

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
2 August 2001 (02.08.2001)

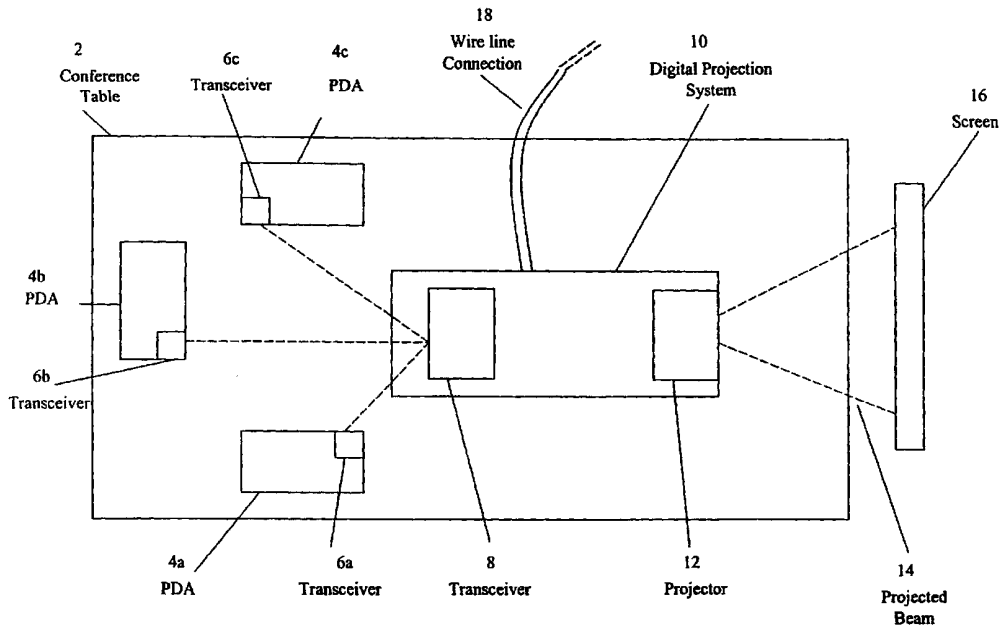
PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/56284 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: H04N 7/15 (74) Agents: JAKOPIN, David, A. et al.; Pillsbury Winthrop LLP, 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20005 (US).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US01/02898
- (22) International Filing Date: 26 January 2001 (26.01.2001) (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data: 09/492,728 27 January 2000 (27.01.2000) US (84) Designated States (regional): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- (71) Applicant: ATHEROS COMMUNICATIONS, INC. [US/US]; 529 Almanor Avenue, Sunnyvale, CA 94085 (US).
- (72) Inventor: NADEN, Rex; 16245 Jacaranda Way, Los Gatos, CA 95032 (US). Published: — with international search report

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: HIGH-SPEED RF LINK FOR A MULTI-USER MEETING



(57) Abstract: A high-speed RF link connects multiple users with individual data appliances to a projection system in a multi-user meeting. The RF link enables high-speed transmission of graphics data in either compressed or uncompressed form to the projection system where application-aware software/hardware carries out any necessary de-compression before display of the graphics data. The RF link also enables high-speed links between multiple users and between one or more users and an external network via a wire line connection to the projection system. A user's capability may also be enhanced by the addition of a local keyboard and a local display.



WO 01/56284 A1



For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

HIGH-SPEED RF LINK FOR A MULTI-USER MEETING

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of Invention

5 The present invention relates to communications networks and more particularly to the use of a high-speed RF link for a multi-user meeting.

2. Description of Related Art

10 Digital projectors are becoming increasingly popular for use in business meetings. Typically, a single user connects his notebook or laptop computer, micro-laptop, or possibly an appliance such as a PDA (Personal Digital Assistant) to the digital projector by means of a cable, and the transmission is carried out using the VGA graphics electrical format. This VGA format is analog in nature and carries the equivalent of many Gbits/sec of digital information since the -signal is uncompressed and therefore must communicate the full screen information (e.g., $x\text{-dim/pixel}^{1/2} * y\text{-dim/pixel}^{1/2} * \sim 24$ color bits/pixel * 60/sec refresh rate). For pixel dimensions of 640 x 480 and a refresh rate of 60 Hz, this leads to a transmission requirement of $640*480*24*60 = \sim 500$ Mbits/sec. For pixel dimensions
15 of 1024 x 1280 and a refresh rate of 72 Hz, the transmission rate is ~ 2.3 Gbits/sec.

Thus, the bandwidth currently required for connecting a user to a digital projector is quite high (e.g., over 1 Gbit/sec). However, the material generally presented (e.g., PowerPoint™ slides) may be transported in compressed form (e.g., object form) with high fidelity at lesser speeds (e.g., 10 to 100 Mbits/sec). Current approaches to a multi-user meeting with a digital projector do not
20 incorporate application-sensitive bandwidth reduction by transmitting image data in its original object form and then converting the object data into a raster scanned digital image at the projector itself. Likewise, these approaches do not facilitate high-speed communication between multiple users and between a user and an external network.

In addition to the VGA standard, newer interface standards such as DVI (Digital Visual
25 Interface) are becoming increasingly popular. The DVI standard, as popularized by Silicon Image, Intel, and others, has been standardized by the Digital Display Working Group (DDWG) to replace VGA for connections to digital projectors and flat panel displays. This interface consists of a cable comprising three data lines, each running at a rate over 1 Gbit/sec, plus a clock line for synchronization. Alternative standards for digital serial links have also been proposed.

30 According to either the VGA standard or the DVI standard, each user typically must communicate with the projector via a wired connection such as a cable. This connection requires the user be near the cable, and it limits the number of participants that can simultaneously use the projector, to typically one user. Such a wired connection has the further disadvantages of being by nature susceptible to a faulty physical connection, requiring considerable time to set up, and requiring
35 a semi-skilled individual to make such connection.

Further, this wired arrangement limits the ability of the conferees who desire to communicate digitally with each other because they must resort to the use of floppy disks. In the case of Palm Pilot and other modern PDA's, inter-user communication may be accomplished by means of point-to-point infrared links, but such links are unreliable due to pointing accuracy and line-of-sight obstructions and are also limited in bandwidth. Further, this wired arrangement does not allow more than two conferees to communicate simultaneously and does not allow the conferees to communicate with fixed wired networks such as the local LAN or the Internet.

Emerging standards for wireless connections have also been limited. Bluetooth is an RF format that is designed to allow multiple users with portable machines such as PDA's or laptops to connect to each other or to multiple others on an ad-hoc basis. Such a network is limited in performance to less than 1 Mbit/sec bandwidth for each connection. This data rate is inadequate for conveying complex PowerPoint™ slides rapidly, and is completely inadequate for conveying future presentations that include video and audio information. Further, if multiple users share a Bluetooth channel, their individual data channels will be limited to much less than 1 Mbit/sec.

Thus, the bandwidth currently required for connecting a user to a digital projector creates challenges for both wire line and wireless systems, and current approaches typically do not facilitate high-speed transfer of graphics data over such a connection. Likewise, current approaches do not facilitate high-speed communication between multiple users or between a user and an external network.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of this invention to provide a high-speed RF link for a multi-user meeting.

It is a further object to provide a high-speed RF link for a multi-user meeting with multi-user control that enables high-speed links between a user and a projection system, between multiple users, and between users and external networks.

It is a further object to provide a high-speed RF link with application-aware conversion software to enable compressed and uncompressed transmissions of graphics, motion graphics, or video images.

The above and related objects are achieved by a system that includes at a least one data appliance, which may be manifest as a Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), and a projection system where an RF link between a transceiver in the data appliance and a transceiver in the projection system enables the transfer of graphical data for display. Transfer and display of graphical data is controlled centrally by the projection system.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, a communications and data display system includes a first data appliance and a projection system. The projection system includes a transceiver and a controller, and the first data appliance includes a transceiver. The transceiver of the

first data appliance transfers graphical data to the transceiver of the projection system, and the projection system displays the graphical data where the transfer and the display of the graphical data is controlled by the controller.

5 Additional data appliances with transceivers may be added to the system, and communications between users at the data appliances may be carried out via the separate RF links between the data appliances and the projection system. The projection system may include a connection to an external network, and a user at a data appliance may communicate with the external network via the RF link to the projection system.

10 A data appliance may include a processing unit that allows transmission of uncompressed or compressed graphics files based on a control input that may come from a local keyboard. Additionally, a local display may be used by a user at a data appliance to preview a graphics file before transmission.

15 The projection system may include a graphics converter that converts compressed data to uncompressed data. This conversion may be done by application-aware software/hardware. A projector included in the projection system may display the graphics data by a variety of means. The graphics data is not restricted to static graphical images and may include motion graphics and video images.

20 The present invention enables a high-speed connection between a user at a data appliance and a projection system for a multi-user meeting. It additionally enables high-speed communication between multiple users at the meeting and between a user and an external network such as the Internet. At the same time, the present invention allows a system-level cost reduction by reducing the cost of the graphics chips in the data appliances.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

25 These and other objects and advantages of the invention will become more apparent and more readily appreciated from the following detailed description of the presently preferred exemplary embodiments of the invention taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, where:

Figure 1 illustrates a high-speed RF link for a multi-user meeting according to the present invention;

30 Figure 2 illustrates details of a PDA (or data appliance) according to the present invention; and

Figure 3 illustrates details of a digital projection system according to the present invention.

Detailed Description Of The Presently Preferred Exemplary Embodiments

35 A high-speed RF link for a multi-user meeting according to the present invention is illustrated in Figure 1. On a conference table 2 Three PDA's (or data appliances) 4a – 4c are shown for three users although any number of users may be included. Each PDA 4a—4c also includes a transceiver 6a—6c that can be used to communicate with a transceiver 8 belonging to a digital projection system

10. The digital projection system 10 is mounted on the conference table 2 so that a component projector 12 is oriented to provide a projected beam 14 that illuminates a screen 16. The digital projection system 10 also includes a wire line connection 18 to an external network such as the Internet, a LAN (local area network), or a WAN (wide area network).

5 Additional components and interfaces of the first PDA 4a are illustrated in Figure 2. The transceiver 6a connects with a local antenna 20 for RF communication and receives input from a MUX (multiplexer) 22. The MUX 22 receives input from a graphics chip 24 and a processing unit 26 that contains a CPU (central processing unit), memory and logic. A mass memory unit 33 for storing user data including for example presentation data is attached to the CPU. The processing unit 26 also
10 takes input from a local keyboard 28, and the graphics chip 24 also provides output to a local display 30. The local display 30 can be used for example to display a PowerPoint™ slide that the user at the first PDA 4a wishes to review privately or it may be used to display a copy of the image shown on the screen 14.

Additional components and interfaces of the digital projection system 10 are illustrated in
15 Figure 3. A communication/control unit 32 includes the transceiver 8, which connects with an antenna 36 for RF communication, and a MAC (media access controller) 34, which includes software for multi-user control and functions as a central control unit. A LAN (local area network) or Modem interface 38 connects the communication/control unit 32 to the wire line connection 18. The communication/control unit 32 provides both a graphics data signal 40 and a control signal 42 to a
20 graphics converter 44 that includes a graphics chip 46 and a MUX 48. The MUX 48 uses the control signal 42 to choose from graphics data, which may include data uncompressed 50 by the graphics chip 46 as well as direct graphics data 52. The graphics chip 46 includes application-aware object-to-raster conversion software that converts compressed object-based graphics data into conventional raster-scan data 50 suitable for the projector 12. The graphics converter 44 also includes a direct connection
25 for uncompressed raster-scan data 52 to the projector 12. The projector 12, which has a lens 54, creates a projected beam 14 to display the image data on the screen 16.

The present invention provides for multiple high-speed RF links that can be used, for example, in a multi-user business meeting. First, a one-way link from the first PDA 4a to the projection system 10 can be effected by means of an RF link between the first-PDA transceiver 6a and
30 the projection-system transceiver 8. Secondly, a two-way link between the first PDA 4a and the second PDA 4b can be effected by means of an RF link between the first-PDA transceiver 6a and the projection-system transceiver 8 and an RF link between the second-PDA transceiver 6b and the projection-system transceiver 8. Thirdly, a two-way link from the first PDA 4a to the wire line connection 18 to the Internet can be effected by means of an RF link between the first-PDA
35 transceiver 6a and the projection-system transceiver 8. In each of these cases, the MAC 34 of the communication/control unit 32 is used to coordinate the link.

The present invention thereby supports a variety of presentation modes including, for example, a single-user presentation, a multi-user presentation, a multi-user collaboration on a single document or on multiple documents, inter-user communication through email and document exchange, and the connection of conferees to a local LAN, WAN or the Internet. The MAC 34 provides a flexible means of controlling the flow of information and control among the users. The MAC 34 connects to the projection apparatus of the projector to allow individual conferees at the PDA's 4a—4c to add their material to the projected image 14 for display to be seen by all conferees; this form of collaboration is commonly known as "whiteboarding."

The MAC 34 is also able to allow multiple conferees to share access to the projector 12 simultaneously, thereby allowing simultaneous collaboration on a single document. The MAC 34 contains logic to handle the simultaneous use of the projector resource 12 by many users, in a rule-based method similar to that used by "whiteboarding" software models as included in video or audio conferencing. Typically, the rules would be known to all users (e.g., some kind of precedence order for gaining control of the common display elements, such as the cursor, or to use different color "ink" for each person, etc.). Also there may be a "moderator" who takes precedence and resolves disputes among the users.

The MAC 34 is also able to connect individual conferees at the PDA's 4a—4c to each other for private data transfers. The MAC 34 also enables connection of any conferee to a nearby wired network, e.g. Ethernet, by means of a wired cable 18 (or alternatively an RF link) from the projection system 10 to a local Ethernet connection. Alternatively, this Ethernet connection itself may be made wirelessly as part of this invention where the Ethernet access point is configured like another mobile user and connected to the central MAC 34 inside the projection system 10.

According to another aspect of the present invention, the "appliance" nature of the PDA's 4a—4c may be exploited to enhance the efficiency to data transfer in the network. That is, the PDA's 4a—4c can process information differently from existing PC platforms. Portable PC-type platforms typically manipulate data in source format (e.g. PowerPoint™ objects), and then before display such object-oriented information is passed to a graphics chip that is generally present in a PC for conversion to a raster-scanned format such as VGA or DVI. The high-bandwidth VGA or DVI signal output by the graphics chip is then passed to a "dumb" display device such as a CRT. For example, in Figure 2 the output from the graphics chip 24 is passed to a local display 30, which may be a CRT.

According to this aspect of the present invention, the PDA appliance 4a may include only a simple low-cost graphics function (e.g., only good enough to create a low-resolution image on the local display of the PDA 4a). Alternatively, the PDA appliance 4a may include a high-performance graphics function and also a MUX 22 to select sending either a high-speed uncompressed output of the graphic chip or the low-speed object-oriented compressed signal (input to the graphic chip) across the RF link via the transceiver 6a. Thus the PDA cost can be reduced, and at the same time lower-

bandwidth object data can be passed over the RF link to the projector 12. By the use of lower-bandwidth links, either the cost of the radio transceivers 6a, 8 can be reduced, more users can be active, and/or the distance between PDA's 4a—4c and the projection system 10 can be increased. The projection system 10 includes a graphics chip 46 to carry out the conversion of object oriented data to raster scan format for all the multiple users of the digital projector 12. By including application-aware object-to-raster conversion software in the graphics chip 46, object-oriented compressed files transmitted across the RF link from the PDA transceiver 6a to the projection system transceiver 8 can be automatically uncompressed (rasterized) for display purposes.

Alternatively the PDA's 4a—4c may be replaced with laptops (or mini-laptops) running conventional operating systems. According to the present invention, the PDA's 4a—4c may be replaced by a data appliance with a range of capabilities from a simplified PDA to a state-of-the-art laptop computer.

The present invention eliminates the need for a wired connection to the conferees. The PDA transceiver 6a and the projection-system transceiver 8, which determine the RF link, are available from conventional technology. For example, the Hyperlan (High Performance Radio Local Area Network) standard can provide a preferred embodiment with a maximal data rate in the range of 20—54 Mbits/sec. (“HIPERLAN: the high performance radio local area network standard”, Hallis, G. A., Electronics & Communications Engineering Journal, December 1994, pp. 289—296; “HiperLAN/2 - The Broadband Radio Transmission Technology Operating in the 5 GHz Frequency Band”, M. Johnsson, HiperLAN/2 Global Forum, 1999.) The preferred transmission frequency bands are in the UNII band at approximately 5 GHz and the distances correspondingly enabled by such frequency bands may be as large as 10 to 100 M depending on other operating conditions. The aggregate bandwidth provided by the RF connection may be separated into channels by the MAC 34 as needed depending the bandwidth of the data. Such data may be either static or semi-static (in the case of PowerPoint™ or Excel™), or video/moving images.

In a preferred embodiment the present invention can be used in a setting such as a conference facility with a central digital projector 12 with a central base station RF controller (i.e., MAC 34) and logic to handle multiple simultaneous users through individual PDA appliances 4a—4c. However alternative embodiments are also within the scope of the present invention. Instead of a single projector 12, multiple central projectors networked with RF or wired connections may be employed. Instead of a digital projector 12, the central projector may be a conventional analog data projector such as those used before digital projectors became popular. The central controller (or MAC 34) may be located in another box removed from the projection system 10. Additionally the combination the projector 12 and screen 16 may be replaced by a flat panel display system.

Although only certain exemplary embodiments of this invention have been described in detail above, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many modifications are possible in the

exemplary embodiments without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages of this invention. Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of this invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A communications and data display system comprising:
a projection system including a transceiver and a controller, and
a first data appliance including a transceiver, wherein
the transceiver of the first data appliance transfers graphical data to the transceiver of the projection system,
the projection system displays the graphical data, and
the transfer and the display of the graphical data is controlled by the controller.
2. The communications and data display system of claim 1, further comprising: a second data appliance including a transceiver, wherein
the transceiver of the first data appliance transfers a first signal to the transceiver of the projection system,
the transceiver of the projection system transfers the first signal to the transceiver of the second data appliance, and
the transfer of the first signal from the first data appliance to the second data appliance is controlled by the controller.
3. The communications and data display system of claim 2, wherein
the transceiver of the second data appliance transfers a second signal to the transceiver of the projection system,
the transceiver of the projection system transfers the second signal to the transceiver of the first data appliance, and
the transfer of the second signal from the second data appliance to the first data appliance is controlled by the controller.
4. The communications and data display system of claim 1, wherein
the projection system further comprises an interface to an external network,
the transceiver of the first data appliance transfers a first signal to the transceiver of the projection system,
the transceiver of the projection system transfers the first signal to the external network, and
the transfer of the first signal from the first data appliance to the external network is controlled by the controller.
5. The communications and data display system of claim 4, wherein
the external network transfers a second signal to the transceiver of the projection system,

the transceiver of the projection system transfers the second signal to the transceiver of the first data appliance,

the transfer of the second signal from the external network to the first data appliance is controlled by the controller.

6. The communications and data display system of claim 1, wherein
the first data appliance further comprises a graphics chip, a processing unit, a memory and a MUX,
the processing unit takes keyboard input from a local keyboard,
the processing unit takes memory graphics input from the memory and provides processing-unit memory output to the memory,
the processing unit provides processing-unit graphics output to the graphics chip and the MUX,
the processing unit provides processing-unit control output to the MUX
the graphics chip provides graphics-chip output to a local display and to the MUX, and
the MUX provides MUX output to the first-data-appliance transceiver, the MUX output having a compression format selected from the group consisting of compressed and uncompressed.
7. The communications and data display system of claim 1, wherein
the projection system further comprises a graphics converter and a projector,
the graphics converter receives the graphical data from the projection-system transceiver and transfers uncompressed graphical data to the projector, and
the projector displays the uncompressed graphical data.
8. The communications and data display system of claim 7, wherein the graphics converter includes an application-aware graphics chip that transforms compressed graphics data to uncompressed graphics data.
9. The communications and data display system of claim 8, wherein
the compressed graphical data includes compressed motion graphics or video data, and
the uncompressed graphical data includes uncompressed motion graphics or video data.
10. A communications and data display system comprising:
a projection system including a receiver and a controller, and
a first data appliance including a transmitter, wherein

- the transmitter of the first data appliance transfers graphical data to the receiver of the projection system,
- the projection system displays the graphical data, and
- the transfer and the display of the graphical data is controlled by the controller.
11. The communications and data display system of claim 10, wherein
- the first data appliance further comprises a graphics chip, a processing unit, a memory and a MUX,
- the processing unit takes keyboard input from a local keyboard,
- the processing unit takes memory graphics input from the memory and provides processing-unit memory output to the memory,
- the processing unit provides processing-unit graphics output to the graphics chip and the MUX,
- the processing unit provides processing-unit control output to the MUX
- the graphics chip provides graphics-chip output to a local display and to the MUX, and
- the MUX provides MUX output to the first-data-appliance transceiver, the MUX output having a compression format selected from the group consisting of compressed and uncompressed.
12. The communications and data display system of claim 10, wherein
- the projection system further comprises a graphics converter and a projector,
- the graphics converter receives the graphical data from the projection-system transceiver and transfers uncompressed graphical data to the projector, and
- the projector displays the uncompressed graphical data.
13. The communications and data display system of claim 12, wherein the graphics converter includes an application-aware graphics chip that transforms compressed graphics data to uncompressed graphics data.
14. A method for communication and data display, comprising:
- transmitting graphical data from a transceiver of a first data appliance to a transceiver of a projection system,
- displaying the graphical data with the projection system, and
- controlling the transmitting of the graphical data and the displaying of the graphical data with a controller.
15. The method of claim 14, further comprising:

transmitting a first signal from the transceiver of the first data appliance to the transceiver of the projection system,

transmitting the first signal from the transceiver of the projection system to a transceiver of a second data appliance, and

controlling the transmission of the first signal from the first data appliance to the second data appliance with the controller.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising:

transmitting a second signal from the transceiver of the second data appliance to the transceiver of the projection system,

transmitting the second signal from the transceiver of the projection system to the transceiver of the second data appliance, and

controlling the transmission of the second signal from the second data appliance to the first data appliance with the controller.

17. The method of claim 14, further comprising:

transmitting a first signal from the transceiver of the first data appliance to the transceiver of the projection system,

transmitting the first signal from the transceiver of the projection system to an external network, the projection system including an interface to the external network, and

controlling the transmission of the first signal from the first data appliance to the external network with the controller.

18. The method of claim 17, further comprising:

transmitting a second signal from the external network transfers to the transceiver of the projection system,

transmitting the second signal from the transceiver of the projection system to the transceiver of the first data appliance,

controlling the transmission of the second signal from the external network to the first data appliance with the controller.

19. The method of claim 14, further comprising:

transmitting keyboard input from a local keyboard to the first data appliance;

converting compressed graphical data to uncompressed graphical data at the first data appliance; and

controlling a flow of uncompressed graphical data and compressed graphical data to the transceiver of the first data appliance.

- 20 The method of claim 19, wherein the compressed graphical data includes compressed motion graphics or video data, and the uncompressed graphical data includes uncompressed motion graphics or video data.
21. The method of claim 14, further comprising:
converting compressed graphical data to uncompressed graphical data at the projection system;
controlling a flow of uncompressed graphical data to a projector of the projection system; and
using the projector to display uncompressed graphical data.
22. The method of claim 21, wherein converting compressed graphical data to uncompressed graphical data includes using an application-aware graphics chip to transform compressed graphical data to uncompressed graphical data.

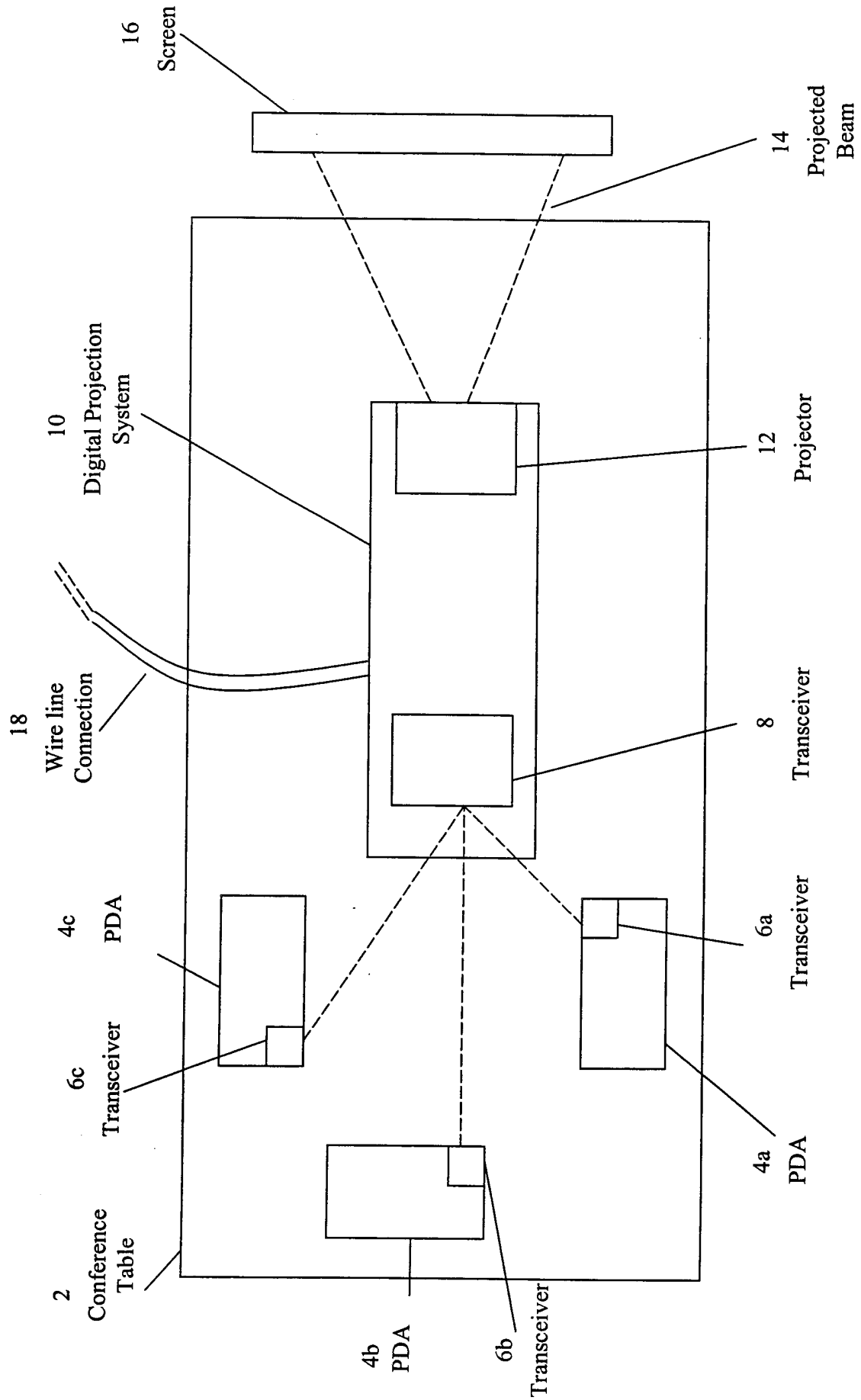


FIG. 1

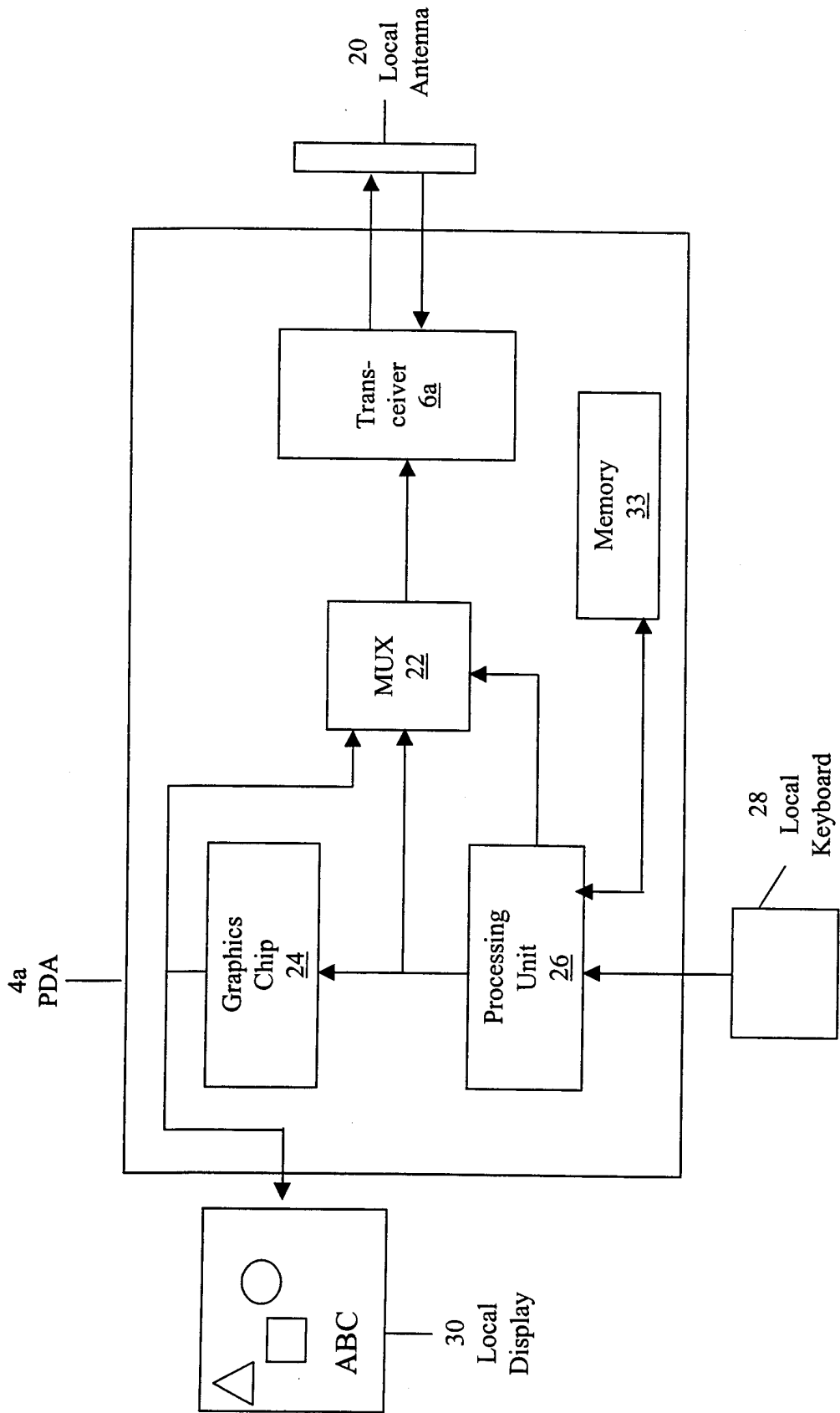


FIG. 2

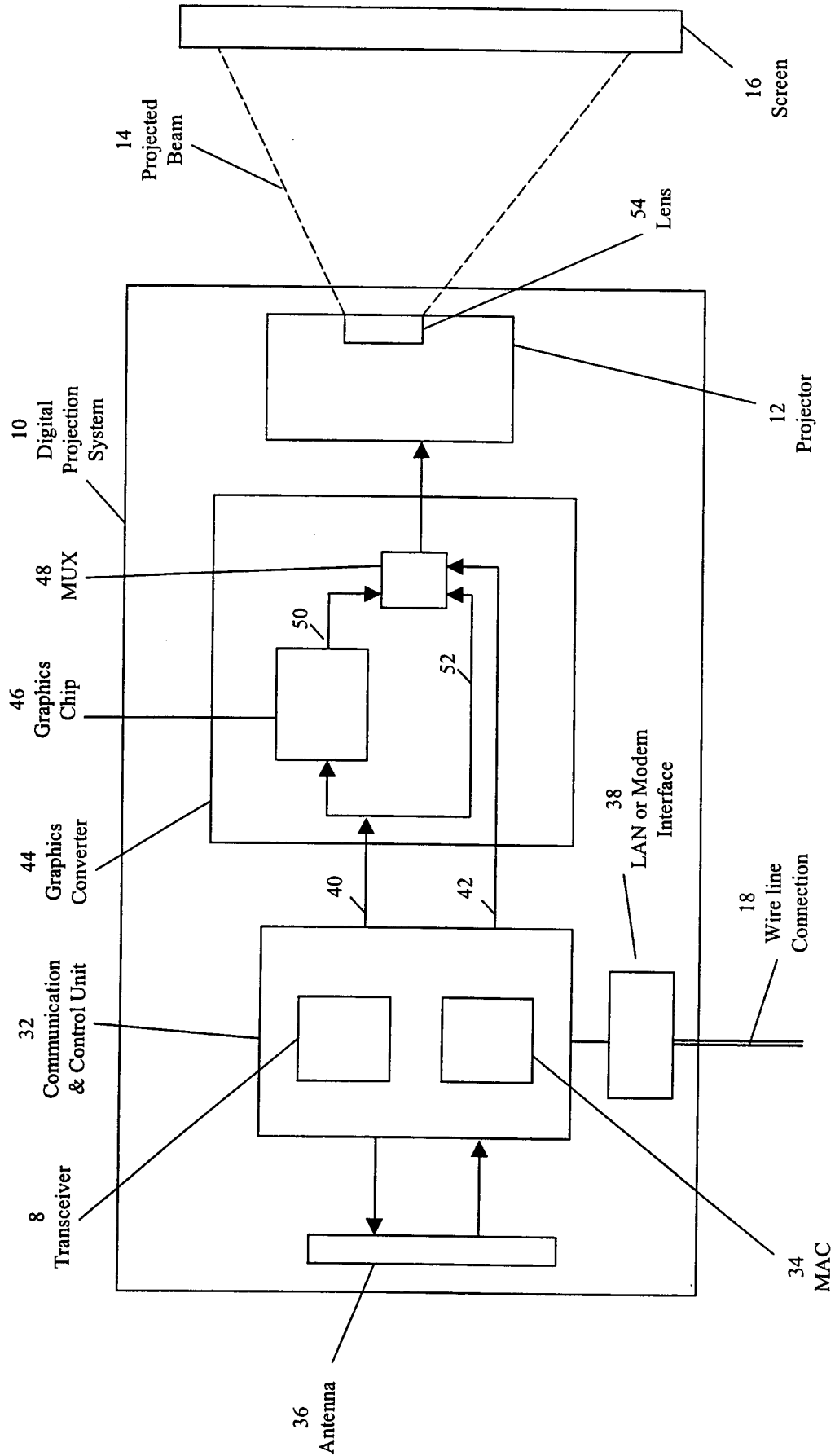


FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No
PCT/US 01/02898

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 H04N7/15

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)
IPC 7 H04N

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 practical, search terms used)

WPI Data, EPO-Internal, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 539 658 A (MCCULLOUGH TIMOTHY L) 23 July 1996 (1996-07-23) the whole document ---	1-22
Y A	EP 0 326 263 A (AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH) 2 August 1989 (1989-08-02) page 3, line 42 -page 12, line 13 ---	1, 10, 14 2-9, 11-13, 15-22
Y A	US 5 204 768 A (LAWSON DAVID L ET AL) 20 April 1993 (1993-04-20) column 2, line 36 -column 10, line 25 ---	1, 10, 14 2-9, 11-13, 15-22
	-/--	

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

° Special categories of cited documents :

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *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)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *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
- *X* 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
- *Y* 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.
- *&* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

22 March 2001

Date of mailing of the international search report

03/04/2001

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Greve, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 01/02898

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 017, no. 619 (P-1644), 15 November 1993 (1993-11-15) & JP 05 196912 A (SHARP CORP), 6 August 1993 (1993-08-06) abstract -----	1-22

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 01/02898

Patent document cited in search report	A	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5539658	A	23-07-1996	AU 5566696 A CA 2219134 A CN 1184535 A DE 69606643 D DE 69606643 T EP 0835486 A ES 2142059 T JP 11505351 T TW 390992 B WO 9636916 A	29-11-1996 21-11-1996 10-06-1998 16-03-2000 27-07-2000 15-04-1998 01-04-2000 18-05-1999 21-05-2000 21-11-1996
EP 0326263	A	02-08-1989	US 4939509 A AU 2733188 A CA 1310728 A DE 68921903 D DE 68921903 T HK 81396 A JP 2005645 A JP 2529377 B	03-07-1990 24-08-1989 24-11-1992 04-05-1995 16-11-1995 17-05-1996 10-01-1990 28-08-1996
US 5204768	A	20-04-1993	NONE	
JP 05196912	A	06-08-1993	NONE	