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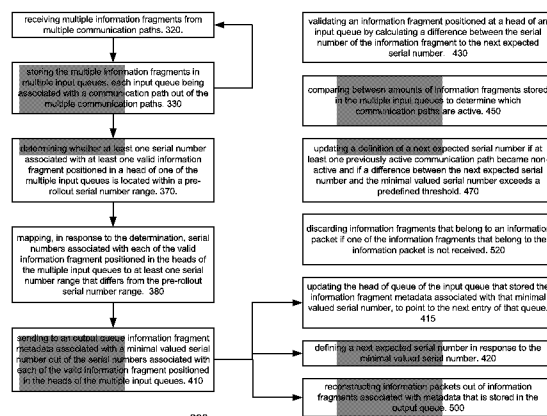
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR PROCESSING INFORMATION FRAGMENTS AND A DEVICE HAVING INFORMATION FRAGMENT PROCESSING CAPABILITIES



(57) Abstract: A device (10) and method (300) for processing information fragments, the method (300) includes: receiving (320) multiple information fragments from multiple communication paths; wherein the each information fragment is associated with a cyclic serial number indicating of a generation time of the information fragment; storing (330) the multiple information fragments in multiple input queues, each input queue being associated with a communication path out of the multiple communication paths; determining (370) whether at least one serial number associated with at least one valid information fragment positioned in a head of one of the multiple input queues is located within a pre-rollout serial number range; mapping (380), in response to the determination, serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues to at least one serial number range that differs from the pre-rollout serial number range; and sending (410) to an output queue information fragment metadata associated with a minimal valued serial number out of the serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues.

METHOD FOR PROCESSING INFORMATION FRAGMENTS AND A DEVICE
HAVING INFORMATION FRAGMENT PROCESSING CAPABILITIES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

5 The present invention relates to methods for processing information fragments and to devices having information fragment processing capabilities.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Old access networks (such as the Plain Old Telephone System) used pairs of copper wires to provide telephone services to domestic users. As telecommunication technology evolved these pairs of copper wires were used to convey broadband transmissions. Telecommunication
15 technology evolved by defining communication standards, utilizing multiple-queue switched and routers and improving the throughput and capabilities of network elements. The following U.S. patents and patent applications, all being incorporated herein by reference,
20 illustrate some modern telecommunication devices: U.S. patent application serial number 2005/0190779 of Hoffman et al., U.S. patent application serial number 2004/0064430 of Klein et al., U.S. patent application serial number 2003/0179751 of Omae et al., U.S. patent application
25 serial number 2005/0030974 of Wright et al., and U.S. patent 6879590 of Pedersen et al.

 Ethernet technology gradually replaces Asynchronous Transport Mode (ATM) technology. A new group of standards, generally referred to as Ethernet in the First
30 Mile (EFM), defines ways to utilize Ethernet technology at the access network. An EFM-compliant transmitter can receive (or generate) a stream of packets, fragment these packets to provide information fragments, associate

serial numbers with information fragments encapsulate these information fragments with a header and a trailer and utilize different communication paths for transmitting these information fragments. The serial
5 numbers reflect the generation time (or order) of the information fragments. The serial numbers are generated by a cyclic serial number generator, such as a k-bit counter, k being a positive integer.

The headers may include the serial number as well as
10 a start of packet bit and an end of packet bit that indicate whether the information fragment is the first information fragment (or the last) of a packet. The trailer as well as the payload can include error correction fields such as an information packet CRC
15 field, an information fragment CRC and the like.

The different communication paths (usually different physical links) can have different transmission characteristics (such as bit rate, delay, delay jitter, and the like), so that the multiple information fragments
20 that are transmitted over the multiple communication paths arrive to a receiver out of order.

There is a need to provide efficient methods and devices for processing information fragments.

25 SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT INVENTION

A device and a method for processing information fragments, as described in the accompanying claims.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

30 The present invention will be understood and appreciated more fully from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates multiple serial number ranges and mapped serial numbers, according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 illustrates a device and its environment according to an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 3 illustrates the content of various input queues according to an embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 4 illustrates a method for processing information fragments, according to an embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings provide a method for processing information fragments and a device that is capable of processing information fragments.

According to an embodiment of the invention a device is capable of determining the order of cyclic serial numbers (serial numbers that are generated by a finite modulo serial number generator that has a rollover point) by selectively mapping cyclic serial numbers that belong to a pre-rollout serial number range to another range of serial numbers. This mapping is applied on all the cyclic serial numbers that are located at the head of input queues. The input queues can store the information fragments, metadata relating to the information fragments or a combination thereof.

After the mapping stage information representative of the smallest serial number is sent to an output queue. It is noted that if the cyclic serial numbers are allocated in a counterclockwise manner than the greatest serial number is provided.

Conveniently, information fragments associated with the serial numbers can be validated. Additionally or alternatively the device and method can determine that a communication path malfunctions.

5 Conveniently, by monitoring metadata associated with information fragment located in head of input queues and not in the whole input queues the sorting is greatly simplified. In addition, by storing the information fragments once (while manipulating metadata) the storage
10 process is highly efficient. The mapping of serial numbers simplifies the location of the first serial number out of a group of serial numbers and allows using standard minimal/maximal finding circuits.

FIG. 1 illustrates multiple serial number ranges 42-
15 48 and mapped serial numbers, according to an embodiment of the invention.

The serial numbers are generated in a cyclic manner, as illustrated by circle 40. Circle 40 represents the full range of serial numbers. It is assumed that the
20 serial numbers include k-bits thus, circle 40 is representative of 2^k different serial numbers that typically range between zero and 2^k-1 .

Circle 40 has a rollout (or rollover) point 41 that corresponds to serial number zero. Rollout point 41 is
25 preceded by pre-rollout serial number range 48. Circle 40 also includes other ranges such as first till third ranges 42, 44 and 46. For convenience of explanation each zone is defined by the two most significant bits of the serial number. Ranges 42, 44, 46 and 48 are characterized
30 by two most significant bit values of '00', '01', '10' and '11'. Assuming that k equals 14 then the ranges correspond to serial numbers '00xxxxxxxxxxxx', '01xxxxxxxxxxxx', '10xxxxxxxxxxxx' and '11xxxxxxxxxxxx',

wherein x is a don't care bit that can represent either one or zero.

Four exemplary serial numbers 51, 52, 53 and 54 are located at zones 46, 48, 48 and 42 accordingly.

5 Assuming that the order of the serial numbers is responsive to the smallest distance between the serial numbers (as one serial number can be reached by clockwise or counterclockwise along circle 40) then the information fragment associated with fourth serial number 54 was
10 transmitted after the information fragments associated with third serial number 53, second serial number 52 and first serial number 51. Nevertheless, the value of fourth serial number 54 is smaller than the values of first till third serial numbers 51, 52 and 53. Accordingly, the
15 maximal values serial number is not necessarily associated with the last transmitted information fragment.

 In order to utilize maximum or minimum finding functions or circuitries the serial numbers are mapped by
20 applying a mapping function, if one (or more) serial numbers belongs to pre-rollout serial number range 48. Conveniently, the mapping can include rotating the serial numbers by 180 degrees, as illustrated by arrows 61-64 and mapped serial numbers 71-74.

25 Referring to FIG. 1, the mapping is applied when serial numbers that start by "11" are received. Accordingly, serial numbers from first range 42 will be followed by serial numbers from second range 44, serial numbers from third range 46 and then mapped serial
30 numbers that are mapped from pre-rollout serial number range 48 to second range 44.

 This mapping arranges the serial number such that the order of the serial number corresponds to their value

- higher values serial numbers are associated with information fragments that were received after information fragments associated with lower values serial numbers.

5 FIG. 2 illustrates a device 10 and its environment 11 according to an embodiment of the invention.

 It is noted that device 10 can exchange information with end-user devices 12, although FIG. 2 illustrates only a transmission of information from transmitter 16 to
10 device 10 and towards end-user devices 12. The transmission of information from end-user devices 12 to device 10 and towards a receiver (not shown) requires another transmitter (not shown) in device 10 and requires a receiver that is positioned at the other ends of
15 communication paths 18.

 Device 10 is connected between many end-user devices 12 and between multiple communication paths 18(1) - 18(J). The multiple communication paths (collectively denoted 18) are connected to transmitter 16 that is
20 adapted to: (i) receive or generate a stream of packets, (ii) fragment these packets to provide information fragments, (iii) associate cyclic serial numbers with information fragments, (iv) encapsulate these information fragments with a header and a trailer, and (v) transmit
25 the different information over communication paths 18 towards device 10.

 Device 10 includes output queue 22, multiple input queues 104(1)- 104(J) (collectively denoted 104), first processor 20 and optionally a second processor 21. First
30 processor 20 provides reconstructed information packets to the output queue 22 while the second processor can process these packets and send them to end user devices 12. It is noted that first and second processors 20 and

21 can be integrated to form a single processor, that they can be located near each other but this is not necessarily so.

Each input queue is associated with a single communication path. It is assumed that information fragments that are stored at a certain input queue are stored in an ordered manner, although some information fragments can be missing, due to communication path faults.

Device 10 includes multiple input ports 102(1)-102(J), one for each communication path. It is noted that if the number of input ports differs from the number of communication paths then device 10 can include an input interface that sends to each input queue the appropriate information fragments.

According to an embodiment of the invention metadata associated with the information fragments, such as but not limited to a serial number and a pointer to the information fragment can be stored with the information fragments payload but this is not necessarily so. Conveniently, metadata is stored in different entries or in different queues and output queue 22 stores pointers to information fragment payloads, and does not store the information payloads. Accordingly, the information fragment payloads are stored at a single location until being fetched by second processor 22 while metadata can be duplicated, processed and/or deleted.

For simplicity of explanation first processor 20 is referred to as processor 20.

Processor 20 is adapted to: (i) determine whether at least one serial number associated with at least one valid information fragment positioned in a head of one of the multiple input queues 104(1)- 104(J) is located

within pre-rollout serial number range 48, (ii) map, in response to the determination, serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues 104 to at least one serial number range (such as first till third ranges 42-46) that differs from pre-rollout serial number range 48; and (iii) send to output queue 22 information fragment metadata associated with a minimal valued serial number out of the serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned at the heads of multiple input queues 104(1)- 104(J).

It is noted that some of the input queues can be masked, either in response to a mask provided by a user or in response to a detection of a transmission failure.

According to an embodiment of the invention processor 20 defines a next expected serial number in response to the minimal valued serial number. For example, the next expected serial number can equal the last serial number that was provided to output queue 22 plus one.

Conveniently, processor 20 is adapted to increase the next expected serial number by one, after a current serial number is provided to output queue 22.

According to another embodiment of the invention processor 20 can validate an information fragment positioned at a head of an input queue by calculating a difference between the serial number of the information fragment to the next expected serial number. Conveniently, if the difference exceeds a difference threshold the information fragment is invalidated. The difference threshold can be determined in response to the expected bit rates of the various communication paths, to the range of the serial numbers, to expected error rates

associated with the different communication paths and the like.

According to yet another embodiment of the invention the validation can include comparing a certain serial number associated with the information fragment that is located at the head of an input queue with (i) other serial numbers associated with other information fragments within the same input queue and with (ii) serial numbers associated with other information fragments located within other heads of queues and if that certain serial number substantially differs from these serial numbers determining that it is invalid.

Conveniently, processor 20 performs the mapping by inverting at least one most significant bit of serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues. The inventors inverted the most significant bit of a 14-bit serial number by performing a XOR operation with a control bit that toggled each time that a mapping was done.

Conveniently, processor 20 is adapted to compare between amounts of information fragments stored in different input queues in order to determine which communication paths are active. If a certain input queue stores a certain amount of information fragments while another input queue stores less than another amount of information fragments then processor 20 can determine that the other communication path is faulty. The relationship between the different amounts depends upon the expected bit rates of each communication paths, timing variations between the communication paths and the like. For example, if first communication path 18(1) is expected to provide X information fragments while second

communication path 18(1) is expected to provide, during substantially the same period $2 \times X$ information fragments, first input queue 104(1) stores X information fragments and second input queue 104(2) stores much less than $2 \times X$ information fragments then processor 20 can determine that second communication path 18(2) does not properly function and send an indication to transmitter 18. In addition it can wait till second input queue is emptied and then ignore the second queue during further processing information.

If processor 20 detects that a certain communication path became non-active it can update the expected serial number by increasing it by more than one, if the expected next serial number is not found in other input queues and it probably was transmitted over the previously active communication path. The expected next serial number is not found if the difference between the next expected serial number and the minimal valued serial number exceeds a predefined threshold. The predefined threshold can equal one but this is not necessarily so.

Conveniently, second processor 21 is adapted to reconstruct information packets out of information fragments associated with metadata that is stored in the output queue.

According to an embodiment of the invention processor 20 is adapted to discard information fragments that belong to an information packet if one of the information fragments that belong to information packet is not received. It is noted that if output queue 22 includes metadata relating to a certain information fragment and another information fragment that belonged to the same information packet was lost then that metadata will be erased from output queue 22.

Output queue 22 can be a buffer descriptor ring that includes multiple buffer descriptors that can store pointers to information fragments, whereas the buffer descriptors are arranged in a cyclic manner so that each buffer descriptor also points to the next buffer descriptor and the last buffer descriptor points to the first buffer descriptor. Second processor 21 can scan the buffer descriptor ring 22 and retrieve one information fragment after the other.

Output queue 22 is accessed by transmitter 23 that transmits information packets towards end-user devices 12.

Conveniently, first processor 20 is connected to a hardware accelerator that performs high-speed calculation of minimum or maximum of values out of a vectors of values. This accelerator is denoted "MAX/MIN calculator" 24 and can also receive a mask vector that indicates which elements of the vector should be taken into account.

FIG. 3 illustrates the content of various input queues 104(1) and 104(J) according to an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 illustrates input queues 104(1) and 104(J) as storing information fragment payloads at one location while storing metadata (including serial numbers) at another location. The metadata includes pointers to the information fragment payloads, as indicated by dashed arrows 130. Output queue 22 stores metadata including pointers that point to the information fragment payloads, as indicated by dashed arrows 140.

First input queue 104(1) stores information fragments IF1, IF3, IF5, IF6 and IF9 that are associated with numbers 1,3,5,6 and 9 at entries 104(1,1), 104(1,2),

104(1,3), 104(1,4) and 104(1,5). Metadata associated with these information fragments (including serial numbers, pointers) MDIF1, MDIF3, MDIF5, MDIF6 and MDIF9 are stored at entries 104'(1,1), 104'(1,2), 104'(1,3), 104'(1,4) and 104'(1,5).

J'th input queue 104(J) stores information fragments IF2, IF4, IF7 and IF8 that are associated with serial numbers 2, 4, 7 and 1000 at entries 104(J,1), 104(J,2), 104(J,3) and 104(J,4). Metadata associated with these information fragments (including serial numbers, pointers) MDIF2, MDIF4, MDIF7 and MDIF1000 are stored at entries 104'(J,1), 104'(J,2), 104'(J,3) and 104'(J,4).

The following table illustrates exemplary stages that are executed by first processor.

Head of 104(1)/ Information fragment	Head of 104(J)/ Information fragment	Output queue entry number	Pointer in the output queue entry	comments
104(1,1)/IF1	104(J,1)/IF2			INIT
104(1,1)/IF1	104(J,1)/IF2	22(1)	IF1	IF1 selected
104(1,2)/IF3	104(J,1)/IF2	22(2)	IF2	IF2 selected
104(1,2)/IF3	104(J,2)/IF4	22(3)	IF3	IF3 selected
104(1,3)/IF5	104(J,2)/IF4	22(4)	IF4	IF4 selected
104(1,3)/IF5	104(J,3)/IF7	22(5)	IF5	IF5 selected
104(1,4)/IF6	104(J,3)/IF7	22(6)	IF6	IF6 selected
104(1,5)/IF9	104(J,3)/IF7	22(7)	IF7	IF7

				selected
104 (1, 5) / IF9	104 (J, 4) / IF1000	22 (8)	IF9	Ignore IF1000

TABLE 1

After the iterations illustrated in TABLE 1 output queue 22 stores, in entries 22(1)– 22(8) metadata (MD_IF1 – MD_IF7 and MD_IF9) associated with IF1-IF7 and IF9. The metadata includes pointers to IF1-IF7 and IF9. If one or more of these information fragments originated from the same information packet as IF1000 then that metadata will be erased from output queue. For simplicity of explanation it is assumed (and illustrated) that neither one of IF1-IF8 did not belong to the same information packet as IF1000.

FIG. 4 illustrates method 300 for processing information fragments, according to an embodiment of the invention.

Method 300 starts by stage 320 of receiving multiple information fragments from multiple communication paths. Each information fragment is associated with a cyclic serial number indicating an generation time of the information fragment. The generation time defines when the information fragment was generated, conveniently by segmenting an information packet and adding a header and/or a trailer.

Stage 320 is followed by stage 330 of storing the multiple information fragments in multiple input queues, each input queue being associated with a communication path out of the multiple communication paths.

Stage 330 can be followed by stage 320 (indicating that additional information fragments are received during the processing of the stored information fragments) and is also followed by stage 370.

Stage 370 includes determining whether at least one serial number associated with at least one valid information fragment positioned in a head of one of the multiple input queues is located within a pre-rollout serial number range.

Stage 370 is followed by stage 380 of mapping, in response to the determination, serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues to at least one serial number range that differs from the pre-rollout serial number range. Thus, if at least one serial number associated with at least one valid information fragment positioned in a head of one of the multiple input queues is located within a pre-rollout serial number range then the mapping is performed, else - no mapping is performed.

Stage 380 may include inversing at least one most significant bit of serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues.

Stage 380 is followed by stage 410 of sending to an output queue information fragment metadata associated with a minimal valued serial number out of the serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues.

Stage 410 is followed by stages 415, 420 and 500. Stage 415 includes updating the head of queue of the input queue that stored the information fragment metadata associated with that minimal valued serial number, to point to the next entry of that queue. Stage 415 is followed by jumping to stage 370.

Stage 420 includes defining a next expected serial number in response to the minimal valued serial number.

Stage 500 includes reconstructing information packets out of information fragments associated with metadata that is stored in the output queue.

5 Method 400 can also include at least one of optional stages 430, 450, 470 and 520. These stages can occur in parallel to other stages of method 400.

10 Stage 430 includes validating an information fragment positioned at a head of an input queue by calculating a difference between the serial number of the information fragment to the next expected serial number.

Stage 450 includes comparing between amounts of information fragments stored in the multiple input queues to determine which communication paths are active.

15 Stage 470 includes updating a definition of a next expected serial number if at least one previously active communication path became non-active and if a difference between the next expected serial number and the minimal valued serial number exceeds a predefined threshold.

20 Stage 520 includes discarding information fragments that belong to an information packet if one of the information fragments that belong to the information packet is not received.

25 It is noted that although the mentioned above description related to information fragments generated from information packets that the illustrated methods and devices can be applied mutatis mutandis on other groups of bits and sub-groups of bits. For example, an information frame can be segmented to form information packets.

30 Variations, modifications, and other implementations of what is described herein will occur to those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention as claimed.

Accordingly, the invention is to be defined not by the preceding illustrative description but instead by the spirit and scope of the following claims.

WE CLAIM

1. A method (300) for processing information fragments, the method (300) comprises receiving (320) multiple
5 information fragments from multiple communication paths; wherein the each information fragment is associated with a cyclic serial number indicating of a generation time of the information fragment; storing (330) the multiple information fragments in multiple input queues, each
10 input queue being associated with a communication path out of the multiple communication paths; the method (300) being characterized by determining (370) whether at least one serial number associated with at least one valid information fragment positioned in a head of one of the
15 multiple input queues is located within a pre-rollout serial number range; mapping (380), in response to the determination, serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues to at least one serial number range
20 that differs from the pre-rollout serial number range; and sending (410) to an output queue information fragment metadata associated with a minimal valued serial number out of the serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the
25 multiple input queues.

2. The method (300) according to claim 1 further comprising defining (420) a next expected serial number in response to the minimal valued serial number.

3. The method (300) according to claim 2 further
30 comprising validating (430) an information fragment positioned at a head of an input queue by calculating a difference between the serial number of the information fragment to the next expected serial number.

4. The method (300) according to any claim of claims 1-3 wherein the mapping (380) comprises inverting at least one most significant bit of serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues.

5. The method (300) according to any claim of claims 1-4 further comprising comparing (450) between amounts of information fragments stored in the multiple input queues to determine which communication paths are active.

6. The method (300) according to claim 5 further comprising updating (470) a definition of a next expected serial number if at least one previously active communication path became non-active and if a difference between the next expected serial number and the minimal valued serial number exceeds a predefined threshold.

7. The method (300) according to any claim of claims 1-6 further comprising reconstructing (500) information packets out of information fragments associated with metadata that is stored in the output queue.

8. The method (300) according to any claim of claims 1-7 further comprising discarding (520) information fragments that belong to an information packet if one of the information fragments that belong to the information packet is not received.

9. A device (10) for processing information fragments, the device (10) comprises an output queue (22) multiple input queues (104) multiple information fragments received from multiple communication paths; wherein the each information fragment is associated with a cyclic serial number indicating of a generation time of the information fragment; wherein each input queue being associated with a communication path out of the multiple communication paths; the device (10) being characterized

by comprising a processor (20) adapted to: (i) determine whether at least one serial number associated with at least one valid information fragment positioned in a head of one of the multiple input queues is located within a pre-rollout serial number range, (ii) map, in response to the determination, serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues (104) to at least one serial number range that differs from the pre-rollout serial number range; and (iii) send to output queue (120) information fragment metadata associated with a minimal valued serial number out of the serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues.

10. The device (10) according to claim 9 wherein the processor (20) is adapted to define a next expected serial number in response to the minimal valued serial number.

11. The device (10) according to claim 10 wherein the processor (20) is adapted to validate an information fragment positioned at a head of an input queue by calculating a difference between the serial number of the information fragment to the next expected serial number.

12. The device (10) according to any claim of claims 9-11 wherein the processor (20) is adapted to inverse at least one most significant bit of serial numbers associated with each of the valid information fragment positioned in the heads of the multiple input queues.

13. The device (10) according to any claim of claims 9-13 wherein the processor (20) is adapted to compare between amounts of information fragments stored in the multiple input queues to determine which communication paths are active.

14. The device (10) according to claim 13 wherein the processor (20) is adapted to update a definition of a next expected serial number if at least one previously active communication path became non-active and if a difference between the next expected serial number and the minimal valued serial number exceeds a predefined threshold.

15. The device (10) according to any claim of claims 9-14 wherein the processor (20) is adapted to reconstruct information packets out of information fragments associated with metadata that is stored in the output queue.

16. The device (10) according to any claim of claims 9-15 wherein the processor (20) is adapted to discard information fragments that belong to an information packet if one of the information fragments that belong to the information packet is not received.

17. An information processing apparatus comprising a device of any claim of claims 9-16.

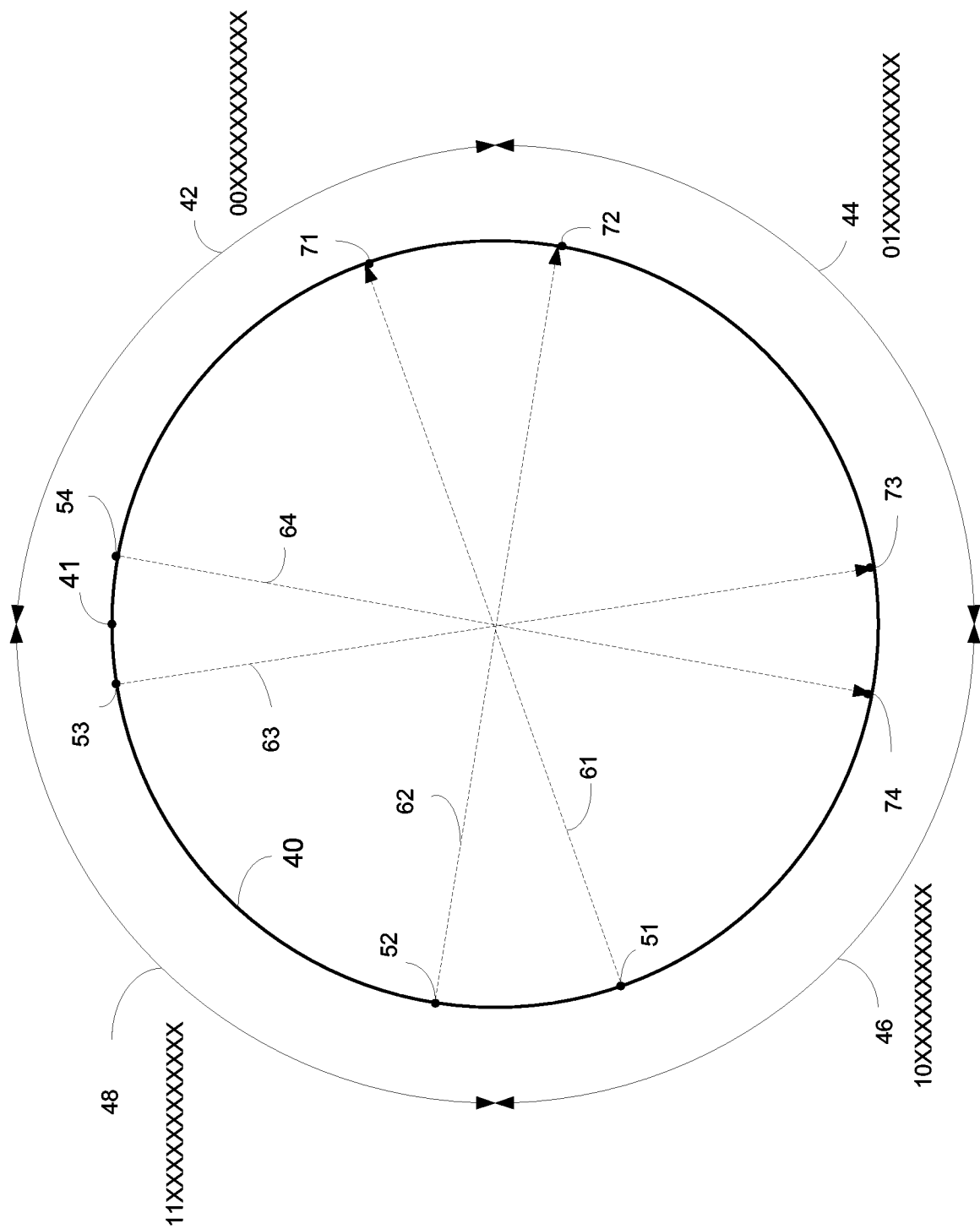
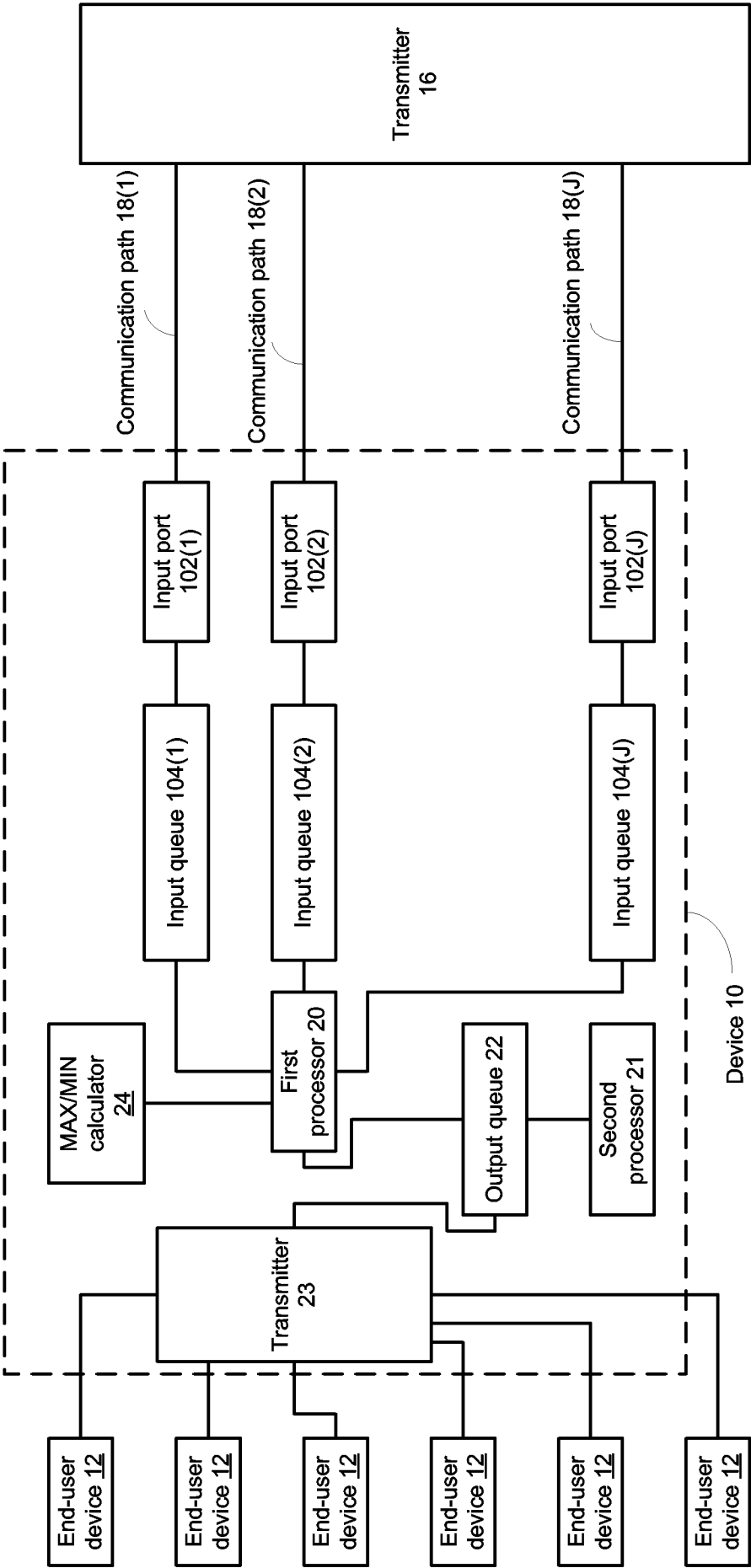


FIG. 1



11

FIG. 2

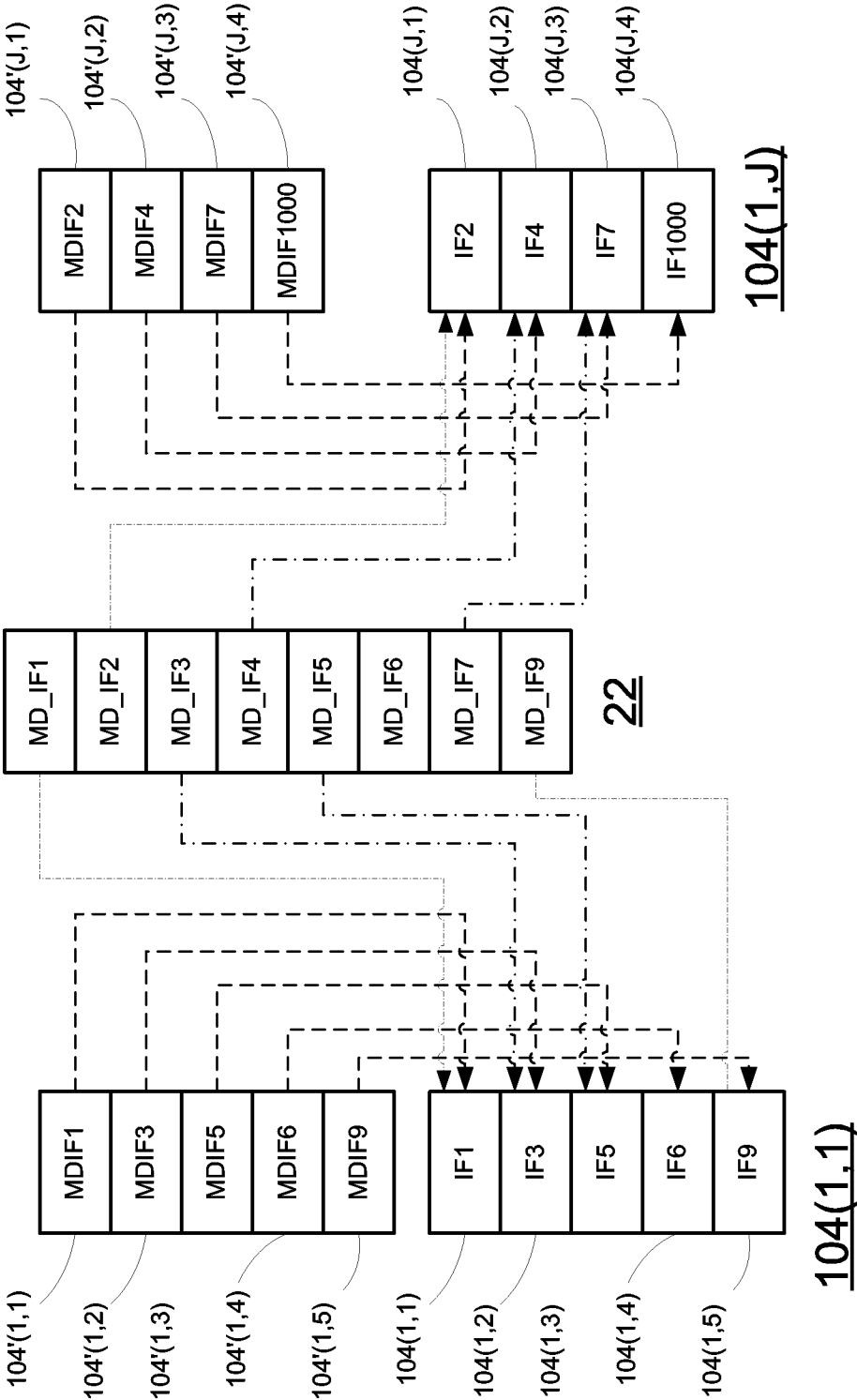


FIG. 3

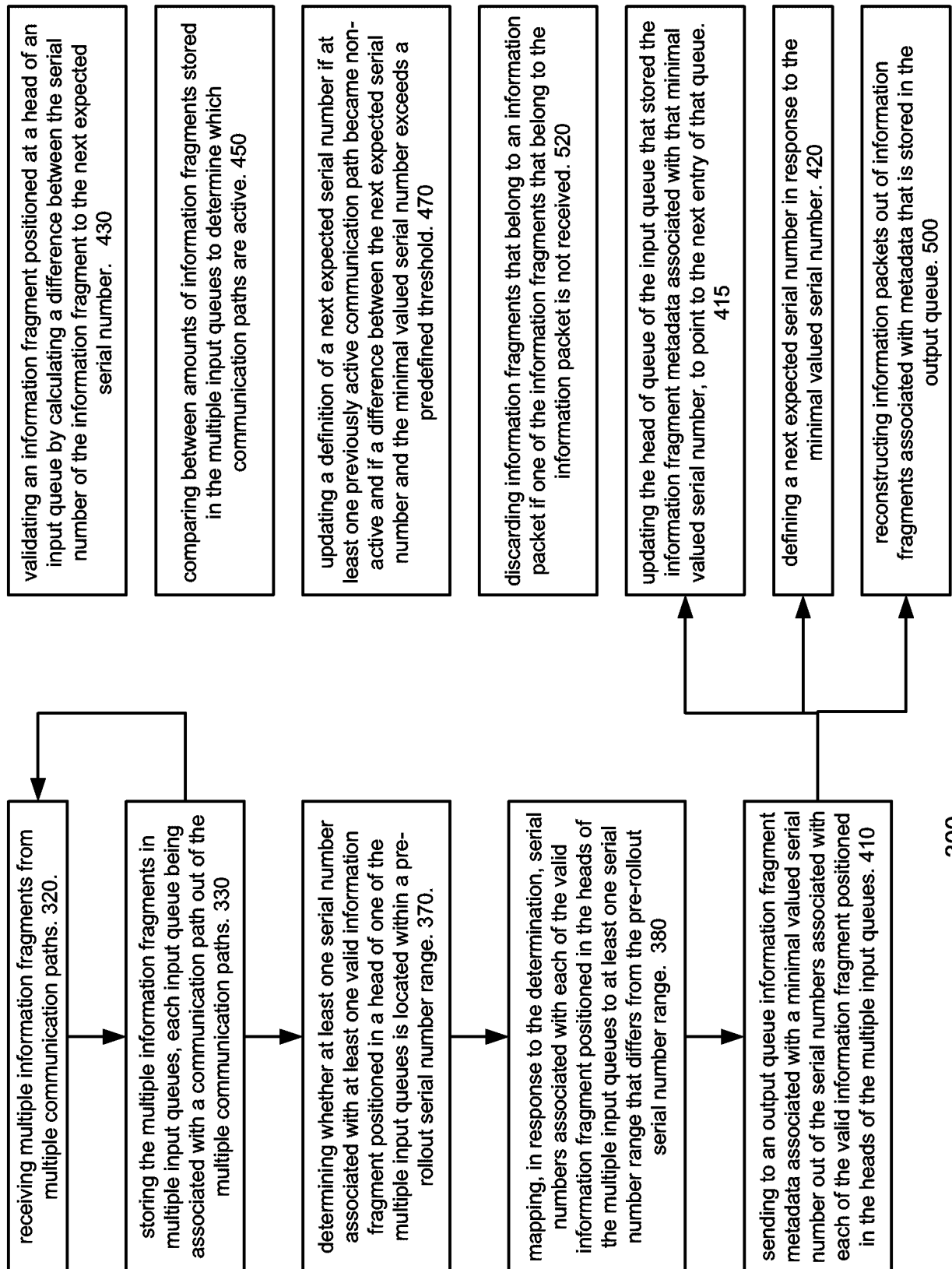


FIG. 4

300

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/IB2006/051895

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER INV. H04L12/56		
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) H04L		
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) EPO-Internal		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	BORGHES E ET AL: "Prototyping ethernet in the first mile over point-to-point copper" RAPID SYSTEM PROTOTYPING, 2002. PROCEEDINGS. 13TH IEEE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON JULY 1-3, 2002, PISCATAWAY, NJ, USA, IEEE, 1 July 2002 (2002-07-01), pages 53-58, XP010601028 ISBN: 0-7695-1703-X paragraph [2.5.1] paragraph [3.3.1]	1-16
A	US 2002/156908 A1 (BASSO CLAUDE [US] ET AL) 24 October 2002 (2002-10-24) paragraph [0007] - paragraph [0130]	1-16
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