



(22) Date de dépôt/Filing Date: 1998/10/09

(41) Mise à la disp. pub./Open to Public Insp.: 1999/04/10

(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2002/01/01

(30) Priorité/Priority: 1997/10/10 (08/948,777) US

(51) Cl.Int.⁶/Int.Cl.⁶ H04M 19/00, H04Q 7/32, H04M 1/00

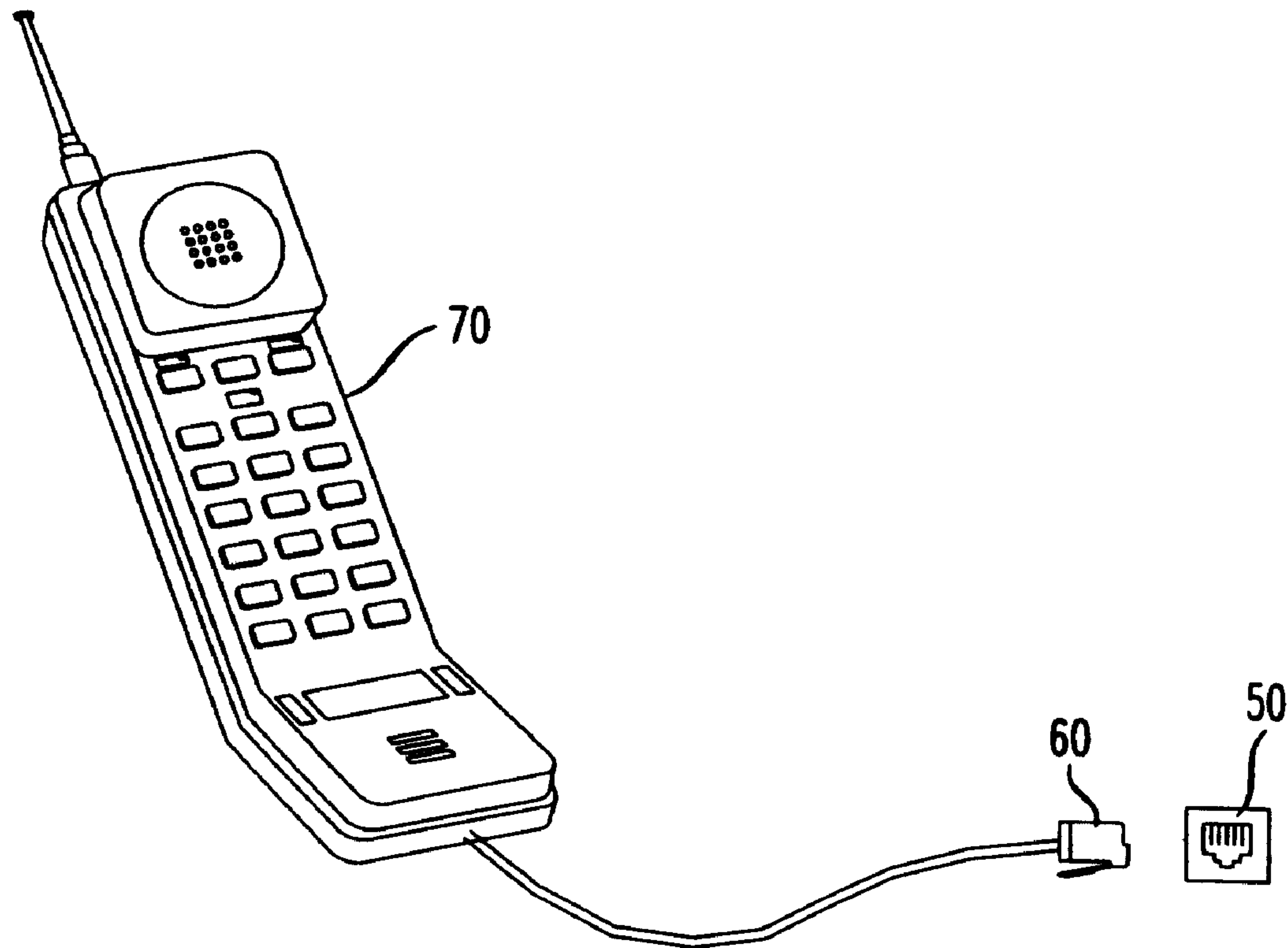
(72) Inventeur/Inventor:
BUHRMANN, Michael, US

(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
AT&T WIRELESS SERVICES, INC., US

(74) Agent: KIRBY EADES GALE BAKER

(54) Titre : SYSTEME D'ALIMENTATION D'UN SYSTEME SANS FIL

(54) Title: SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING POWER TO A WIRELESS SYSTEM



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A location is provided with a fixed wireless transceiver. The wireless transceiver is coupled to a land-line that connects the location to the local exchange carrier's central office. The wireless device is powered by power received from a central office over the land-line connection.

System For Providing Power To A Wireless System

ABSTRACT

5 A location is provided with a fixed wireless
transceiver. The wireless transceiver is coupled to a
land-line that connects the location to the local
exchange carrier's central office. The wireless
device is powered by power received from a central
10 office over the land-line connection.

5

SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING POWER TO A WIRELESS SYSTEM**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

10 The present invention is directed to a system for providing power to a receiver in a wireless communication system. More particularly, the present invention is directed to providing power from a local exchange carrier to a fixed wireless transceiver that
15 is part of a wireless communication system.

 The marketplace has seen a proliferation of subscribers to wireless communications services. Subscribers turn to such services for a myriad of reasons. Among those reasons are the services being
20 offered in connection with what are referred to as PCS communications which combine voice and data messaging capabilities. Furthermore, the subscriber to a wireless service typically has a choice of service providers in the area of interest. In contrast to
25 land-line telephone communication networks where typically one local service provider is assigned to a given region, there may be three or four service providers within a given region of interest depending on how many service providers have been allocated in
30 accordance with frequency band allocations. Thus, it is becoming more and more desirable to have those advantages of wireless communication available at the home on a fixed basis in addition to providing wireless communication capabilities of a mobile
35 nature.

A problem arises in connection with providing power to the fixed wireless transceiver. In one configuration the power would be derived from local power sources such as an electric utilities company, via connection of a converter to a standard 60 Hz 110 volt outlet. This powering capability, however, is vulnerable to power outages. As a consequence, should the utility suffer some power failure of any prolonged duration, the wireless transceiver, even if it can operate in the short term on battery power, will eventually become inoperative due to an absence of a power supply.

It is known in the prior art as shown in U.S. Patent Nos. 5,553,138 to Heald et al., 5,343,514 to Snyder, 5,157,711 to Shimanuki, and 4,232,200 to Hestad et al. to derive power for a communication instrument from a land-line connection to a central office. However, in all of those configurations communication is accomplished by the communication device over the same land-line that provides power to the device.

There remains a need for finding a more reliable source of power to a fixed wireless transceiver to avoid a disruption of service in the event of power outages.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is directed to providing power to a wireless transceiver so that it will continue to operate despite power disruptions from an electrical utility. This is accomplished in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention in which the wireless transceiver is powered by a land-line connection to a local exchange or central

office. In one embodiment of the invention the handset is part of the wireless transceiver and that transceiver includes a power converter that receives power from the land-line connection and matches it to the power specifications for the cellular transceiver. In an alternate configuration, the wireless transceiver can be part of a base station with which a handset can cordlessly communicate. The power conversion circuits are disposed in the base station with the wireless transceiver. This would allow a user to have the benefit of a cordless telephone with a fixed wireless transceiver powered by the local exchange.

Thus, the wireless transceiver receives its power from the local exchange carrier over a land-line connection which it does not use for any other purpose than to receive power. As a consequence, the transceiver remains powered even in the event of a power outage that might otherwise effect electrical appliances in a location which is subject to the outage.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention there is provided a communication system that interacts with a fixed wireless communication unit, the system comprising: a wireless switch that switches calls from and to the fixed wireless communication unit; and means for providing remote power from a local exchange carrier to said fixed wireless communication unit.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for providing power to a fixed wireless telephone, the steps comprising: connecting said fixed wireless telephone to a power unit; and supplying power to said power unit via a land-line to a local exchange carrier.

3a

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1A illustrates a phone land-line communication connection.

5 FIG. 1B illustrates an embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

10 As described above in connection with the cited U.S. patents, it is known in the prior art that a land-line telephone connection provides power from a central office to a location. For instance, as shown in FIG. 1A a home residence 10 is connected via land-

line 20 to central office 30. The land-line connection carries power from the central office to the residence. The original intent of providing the power from the central office was to provide power for the telephone in its operation to provide service to the end user (dialing capabilities, power for the internal circuitry of the phone, etc.). The power that has been supplied by the central office, as indicated in the earlier cited patents, has also come to be used to provide power to other communication elements which interface with the land-line to provide communications over the land-line. For instance, in U.S. Patent No. 5,553,138, the system provides power to a base station unit that carries communications to the land-line phone from a computer. The other patents show examples of other communication equipment powered by the land-line over which the communication occurs.

In the present invention, a fixed wireless transceiver provides wireless communication and yet is powered by a connection to a land-line coupled to the central office. As illustrated in FIG. 1B, a wireless transceiver 70, can take the form of a standard telephone except that it includes an antenna for wireless communication to a base station similar to that in the cellular environment or wireless communication to a central office. The transceiver can be coupled via a plug 60 to a wall outlet or receptacle unit 50 which is coupled to the land-line 20 that connects the residence 10 to the central office 30 (see FIG. 1A). In this configuration, the plug 60, in its connection to the receptacle unit 50, receives power from the land-line 20. That power is provided to circuitry internal to the wireless

transceiver 70. The circuitry, not shown, converts the received power to the appropriate power specification prescribed for operating the wireless transceiver. Such circuits would be easily built by one of ordinary skill in the art and could be considered analogous to circuitry already existing in cellular phones which derive power, for example, from automobile power sources or from typical utility power sources, e.g., AC 110 volt sources. The details of the circuitry do not form the basis for the present invention.

In an alternative form, the present invention can be employed using an additional piece of equipment, namely a base station. The base station would have the wireless transceiver included therein and would be connected to the plug 60 that is coupled to the receptacle 50. A separate handset would be provided for cordless communication with the base station. The converter circuitry would then be disposed within the base station and the cordless handset would communicate with the ~~fixed~~ wireless transceiver in the base station that is powered by the local exchange.

By implementing the present invention, a subscriber can have all of the benefits of wireless communication in a fixed location while reducing the vulnerability to power outages which might otherwise cripple electrical appliances within the location.

The present invention would also be easy to install in most locations since locations typically have more than one phone receptacle for a given land-line to a central office. Thus, a phone line which is being used to provide land-line service for the residence or location 10 can still provide the

appropriate power for the wireless communication device so long as the communication device is coupled to an outlet which is not presently serving a telephone set or other communication device
5 interfacing with the land-line.

The present invention then provides a dependable power supply for a wireless communication device that enhances the subscriber's communication capabilities with an uncomplicated installation.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A communication system that interacts with a
5 fixed wireless communication unit, the system
comprising:
a wireless switch that switches calls from and to
the fixed wireless communication unit; and
means for providing remote power from a local
10 exchange carrier to said fixed wireless communication
unit.
2. The system of claim 1 wherein said fixed wireless
communication unit comprises a wireless telephone.
15
3. The system of claim 1 wherein said means for
providing remote power comprises a telephone line from
a local exchange carrier.
- 20 4. The system of claim 3 wherein said fixed wireless
communication unit comprises a wireless telephone.
5. In a wireless communication system, a first
communication equipment arrangement at a first
25 location comprising:
a fixed wireless telephone; and
a power source coupled to said fixed wireless
telephone and providing power thereto wherein said
power source is coupled via a telephone line to a
30 local exchange carrier and receiving power for said
power source from said telephone line.
6. A wireless communications system comprising:

a communications network including means for switching incoming and outgoing calls;

means for establishing a wireless communication connection to a fixed wireless telephone; and

5 means for providing remote power from a local exchange carrier to said fixed wireless telephone.

7. The invention according to claim 1, wherein said means for providing remote power includes a telephone
10 line from a local exchange carrier.

8. A wireless communications system comprising:
a communications network including means for switching incoming and outgoing calls;

15 means for establishing a wireless communication connection to a fixed wireless base station; and
means for providing remote power from a local exchange carrier to said personal base station.

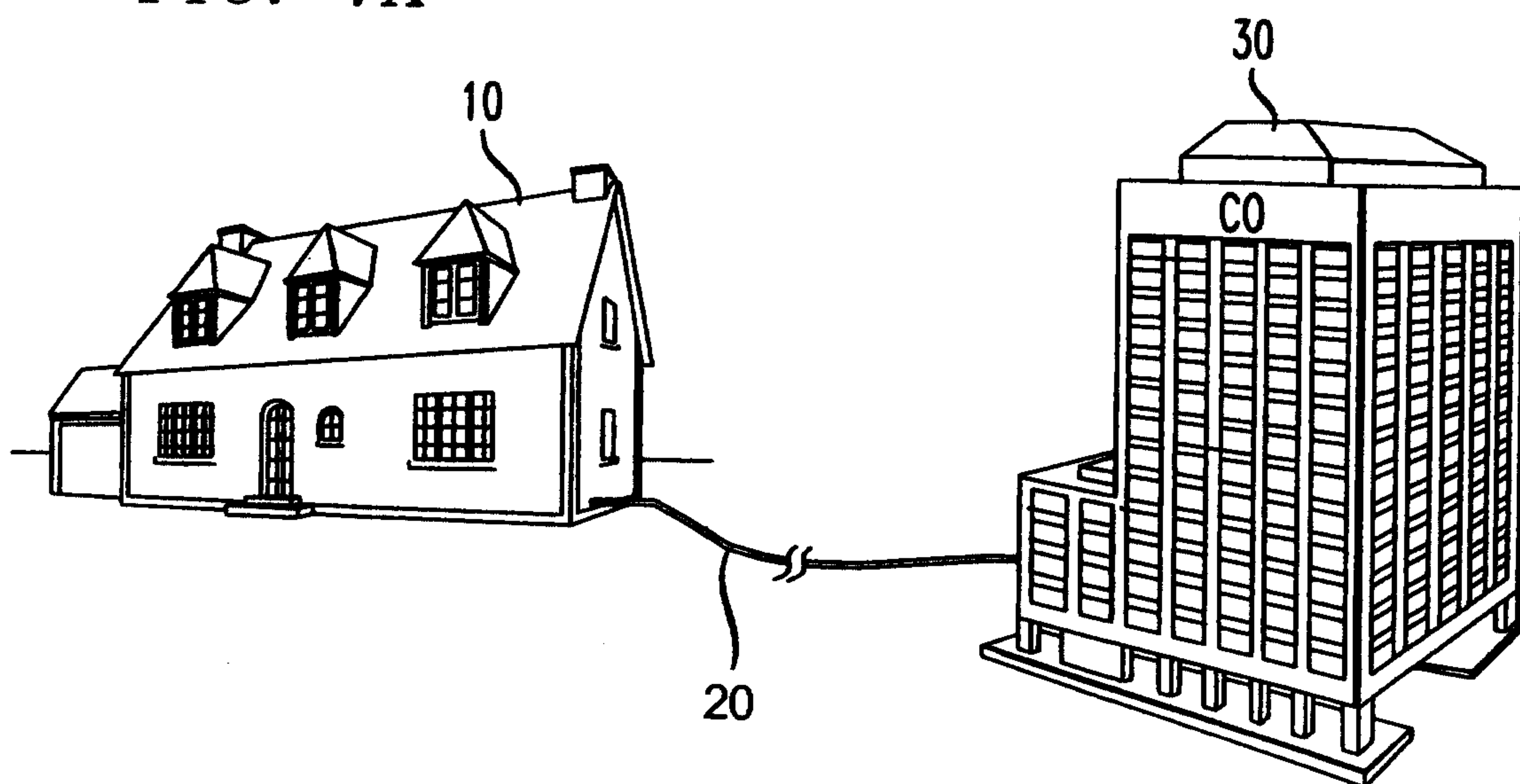
20 9. A method for providing power to a fixed wireless telephone, the steps comprising:

connecting said fixed wireless telephone to a power unit; and

25 supplying power to said power unit via a land-line to a local exchange carrier.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein the power unit charges said fixed telephone by receiving energy from said land-line.

1/1

FIG. 1A*FIG. 1B*