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**EP 0 330 384 B1**

## Description

The present invention relates to a hands-free telephone and, more particularly, to a voice-switched type hands-free telephone which may be used for a mobile telephone system.

A hands-free telephone has a howling or singing problem. A voice-switched speakerphone is an answer to the singing problem. Reference is made to "Fundamental Considerations in the Design of a Voice-Switched Speakerphone," by A. Busala, THE BELL SYSTEM TECHNICAL JOURNAL, Volume XXXIX, No. 2, March, 1960. To avoid the singing, the voice-switched speakerphone, which will later be described referring to Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings, includes a receive variable attenuator, or variolossor, inserted into a receive path and a transmit variable attenuator, or variolossor, inserted into a transmit path. The voice-switched speakerphone also includes an attenuation control circuit which controls the attenuation of the receive and transmit variolossors in response to the signal levels of the receive and transmit paths.

More specifically, when the output level of the microphone is smaller than the input level of the speaker, the attenuation control circuit causes the receive variolossor to decrease its attenuation while causing the transmit variolossor to increase its attenuation. When the output level of the microphone is larger than the input level of the speaker, the attenuation control circuit causes the receive variolossor to increase its attenuation while causing the transmit variolossor to decrease its attenuation. Thus, the voice-switched speakerphone can alleviate the singing during the conversation.

However, the voice-switched speakerphone still has the singing problem during a transient period from the origination of a call to the beginning of the conversation. This may be caused by unbalance of a hybrid transformer of a telephone exchanger. The unbalance increases coupling between a transmit signal and a receive signal. The increasing of the coupling induces the singing at the speakerphone.

In the mobile telephone system, a mobile base station to be connected to a mobile subscriber station is almost always changed when a call is placed from the mobile subscriber station. That is, a communications line to be connected to the mobile subscriber station is changed, resulting in changes in the coupling between the receive and transmit signals. This aggravates the singing problem during the transient period mentioned above.

In the Specification of United States Patent No. 4,513,177, which was published on April 23 1985, there was proposed a loudspeaking telephone system with means to produce control signals related to voice signals, the control signals being used to control switching between channels under the con-

trol of loss of digitally controlled variable attenuators in the speech channel.

Features of arrangements to be described below are a hands-free telephone which minimises the above-mentioned singing problem, and which when used in a mobile telephone system in particular is able to minimise the singing problem, especially during a transient period from the call origination to the conversation.

In one embodiment to be described below, there is a hands-free telephone comprising a speaker, a microphone, a receive variable attenuator (R-ATT), a transmit variable attenuator (T-ATT), a receive signal detector, a transmit signal detector and an attenuation control circuit in order to perform voice-switched telephoning. The telephone also comprises an auxiliary control circuit which prevents the output of the transmit signal detector from reaching the attenuation control circuit during a transient period between a call origination and the conversation. During this period, only the speaker is enabled to output a ringback tone there-through. When the output level of the transmit signal detector exceeds a predetermined level, the auxiliary control circuit passes the output of the transmit signal detector to the attenuation control circuit to start the voice-switched telephoning. Once the auxiliary control circuit passes the output of the transmit signal detector, the auxiliary control circuit holds this state until the conversation finishes.

In another arrangement to be described below, there is a hands-free mobile subscriber station (MSS) used for a mobile telephone system which comprises at least one mobile base station (MBS) connected to MSS over a radio channel and to an exchanger of a public telephone switching network (PTSN). The MSS comprises a radio transmitter/receiver section, a logic section connected to the radio transmitter/receiver section, a speaker and a microphone. The MSS further comprises a hands-free circuit connected to the logic section, the speaker and the microphone. The hands-free circuit performs voice-switched telephoning during the conversation and provides a receive signal from the logic section to the speaker and no transmit signal from the microphone to the logic section during a transient period from a call origination to the beginning of the conversation.

A previously proposed arrangement, together with embodiments of the invention given by way of example, will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a prior art hands-free telephone;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of a hands-free telephone according to the present invention;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing an auxiliary control circuit in the telephone of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing another embodiment of a hands-free telephone according to the present invention;

Figs. 5A and 5B show schematic block diagrams of a mobile telephone system connected to a public telephone switching network (PTSN);

Fig. 6 is a flow chart showing the operation of the prior art mobile telephone system;

Fig. 7 is a flow chart showing the operation of the mobile telephone system according to the present invention; and

Fig. 8 is a flow chart showing operation of the hands-free telephone shown in Fig. 4.

In Fig. 1, the conventional hands-free telephone includes a speaker 16 and a microphone 17 which may be connected to a public telephone switching network (PTSN) or to a logic circuit of a mobile subscriber station through a voice receive path 18 and a voice transmit path 19. Into the receive path 18 is inserted a receive variable attenuator, or variolossor, (R-ATT) 11. Similarly, a transmit variolossor (T-ATT) 15 is inserted into the transmit path 19. The R-ATT 11 and T-ATT 15 are under control of an attenuation control circuit 13. The attenuation control circuit 13 receives two signals indicating a receive voice level and a transmit voice level which are detected by detectors 12 and 14, respectively. The control circuit 13 also receives through a line 20 an enable or disable signal indicating whether a communications line between the hands-free telephone and PTSN is established. When the communications line is established, the control circuit 13 is enabled with the enable signal. Otherwise, the control circuit 13 is disabled with the disable signal.

When the receive signal detector 12 detects a receive voice signal and the transmit signal detector 14 detects no transmit voice signal, the control circuit 13 causes R-ATT 11 to decrease its attenuation while causing T-ATT 15 to increase its attenuation. On the contrary, when the detector 14 detects a transmit voice signal and the detector 12 detects no receive voice signal, the control circuit 13 causes T-ATT 15 to decrease its attenuation while causing R-ATT 11 to increase its attenuation. Thus, voice-switched telephoning can be performed, resulting in alleviating the singing during the conversation. (Since the detailed description of the voice-switched speakerphone is given in the Busala paper, it will be omitted herein.)

As mentioned earlier, however, the voice-switched speakerphone still has the singing problem during the transient period from a call origination to the beginning of the conversation. This singing problem can be solved by the present invention which will now be described.

In Fig. 2, a first embodiment of the present invention is shown in which the same reference numerals as in Fig. 1 denote the same elements as those in Fig. 1, respectively. After the conversation has started, the operation of the hands-free telephone of Fig. 2 is the same as that of the telephone of Fig. 1. The Busala paper is therefore incorporated in this application.

The hands-free telephone of Fig. 2 comprises an auxiliary control circuit 21 to which the outputs of the detectors 12 and 14 and the enable/disable signal on line 20 are applied. Through the auxiliary control circuit 21, the output of transmit signal detector 14 is applied to the attenuation control circuit 13. The auxiliary control circuit 21 receives the output of receive signal detector 12 and the enable/disable signal. Based on these signals and on the output of transmit signal detector 14, the circuit 21 determines whether or not the output of transmit signal detector 14 is to be passed to the attenuation control circuit 13.

More specifically, if the output level of transmit signal detector 14 exceeds a predetermined reference level that is determined by the output level of receive signal detector 12, the auxiliary control circuit 21 passes the output of detector 14 to the control circuit 13 and then holds this state until the circuit 21 receives the disable signal. In other words, the auxiliary control circuit 21 detects that a voice signal is applied to the microphone 17 to start the conversation. Thereafter, the attenuation control circuit 13 performs the voice-switched operation like the prior art telephone does. Since the transmit signal is not transmitted during the transient period, no singing occurs during this period.

Referring to Fig. 3, the auxiliary control circuit 21 comprises an analog switch 101 connected between the signal detector 14 and the attenuation control circuit 13. The circuit 21 also comprises a comparator 103 whose non-inverting and inverting terminals are supplied with the output of signal detector 14 and the output of a reference signal generator 104, respectively. The reference signal generator 104 sets its output voltage to the predetermined reference level in accordance with the output level of receive signal detector 12. The output of comparator 103 is applied to a clock terminal CK of a flip-flop (F/F) 102. The data terminal D and the reset terminal R of F/F 102 are applied with a positive voltage +V and the enable/disable signal, respectively. The Q output of F/F 102 controls the analog switch 101.

When the enable signal is applied to the reset terminal R of F/F 102, i.e., the communications line is established, the analog switch 101 is made open by the Q output of F/F 102. As long as the output of signal detector 14 is below the predetermined reference level, the analog switch 101 is open. If

the output level of signal detector 14 exceeds the predetermined reference level, i.e., a voice signal is applied to the microphone 17 (Fig. 2) to start the conversation, the comparator 103 triggers the F/F 102 which in turn latches the positive voltage +V at the D terminal thereof to provide a high level signal at the Q terminal. This high level signal causes the analog switch 101 to be closed to thereby pass the output of signal detector 14 to the attenuation control circuit 13. Thereafter, the F/F 102 maintains this status until the disable signal is applied to the R terminal. When the analog switch 101 is closed, the voice-switched telephoning operates like the prior art speakerphone.

When the disable signal is applied to the R terminal of F/F 102, i.e., the established communications line is released, the F/F 102 makes the analog switch 101 open to stop the output of signal detector 14 from reaching the attenuation control circuit 13. Thus, the hands-free telephone returns to the waiting state.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing a second embodiment of the present invention which is applicable to a mobile telephone system. A mobile subscriber station (MSS) 31 comprises a radio transmitter/receiver (TRX) section 32, a logic section 33, a hands-free circuit 34, a speaker 35 and a microphone 36. Voice lines 40 and data lines 37 connect the radio section 32 and the logic section 33. Voice lines 38 and a data line 39 connect the logic section 33 and the hands-free circuit 34. In the waiting state and the call-up period, the hands-free circuit 34 passes a receive signal to the speaker 35 but not a transmit signal to the logic section 33. If a call is placed by MSS 31 and the called party responds to the call, the conversation begins therebetween.

The logic section 33 detects the beginning of the conversation by detecting a charge signal which is transmitted from a telephone exchanger and will be described later in detail. Upon detection of the beginning of the conversation, logic section 33 provides a hands-free enable signal to the hands-free circuit 34. In response to the hands-free enable signal, the circuit 34 starts the voice-switched operation and continues this operation until the conversation ends. When the conversation ends, the logic section 33 provides a hands-free disable signal to the hands-free circuit 34 to return the circuit 34 to the waiting state.

In Fig. 5A, a mobile telephone system (MTS) includes a plurality of MSSs 41, a plurality of mobile base stations (MBSs) 42 and at least one mobile telephone control center (MTCC) 43. Only one of each of the MBS, MSS and MTCC are illustrated in Fig. 5A. MSS 41 and MBS 42 are to be connected with each other over a radio channel. MBS 42 and MTCC 43 are connected with each

other through wired lines. MTCC 43 is also connected to an exchanger of PTSN through wired lines. PTSN includes a plurality of fixed subscriber station (FSSs) 45 which are connected to the exchanger through wired lines. The exchanger 44 comprises a tone oscillator 46 generating a ringback tone.

If a call is originated by MSS 41 to FSS 45, MSS 41 is first connected to the exchanger through MBS 42 and MTCC 43. In this condition, the exchanger 44 sends a ringing signal to FSS 45 and a ringback tone to MSS 41. When FSS 45 goes off-hook, the exchanger 44 connects MSS 41 and FSS 45 for conversation. When either FSS 45 or MSS 41 goes on-hook, the exchanger 44 disconnects MSS 41 from FSS 45 and restores the used lines for other communications.

Since FSS 45 is connected to the exchanger 44 through a two-wire subscriber line while MTCC 43 is connected to the same through a four-wire line, the exchanger 44 has a hybrid transformer 441 for a four-wire to two-wire conversion or vis-a-vis, as shown in Fig. 5B. The hybrid transformer 441 is designed so that it has minimum coupling 171 between the speaker and microphone of the MSS when MSS 41 and FSS 45 are connected with each other. In other words, during a transient period from the call origination to the beginning of the conversation, the transformer 441 is unbalanced, causing the coupling 171 to be increased. This coupling increase leads to the singing at the MSS side. MSS 41 also has acoustic coupling 161 between the speaker and the microphone, which coupling worsens the singing problem. This singing problem can be eliminated with the MSS of Fig. 4.

More detailed description of the Fig. 4 MSS and of the Figs. 5A and 5B MTS will now be provided with reference to Figs. 6-8. Fig. 6 shows the operation flow of the prior art MTS for comparison with the present invention. In Fig. 6, when MBS receives a calling signal from an MSS (see step S1), MBS (or MTCC) transmits a speech or voice channel designate signal to MSS (step S2). Upon reception of the speech channel designate signal, MSS changes its channel to the designated speech channel and makes the receive and transmit voice gates (not shown) open to enter the hands-free (HF) operation or mode (step S10). Thereafter, the MSS transmits a channel-switch confirmation tone to the MBS/MTCC over the switched speech channel (step S3). In response to the tone, the MBS/MTCC sends a line connect request signal to the exchanger to thereby call a called party (step S4).

By receiving the line connect request signal, the exchanger sends a ringing signal to the called party and at the same time sends a ringback tone to MSS through the MBS/MTCC (step S5). If the

called party goes off-hook, the exchanger sends an off-hook signal to the MBS/MTCC (step S6) to start the conversation. Since the MSS is in the HF mode when the ringback tone is being sent, i.e., the hybrid transformer is unbalanced, singing may occur at the MSS side. This situation continues for a period of time T1 until the ringback tone stops, i.e., the conversation starts.

Fig. 7 shows the operation flow of the present invention. In Fig. 7, steps S1 through S6 are the same operations as those of Fig. 6, except that the MSS makes only the receive voice gate open to enter a speaker (SP) operation or mode (step S13). Upon reception of the off-hook signal at step S6, the MBS/MTCC transmits a telephone charge signal to the MSS (step S7). In response to the charge signal, the MSS makes the transmit voice gate open to enter the HF mode and perform the voice-switched telephoning (step S10). At the same time, the MSS starts a charge operation and transmits a charge response signal to the MBS/MTCC (step S8).

When the ringback tone is being sent to the MSS, i.e., the hybrid transformer is unbalanced, the MSS is in the SP mode (see step S13). Thus, no singing will occur during this period of time T2. The MSS enters the HF mode only after the ringback tone stops, i.e., the hybrid transformer recovers to a well-balanced condition.

Fig. 8 shows the operation flow of the MSS of Fig. 4. After the MSS transmits a calling or call-up signal to the MBS/MTCC (step H1), the MSS waits for a channel designate signal at step H2. If the MSS receives no channel designate signal for a predetermined period of time, the MSS returns to the waiting state (steps H2, H10 and H11). If the MSS receives the channel designate signal at step H2, the MSS changes its channel to the designated speech channel (step H3). Then, the MSS sends a channel-switch confirmation signal over the switched speech channel (step H4) and enters the speaker (HP) mode (step H5).

After step H5, the MSS waits for a charge signal and if no charge signal is received for a predetermined period of time, the MSS returns to the waiting state (steps H6, H12 and H13). If the MSS receives the charge signal at step H6, the MSS proceeds to steps H7 and H8 to execute the transmission of charge response signal and the setting of hands-free (HF) mode. Thereafter, MSS starts the conversation (step H9).

As described hereinbefore, according to one aspect of the present invention, a hands-free telephone comprises an auxiliary control circuit which stops the output of a transmit voice signal detector from reaching the attenuation control circuit during a transient period between the call origination and the beginning of the conversation. Thus, by em-

ploying the auxiliary control circuit, the singing can be prevented during the transient period. In addition, according to another aspect of the present invention, a hands-free mobile subscriber telephone enables only a receive voice line during the transient period during which a ringback tone is being generated from a telephone exchanger, i.e., a hybrid transformer of the exchanger is unbalanced. The mobile subscriber telephone enters the hands-free operation only after the ringback tone stops or immediately before the conversation begins. Thus, the singing can also be prevented during the transient period.

## Claims

1. A hands-free telephone including a speaker (16), a microphone (17), a receive variable attenuator (11) connected to the input of the speaker (16) for changing the input level of the speaker (16) in accordance with a first control signal, a transmit variable attenuator (15) connected to the output of the microphone (17) for changing the output level of the microphone (17) in accordance with a second control signal, a receive signal detector (12) connected to the input of the receive variable attenuator (11) for detecting the input level of the receive variable attenuator (11) to produce a receive detect signal, a transmit signal detector (14) connected to the output of the microphone (17) for detecting the output level of the microphone (17) to produce a transmit detect signal, and an attenuation control (13) responsive to the receive and transmit detect signals for providing the first and second control signals to the receive and transmit variable attenuators (11, 15) respectively, characterised in that an auxiliary control (21) is connected between the transmit signal detector (14) and the attenuation control (13), and in that the auxiliary control (21) is responsive to an enable/disable signal indicating the status of a line connected to the hands-free telephone for passing the transmit detect signal to the attenuation control (13) only when the transmit detect signal exceeds a predetermined reference level and the enable/disable signal indicates that the line is established.
2. A hands-free telephone as claimed in claim 1, wherein the auxiliary control (21) includes a reference level generator (104) responsive to the receive detect signal for generating a signal having the predetermined reference level.
3. A hands-free telephone as claimed in claim 1, wherein the auxiliary control (21) includes a

- comparator (103) for comparing the level of the transmit detect signal with the predetermined reference level and for providing a comparison signal when the level of the transmit detect signal exceeds the predetermined reference level, a flip-flop (102) having Q and  $\bar{Q}$  terminals and also having data, clock and reset terminals which receive a positive voltage, the comparison signal and the enable/disable signal, respectively, and an analog switch (101) for selectively passing the transmit detect signal to the attenuation control (13) based on a signal at one of the Q and  $\bar{Q}$  terminals.
4. A hands-free telephone including a speaker (16) for receiving a receive signal, a microphone (17) for transmitting a transmit signal, a receive attenuator (11) for changing the level of the receive signal in accordance with a first control signal, a transmit attenuator (15) for changing the level of the transmit signal in accordance with a second control signal, a receive signal detector (12) for detecting the level of the receive signal to produce a receive detect signal, and a transmit signal detector (14) for detecting the level of the transmit signal to produce a transmit detect signal, characterised in that there are further provided a first control (21) for passing the transmit detect signal when the level of the transmit detect signal exceeds a reference level and for holding the passing status until the first control (21) receives a reset signal, and a second control (13) responsive to the receive detect signal and to the output of the first control (21) for providing the first and second control signals to the receive and the transmit attenuator (11, 15), respectively.
5. A hands-free telephone as claimed in claim 4, wherein the first control (21) includes means (104) responsive to the receive detect signal for generating a signal having the reference level.
6. A hands-free telephone as claimed in claim 4, wherein the first control (21) includes an analog switch (101) for passing the transmit detect signal to the second control (13) in response to a third control signal, a comparator (103) for producing a comparison signal when the level of the transmit detect signal exceeds the reference level, and holding means (102) responsive to the comparison signal for providing the third control signal to the analog switch (101) and holding the provision of the third control signal to the analog switch (101) until the holding means (102) is reset.
7. A hands-free telephone as claimed in claim 6, wherein the holding means (102) includes a flip-flop (102) having data and clock terminals which receive a positive voltage and the comparison signal, respectively, and an output terminal at which the third control signal is provided.
8. A hands-free mobile subscriber station (MSS) (31, 41) for use in a mobile telephone system which includes at least one mobile base station (MBS) (42) connected to the MSS (31, 41) over a radio channel and to an exchanger (44) of a public telephone switching network, the MSS (31, 41) including a radio transmitter and a radio receiver (32), a logic section (33) connected to the radio transmitter and receiver (32), a speaker (35), a microphone (36), and a hands-free circuit (34) connected to the logic section (33), the speaker (35) and the microphone (36) for enabling voice-switching to occur during conversations between the MSS (31, 41) and another party (45), characterised in that the hands-free circuit (34) enables a receive signal to pass from the logic section (33) to the speaker (35) and inhibits a transmit signal passing from the microphone (36) to the logic section (33) during a transient period between a call origination and the beginning of a conversation.
9. A hands-free MSS as claimed in claim 8, characterised in that the MBS (42) includes means for sending a speech channel designate signal to the MSS (31, 41) in response to a call origination from the MSS (31, 41), in that the MSS (31, 41) changes, in response to the speech channel designate signal, its channel to a speech channel which is designated by the speech channel designate signal and sends a channel-switch confirmation tone to the MBS (42), in that the hands-free circuit (34) provides, in response to the speech channel designate signal, a receive signal from the logic section means (33) to the speaker means (35), in that the MBS (42) includes means for sending, in response to the channel-switch confirmation signal, a line connect request signal to the exchanger (44), in that the exchanger (44) includes means for sending, in response to the line connect request signal, a ringback tone to the MSS (31, 41) for sending, in response to an off-hook condition by another party (45), an off-hook signal to the MBS (42), in that the MBS (42) includes means for sending, in response to the off-hook signal, a charge signal to the MSS (31, 41), and in that the MSS (31, 41) includes means for sending,

in response to the charge signal, a charge response signal to the MBS (42) to start a voice-switched telephone operation.

10. Hands-free control means for use in a voice-switching type telephone, including a receive attenuator (11), a receive signal detector (12), a transmit attenuator (15), and a transmit signal detector (14) characterised in that there are further provided an auxiliary control (21) including a comparison voltage generator (104) responsive to the output of the receive signal detector (12) for generating a comparison reference voltage, a comparator (103) for comparing the outputs of the comparison voltage generator (104) and the transmit signal detector (14), a flip-flop (102) having a clock terminal and receiving the output of the comparator (103) at the clock terminal, and an analog switch (101) responsive to an output of the flip-flop (102), and in that, when the output of the transmit signal detector (14) exceeds the comparison reference voltage, the output of the flip-flop (102) signals the analog switch (101) in its closed state to supply the output of the transmit signal detector (14) to the hands-free control means.
11. A method of controlling a hands-free telephone adapted for use in a mobile telephone system in which when a mobile subscriber station MSS (41) places a call, a mobile base station MBS (42) connects together the MSS (31, 41) and a called party (45) and when the called party (45) responds to the call, the MBS (42) transmits a conversation start signal to the MSS (31, 41), the method including the step of transmitting a speech channel designate signal from the MBS (42) to the MSS (31, 41), characterised in that responsive to the speech channel designate signal, the method further includes the steps of enabling a speaker (35) of the MSS (31, 41) to output a ringback tone therethrough while disabling a microphone (36) of the MSS (31, 41), and in that, responsive to the conversation start signal, the microphone (36) is enabled to start the hands-free telephoning.
12. A method of controlling a voice-switched type hands-free telephone which includes a speaker (16) and a microphone (17), the method including the steps of changing the level of a receive signal in accordance with a first control signal, the receive signal being applied to the speaker (16), changing the level of a transmit signal in accordance with a second control signal, the transmit signal being provided from the microphone (17), detecting the level of the receive signal to provide a receive detect signal, detecting the level of the transmit signal to provide a transmit detect signal, and providing the receive signal to the speaker (16) when a line is established between the telephone and a party to whom a call is placed from the telephone, characterised in that the method further includes the steps of passing the transmit detect signal when the level of the transmit detect signal exceeds a predetermined level and continuing the passing of the transmit detect signal until the established line is released, and, responsive to the receive detect signal and to the passed transmit detect signal, producing the first and second control signals so that the telephone performs a voice-switched operation.
13. A method as claimed in claim 12, further including the step of generating a signal having the predetermined level in response to the receive detect signal.
14. A method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the step of passing the transmit detect signal includes the steps of passing the transmit detect signal responsive to a third control signal, producing a comparison signal when the level of the transmit detect signal exceeds the predetermined level, producing the third control signal responsive to the comparison signal, and holding the production of the third control signal until the established line is released.
15. A method of controlling a hands-free mobile telephone which includes a speaker (35) and a microphone (36), the method including the steps of transmitting (H1) a calling signal, checking (H2) if a channel designate signal is received, returning (H10, H11) the telephone to a waiting state if the channel designate signal is not received, switching (H3) the channel of the telephone to a channel which is designated by the channel designate signal, if the channel designate signal is received, and transmitting (H4) a tone over the switched channel, characterised in that the method further includes the steps of enabling (H5) the speaker (35) in response to the transmission of the tone, checking (H6) if a charge signal is received, returning (H12, H13) the telephone to the waiting state if the charge signal is not received, transmitting (H7) a charge response signal and enabling the microphone (36) if the charge signal is received, and performing (H8) a voice-switched telephone operation with respect to the speaker (35) and microphone (36)

responsive to the enabling of the microphone (36).

### Patentansprüche

1. Frei-Hand-Telefon das enthält: einen Lautsprecher (16), ein Mikrofon (17), einen mit den Eingang des Lautsprechers (16) verbundenen, variablen Empfangsabschwächer (11), um den Eingangspegel des Lautsprechers (16) gemäß einem ersten Steuersignal zu ändern, einen mit dem Ausgang des Mikrofons (17) verbundenen variablen Sendeabschwächer (15), um den Ausgangspegel des Mikrofons (17) gemäß einem zweiten Steuersignal zu ändern, einen mit dem Eingang des Empfangsabschwächer (11) verbundenen Empfangssignaldetektor (12) zum Detektieren des Eingangspegels des variablen Empfangsabschwächers (11), um ein Empfangsdetektionssignal zu erzeugen, einen mit dem Ausgang des Mikrofons (17) verbundenen Sendesignaldetektor (14) zum Detektieren des Ausgangspegels des Mikrofons (17), um ein Sendedetektionssignal zu erzeugen, und eine Abschwächersteuerung (13), die auf das Empfangs- und das Sendedetektionssignal reagiert, um die ersten und zweiten Steuersignale für die variablen Empfangs- bzw. Sendeabschwächer (11, 15) zu erzeugen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß eine Hilfssteuerung (21) zwischen dem Sendesignaldetektor (14) und der Abschwächersteuerung (13) geschaltet ist, und dadurch, daß die Hilfssteuerung (21) auf ein Freigabe/Sperr-Signal reagiert, das den Status einer mit dem Frei-Hand-Telefon verbundenen Leitung anzeigt, um das Sendedetektionssignal nur dann an die Abschwächersteuerung (13) durchzulassen, wenn das Sendedetektionssignal einen vorgegebenen Referenzpegel überschreitet und das Freigabe/Sperr-Signal anzeigt, daß die Verbindungsleitung aufgebaut ist.
2. Frei-Hand-Telefon nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Hilfssteuerung (21) einen Referenzpegelgenerator (104) enthält, der auf das Empfangsdetektionssignal reagiert, um ein Signal mit dem vorgegebenen Referenzpegel zu erzeugen.
3. Frei-Hand-Telefon nach Anspruch 1, wobei die Hilfssteuerung (21) enthält: einen Komparator (103), um den Pegel des Sendedetektionssignals mit dem vorgegebenen Referenzpegel zu vergleichen und um ein Vergleichssignal zu erzeugen, wenn der Pegel des Sendedetektionssignals den vorgegebenen Referenzpegel überschreitet, ein Flip-Flop (102) mit Q und  $\bar{Q}$  Anschlüssen und ferner mit Daten-, Takt- und

Rücksetz-Anschlüssen, die eine positive Spannung, das Vergleichssignal bzw. das Freigabe/Sperrsignal empfangen, und einen Anlogschalter (101), um das Sendedetektionssignal selektiv auf der Basis eines Signal an einem der Q oder  $\bar{Q}$  Anschlüsse an die Abschwächersteuerung (13) durchzulassen.

4. Frei-Hand-Telefon, das enthält: einen Lautsprecher (16) zum Empfang eines Empfangssignals, ein Mikrofon (17) zum Senden eines Sendesignals, einen Empfangsabschwächer (11), um den Pegel des Empfangssignals gemäß einem ersten Steuersignal zu ändern, einen Sendeabschwächer (15), um den Pegel des Sendesignals gemäß einem zweiten Steuersignal zu ändern, einen Empfangssignaldetektor (12) zum Detektieren des Pegels des Eingangssignals, um ein Empfangsdetektionssignal zu erzeugen, einen Sendesignaldetektor (14) zum Detektieren des Pegels des Sendesignals, um ein Sendedetektionssignal zu erzeugen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ferner eine erste Steuerung (21) vorgesehen ist, um das Sendedetektionssignal durchzulassen, wenn der Pegel des Sendedetektionssignals einen Referenzpegel überschreitet und um den Durchlaß-Status beizubehalten, bis die erste Steuerung (21) ein Rücksetzsignal empfängt, und eine zweite Steuerung (13), die auf das Empfangsdetektionssignal und auf das Ausgangssignal der ersten Steuerung (21) reagiert, um die ersten und zweiten Steuersignale an die Empfangs- bzw. Sendeabschwächer zu liefern.
5. Frei-Hand-Telefon nach Anspruch 4, wobei die erste Steuerung (21) eine Einrichtung (104) enthält, die auf das Empfangsdetektionssignal reagiert, um ein Signal mit dem Referenzpegel zu erzeugen.
6. Frei-Hand-Telefon nach Anspruch 4; wobei die erste Steuerung (21) enthält: einen Anlogschalter (101), um das Sendedetektionssignal als Reaktion auf ein drittes Steuersignal zur zweiten Steuerung (13) durchzulassen, einen Komparator (103), um ein Vergleichssignal zu erzeugen, wenn der Pegel des Sendedetektionssignals den Referenzpegel überschreitet, und eine Halteinrichtung (102), die auf das Vergleichssignal reagiert, um das dritte Steuersignal an den Anlogschalter (101) zu liefern und um das dritte Steuersignal für den Anlogschalter (101) aufrechtzuerhalten, bis die Halteinrichtung (102) zurückgesetzt wird.

7. Frei-Hand-Telefon nach Anspruch 6, wobei die Halteeinrichtung (102) ein Flip-Flop (102) mit Daten- und Taktanschlüssen enthält, die eine positive Spannung bzw. das Vergleichssignal empfangen, und mit einem Ausgangsanschluß, an dem das dritte Steuersignal erzeugt wird. 5
8. Mobile Frei-Hand-Teilnehmerstation (MSS) (31, 41) für den Einsatz in einem mobilen Telefonsystem, das mindestens eine mobile Basisstation (MBS) (42) enthält, die mit dem MSS (31, 41) über einen Funkkanal und mit einer Vermittlung (44) eines öffentlichen Telefonnetzes verbunden ist, wobei die MSS (31, 41) enthält: einen Funksender und einen Funkempfänger (32), einen mit dem Funksender und Empfänger (32) verbundenen Logikbereich (33), einen Lautsprecher (35), ein Mikrofon (36) und eine mit dem Logikbereich (33) verbundene Frei-Hand-Schaltung (34), wobei der Lautsprecher (35) und das Mikrofon (36) dazu dienen, eine Sprechumschaltung während der Gespräche zwischen dem MSS (31, 41) und einem anderen Teilnehmer (45) zu ermöglichen, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß es die Frei-Hand-Schaltung (34) zuläßt, daß ein Empfangssignal von dem Logikbereich (33) aus zu dem Lautsprecher (35) durchgelassen wird und daß sie ein Sendesignal daran hindert, vom Mikrofon (36) aus während einer Übergangsperiode zwischen einem Verbindungsaufbau und dem Beginn eines Gesprächs zu dem Logikbereich (33) durchgelassen zu werden. 10
9. Frei-Hand-MSS nach Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die MBS (42) eine Einrichtung enthält, um als Reaktion auf einen Verbindungsaufbau von dem MSS (31, 41) ein Sprechkanal-Kennzeichnungssignal an die MSS (31, 41) zu senden, daß die MSS (31, 41) als Reaktion auf das Sprechkanal-Kennzeichnungssignal, seinen Kanal in einen Sprechkanal umwandelt, der durch das Sprechkanal-Kennzeichnungssignal gekennzeichnet ist, und einen Bestätigungston für die Kanalschaltung an die MBS (42) sendet, daß die Frei-Hand-Schaltung (34) als Reaktion auf das Sprechkanal-Kennzeichnungssignal ein Empfangssignal von der Logikbereichseinrichtung (33) an die Lautsprechereinrichtung (35) liefert, daß die MBS (42) eine Einrichtung enthält, um als Reaktion auf das Bestätigungssignal für die Kanalschaltung ein Leitungsverbindungs-Anforderungssignal an die Vermittlung (44) zu senden, daß die Vermittlung (44) eine Einrichtung enthält, um als Reaktion auf das Leitungsverbindungs-Anforderungssignal einen Freizeichenton an die MSS (31, 41) und um als 15
10. Frei-Hand-Steuereinrichtung zum Einsatz in einem sprachgesteuerten Telefon, das enthält: einen Empfangsabschwächer (11), einen Empfangssignaldetektor (12), einen Sendabschwächer (15) und einen Sendesignaldetektor (14), dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß ferner vorgesehen sind : eine Hilfssteuerung (21) mit einem Vergleichspannungsgenerator (104), der auf das Ausgangssignal des Empfangssignaldetektors (12) reagiert, um eine Vergleichsreferenzspannung zu erzeugen, ein Komparator (103), um die Ausgangssignale des Vergleichspannungsgenerators (104) und des Sendesignaldetektors (14) zu vergleichen, ein Flip-Flop (102), das einen einen Taktanschluß aufweist und das Ausgangssignal des Komparators (103) am Taktanschluß empfängt, und ein Analogschalter (101), der auf ein Ausgangssignal des des Flip-Flops (102) reagiert, und daß dann, wenn das Ausgangssignal des Sendesignaldetektors (14) die Vergleichsreferenzspannung überschreitet, das Ausgangssignal des Flip-Flops (102) den Analogschalter (101) in den geschlossenen Zustand schaltet, um das Ausgangssignal des Sendesignaldetektors (14) an die Frei-Hand-Steuereinrichtung anzulegen. 20
11. Verfahren zum Steuern eines Frei-Hand-Telefons, das für den Einsatz in einem mobilen Telefonsystem angepaßt ist, bei dem dann, wenn eine mobile Teilnehmerstation MSS (41) ein Rufsignal ausgibt, eine mobile Basisstation MBS (42) die MSS (31, 41) mit einem gerufenen Teilnehmer (45) verbindet und bei dem dann, wenn der gerufene Teilnehmer (45) auf das Rufsignal antwortet, die MBS (42) ein Gesprächs-Startsignal an die die MSS (31, 41) überträgt, wobei das Verfahren den Schritt des Übertragens eines Sprechkanal-Kennzeichnungssignals von der MBS (42) zu der MSS (31, 41) enthält, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Verfahren als Reaktion auf das Sprechkanal-Kennzeichnungssignal ferner die Schritte der Freigabe eines Lautsprechers (35) der MSS (31, 41) enthält, um einen Freizeichenton darüber auszugeben, während ein Mi- 25

krofon (36) der MSS (31, 41) gesperrt wird, und dadurch, daß als Reaktion auf das Gespräch-Startsignal das Mikrofon (36) freigegeben wird, um das Frei-Hand-Telefongespräch zu beginnen.

12. Verfahren zum Steuern eines sprachgesteuerten Frei-Hand-Telefons, das einen Lautsprecher (16) und ein Mikrofon (17) enthält, wobei das Verfahren die Schritte enthält: Ändern des Pegels eines Empfangssignal gemäß einem ersten Steuersignal, wobei das Empfangssignal an den Lautsprecher (16) angelegt ist, Ändern des Pegels eines Sendesignals gemäß einem zweiten Steuersignal, wobei das Sendesignal von dem Mikrofon (17) erzeugt wird, Detektion des Pegels des Empfangssignals, um ein Empfangsdetektionssignal zu erzeugen, Detektion des Pegels des Sendesignals, um ein Sendedetektionssignal zu erzeugen, und Anlegen des Empfangssignals an den Lautsprecher (16), wenn eine Verbindungsleitung zwischen dem Telefon und einem Teilnehmer, an den ein Ruf von dem Telefon gesendet wurde, zustande gekommen ist, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Verfahren ferner die Schritte aufweist: Durchlassen des Sendedetektionssignals, wenn der Pegel des Sendedetektionssignal einen vorgegebenen Pegel überschreitet und fortgesetztes Durchlassen des Sendedetektionssignals bis die aufgebaute Verbindungsleitung unterbrochen wird und als Reaktion auf das Empfangsdetektionssignal und das durchgelassene Sendedetektionssignal das Erzeugen der ersten und zweiten Steuersignale, so daß das Telefon einen sprachgesteuerten Betrieb ausführt.

13. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, das ferner den Schritt zum Erzeugen eines Signals mit dem vorgegebenen Pegel als Reaktion auf das Empfangsdetektionssignal enthält.

14. Verfahren nach Anspruch 12, wobei der Schritt zum Durchlassen des Sendedetektionssignals, die Schritte enthält: Durchlassen des Sendedetektionssignals als Reaktion auf ein drittes Steuersignal, Erzeugen eines Vergleichssignals, wenn der Pegel des Sendedetektionssignals den vorgegebenen Pegel überschreitet, Erzeugen des dritten Steuersignals als Reaktion auf das Vergleichssignal und Aufrechterhalten der Erzeugung des dritten Steuersignals, bis die aufgebaute Verbindungsleitung unterbrochen wird.

15. Verfahren zum Steuern eines mobilen Frei-Hand-Telefons, das einen Lautsprecher (35)

und ein Mikrofon (36) enthält, wobei das Verfahren die Schritte enthält: Senden (H1) eines Rufsignals, Prüfen (H2), ob ein Kanal-Kennzeichnungssignal empfangen wurde, Rücksetzen (H10, H11) des Telefons auf einen Wartezustand, wenn das Kanal-Kennzeichnungssignal nicht empfangen wurde, Umschalten (H3) des Telefonkanals auf einen Kanal, der von dem Kanal-Kennzeichnungssignal angegeben wird, wenn das Kanal-Kennzeichnungssignal empfangen wird, und Senden (H4) eines Tons über den geschalteten Kanal, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das Verfahren ferner die Schritte aufweist: Freigeben (H5) des Lautsprechers (35) als Reaktion auf die Übertragung des Tons, Prüfen (H6), ob ein Gebührensignal empfangen wird, Rückschalten (H12, H13) des Telefons in den Wartezustand, wenn das Gebührensignal nicht empfangen wird, Senden (H7) eines Gebührenquittiersignals und Freigabe des Mikrofons (36), wenn das Gebührensignal empfangen wird und Ausführen (H8) eines sprachgesteuerten Telefonbetriebs bezüglich des Lautsprechers (35) und des Mikrofons (36) als Reaktion auf die Freigabe des Mikrofons (36).

#### Revendications

1. Téléphone à libération des mains comprenant un haut-parleur (16), un microphone (17), un atténuateur variable de réception (11) relié à l'entrée du haut-parleur (16) pour changer le niveau d'entrée du haut-parleur (16) en conformité avec un premier signal de commande, un atténuateur variable de transmission (15) relié à la sortie du microphone (17) pour changer le niveau de sortie du microphone (17) en conformité avec un second signal de commande, un détecteur (12) de signal de réception relié à l'entrée de l'atténuateur variable de réception (11) afin de détecter le niveau d'entrée de l'atténuateur variable de réception (11) et produire un signal de détection de réception, un détecteur de signal de transmission (14) relié à la sortie du microphone (17) pour détecter le niveau de sortie du microphone (17) et produire un signal de détection de transmission, et une commande d'atténuation (13) répondant aux signaux de détection de réception et de transmission pour fournir les premier et second signaux de commande aux atténuateurs variables de réception et de transmission (11, 15) respectivement, caractérisé en ce qu'une commande auxiliaire (21) est montée entre le détecteur de signal de transmission (14) et la commande d'atténuation (13), et en ce que la commande auxiliaire (21) répond à un signal

- de validation/invalidation indiquant l'état d'une ligne connectée au téléphone à libération des mains pour faire passer le signal de détection de transmission à la commande d'atténuation (13) seulement lorsque le signal de détection de transmission dépasse un niveau de référence prédéterminé et que le signal de validation/invalidation indique que la ligne est établie.
2. Téléphone à libération des mains selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la commande auxiliaire (21) comporte un générateur de niveau de référence (104) répondant au signal de détection de réception pour produire un signal ayant le niveau de référence prédéterminé.
  3. Téléphone à libération des mains selon la revendication 1, dans lequel la commande auxiliaire (21) comprend un comparateur (103) pour comparer le niveau du signal de détection de transmission au niveau de référence prédéterminé et pour fournir un signal de comparaison lorsque le niveau du signal de détection de transmission dépasse le signal de référence prédéterminé, une bascule 102 ayant des bornes Q et  $\bar{Q}$  et ayant aussi des bornes de données, d'horloge et de remise à zéro qui reçoivent une tension positive, le signal de comparaison et le signal de validation/invalidation, respectivement, et un commutateur analogique (101) pour faire passer sélectivement le signal de détection de transmission à la commande d'atténuation (13) sur la base d'un signal présent à l'une des bornes Q et  $\bar{Q}$ .
  4. Téléphone à libération des mains, comprenant un haut-parleur (16) pour recevoir un signal de réception, un microphone (17) pour transmettre un signal de transmission, un atténuateur de réception (11) pour changer le niveau du signal de réception en conformité avec un premier signal de commande, un atténuateur de transmission (15) pour changer le niveau du signal de transmission en conformité avec un second signal de commande, un détecteur de signal de réception (12) pour détecter le niveau du signal de réception et produire un signal de détection de réception, et un détecteur de signal de transmission (14) pour détecter le niveau du signal de transmission et produire un signal de détection de transmission, caractérisé en ce qu'il y a en outre une première commande (21) pour faire passer le signal de détection de transmission lorsque le niveau du signal de détection de transmission dépasse un niveau de référence et pour maintenir l'état de passage jusqu'à ce que la première commande (21) reçoive un signal de remise à zéro, et une seconde commande (13) répondant au signal de détection de réception et à la sortie de la première commande (21) pour fournir les premier et second signaux de commande aux atténuateurs de réception et de transmission (11, 15), respectivement.
  5. Téléphone à libération des mains selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la première commande (21) comporte un moyen (104) répondant au signal de détection de réception pour produire un signal ayant le niveau de référence.
  6. Téléphone à libération des mains selon la revendication 4, dans lequel la première commande (21) comprend un commutateur analogique (101) pour faire passer le signal de détection de transmission à la seconde commande (13) en réponse à un troisième signal de commande, un comparateur (103) pour produire un signal de comparaison lorsque le niveau du signal de détection de transmission dépasse le niveau de référence, et un moyen de maintien (102) répondant au signal de comparaison pour fournir le troisième signal de commande au commutateur analogique (101) et maintenir la fourniture du troisième signal de commande au commutateur analogique (101) jusqu'à ce que le moyen de maintien (102) soit remis à zéro.
  7. Téléphone à libération des mains selon la revendication 6, dans lequel le moyen de maintien (102) comprend une bascule (102) ayant des bornes de données et d'horloge qui reçoivent une tension positive et le signal de comparaison, respectivement, et une borne de sortie à laquelle est fourni le troisième signal de commande.
  8. Poste d'abonné mobile à libération des mains (MSS) (31, 41) pour emploi dans un système de téléphone mobile qui comporte au moins une station de base mobile (MBS) (42) connectée au MSS (31, 41) par un canal radio et à un central (44) d'un réseau de commutation téléphonique public, le MSS (31, 41) comprenant un émetteur de radio et un récepteur de radio (32), une section logique (33) reliée à l'émetteur et au récepteur de radio (32), un haut-parleur (35), un microphone (36), et un circuit à libération des mains (34) relié à la section logique (33), au haut-parleur (35) et au microphone (36) pour permettre la production d'une commutation par la voix pendant les

conversations entre le MSS (31, 41) et un autre tiers (45), caractérisé en ce que le circuit libérant les mains (34) permet à un signal de réception de passer de la section logique (33) au haut-parleur (35) et inhibe un signal de transmission passant du microphone (36) à la section logique (33) pendant une période transitoire entre la création d'un appel et le commencement d'une conversation.

9. MSS à libération des mains selon la revendication 8, caractérisé en ce que le MBS (42) comprend un moyen pour envoyer au MSS (31, 41) un signal de désignation de canal de la parole en réponse à la création d'un appel provenant du MSS (31, 41), en ce que le MSS (31, 41) change, en réponse au signal de désignation du canal de la parole, son canal en canal de la parole qui est désigné par le signal de désignation de canal de la parole et envoie au MBS (42) une tonalité de confirmation de la commutation de canal, en ce que le circuit libérant les mains (34) fournit, en réponse au signal de désignation du canal de la parole, un signal de réception entre le moyen de section logique (33) et le moyen de haut-parleur (35), en ce que le MBS (42) comprend un moyen pour renvoyer au central (44), en réponse au signal de confirmation de la commutation du canal, un signal de commande de connexion de ligne, en ce que le central (44) comprend un moyen pour envoyer au MSS (31, 41), en réponse au signal de demande de connexion de ligne, une tonalité de rappel afin d'envoyer, en réponse à un état de décrochage par un autre tiers (45), un signal de décrochage au MBS (42), en ce que le MBS (42) comprend un moyen pour envoyer au MSS (31, 41), en réponse au signal de décrochage, un signal de charge, et en ce que le MSS (31, 41) comprend un moyen pour envoyer au MBS (42), en réponse au signal de charge, un signal de réponse de charge pour commencer une opération téléphonique commutée par la voix.

10. Moyen de commande à libération des mains pour emploi dans un téléphone du type commutation par la voix, comprenant un atténuateur de réception (11), un détecteur de signal de réception (12), un atténuateur de transmission (15), et un détecteur de signal de transmission (14), caractérisé en ce qu'il y a en outre une commande auxiliaire (21) comportant un générateur de tension de comparaison (104) répondant à la sortie du détecteur de signal de réception (12) pour produire une tension de référence de comparaison, un comparateur (103) pour comparer les sorties du

générateur de tension de comparaison (104) et du détecteur de signal de transmission (14), une bascule (102) ayant une borne d'horloge et recevant la sortie du comparateur (103) à la borne d'horloge, et un commutateur analogique (101) répondant à une sortie de la bascule (102), et en ce que, lorsque la sortie du détecteur de signal de transmission (14) dépasse la tension de référence de comparaison, la sortie de la bascule (102) indique un commutateur analogique (101) dans son état fermé de fournir la sortie du détecteur de signal de transmission (14) au moyen de commande à libération des mains.

11. Procédé pour commander un téléphone libérant les mains destiné à être utilisé dans un système de téléphone mobile dans lequel, lorsqu'une station d'abonné mobile MSS (41) place un appel, une station de base mobile MBS (42) relie ensemble le MSS (31, 41) et un tiers appelé (45) et, lorsque le tiers appelé (45) répond à l'appel, le MBS (42) transmet au MSS (31, 41) un signal de départ de la conversation, le procédé comprenant l'étape consistant à transmettre un signal de désignation de canal de la parole entre le MBS (42) et le MSS (31, 41),

caractérisé en ce que, en réponse au signal de désignation du canal de la parole, le procédé comprend en outre les étapes consistant à permettre à un haut-parleur (35) du MSS (31, 41) de sortir une tonalité de rappel par son intermédiaire tout en invalidant un microphone (36) du MSS (31, 41) et en ce que, en réponse au signal de départ de la conversation, le microphone (36) est validé pour commencer la conversation téléphonique à libération des mains.

12. Procédé pour commander un téléphone à libération des mains du type commuté par la voix, qui comprend un haut-parleur (16) et un microphone (17), le procédé comprenant les étapes consistant à changer le niveau d'un signal de réception en conformité avec un premier signal de commande, le signal de réception étant appliqué au haut-parleur (16), à changer le niveau d'un signal de transmission en conformité avec un second signal de commande, le signal de transmission étant fourni par le microphone (17), à détecter le niveau du signal de réception pour fournir un signal de détection de réception, à détecter le niveau du signal de transmission afin de fournir un signal de détection de transmission, et à fournir le signal de réception au haut-parleur (16) lorsqu'une ligne est établie entre le téléphone et

un tiers auquel est lancé un appel par le téléphone, caractérisé en ce que le procédé comprend en outre les étapes consistant à faire passer le signal de détection de transmission lorsque le niveau du signal de détection de transmission dépasse un niveau prédéterminé et à poursuivre le passage du signal de détection de transmission jusqu'à libération de la ligne établie et, en réponse au signal de détection de réception et au signal de détection de transmission passé, à produire les premier et second signaux de commande de façon que le téléphone exécute une opération commutée par la voix.

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13. Procédé selon la revendication 12, comprenant en outre l'étape consistant à produire un signal ayant le niveau prédéterminé en réponse au signal de détection de réception.

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14. Procédé selon la revendication 12, dans lequel l'étape consistant à laisser passer le signal de détection de transmission comprend les étapes consistant à laisser passer le signal de détection de transmission en réponse à un troisième signal de commande, à produire un signal de comparaison lorsque le niveau du signal de détection de transmission dépasse le niveau prédéterminé, à produire le troisième signal de commande en réponse au signal de comparaison, et à maintenir la production du troisième signal de commande jusqu'à la libération de la ligne établie.

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15. Procédé pour commander un téléphone mobile à libération des mains, qui comprend un haut-parleur (35) et un microphone (36), le procédé comprenant les étapes consistant à transmettre (H1) un signal d'appel, à vérifier (H2) s'il y a réception d'un signal de désignation de canal, à ramener (H10, H11) le téléphone à un état d'attente s'il n'y a pas réception du signal de désignation de canal, à commuter (H3) le canal du téléphone sur un canal qui est désigné par le signal de désignation de canal, s'il y a réception du signal de désignation de canal, et à transmettre (H4) une tonalité par le canal commuté, caractérisé en ce que le procédé comprend en outre les étapes consistant à valider (H5) le haut-parleur (35) en réponse à la transmission de la tonalité, à vérifier (H6) s'il y a réception d'un signal de charge, à ramener (H2, H13) le téléphone à l'état d'attente s'il n'y a pas réception du signal de charge, à transmettre (H7) un signal de réponse de charge et à valider le microphone (36) s'il y a réception du signal de charge, et à exécuter (H8) une opération téléphonique commutée par la

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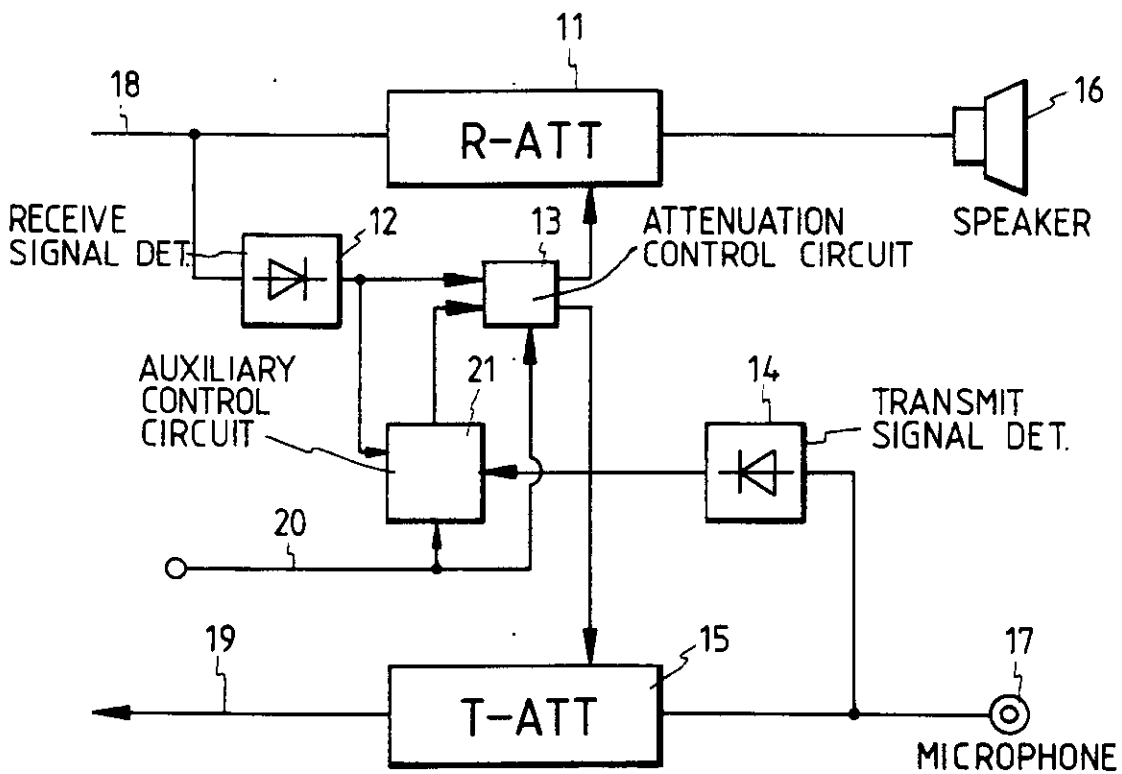
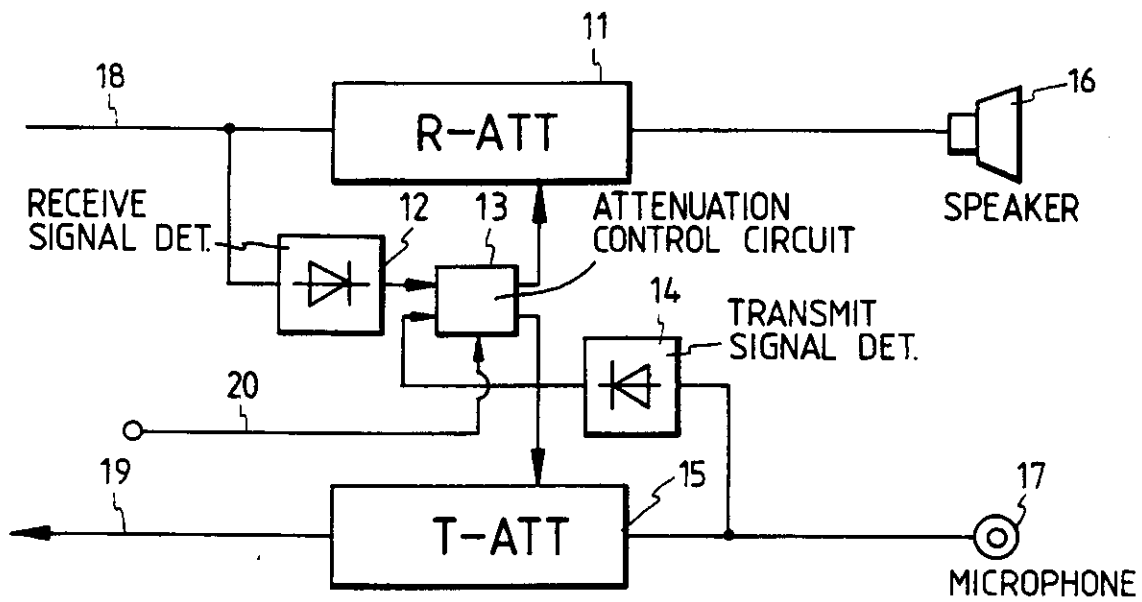
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voix par rapport au haut-parleur (35) et au microphone (36) en réponse à la validation du microphone (36).



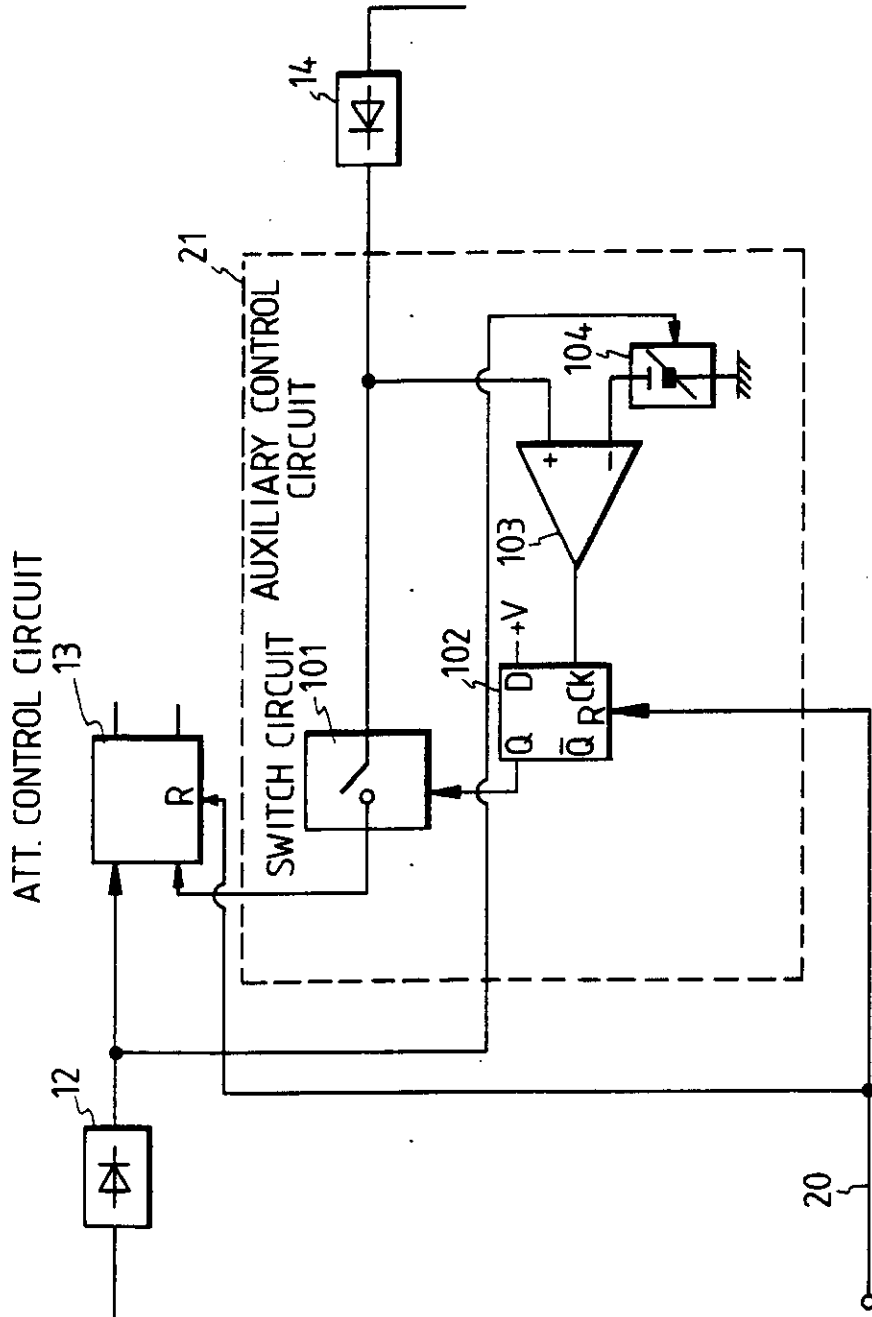


FIG.3.

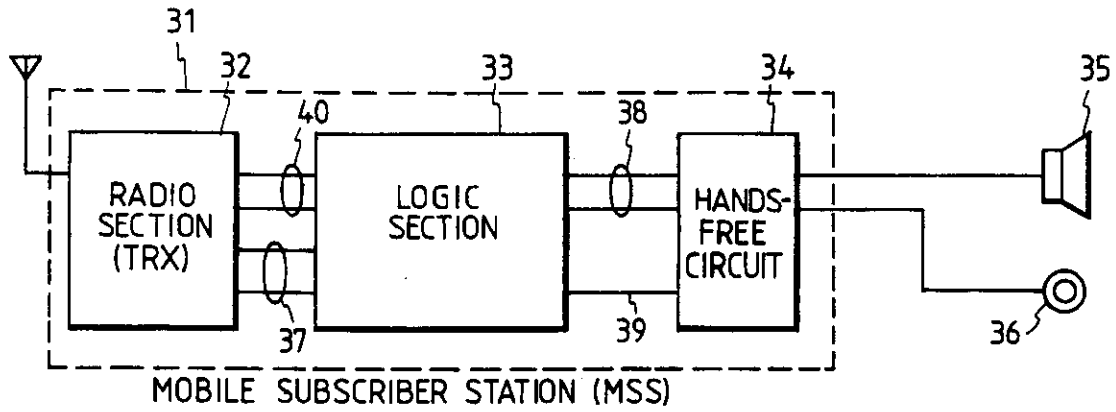


FIG.4.

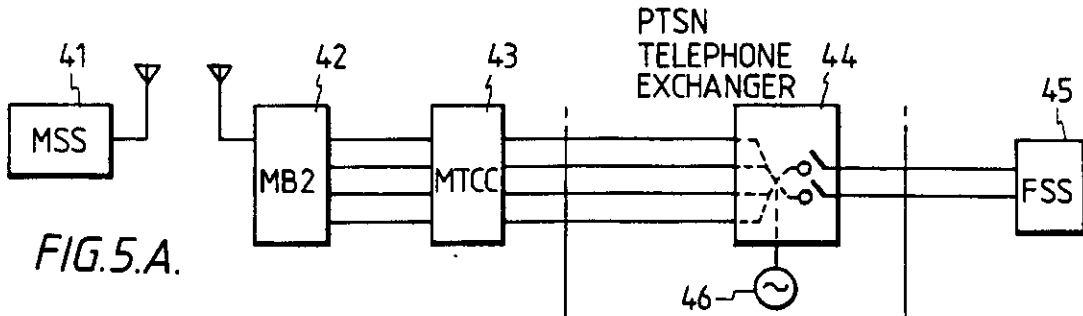


FIG.5.A.

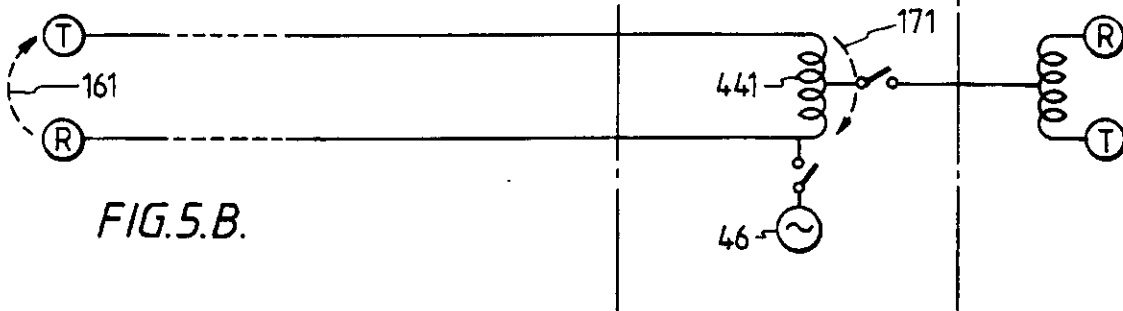


FIG.5.B.

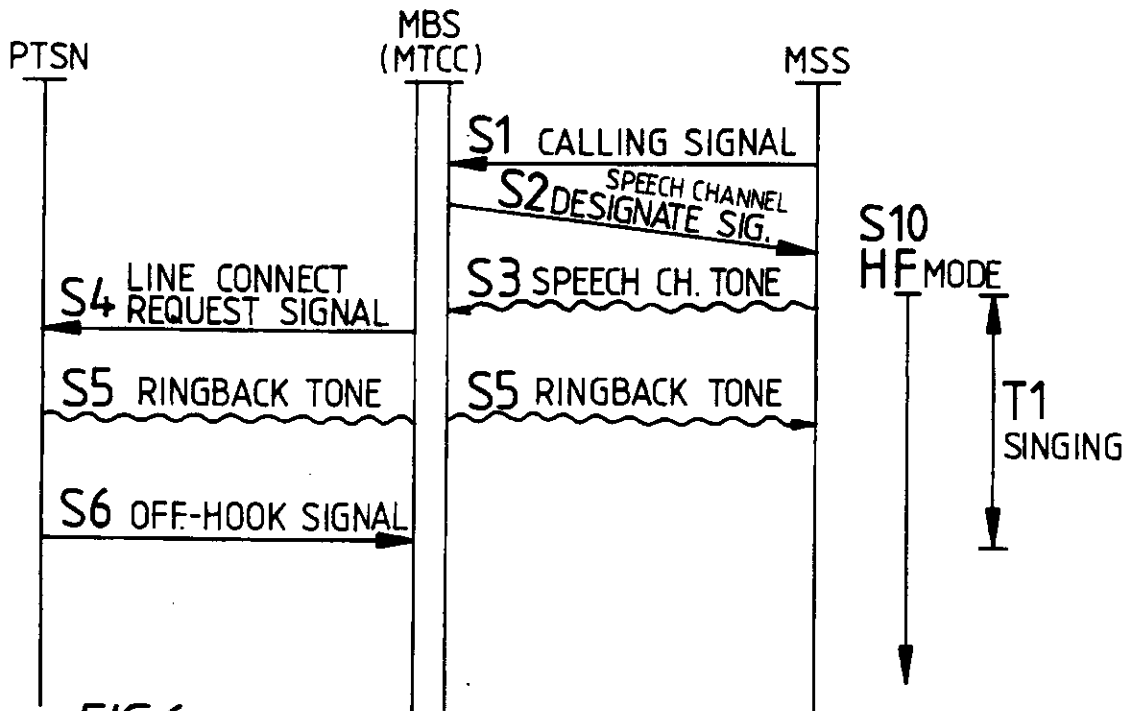


FIG. 6. PRIOR ART

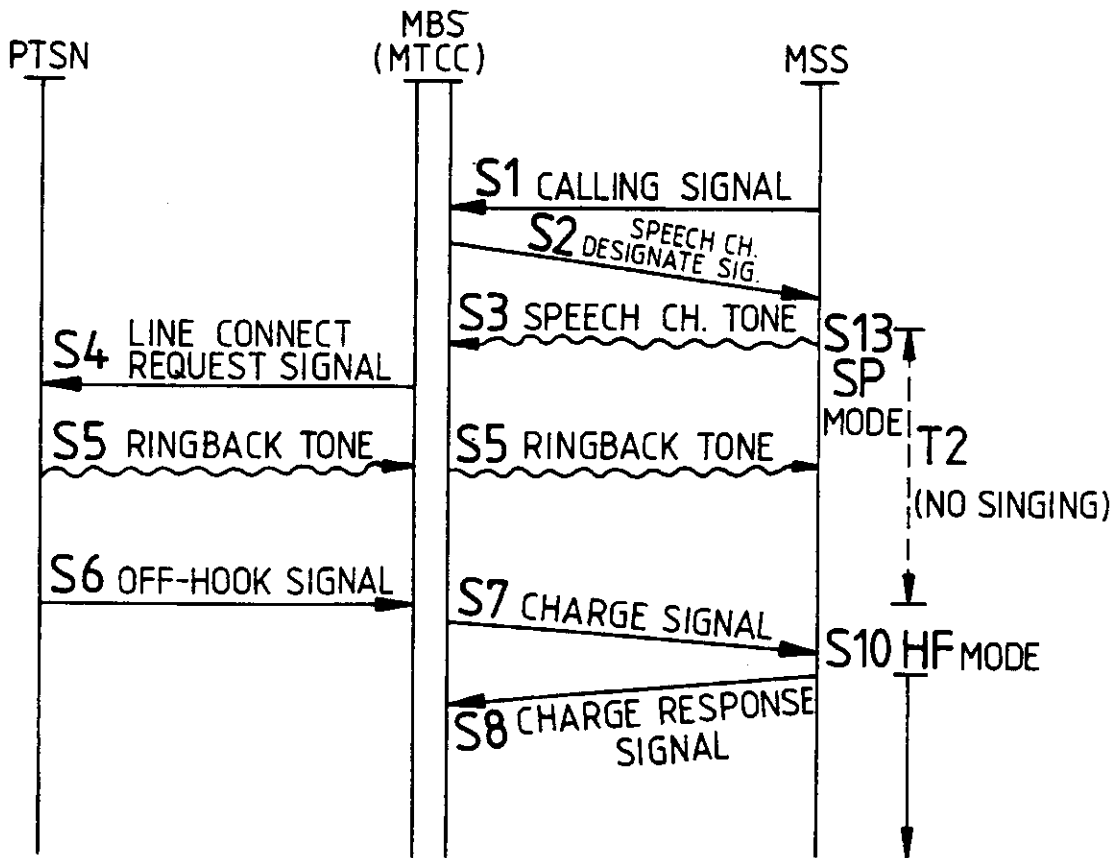


FIG. 7.

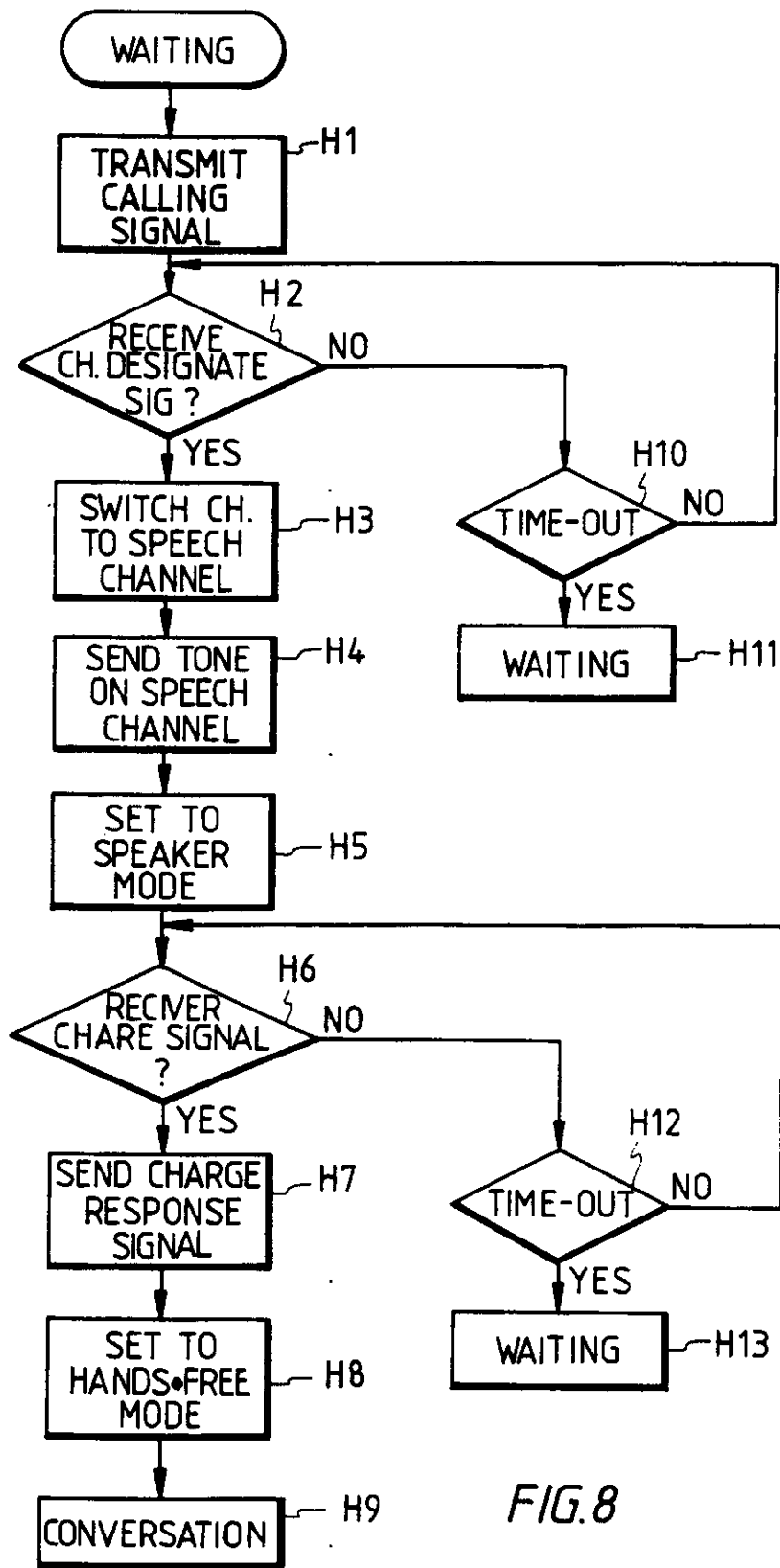


FIG. 8

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