 218 has been received. If its unique alert value 218 has been received, an incoming telephone call is received, at step 238. If its unique alert value 218 is not received, the sleep timer is set, at step 240, to the SFI 214. Next, the power is turned off, at step 242, to the transceiver 114. The process then begins over at step 232. This process makes up the first subsystem which controls both power consumption in the CAU 16 and channel access.

In the first mode, where a telephone call is placed by the subscriber, the biggest power drain is the twenty four volts DC at twenty five milhamps that must be supplied to the telephone 40. Because the cable telephony system 10 is trunked, the system might, for example, only be capable of handling one hundred simultaneous telephone calls even though there are one thousand telephones 40 serviced by the system 10. Since the power drain by the telephones 40 in the off-hook mode is substantial, it makes sense to size the overall system power budget so only a few telephones 40 more than one hundred can be powered in the off-hook mode at any one time. This is accomplished

by having the CCU 28 monitor the number of transceivers 36 in use and sending out a status flag ff the number of transceivers 36 in use is near the total number of transceivers 36. The CAUs 16 receive this status flag and open the switch 124 which supplies power to the telephone 40. Which prevents the system 10 from having to supply power to the telephones 40, when no channel is available to place a telephone call.

5 This process, as applied by the CCU 28, is described in more detail in FIG. 9. First the CCU 28 determines, in step 250, the number of channels in use. Next, the CCU 28 determines, in step 252, ff the number of channels in use exceeds a first predetermined number. If the number of channels in use does exceed a first predetermined number, the LPL status flag 216 is set, in step 254, to full. If the number of channels in use does not exceed a first predetermined number, processing returns to step 250. After the status flag 216 is set to full, the CCU 28 determines, in step 256, ff the number of channels in use is less than a second predetermined number. In the preferred embodiment, the second predetermined number is less than the first predetermined number. This adds a hysteresis to the system channel capacity. Until the number of channels in use is less than a second predetermined number, processing stays at step 256. When the number of channels in use is less than a second predetermined number, a maximum wait time is set at step 258. Then, the LPL status flag 216 is set, at step 260, to available. Processing then returns to step 250.

25 FIG. 10 describes this process as implemented by the CAU 16. The CAU 16 monitors, at step 270, the system broadcast channel. Next, the CAU 16 determines, at step 272, ff the LPL status flag 216 is set to full. If the LPL status flag 216 is not set to full, then processing returns to step 270. If the LPL status flag is set to full, then the CAU 16 opens, at step 274, the telephone power switch 124. Next, the CAU 16 monitors, at step 276, the SBC. At step 278, the CAU 16 determines ff the LPL status flag 216 has been set to available. If the LPL status flag 216 has not been set to available, then processing returns to step 276. If the LPL status flag 216 has been set to available, then the CAU 16 receives, at step 280, a maximum wait time. Next the CAU 16, calculates, at step

282, a random time between zero and the maximum wait time. A timer is started at step 284. Then the CAU 16 determines, at step 286, if the timer is greater than or equal to the random time. If the timer is not greater than or equal to the random time, then processing waits at step 286 until the timer is greater than or equal to the random time. Once the timer equals or exceeds the random time, the CAU 16 closes, at step 288, the telephone power switch 124. Processing then returns to step 250. This process describes the second subsystem that is designed to deal with the loop current power problem resulting from too many telephones 40 being in the off-hook mode.

An alternative embodiment of this process, uses a deterministic, queuing system that does not close the telephone power switch 124 until the CCU 28 has determined a telephone channel is available for the CAU 16 and associated telephone 40. As a result, the maximum number of telephones 40 drawing off-hook power, twenty four volts DC at twenty five milliamps, at any one time is equal to the total number of telephone channels.

This process, as applied by the CCU 28, is described in more detail in FIG. 11. First, the CCU 28 determines, at step 300, if the CAU 16 is requesting a telephone channel. If no CAU 16 is requesting a telephone channel, then processing waits at step 300. Once the CAU 16 requests a channel, the CCU 28 determines, at step 302, if the number of channels in use exceeds a predetermined number. If the number of channels in use does not exceed a predetermined number, then the CCU 28 assigns, at step 304, a channel to the CAU 16 and processing returns to step 300. If the number of channels in use exceeds a predetermined number, then the CCU 28 assigns, at step 306, the CAU 16 the next priority number (PN). The priority number would be one if the CAU 16 were the first to request a channel after all the channels were full. Thus, priority numbers set up a queue for channels as they become available. Next, the CCU 28 determines, at step 308, if the number of channels in use exceeds a predetermined number. If the number of channels in use exceeds a predetermined number, the CCU 28 determines, at step 310, if the CAU 16 is requesting a channel. If a CAU 16 is requesting a channel, then processing returns to step 306,

where a priority number is assigned. If a CAU 16 is not requesting a channel, then processing returns to step 308. If at step 308, the number of channels in use does not exceed a predetermined number, then the CCU 28 assigns, at step 312, the CAU 16 with the priority number of one a channel and the priority numbers are all decremented by one. Next, the CCU determines, at step 314, if the highest priority number is equal to zero. If the highest priority number is not equal to zero, then processing returns to step 308. If the highest priority number is equal to zero, then processing returns to step 300.

This process, as implemented by the CAU 16, is described in more detail in FIG. 12. The process begins with the CAU 16 determining, at step 320, if the telephone 40 is off-hook. If the telephone 40 is not off-hook, the CAU 16 waits until the telephone 40 is off-hook. Next, the CAU 16 requests, at step 322, a telephone channel. Then the CAU 16 waits, at step 324, until a channel is assigned. Once a channel is assigned the CAU 16 closes, at step 326, the telephone power switch 124. Then the CAU 16 waits, at step 328, until the phone call has ended. Once the telephone call has ended, the CAU 16 opens, at step 330, the telephone power switch 124. Processing then returns to step 320.

In summary, the present invention provides a method and system for controlling power consumption and access to telephone channels in a cable telephone system. This, accomplished with two subsystems, one for limiting VI power and access when the telephone is waiting to receive a telephone call and a second for limiting power and access when a subscriber wants to place a call. A telephone is usually in the first mode, waiting for a telephone call. The first subsystem reduces power consumption by having the RF TDMA transceiver for the POTS telephone only monitor for incoming calls periodically and turns off the transceiver when not monitoring for calls. The second subsystem, limits system power consumption and telephone channels by only allowing loop current and access to channels when a channel is available for use. These two subsystems significantly reduce the overall system power consumption and regulate access to the telephone channels. Using this system allows

existing cable operators to provide POTS service without expensive changes to their existing power distribution network.

• While the invention is described with respect to the power distribution problem associated with providing POTS in an existing cable system, the invention has applications beyond this problem. For instance, the invention can be used to regulate the access to a limited number of telephone channels or to a limited number of data channels. For those skilled in the art many other alternatives, modifications and variations will be obvious. For instances, the invention is described with respect to FTDMA telephony channels, however the telephony channels could be code division multiple access (CDMA). Accordingly, it is intended to embrace all such alternatives, modifications and variations as fall within the spirit and broad scope of the appended claims.

## Claims

What is claimed is:

- 5           1.     A method for saving power in a cable system carrying  
at least a plurality of telephone signals, wherein the plurality of  
telephone signals are provided to a plurality of subscribers through  
a plurality of cable access units and the telephone signals connect to  
10 a PSTN through a cable control unit, a cable having a plurality of  
channels over which the plurality of telephone signals are carried,  
the method comprising the steps of:  
          receiving a system broadcast channel, having control  
information, wherein the system broadcast channel is transmitted  
over one of the plurality of channels;  
15           dividing the plurality of cable access units into alert phase  
groups; and  
          powering the plurality of cable access units in one of the alert  
phase groups which corresponds to an alert phase presently being  
transmitted over the system broadcast channel.  
20
2.     A system for controlling access to a plurality of  
channels in a cable system, comprising:  
          a cable over which the plurality of channels are carried;  
          a plurality of cable access units connected to the cable;  
25           a plurality of devices each connected to one of the plurality of  
cable access units;  
          a cable control units connected to the cable, having a fixed  
number of channels, said cable control units monitoring the  
number of channels presently in use, if the number of channels  
30 presently exceeds a predetermined number, setting a status flag, and  
transmitting the status flag over a system broadcast channel; and  
          said plurality of cable access units monitoring said system  
broadcast channel and if said status flag is set, denying access to the  
plurality of channels for any of the plurality of devices requesting  
35 access after the status flag is set.

3. A method for controlling access to a plurality of channels in a cable system carrying a plurality of telephone signals, wherein the plurality of telephone signals are provided to a plurality of subscribers through a plurality of cable access units  
5 connected to a plurality of telephones and the plurality of telephone signals connect to a TN through a cable control unit, a cable having a plurality of channels over which the plurality of telephone signals are carried, the method comprising the steps of:  
determining a number of telephone channels in use;  
10 determining if the number of telephone channels in use exceeds a predetermined number;  
if the number of telephone channels in use exceeds a predetermined number, setting a status flag; and  
if the status flag is set and one of the plurality of telephones  
15 changes to an off-hook state, denying access to the plurality of channels.

4. A method for alerting a plurality of users to limit access to a plurality of channels in a cable system, wherein a cable  
20 control unit contains the plurality of channels which are carried to the plurality of users over a cable, the method comprising the steps of:  
(a) determining a number of channels in use;  
(b) if the number of channels in use exceeds a predetermined  
25 number, setting a system status flag to full; and  
(c) transmitting the system status flag to the plurality of users.

5. A method for determining if one of a plurality of  
30 channels is available in a cable system, wherein a plurality of cable access units are connected to a cable control unit by a cable carrying the plurality of channels. the method comprising the steps of:  
(a) monitoring a system broadcast channel;  
(b) determining if a system flag is set to occupied;

- (c) if the system status flag is set to occupied, denying access to a user which requests access to one of the plurality of channels; and
- (d) repeating step (a).

5           6.     A method of preventing a catastrophic power failure in a cable telephone system, the cable telephone system comprising a plurality of cable access units connected to a plurality of telephones, the plurality of cable access units providing power to the plurality of telephones, the method comprising the steps of:

- 10           (a) monitoring a system broadcast channel;
- (b) determining if a status flag is set to full; and
- (c) determining if a status flag, denying power to any of the plurality of telephones which changes to an off-hook state.

15           7.     A method of allowing access to one of a plurality of telephone channels in a cable system, wherein said cable system carries at least a plurality of telephone signals, wherein the plurality of telephone signals are provided to a plurality of subscribers through a plurality of cable access units and the telephone signals

20           connect to a PSTN through a cable control unit, a cable having a plurality of channels over which the plurality of telephone signals are carried, the method comprising the steps of:

- determining, in the cable control unit, that a number of telephone channels have become available for use and the number
- 25           of telephone channels in use is less than a predetermined number;
- changing a status flag from full to available;
- determining a maximum wait time;
- calculating, for each of the plurality of cable access units, a random time between zero and the maximum wait time;
- 30           waiting the random time at each of the plurality of cable access units; and allowing access to one of the plurality of telephone channels.

             8.     A system for allowing random access to a plurality of

35           telephone channels, in a cable system, comprising:

a cable for carrying the plurality of telephone channels;  
a cable control unit connected to the cable, determining that a  
number of telephone channels have become available and the  
number of telephone channels in use is less than a predetermined  
5 number, said cable control unit changing a status flag to available  
and determining a maximum wait time; and

a cable access unit, connected to the cable and connected to a  
telephone, the cable access unit determining the status flag has  
changed to available, calculating a random time from zero up to the  
10 maximum wait time, waiting the random time to allow the  
telephone, associated with the cable access unit, access to one of the  
plurality of telephone channels.

9. A system for allowing access to a plurality of channels,  
15 in a cable system, comprising:

a cable for carrying the plurality of channels;  
a cable control unit, connected to the cable, authorizing access  
to one of the plurality of channels;  
a plurality of cable access units, connected to the cable,  
20 requesting access to one of the plurality of channels; and  
said cable control unit determining if any of the plurality of  
channels is available for use in response to a request for access to  
one of the plurality of channels and if a channel is available,  
authorizing access to one of the plurality of channels.

25  
10. A method for determining if one of a plurality of  
channels is available in a cable system, wherein a plurality of cable  
access units are connected to a cable control unit by a cable carrying  
the plurality of channels, the method comprising the steps of:

30 a) waiting until a cable access unit is requesting a telephone  
channel;

b) predetermining if the number of channels in use exceeds a  
predetermined number; and

c) if the number of channels in use does not exceed a predetermined number, assigning the cable access unit a telephone channel and returning to step (a).

## AMENDED CLAIMS

[received by the International Bureau on 22 April 1996 (22.04.96);  
original claims 1-10 replaced by new claims 1-15 (6 pages)]

- 5           1.     A method for saving power in a cable system carrying  
at least a plurality of telephone signals, wherein the plurality of  
telephone signals are provided to a plurality of subscribers through  
a plurality of cable access units and the telephone signals connect to  
a public switch telephone network through a cable control unit, a  
10 cable having a plurality of channels over which the plurality of  
telephone signals are carried, the method comprising the steps of:  
receiving a system broadcast channel, having control  
information, wherein the system broadcast channel is transmitted  
over one of the plurality of channels;
- 15           dividing the plurality of cable access units into alert phase  
groups; and  
increasing power to the plurality of cable access units in one  
of the alert phase groups which corresponds to an alert phase  
presently being transmitted over the system broadcast channel.

20

2. A system for controlling access to a plurality of channels in a cable system, comprising:

a cable over which the plurality of channels are carried;

a plurality of cable access units connected to the cable;

5 a plurality of devices each connected to one of the plurality of cable access units;

a cable control unit connected to the cable, having a fixed number of channels, said cable control unit monitoring the number of channels presently in use, if the number of channels presently exceeds a predetermined number, setting a status flag, and  
10 transmitting the status flag over a system broadcast channel being simultaneously received by a selected number of the plurality of cable access units; and

said selected number of the plurality of cable access units  
15 simultaneously monitoring said system broadcast channel and if said status flag is set, denying access to the plurality of channels for any of the plurality of devices requesting access after the status flag is set.

3. A power conserving cable access unit comprising:

an assigned periodic alert phase which is common with a predetermined number of other cable access units coupled to a common cable communication telephony network;

an interval timer counting through an interval and  
25 generating a timer output signal upon expiration of the interval, the expiration of the interval corresponding to an occurrence of the periodic alert phase;

a transceiver having a low power mode and a high power mode; and

30 the transceiver responsive the timer output signal by entering the high power mode from the low power mode.

4. A method for alerting a plurality of users to limit access to a plurality of channels in a cable system, wherein a cable control unit contains the plurality of channels which are carried to the plurality of users over a cable, the method comprising the steps of:
- 5 of:
- (a) determining a number of channels in use;
  - (b) if the number of channels in use exceeds a predetermined number, setting a system status flag to full; and
  - (c) simultaneously transmitting the system status flag to the
- 10 plurality of users, the plurality of users simultaneously receiving the system status flag.
5. A method for determining if one of a plurality of channels is available in a cable system, wherein a plurality of cable access units are connected to a cable control unit by a cable carrying the plurality of channels, the method comprising the steps of:
- 15
- (a) a plurality of cable access units simultaneously monitoring a system broadcast channel;
  - (b) determining if a system flag is set to occupied;
  - (c) if the system status flag is set to occupied, denying access to
- 20 a user which requests access to one of the plurality of channels; and
- (d) repeating step (a).
6. A method of reducing power consumption in a cable telephone system, the cable telephone system comprising a plurality of cable access units connected to a plurality of telephones, the plurality of cable access units providing power to the plurality of telephones, the method comprising the steps of:
- 25
- (a) monitoring a system broadcast channel;
  - (b) determining if a status flag is set to full; and
  - (c) determining if a status flag, denying power to any of the
- 30 plurality of telephones which changes to an off-hook state.

7. A method of allowing access to one of a plurality of telephone channels in a cable system, wherein said cable system carries at least a plurality of telephone signals, wherein the plurality of telephone signals are provided to a plurality of subscribers  
5 through a plurality of cable access units and the telephone signals connect to a public switch telephone network through a cable control unit, a cable having a plurality of channels over which the plurality of telephone signals are carried, the method comprising the steps of:

10 determining, in the cable control unit, that a number of telephone channels have become available for use and the number of telephone channels in use is less than a predetermined number;  
changing a status flag from full to available;  
determining a maximum wait time;  
15 calculating, for each of the plurality of cable access units, a random time between zero and the maximum wait time; and  
waiting the random time at each of the plurality of cable access units, and allowing access to one of the plurality of telephone channels.

20

8. A system for allowing random access to a plurality of telephone channels, in a cable system, comprising:  
a cable for carrying the plurality of telephone channels;  
a cable control unit connected to the cable, determining that a  
25 number of telephone channels have become available and the number of telephone channels in use is less than a predetermined number, said cable control unit changing a status flag to available and determining a maximum wait time; and  
a cable access unit, connected to the cable and connected to a  
30 telephone, the cable access unit determining the status flag has changed to available, calculating a random time from zero up to the maximum wait time, waiting the random time to allow the telephone, associated with the cable access unit, access to one of the plurality of telephone channels.

35

9. A method for conserving power in a cable access unit comprising the steps of:

turning off loop current supplied to a telephone in response to an indication that greater than a first predetermined number of communication channels are occupied; and

turning on loop current supplied to the telephone in response to an indication that less than a second predetermined number of communication channels are occupied.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein the first predetermined number equals the second predetermined number.

11. The method of claim 9, wherein the first predetermined number is greater than the second predetermined number.

12. A method for controlling access to a communication channel comprising the steps of:

in a first cable access unit, turning off loop current supplied to a telephone in response to an indication that greater than a first predetermined number of communication channels are occupied;

calculating a first predetermined wait time different from a second predetermined wait time associated with a different cable access unit;

receiving an indication that less than a second predetermined number of communication channels are occupied;

waiting the first predetermined wait time in response to the step of receiving; and

turning on loop current supplied to the telephone, following the step of waiting.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the step of calculating follows the step of receiving.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the first predetermined number equals the second predetermined number.

5 15. The method of claim 12, wherein the first predetermined number is greater than the second predetermined number.

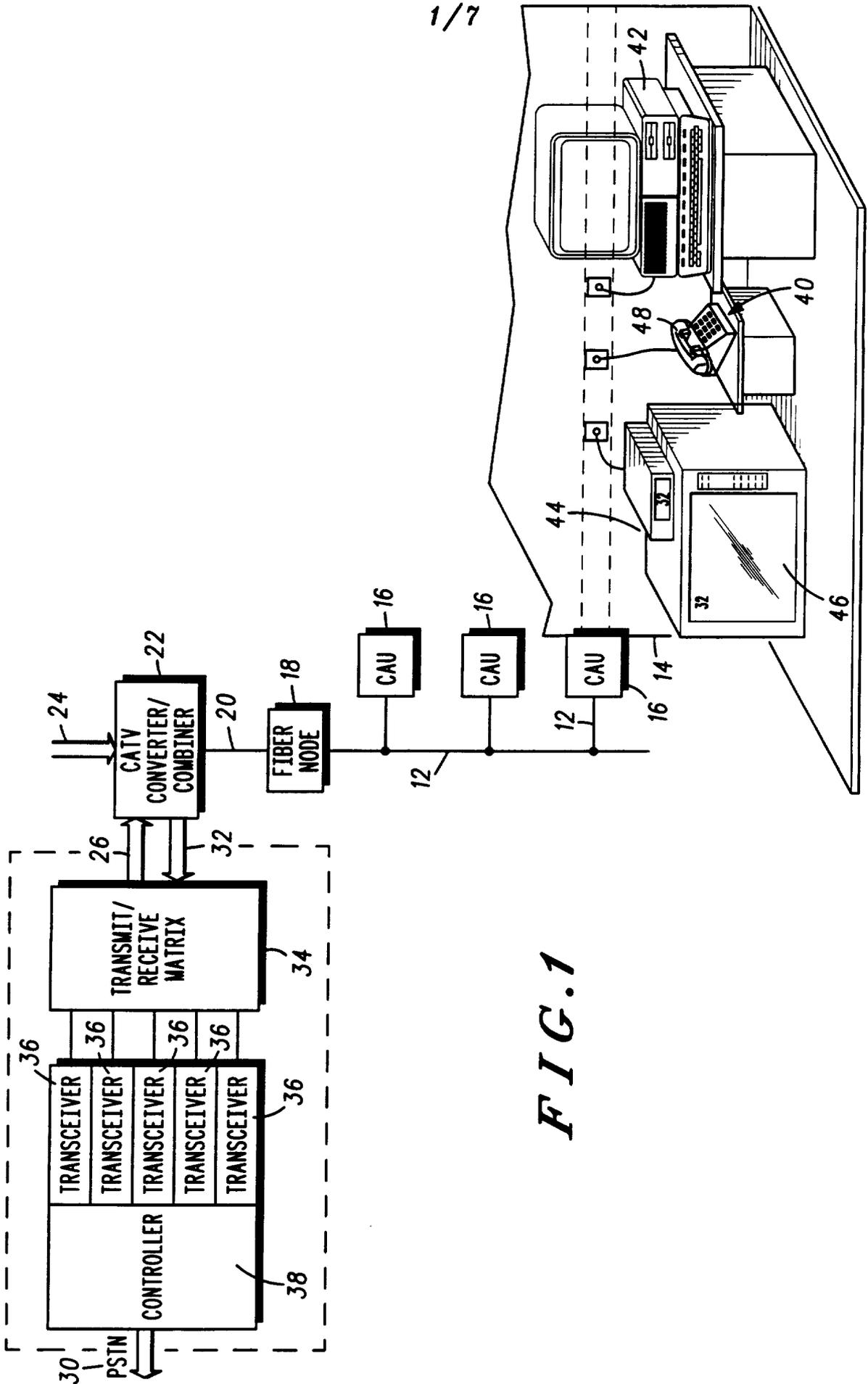
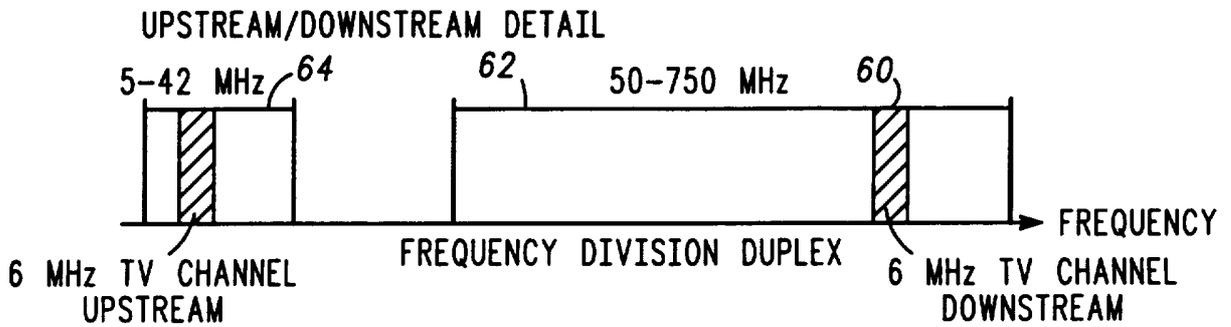
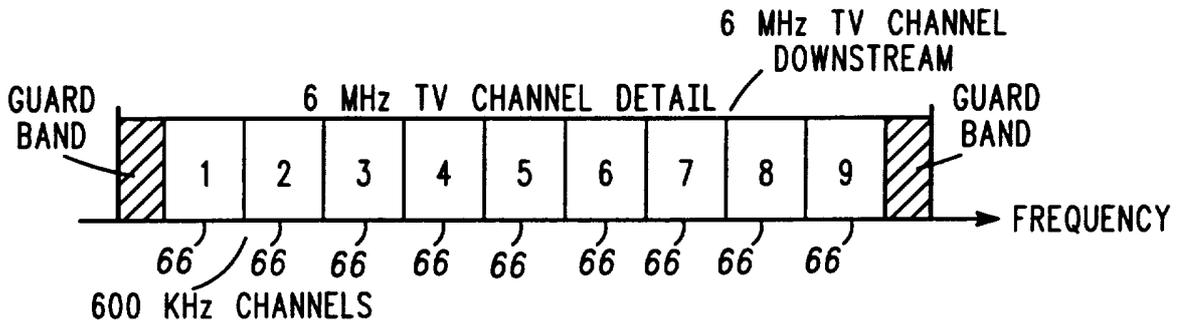


FIG. 1

**FIG. 2**



**FIG. 3**



**FIG. 4**

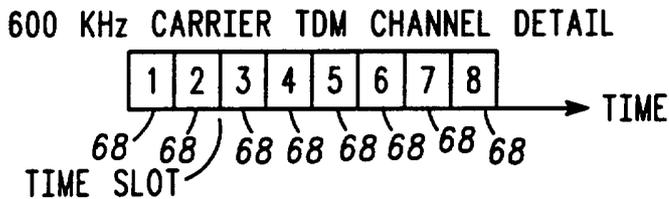


FIG. 5

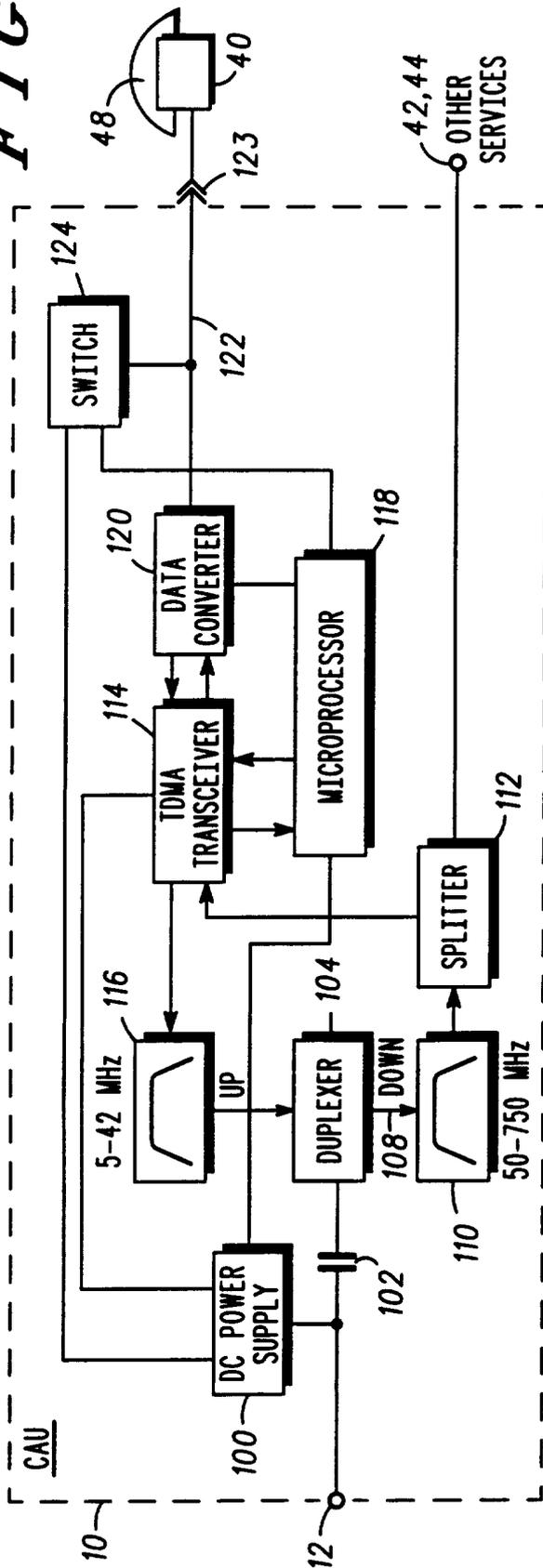


FIG. 7 202

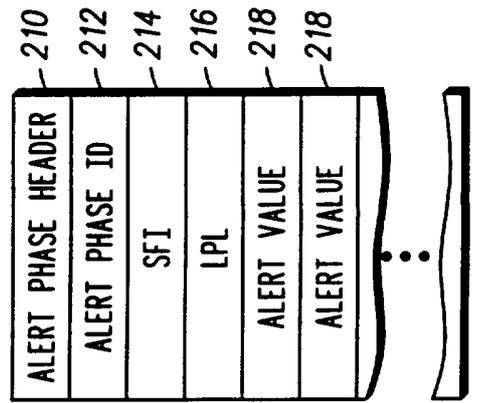
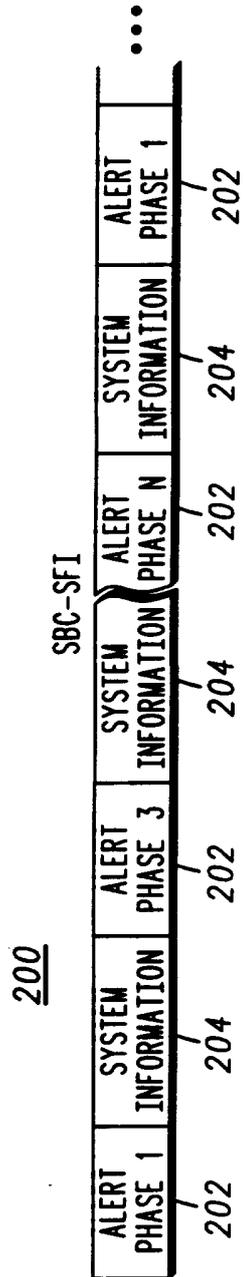


FIG. 6



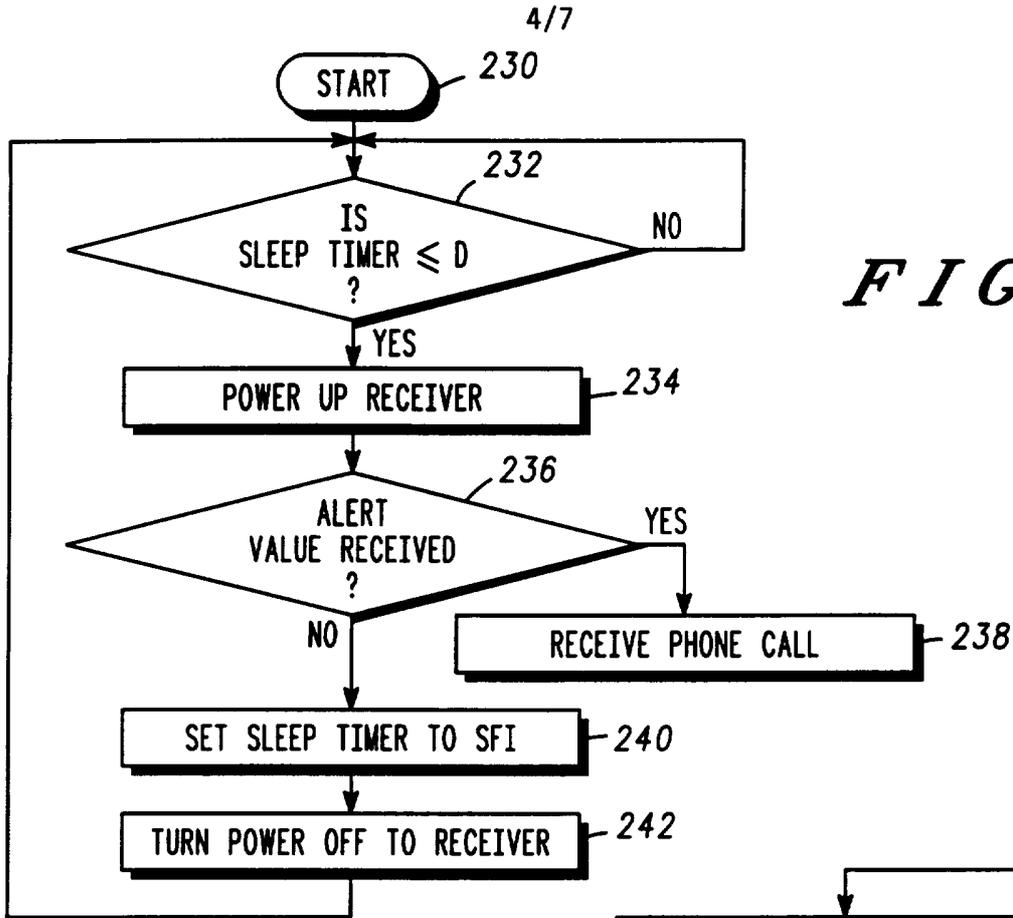
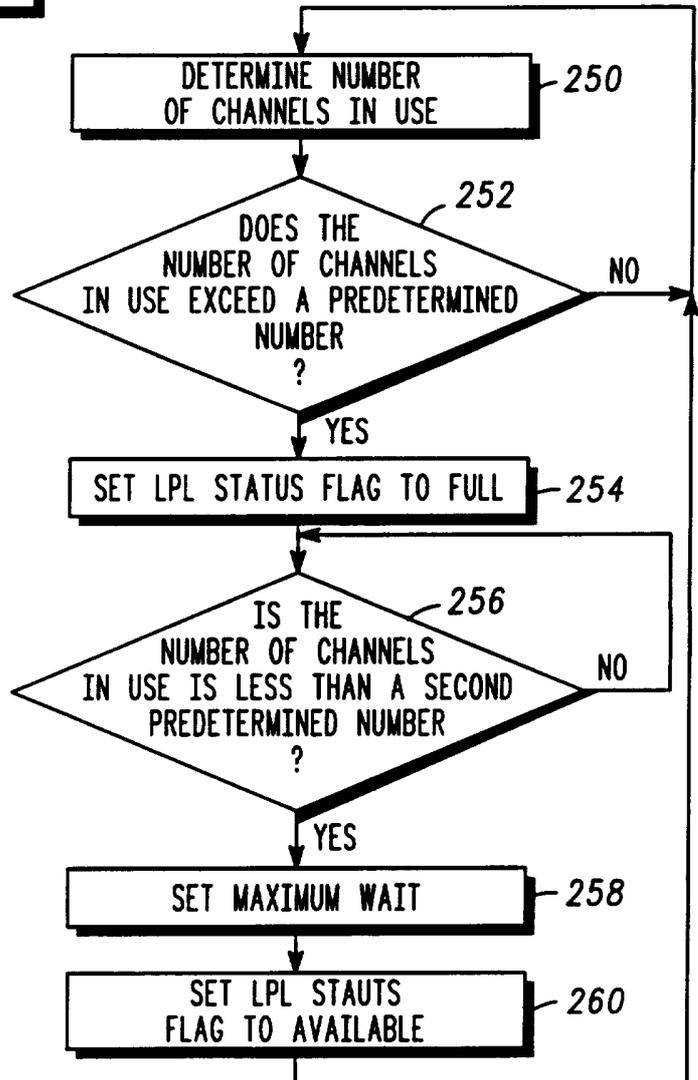


FIG. 8

FIG. 9



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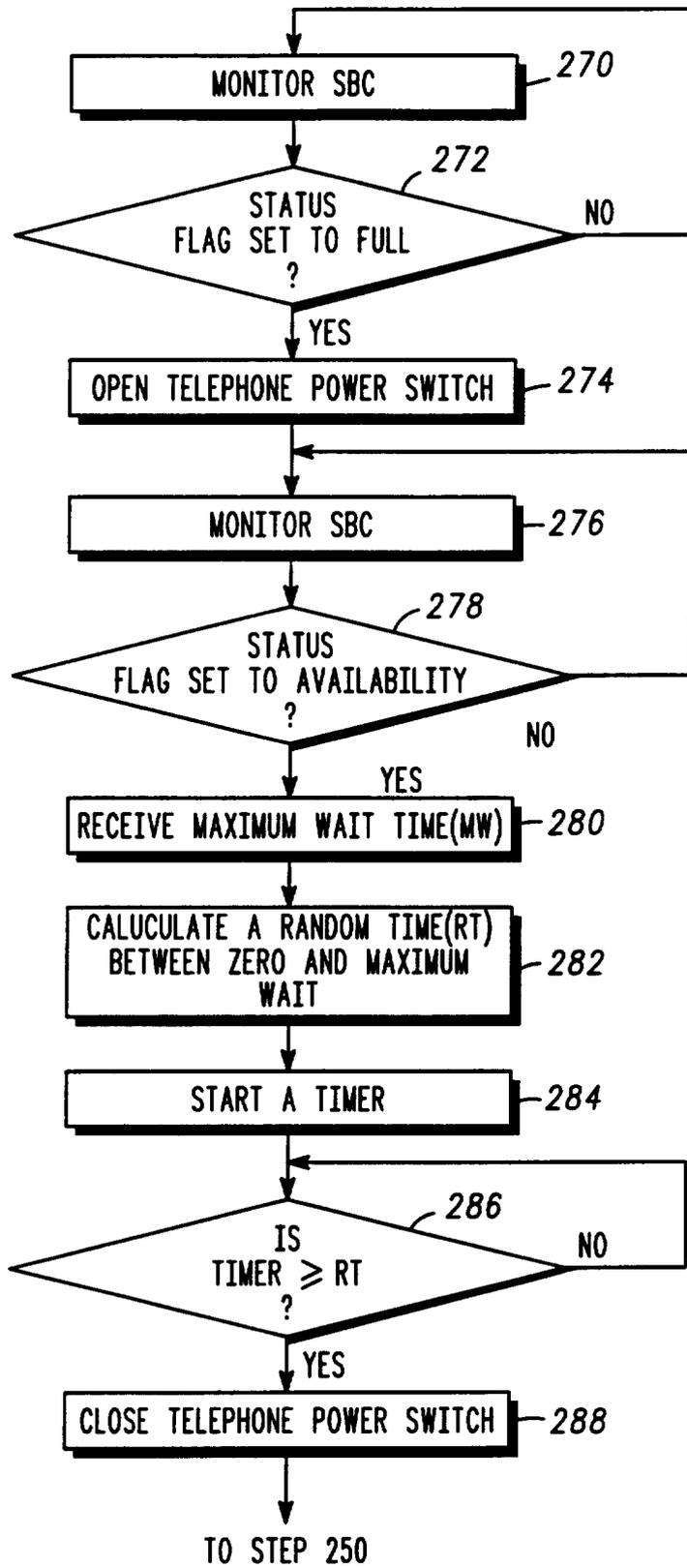


FIG. 10

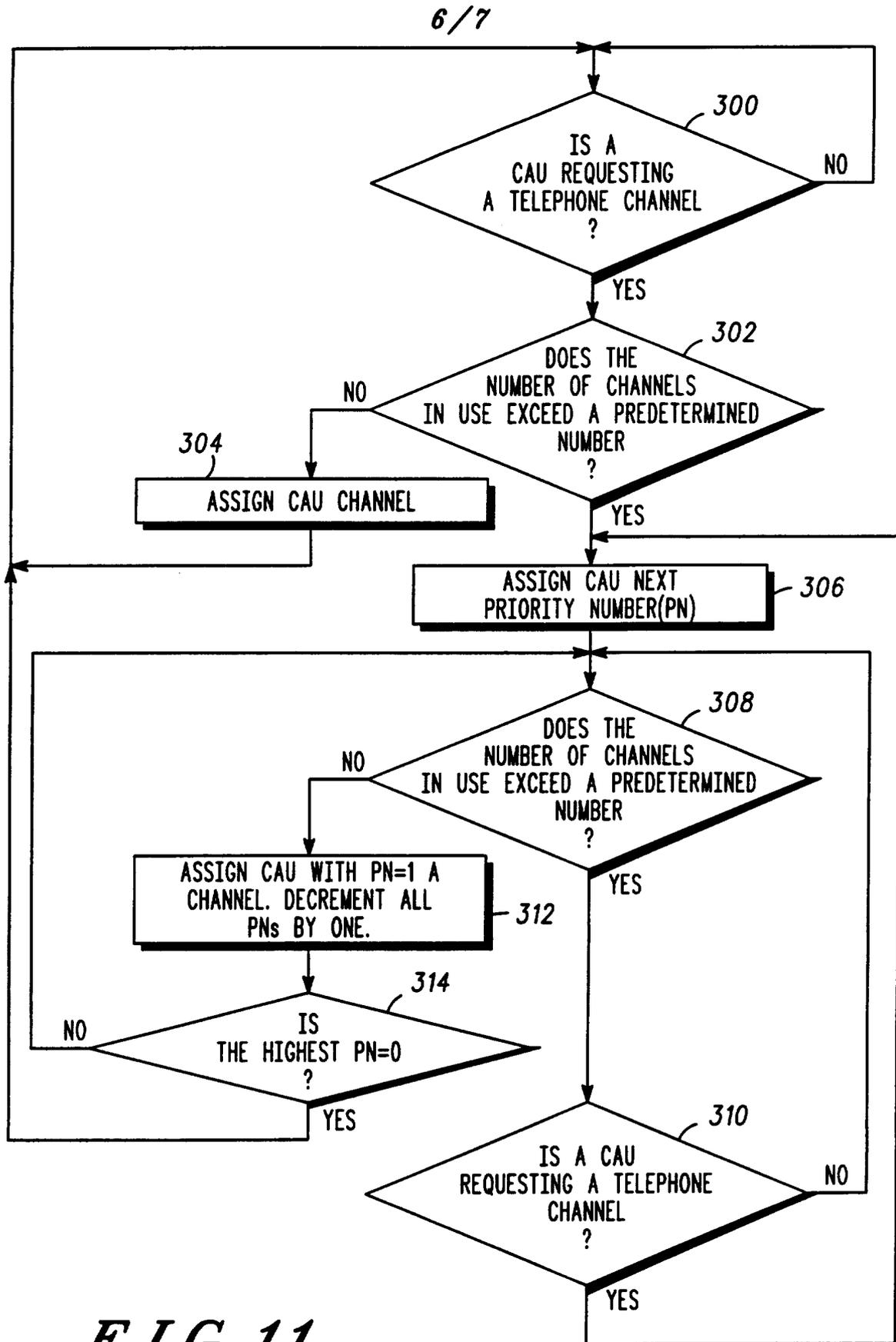
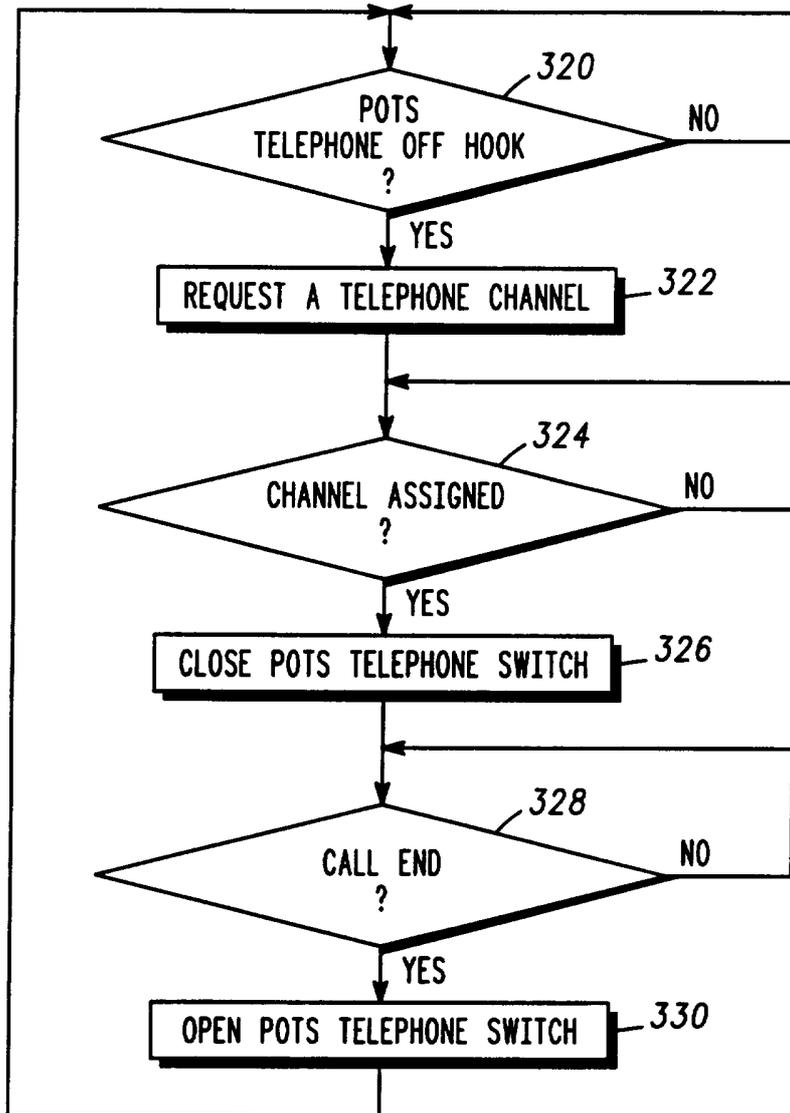


FIG. 11



*FIG. 12*

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.  
PCT/US95/13678

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**

IPC(6) :H04M 11/00  
US CL :379/90

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 379/90, 94, 93, 96, 64, 65, 66, 56; 455/3.1, 5.1, 6.3; 348/12, 6, 13, 14; 370/77

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US, A, 5,343,240 (YU) 30 August 1994, col. 5, lines 25-37; col. 9, line 18 - col. 10, line 37.	1-10
A	US, A, 5,329,308 (BINNS ET AL.) 12 July 1994, abstract.	1-10
A	US, A, 5,355,401 (SKINNER) 11 October 1994, abstract.	1-10
A	US, A, 5,303,229 (WITHERS ET AL.) 12 April 1994, abstract.	1-10
A	US, A, 5,124,980 (MAKI) 23 June 1992, abstract.	1-10

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.  See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T	later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
*A	document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be part of particular relevance	
*E	earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*X
*L	document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
*O	document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	*Y
*P	document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
		*G
		document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search 31 JANUARY 1996	Date of mailing of the international search report <b>21 FEB 1996</b>
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