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(54) **Secure device charging.**

(57) There is disclosed an apparatus for determining the initiation of a charging process for a secure charging apparatus, the apparatus adapted to comprise a means for authorising a user; a means for confirming connection of a device; and a means for confirming charging of the device.
There is also disclosed a locking mechanism for a secure charging apparatus comprising a moveable actuator wherein in a first position of the actuator the lock is open and in a second position of the actuator the lock is closed, the locking mechanism further including an electronic detector wherein with the actuator in the first position the electronic detector is in a first state and with the actuator in the second position the electronic detector is in a second state, the state of the electronic detector being transmitted to a means for determining the state of the lock. There is further disclosed a mechanical connector for providing a cable for a secure charging apparatus wherein the mechanical connector has a cable traversing such and is resistant to movement of the cable in a lateral direction and is non-resistant to movement of the cable in a direction perpendicular to the lateral direction.

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Title: SECURE DEVICE CHARGING

Description

The invention is concerned with the provision of a secure means for charging an electronic device, and particularly but not exclusively for charging a portable electronic device such as a mobile telephone.

Mobile electronic devices are increasingly provided which users carry with them. A mobile telephony device is a typical mobile electronic device, but users may also carry dedicated music players and gaming consoles with them for example.

When a user carries a mobile electronic device with them they expect to be able to use it as they wish, and the mobile nature of such devices is that they are intended to be used when a user wishes. The use of mobile electronic devices needs to be independent of access to any independent wired power supply to allow a user to go about their normal business.

Users may however carry with them devices which need to be charged for them to be used or continue to be used. The need to charge mobile electronic devices may be because a battery supply of a device drains in use, rather than because the device is uncharged.

With the rising dominance of smart phones and feature-rich battery-draining demands, maintaining sufficient charge is a constant challenge every day.

Being unable to recharge a device such as a mobile telephone and losing the ability to communicate can cause considerable inconvenience. Research shows that users feel increasingly vulnerable without their mobile telephone, and users expect round-the-clock entertainment from their iPods and games consoles.

A user may access a wired power supply to provide charging of their device, but this typically requires a user to stay with the device when it is charging. Typically a mobile electronic device has a high value associated with it, and a user would thus need to stay with the device when it is charging.

In certain situations a user may wish to allow their mobile electronic device to charge whilst they continue with other things. For example, a user may wish to continue shopping whilst their mobile electronic device charges.

It is an aim of the invention to provide a secure charging environment for a mobile electronic device, such as may be provided in a public area.

The aim is to make mobile device charging a routine expectation for

the public, so that everyone can stay connected and entertained.

The invention provides an apparatus for authenticating a charging process for a secure charging apparatus, the apparatus adapted to comprise, for an authentication process: a means for authorising a user; a means for confirming connection of a device; and a means for confirming charging of the device, the apparatus further being adapted to initiate the charging process following a successful authentication process.

The means for authorising the user may comprise means for identifying the user. The means for identifying the user may further comprise means for comparing the user to a list of authorised users. The means for authorising a user may comprise a means for determining payment by a user. The means for authorising a user may comprise means for providing a confirmation of a user authorisation.

The means for confirming connection of a device may comprise means for detecting connection of a device to a charging cable. The means for detecting connection of a device may comprise means for retrieving an identification of the device on the charging cable.

The means for confirming charging of the device may comprise means for determining that a connected device is being charged for a given accumulated total current delivered over time up to a time limit.

The apparatus may further comprise means for enabling a locking mechanism responsive to means for determining the initiation process.

The secure charging apparatus may comprise a plurality of secure charging positions, wherein the means for enabling a locking mechanism is enabled for the secure charging position for which the connection of the device and the charging of the device are confirmed.

The apparatus may further comprise means for the user to select the secure charging position before the initiation process.

A corresponding method is also disclosed, which comprises a method for authenticating a charging process for a secure charging apparatus, the authentication method comprising: authorising a user; confirming connection of a device; and confirming charging of the device, wherein the charging process is initiated following successful authentication.

The invention also provides a locking mechanism for a secure charging apparatus comprising a mechanically controlled moveable actuator wherein in a first position of the actuator the lock is open and in a second position of the actuator the lock is closed, the locking mechanism further including an electronic

detector wherein with the actuator in the first position the electronic detector is in a first state and with the actuator in the second position the electronic detector is in a second state, the state of the electronic detector being transmitted to a means for determining the state of the lock.

A corresponding method may be provided, which comprises a method for a locking mechanism for a secure charging apparatus comprising mechanically controlling a moveable actuator wherein the method comprises opening a lock in a first position of the actuator and closing a lock in a second position of the actuator, the method further comprising an electronic detection step for detecting the state of the lock wherein with the actuator in the first position an electronic detector is in a first state and with the actuator in the second position the electronic detector is in a second state, further comprising transmitting the state of the electronic detector to an electronic controller or computer for determining the state of the lock.

The actuator may be a circular member. The first and second positions may be 90^0 apart.

The locking mechanism may comprise a protrusion attached to the circular member, wherein in the first position the protrusion does not activate an electronic detector and in the second position the protrusion does activate an electronic detector.

The actuator may comprise an opening and a sliding section, wherein in the first position the opening engages the electronic device and in the second position the electronic device rests against the sliding section.

The invention still further provides a mechanical connector for providing a cable for a secure charging apparatus wherein the mechanical connector has a cable traversing such and is resistant to movement of the cable in a lateral direction and is non-resistant to movement of the cable in a direction perpendicular to the lateral direction.

A plurality of cables may transverse such. The plurality of cables may correspond to the number of charging cables provided in a secure locker of the secure charging apparatus.

The cable may comprise a charging cable having a connector disposed in a secure locker of the secure charging apparatus.

The cable may be further connected to a mechanical connector which positions the cable for connection to the mechanical connector.

The orientation of the cable may be maintained.

There is also provided a method which comprises a method for a mechanical connector for providing a cable for a secure charging apparatus wherein

the method comprises a cable traversing such and further provides a resistance to movement of the cable in a lateral direction and is non-resistant to movement of the cable in a direction perpendicular to the lateral direction.

Any method described may be implemented in software. A computer program product may be provided on which is stored or carried computer program code for implementing any described method.

The invention is now described by way of example with reference to the accompanying Figures in which;

Figure 1 shows a charging apparatus in accordance with which preferred examples are described;

Figure 2 illustrates a part schematic of a charging locker of a charging box such as that shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 illustrates a charging locker door and a locking mechanism such as may be used in an example mechanism such as shown in Figure 1;

Figure 4 illustrates an alternative implementation of a charging locker including a charging locker door and a locking mechanism;

Figure 5 illustrates a process in accordance with an advantageous authentication technique;

Figure 6 illustrates an example of an authorisation process for a user;

Figure 7 illustrates an example implementation of a scenario for communication of a charging apparatus with a mobile device, which may support authorisation for a user;

Figure 8 illustrates an example of a device connection process;

Figure 9 illustrates an example of a device charging process;

Figure 10 illustrates an example schematic of processor circuitry for implementing the described authentication process;

Figures 11a and 11b illustrate an example locking mechanism and the operation of such a locking mechanism;

Figures 12a and 12b illustrate an example locking mechanism in the context of its application to a locker;

Figures 13a and 13b illustrate an example locking mechanism including the generation of an electronic processing signal;

Figure 14 illustrates the distribution of charging cables at the rear of a locker apparatus;

Figure 15 illustrates the distribution of charging cables at the side of a locker apparatus;

Figure 16 illustrates a mechanical connector element for changing the

direction of charging cables;

Figures 17a and 17b illustrate an example mechanical connecting apparatus for preventing movement of charging cables in one direction and not preventing movement of charging cables in a different direction;

Figure 18 illustrates an example connector for feeding charging cables into a locker area;

Figure 19 illustrates mouldings for charging cables in an example; and

Figure 20 illustrates a side perspective of an example moulded charging cable.

The invention is now further described in detail by way of reference to particular embodiments and to its application in particular implementations. One skilled in the art will appreciate that the invention is not limited to aspects of such embodiments or implementations.

The description relates to a process and apparatus for charging an electronic device. An example of an electronic device which may be charged by this process and apparatus is a mobile telephone. It will be apparent that the described process and apparatus may apply to other electronic devices.

The description is particularly concerned with a secure process and apparatus for charging electronic devices. Such a mechanism may be used, for example, for a user to charge their electronic device in a public environment without attending to it.

In the described arrangement an apparatus may be provided which has secure access for a plurality of electronic devices to be charged. A user may securely access a part of the apparatus to charge an electronic device without needing to attend it.

In a particular arrangement an apparatus may comprise a charging station having a plurality of secure areas. Each secure area may be a locker having a lock. With each secure area there may be provided means for connecting an electronic device for charging. The means may be a cable with a charging connector for the device.

Each secure area may have a plurality of cables with different charging connectors, such that each secure area is provided with a means to charge a plurality of different electronic devices.

In use, in general, a user accesses a secure area and connects their electronic device to an appropriate charging connector of a cable. The user then locks the secure area and leaves the electronic device charging. The user accesses the secure area and retrieves the electronic device after an elapsed time.

The access to the secure charging provided by this apparatus is

controlled by a preferable process.

An example is described herein of an apparatus comprising a set of secure access areas for charging electronic devices. The set of secure access areas are referred to as lockers of the apparatus. The electronic devices may be mobile telephones. The lockers may be sized and shaped to accommodate the electronic devices they are to secure for charging, and in the present example the lockers are sized to fit a mobile telephone device.

Figure 1 illustrates an exemplary apparatus.

The apparatus 10 comprises a main stand 12 having a base 14. The stand 12 is provided to house a set of lockers 24 at a position which is convenient for users. The use of a stand 12 to house the lockers 24 allows the stand to be located in various locations. The stand 12 may include a set of instructions for a user denoted by reference numeral 20, and a user input interface 22.

The user input interface 22 may be used for a user to input money, a credit card, or other tokens for use.

The set of instructions 20 may comprise a screen used to electronically display to the user instructions or information associated with the use of the locker, and for example to select options using touch input (for example with a touchscreen or buttons).

The set of lockers 24 in this example include six lockers denoted by 16_1 to 16_6 denoted by locker 1 to 6 for user purposes. Each of the lockers 16_1 to 16_6 includes a lock 18_1 to 18_6. The lock will be implementation dependent, and may be a mechanical lock or may be an electronic lock.

Each locker 16_1 to 16_6 is provided for a user to charge an electronic device. The presence of a lock 18_1 to 18_6 means that a user can lock the locker and leave their electronic device to charge unattended. In order to support the charging of the device, each locker includes means to enable such charging.

With reference to Figure 2 there is illustrated in simplistic form the implementation of a locker (16_1 to 16_6 of Figure 1), illustrated by reference numeral 30. In the diagram of Figure 2 the locker door of the respective locker (16_1 to 16_6 of Figure 1) is not shown for ease of illustration.

As shown in Figure 2 each locker 30 has a base layer 36, a rear wall 40 and sidewalls 38 and 42. The locker will also have a top layer (which is not shown in Figure 2 for ease of reference) which sits on top of the sidewalls. The locker door (which also is not shown in Figure 2 for ease of reference) will form the front sidewall when closed.

In this example the rear wall 40 is provided with a hole 44 through

which protrude electrical cables for providing charging to an electronic device. In the example shown the opening 44 in the rear wall 40 is a circular opening, but other shapes of opening may be provided. In the example illustrated the opening 44 provides for three electrical cables 32_a to 32_c to protrude therethrough. Each cable 32_a to 32_c is provided with a connector 34_a to 34_c for connection to an electronic device. Each of these connectors 34_a to 34_c will be a different connector to allow for charging to a different electrical socket of an electronic device. The number of electrical cables provided will depend upon the number of electronic devices it is desired to cater for. In the example shown in Figure 2 the charging lockers are proposed to provide three cables to allow charging to any one of three different types of electrical connector.

In practice, one device is charged in a locker at any one time. However different devices could be connected and charged simultaneously in a locker. If a locker was provided with the more than one charging cable of the same type, then the locker could also provide for charging of devices of the same type simultaneously in the same locker.

The locking mechanism for each individual locker is shown more clearly by reference numeral 50 in Figure 3. In the arrangement of Figure 3 there is shown one of the lockers (16_1 to 16_6 of Figure 1). In this arrangement the locker door 52 is shown having a locking mechanism 54 provided thereon. The locking mechanism 54 will be controlled by the user to lock and unlock the locker. In the example of Figure 3 the locker door 52 is shown as provided in the face of the apparatus in which the lockers are provided, which is denoted by reference numeral 56. Reference numeral 62 denotes a space in between the locker door 52 and the apparatus 56, which merely denotes that the locker door 52 may be operated and opened independently of the apparatus 56. The apparatus 56 may be the body of the apparatus 10 of Figure 1.

Also shown in Figure 3 in dashed outline is a rectangular shape 58, which denotes the locking mechanism for the locker door 52. In one example the locking mechanism 54 may be a key operated means, and by turning the key the rectangular means 58 may be rotated as illustrated by the arrow 60. In a position shown in Figure 3 the locker door is secured by abutting the rectangular shape 58 against the internal surface of the apparatus 56. By rotating the locking means 54 clockwise or anti-clockwise as illustrated by the arrow 60, the door 52 may be opened since the rectangular means 58 can be moved to no longer abut the internal surface of the apparatus 56. Other locking mechanisms may be provided.

In the arrangement of Figure 3 the apparatus 56 provides the means

for securing the locking mechanism. In an alternative arrangement the locker may provide means for securing the locking mechanism rather than the apparatus 56, preferably providing a housing wall against which the rectangular means can abut.

With reference to Figure 4 there is illustrated such an alternative arrangement in which there is additionally provided a physical area 66 in addition to the locker door 52 and the apparatus 56. Reference numeral 64 illustrates that the portion 62 is provided separate to the apparatus 56. In this arrangement the rectangular shape 58 abuts the location 66, rather than the apparatus 56.

The arrangement of Figure 4 has an advantage over the arrangement of Figure 3 in that the locker apparatus may be provided by the door 52 and the surrounding area 66 and mounted in the apparatus 56, such that the apparatus 56 is independent of any locker mechanism. In the arrangement of Figure 3 the apparatus 56 is provided to provide the abutting edge for the locking mechanism. In the arrangement of Figure 4 the apparatus 66 provides a housing wall (or surface) against which the rectangular means can abut.

It should be noted that in the arrangements of Figures 3 and 4 the rectangular shape 58 is shown in dashed form since it would not be visible looking at the front of the apparatus, and will be operated internal to the apparatus.

Such an apparatus may be provided as a floor standing unit or wall mounted unit, or in any configuration suitable to the implementation.

The general purpose of such an application is to allow a user to securely charge their electronic device in a public environment. Such an apparatus may be provided in many different locations, such as public area of a shopping mall, an exhibition area, transport hub, entertainment venue or store, etc. Such an apparatus may also be provided in more restricted locations, such as restricted areas of a shopping mall, an exhibition area, transport hub, entertainment venue or store, etc. Such an apparatus may have applications in any area where it is desired to provide a secure place for charging an electronic device.

An authentication process is preferably provided to control the use of the apparatus by a user. The authentication process advantageously provides a secure technique to enable a user to use the apparatus, and a secure technique for the owner or controller of the apparatus to provide a service to users.

As denoted in Figure 5 the authentication process preferably comprises three stages:

1. The authorisation of a user in step 70.
2. Confirmation that a device has been connected in step 72.
3. Acceptance of a charging connection in step 74.

The authorisation of a user may be achieved in multiple ways. The authorisation techniques supported by a given implementation will be dependent upon the input devices provided to support the authorisation. Example input devices include input devices to read coupons, camera devices, remote communication devices including radio, optical and audio-based communication, bar code reader devices, card reader devices (e.g. for reading loyalty cards). Such input devices may be provided as part of the input means of the apparatus 12, for example as part of the input interface 22 (of Figure 1).

In some implementations all users are assumed to be authorised users. This will typically be public applications. In some cases the site owner may want to restrict users. For example, a store may only want users having a store card to have access to a charging device in their store. The use of a charging unit may be tied to something else.

Figure 6 illustrates an exemplary process for authorising a user in accordance with step 70 of Figure 5.

As shown in Figure 6 in step 76 it is determined whether an input has been identified. If an input has not been identified then the process stays in step 76. If an input has been identified then the process moves on to step 78.

In step 78 it is determined whether the access is public access. If the access associated with a charging operating is public, then in step 80 the process determines whether an identification of the user has been provided. If an identification of the user has been provided then in step 84 the user identification is returned together with an authorisation for the user, and otherwise in step 86 the process simply returns an authorisation for the user.

In step 78 if it is determined that access is not public, then in step 82 it is determined whether the relevant criteria is met. If the relevant criteria is met then the method proceeds to step 80. If the relevant criteria is not met then the process returns to step 76 to look for identification of an input.

It should be noted that authorisation may include the criteria that a user provides an appropriate payment, which may be required as authorisation even if authorisation is otherwise public.

Figure 6 sets out an exemplary process for user authorisation. Various mechanisms may be used for achieving user authorisation. One example mechanism, described further hereinbefore, may be partly or fully automated and utilise short range wireless communication between the apparatus (i.e. the charging apparatus) and the device (i.e. mobile device) of the user.

A mobile device may have an app installed associated with the

charging process. ‘Apps’ are well-known in the art. An ‘app’ is an application, typically a small, specialized program downloaded onto a mobile device.

A mobile device may have an app installed which is related to the service provided by the charging apparatus. For example, where the charging apparatus is a Chargebox® device, a mobile device may have a Chargebox® app installed. Alternatively, a mobile device may have an app installed which is associated with a retailer or other entity, with the charging apparatus being provided and/or operated by that retailer or other entity.

In all cases, the app is able to communicate with software associated with the charging apparatus itself, which might be an app associated with the charging device or other software associated with the charging device, without user interaction. Where the app on the mobile handset is an app of a retailer or other entity, there may be provided a separate communication between software of the charging apparatus and software of the retailer or other entity, to provide charging apparatus functionality through the retailer or other entity app. For simplicity of explanation, it will be assumed herein that an app installed on the mobile device can communicate directly with an app or software of the charging apparatus.

The communication between the mobile device app and the charging apparatus software may take advantage of Bluetooth® beacon networks, or other short range communications technology for which the mobile device is adapted to operate. The following describes an implementation assuming the use of Bluetooth® communication, but it will be understood that any wireless communication, probably short range radio communication but also potentially optical or audio frequency, may be utilised between the mobile device and the charging apparatus.

The charging apparatus is equipped with software to control the transmission of a so-called beacon signal, which broadcasts messages to mobile devices. Specifically messages are transmitted to apps associated with the charging apparatus and installed on mobile devices. Using short range communications, the message may be received by a mobile device when it is within a certain distance of the charging apparatus. Where an app is an app of a retailer or another entity, the message may be received by an app of a mobile device when the mobile device is within the retailer’s store, within a certain proximity of the store, or within a certain area within the store.

With reference to Figure 7, there is illustrated an example scenario.

A charging apparatus denoted by reference numeral 71 is associated with a charging apparatus software (which may itself be an app), and as

denoted the charging apparatus 71 and the charging apparatus 73 are connected by bi-directional communication lines 77 for illustration, although the charging apparatus software runs, as will be understood, on the charging apparatus or electronic circuitry thereof.

A mobile device denoted by reference numeral 83 is associated with a mobile device app 81, and as denoted the mobile device 83 and the mobile device app 81 are connected by bi-directional communication lines 85 for illustration, although the mobile device app software runs, as will be understood, on the mobile device or electronic circuitry thereof. The mobile device has a screen 87 on which a user interface associated with the app is displayed.

The charging apparatus includes circuitry 75 associated with Bluetooth transmission, and as denoted by reference numeral 79 the charging apparatus software and the mobile device app are able to communicate with each other, using the electronic circuitry including transmission circuitry of the respective apparatus/device, using Bluetooth or other appropriate wireless communication protocols. The communication 79 is established provided the mobile device 83 is within range of the charging apparatus 71, the range being associated with their respective transmitters and receivers.

Once the initial broadcast message is received by a mobile device, a communication session can be established and conducted between the charging apparatus and the app installed on the mobile device.

The charging apparatus can establish the location of the mobile device. The charging apparatus can provide information on its location to the mobile device. A user interface of the mobile device may display to a user a notification that a charging apparatus is within a certain proximity, and/or may display to a user a geographical indication of the distance of the mobile device from the charging apparatus, and/or may provide the user with an indication of directions to the charging apparatus.

The charging apparatus can provide information as to the availability of its charging points (e.g. lockers). This information may indicate how many charging points are available at the charging apparatus. The app may display this information to a user.

Where multiple charging apparatuses are within range of the mobile device, and the mobile device establishes multiple communication sessions with the multiple charging apparatuses, this may be reflected in any geographical indication presented to the user. Where multiple charging apparatuses are identified, the user app may be provided with information from each charging apparatus as to the

availability of charging points at each charging apparatus. The app may display this information to a user, so that the user can determine which of multiple charging apparatuses to go to.

An app may communicate with a charging apparatus to identify and 'reserve' a charging point, with or without user interaction. Where user interaction is involved, the user may use the app on their mobile device simply to select a charging point at a charging device, such that as they approach a charging apparatus they already know which charging point (locker location) should be used. Alternatively this may be done automatically: when a mobile device is within a certain distance of a charging apparatus, the charging apparatus and the app communicate to allocate a charging point to the mobile device, and the selected charging point (i.e. locker) is displayed to the user on the user interface of the mobile device.

The charging apparatus and the app may additionally communicate to establish any necessary authentication of the user beyond simply identifying the mobile device, which would be sufficient user authorisation for a public use.

For example, where access to a charging apparatus is reserved for a particular group of users, the communication may establish that the mobile device is associated with that group of users. For example when a charging apparatus is controlled by a retailer, this may require establishing the mobile device is associated with a membership or loyalty scheme for that retailer. Where access to the charging apparatus requires payment, the communication between the charging apparatus and the app may process that payment.

This communication may be further utilised after a charging operation. After a mobile device is removed from a charging point (locker) after charging, the mobile device will still be in range of the charging apparatus associated with the communication discussed above. Thus any app on the mobile device may still communicate with any app or software associated with the charging apparatus (or associated with the retailer or other entity). This communication may be used to communicate a message to the app providing, for a example, an acknowledgment that charging has been carried out and completed, an indication of any automated charging applied, a voucher or token for use with a retailer, etc.

The step of detecting confirmation that a device has been connected comprises detecting the physical connection of the device.

Generally, it is always possible to detect that some kind of device with a physically compatible socket to one of the plugs (34a-34c of Figure 2) has been connected, because of voltage changes on the connector pins of the charging cable (32a-32c of Figure 2) detectable by the electronic control circuitry or the computer associated

therewith. In its simplest form, this may provide confirmation of connection.

Some devices provide an identification of the device when they are connected for charging. For example devices which use USB connections for charging may use a characteristic of a USB connection to provide an identity.

Enumeration associated with a USB connection allows detection of the type of a device connected on a USB link. Using enumeration, a host computer can retrieve a device identifier. The device identifier may simply identify the type of device – e.g. whether the device is a telephone – or may identify the specific type of device e.g. the type of phone. For example a Blackberry device may provide an enumeration which simply identifies itself as a telephone, whereas an Apple device may identify itself as a particular telephone model.

If a device is turned fully off, or if the battery of the device is completely discharged, then the device will not have any or sufficient power to return any identity information.

Some devices, for example battery chargers, will not identify themselves to the host computer. 70% of devices currently provide an identifier.

In preferred embodiments information identifying a device is not used. However certain implementations may use the information. For example, a charging connection may be free for one type of device but not others. Charging may not be provided for certain types of device, but this may create difficulties where a device cannot identify itself simply because it has a flat battery.

The detection of connection of a device provides an audit trail. This protects against, for example, a user saying they had charged a particular type of telephone and it had been stolen, when in fact they had not. Thus even if an identity of a device is not used to determine charging of a device, it may be used to capture information for audit purposes.

The provision of an audit trail is important as it is important the company providing the charging service is known for a secure service.

The audit information preferably captures all the information available at each charging facility - the type of telephone, the time of charge, the activity of the locker, etc.

The audit trail may be provided to a system overseeing the set of charging lockers using a site Wi-Fi network, a 3G network or an Ethernet connection or other remote communications technology. The audit information may also be stored for a later download. In some payment models the charging facility may need to be on-line to authorise users.

An exemplary implementation of a process for confirming connection of a device according to step 72 of Figure 5 is illustrated in Figure 8. Following successful authorisation in step 84 or step 86 of Figure 6, in step 90 of Figure 8 it is determined whether a device is connected. If a device is not connected then the process remains in step 90, and may time out after a particular time. If a device is connected then the process moves on to step 94, and the type of device provided is determined. If no type of device is provided then in step 98 the process returns a positive connection, and otherwise in step 90 returns the positive connection in addition to an identification of the device.

The step of detecting whether a device is accepted for charging comprises detecting that a charging connection is provided to the device.

The process involves acceptance of a charging connection. A device might not be chargeable because it is damaged, for example, in which case it is not accepted for charging. This prevents someone from complaining, for example, if they are charged a payment for charging and charging does not take place.

An example process for determining if charging has been accepted is illustrated in Figure 9.

After steps 90 or 98 in step 100 it is determined if charging has been commenced. If charging has not been commenced then the process remains in step 100, and may time out after a particular time period. If charging has been commenced then the process moves on to step 102.

In step 102 the current delivered is monitored many times a second and the total current delivered accumulated over time is calculated to see if a preset threshold value has been reached. If in step 103 it has not been reached, the monitoring and calculation of accumulated charging current delivered continues until either the threshold is reached or a long-stop timeout time is reached and it is concluded that the current draw is at too low a level to be considered successful charging.

In a preferred implementation, what is actually measured is current delivered over time. For example, the threshold may be set at 500 mA seconds, so the device could take a charge of 500 mA for one second and reach the threshold, or a current of 1 Amp for ½ second or 200 mA for 2.5 seconds etc. There may also be a timeout, for example of 5 seconds, beyond which the computer or control electronics decides the device is never going to charge properly.

If a failure is detected in step 103 then in step 104 a message is provided that charging has failed.

If a successful charging is detected in step 103 then in a step 108 a message is provided that charging has been successful.

For the authentication process to be successful, the user authorisation, the confirmation of connection, and the confirmation that charging has been accepted must all preferably be successful before operation can continue.

With reference to Figure 10 there is illustrated an example schematic of the electronic circuitry required to implement the authentication process as described.

The circuitry includes a user interface 110, a processor 112, a memory 114, and a plurality of locker control blocks 116_1 to 116_6, in an example where six local facilities are provided. Each locker control block includes four functional circuits, including a lock control unit 118_1 to 118_6, a device present control unit 120_1 to 120_6, a device identifier unit 122_1 to 122_6, and a charging monitor unit 124_1 to 124_6.

Each locker control block receives a signal on line 126_1 to 126_6 providing electronic information from the associated locker. In practice this is information on a number of signal lines, including information concerning the device connected to the charging wire and information associated with the electronics of the locking mechanism. As each locker device preferably provides several wires for charging, the input to each locker control unit 116_1 to 116_6 on lines 126_1 to 126_6 may include a corresponding plurality of connections.

The architecture of Figure 10 includes a communication bus 126 which connects the user interface 110, the processor 112, the memory 114, and each of the locker control blocks 116_1 to 116_6.

As illustrated in Figure 10 there is also provided a communications block 128, which provides the communications as necessary for the electronic circuitry. This may be an Ethernet connection interface 128a, a wireless interface 128b (such as 3G), or a local area network wireless interface or other remote communications interface (such as 4G denoted by 128b).

The authentication process prevents a user from placing a device in a locker other than the locker which is chosen, since the process is dependent upon inputs from an individual locker. The authentication process means that the presence of the device is required for the locker to lock.

A part of the user experience is that the user can see that charging is underway because it continues after a successful charging test, before a user closes the door.

Once the authentication process is complete charging takes place for a particular service time period, such as 30 minutes, provided the locker door is locked. The

charging of the device may be stopped if the locker is not locked at the end of short countdown time period of for example 30 seconds.

Because some users like to double check that their device is charging there may be a grace period when the locker door can be re-opened briefly, and the countdown time period begins again, before it must be re-locked. Otherwise, opening the locker door during the charging service period results in the charging current being stopped. This ensures that the user always leaves their device securely locked while it is charging. The apparatus is designed to be used in this secure way and it prevents users from standing at an open locker door trying to charge their phone while they wait.

Once the three-step authentication process is complete, the door of a locker can be locked.

The authentication technique described is agnostic in respect of the type of lock. The lock may be an electronic lock or a manual lock for example. Any suitable lock may be used with the authentication technique.

A particular locking mechanism which may be used in combination with the described authentication process is described. This locking mechanism is electro-mechanical.

The host computer preferably communicates with the lock to tell the lock when the authentication process is complete as described above.
An electronic circuitry then determines whether the lock is closed. When the door is fully closed this is detected. An electrical signal provides confirmation that the lock is turned 90^0.

In a preferred implementation the locking of the locker is confirmed only once the actual lock is closed, and the mechanism prevents an indication that a lock is closed when it is not by slight movement, for example, of the locking mechanism.

The use of a mechanical lock having a key means that the lock mechanism is not vulnerable to electrical failure.

An important aspect of the preferable locking mechanism is that the charging facility confirms that a locker is properly locked only when it is properly locked, and that the charging facility is able to identify the specific locker which has been locked, and reconcile that with an authentication process having been completed for that particular locker. A preferable example of a locking mechanism is now described.

With reference to Figures 11a and 11b, there is shown a locking apparatus comprising a circular mechanism 130 and an elongated rectangular

mechanism 132 attached to the circular mechanism 130. In Figure 11a the rectangular means extends vertically, and in Figure 11b the rectangular means 132 extends horizontally. Between the configuration of Figure 12a and Figure 12b the circular means 130 is rotated through 90° turning the rectangular means 132 through 90°. A key may be used to achieve this turning mechanism, although the key is not shown in Figures 11a and 11b.

In the arrangement of Figures 11a and 11b the circular means 130 is provided with a mechanism 138, which turns as the circular means 130 turns. The mechanism 138 includes a first part 132, a second part 134, and a third part 136. An opening 133 is provided between the part 132 and the part 134.

As can be seen between Figures 11a and 11b, as the circular means 130 turns the mechanism 138 similarly turns. Thus the part 136, which protrudes from the part 134, changes from a first position to a second position, and the opening 133 changes from a first position to a second position. In the arrangement of Figure 11a the protrusion 136 is located at “3 O’clock”, and the opening 133 is located at “6 O’clock”. After turning of the circular mechanism 130 to extend the rectangular means 132 in a horizontal direction, the protrusion 136 is located at the “6 O’clock” position and the opening 133 is rotated to be positioned at the “9 O’clock” position.

The arrangement of Figures 11a and 11b illustrates the general principles of a locking mechanism in accordance with this preferred embodiment. To further illustrate the locking mechanism provided by the rectangular means 132 reference can be further made to Figures 12a and 12b.

Figures 12a and 12b illustrate the rectangular means 132, and in addition a circular means 140 which is presented on the outside of a locker door 142. The circular means 140 is different to the circular means 130 in Figures 11a and 11b, and illustrates the locking mechanism which is visible to a user and in which a key may be inserted. On turning of the locking mechanism 140 of Figure 12a through 90°, the rectangular protrusion 132 moves from a vertically orientated position as shown in Figure 12a to a horizontally orientated position as shown in Figure 12b. This is consistent with the operations and positioning shown in Figures 10a and 10b.

As also illustrated in Figures 12a and 12b, in addition to the locker door 142 there is provided an outer arrangement 144 against which a locking mechanism can abut. In the arrangement of Figure 12a the locker door is openable, and the lock is unlocked, such that the locker door 142 may be opened relative to the surface 144. In the arrangement of Figure 12b the locker door is locked, and the lock is closed, such that the locker door 142 may not be opened relative to the surface

144, as the rectangular protrusion 132 will abut the inner surface of the apparatus 144.

Equally, it is possible to position the locking mechanism in the fixed part 144 and for the rotating part 132 to rotate in to a slot in the openable part 142. The purpose is that there is provided a moveable part (e.g. a door) and a fixed part (e.g. a housing), and the locking mechanism is provided to allow the door to open when the lock is open, and the door to close when the lock is closed. The installation of the locking mechanism relative to the fixed part and the moveable part is not important, and the lock/lock receptacle may be located on either.

Thus in one example the locker door 142 is simply provided with a slot for receiving the rectangular means 132 of a locking mechanism installed in the adjacent housing (e.g. reference numeral 144 in Figures 12a and 12b).

With reference to Figures 13a and 13b, there is now illustrated how the mechanical arrangement 138 of Figures 10a and 10b may be used to provide confirmation of the locking of a locker in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Figures 12a and 12b are provided solely for illustrating the locking operation, and showing a locker in an open and closed position.

As illustrated in Figures 13a and 13b, there is further provided an electrical apparatus 150 having an electrical connection 152, and a protruding resilient means 154. This mechanism is located at the “6 O’clock position”, such that in the arrangement of Figure 11a the resilient means 154 protrudes into the space 133, as illustrated in Figure 13a. The electrical apparatus further includes an optical sensor 155.

The electrical apparatus 50, as discussed, preferably comprises a resilient means 154 and an optical sensor 155. The electrical apparatus further preferably comprises a solenoid.

The optical sensor detects when the protrusion 136 is in front of it (at the 6 o’clock position), indicating that the lock is properly closed.

The solenoid is activated by an electric current. When activated it draws back the resilient means 154 into the body of the electrical apparatus 150, thus releasing the hole 133 and allowing the lock to turn. The solenoid is activated when the authentication process has completed successfully.

The user turns the lock through 90^0, and the protrusion cuts the light beam on the optical sensor which signals to the computer or electrical control circuitry that the lock has been locked and the current to the solenoid 150 is then cut off.

The resilient part tries to move back under the pressure of a spring built in to the solenoid body. It cannot move very far because the rotating part is in the way (and the hole 133 is now round at 9 o'clock) so it just rests against 136 held by the pressure of the spring.

When the locking mechanism is closed, the space 133 moves to the "9 O'clock position", and the protrusion 136 moves to the "6 O'clock position" which the space 133 previously occupied. The electrical means 150 does not move.

The electrical signal carried on the electrical connection 152 represents the displacement of the resilient means 154 and the cutting of the light beam on the optical sensor.

In the arrangement of Figure 13a the electrical signal on line 152 indicates that the lock is open, as the protrusion 154 is extended into the space 133.

In the arrangement of Figure 13b the electrical signal on line 152 illustrates that the lock is closed, as the resilient member 154 has been retracted into the electronic means 150 and the light beam has been cut.

It will be apparent from the foregoing that this is only achieved once the circular means 130 has been moved from 90°, and is not achieved by a small movement of the circular means 130.

Thus there is provided an arrangement in which the lock is prevented from being turned until the authentication process has completed successfully. The lock mechanism is then released, and then when the lock has been turned a signal is provided to the electronic control means which clearly indicates that the locker has been locked, and cannot give a false indication that the locking mechanism has only been slightly turned.

The apparatus is preferably a charging station having a plurality of secure charging areas as illustrated. Each secure charging area preferably has a plurality of cables each having different connectors for providing a charge for different devices. In such an arrangement it is necessary for power to be delivered to multiple secure charging areas, and to multiple cables within those charging areas.

The cable/connector combination in each secure area will correspond to the electronic devices which needs to be supported for charging.

Figure 14 illustrates the rear of the locker set 24 of the Figure 1 arrangement, illustrating the connection of charging cables to each locker. Thus the arrangement of Figure 14 shows the rear panel of six charging lockers denoted by reference numerals 160_1 to 160_6. Each rear panel includes an opening 162_1 to 162_6 which is illustrated in the embodiments as a circular opening. The charging cables for each locker go into the opening, and the connection into the opening is not shown

in this Figure as it is not relevant. In the example described each locker receives three electrical cables, denoted by the provision of electrical cables 168_1 to 168_6, each reference numeral denoting three separate cables.

As illustrated in Figure 14, in this embodiment the cables are received from electronic circuitry at connector points 166_1 to 166_6. At these points the cables still comprise three distinct and separate cables, but they are shown as combined together in Figure 14 as they pass through a connector at this point. This is a mechanical connector and not an electrical connector.

As additionally shown in Figure 14, each of the three electric cables for each charging locker pass through an additional connector denoted by reference numerals 164_1 to 164_6. This again is a mechanical and not an electrical connector.

For illustration Figure 15 illustrates the side connection of the module of Figure 14, showing the mechanical connectors 166_1 to 166_6, which the charging cables 168_1 to 168_6 pass through on their way to connection to the electronic and electrical circuitry 170. The electronic and electrical circuitry 170 forms part of the unit 172. The implementation of the electronic and electrical circuitry 170 is not relevant to this discussion.

Figure 16 illustrates the preferable implementation of the mechanical connectors 166_1 to 166_6 of Figures 14 and 15. Reference numeral 180 denotes a mechanical connector corresponding to the connectors 166_1 to 166_6. Reference numeral 182 denotes the three electrical wires providing charging capability to a locker, corresponding to one of the electrical wire arrangements 168_1 to 168_6 of Figures 14 and 15.

The purpose of a mechanical block connector 180 is to control the direction of the electrical cables, such that they are “turned” in the direction in which it is desired. Thus for the arrangement of Figures 14 and 15 the mechanical connectors 166_1 to 166_6 are intended to direct the cables towards the openings 162_1 to 162_6. This may be achieved by positioning of the electrical connectors 166_1 to 166_6, or by the mechanical nature of the connectors 166_1 to 166_6.

Thus in the arrangement of Figure 16, it is shown that the connector 180 is positioned or has the functionality to change the mechanical direction of the cables 182. Such connectors can be used to direct the cables to desired positions.

In use, users of the lockers for charging devices will tend to pull the electrical cables provided therein to connect them to the electronic devices. Over time the pulling of such cables will cause the mechanical and electrical integrity of the charging cables to deteriorate. Thus in a preferred embodiment a mechanism is provided in order to remedy this.

Each of the connectors 164_1 to 164_6 are implemented as shown in Figure 17a as a connector 190. The three electrical wires passing through such connector are illustrated in Figure 17a as lines 196. A side profile of the mechanical connector 190 is shown in Figure 17b.

The purpose of the mechanical connector block 190 is to prevent lateral movement of the electrical cables, but allow movement perpendicular to the lateral direction. Thus the wires may be lifted out of the connector 190 for maintenance (for example), but may not be pulled longitudinally by a user who pulls the wire within the locker.

Referring to Figure 17a, motion from left to right (or right to left) in the plane of the page is prevented, while motion perpendicular to the plane of the page is permitted. In a preferred embodiment lateral movement is permitted in only one direction rather than both.

The connector 190 thus provides this functionality, to prevent a pulling movement of the electrical cables by a user, but to allow the electrical cables to be disengaged from the connector 190 easily during a maintenance process.

Figure 18 illustrates an exemplary implementation of the connection of the electrical cable set 168_1 to 168_6 of Figure 14 into the locker area.

Each circular opening 206 is provided with a protective rim 200. A mechanism 202 may be inserted into the protective rim 200, having an opening 204. The opening 204 allows for the charging cables to be provided therethrough into the locker mechanism. Preferably the means 202 provided within the opening 206 may be secured in use, and easily removable for maintenance purposes.

Each cable within a secure area has a connector for charging a particular electronic device. Preferably each cable/connector combination is fitted with a cable moulding which aids insertion/removal, increases life, and identifies the orientation of the connection. Colour coding may be used on the moulding the help identify the cable/connector type.

With reference to Figure 19, there is illustrated by reference numeral 216 three exemplary charging cables which may be provided in a locker. These cables are denoted by reference numerals 210, 212 and 214. Each of the charging cables is provided with a connector denoted by reference numerals 211, 213 and 215. Each of the connectors is different, to allow charging of a different electrical device. In accordance with the preferred embodiment, each of the cables is provided with an additional identifier 218, 220, or 222 respectively. This identifier may secure the cable to the connector, and may additionally identify the cable by being provided in a particular colour (for example). The connectors 218, 220, 222 may provide a

secure mechanical means for securing the cable to the connector for persistent use, and also provide a means for more conveniently connecting the cable to a device to be charged.

Figure 20 illustrates a sideways view of one of the charging cables illustrated by reference numeral 224 and an associated connector 226. An additional connector 228 is provided in accordance with the connectors of Figure 19. As illustrated in the drawing of Figure 20 this connector 228 may be provided with a protrusion 230, which illustrates the orientation in which the connector should be connected to an electrical device. The protrusion may be provided on the upper side of the cable, such that this can be understood to be the side of the connector which should be connected to the device orientated with its user interface as the upper side.

In a particular implementation where multiple electrical cables are provided, each cable may be provided with a connector such as connectors 218, 220 and 222 which are of a different colour to indicate the type of connector, and the indication of the colours associated with different connectors may be provided external to the locker in a position which is visible to a user.

The invention has been described herein with application to particular embodiments and particular uses. Embodiments described herein may be provided in combination or may be provided separately. No example given herein need be combined with another example given herein unless it is specifically stated in this description. One or more examples may be provided in any given implementation. Although the invention is described in a particular implementation to a charging arrangement comprising six lockers for charging portable electronic devices including mobile phones, the invention is not limited to the provision of six charging points, or to the charging of mobile phones or mobile electronic devices.

CONCLUSIES

1. Toestel voor het authentiseren van een laadproces voor een veilig laadtoestel, welk toestel is ingericht voor het, ten behoeve van het authentiseringsproces, omvatten van:

middelen voor het autoriseren van een gebruiker;

middelen voor het confirmeren van een verbinding met een inrichting; en

middelen voor het confirmeren van het laden van de inrichting, welk toestel verder is ingericht voor het initiëren van het laadproces volgend op een succesvol authentiseringsproces.

2. Toestel volgens conclusie 1 waarin de middelen voor het autoriseren van een gebruiker verder middelen omvatten voor het identificeren van de gebruiker.

3. Toestel volgens conclusie 1 waarin de middelen voor het identificeren van een gebruiker verder middelen omvatten voor het vergelijken van de gebruiker met een lijst van geautoriseerde gebruikers.

4. Toestel volgens conclusie 1 waarin de middelen voor het autoriseren van een gebruiker middelen omvatten voor het bepalen van een betaling door een gebruiker.

5. Toestel volgens conclusie 1 waarin de middelen voor het autoriseren van een gebruiker middelen omvatten voor het verschaffen van een confirmatie van een gebruikersautorisatie.

6. Toestel volgens een van de voorgaande conclusies waarin de middelen voor het autoriseren van een gebruiker middelen omvatten voor het tot stand brengen van een kort-bereik communicatiesessie met de gebruikersinrichting.

7. Toestel volgens een van de voorgaande conclusies waarin de middelen voor het confirmeren van een verbinding met een inrichting middelen omvatten voor het detecteren van een verbinding van een inrichting met een laadkabel.

8. Toestel volgens conclusie 7 waarin de middelen voor het detecteren van een verbinding met een inrichting middelen omvatten voor het over de laadkabel ophalen van een identificatie van de inrichting.

9. Toestel volgens een van de voorgaande conclusies waarin de middelen voor het confirmeren van het laden van de inrichting middelen omvatten voor het bepalen dat een verbonden inrichting wordt geladen met een gedurende de tijd tot aan een tijdslimiet afgegeven bepaalde geaccumuleerde totale hoeveelheid stroom.

10. Toestel volgens een van de voorgaande conclusies verder omvattende middelen voor het vrijgeven van een vergrendelmechanisme in reactie op middelen voor het bepalen van het initiatieproces.

11. Toestel volgens conclusie 10 waarin de veilige laadinrichting een veelheid veilige laadposities omvat, waarin de middelen voor het vrijgeven van een vergrendelmechanisme worden vrijgegeven voor de veilige laadpositie voor welke de verbinding van de inrichting en het laden van de inrichting zijn bevestigd.

12. Toestel volgens conclusie 11 verder omvattende middelen voor het door de gebruiker selecteren van de veilige laadpositie voorafgaand aan het initiatieproces.

13. Toestel volgens een van de voorgaande conclusies, verder omvattende middelen voor het tot stand brengen van een kort-bereik communicatiesessie met de gebruikersinrichting.

14. Werkwijze voor het authentiseren van een laadproces voor een veilig laadtoestel, welke authentiseringswerkwijze omvat het:

autoriseren van een gebruiker, confirmeren van een verbinding met een inrichting; en

confirmeren van het laden van de inrichting, waarin het laadproces wordt geïnitieerd volgend op een succesvolle authenticatie.

15. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 14 waarin de stap van het autoriseren van een gebruiker het identificeren van een gebruiker omvat.

16. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 14 waarin de stap van het identificeren van een gebruiker verder het vergelijken van de gebruiker met een lijst van geautoriseerde gebruikers omvat.

17. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 14 waarin de stap van het autoriseren van een gebruiker het bepalen van een betaling van een gebruiker omvat.

18. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 14 waarin de stap van het autoriseren van een gebruiker het verschaffen van een confirmatie van een gebruikersautorisatie omvat.

19. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 14 tot en met 18 verder omvattende het tot stand brengen van een kort-bereik communicatiesessie met de gebruikersinrichting voor het autoriseren van een gebruiker.

20. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 14 tot en met 19 waarin de stap van het confirmeren van een verbinding met een inrichting het detecteren van een verbinding van een inrichting met een laadkabel omvat.

21. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 20 waarin de stap van het detecteren van een verbinding van een inrichting het over de laadkabel ophalen van een identificatie van de inrichting omvat.

22. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 14 tot en met 21 waarin de stap van het confirmeren van het laden van de inrichting het bepalen omvat dat een verbonden inrichting wordt geladen met een gedurende de tijd tot aan een tijdslimiet afgegeven bepaalde geaccumuleerde totale stroom.

23. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 14 tot en met 22 verder omvattende het vrijgeven van een vergrendelmechanisme in reactie op middelen voor het bepalen van het initiatieproces.

24. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 23 waarin de veilige laadinrichting een veelheid veilige laadposities omvat, waarin het vrijgeven van een vergrendelmechanisme het vrijgeven omvat van de veilige laadpositie waarvoor de verbinding van de inrichting en het laden van de inrichting zijn bevestigd.

25. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 24 verder omvattende het selecteren van de veilige laadpositie voor de gebruiker voorafgaand aan het initiatieproces.

26. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 14 tot en met 25 verder omvattende het tot stand brengen van een kort-bereik communicatiesessie met de gebruikersinrichting.

27. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 14 tot en met 26 verder omvattende het tot stand brengen van een kort-bereik communicatiesessie met een gebruikersinrichting.

28. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 27 waarin een app van de gebruikersinrichting communiceert met software van het toestel tijdens de kort-bereik communicatiesessie.

29. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 27 of 28 waarin de kort-bereik communicatiesessie wordt gebruikt voor het autoriseren van de gebruiker.

30. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 26 tot en met 29 waarin de kort-bereik communicatiesessie wordt gebruikt voor kennisgeving aan de gebruiker, via de app, van de beschikbaarheid van laadpunten bij het toestel.

31. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 26 tot en met 30 waarin de kort-bereik communicatiesessie wordt gebruikt voor kennisgeving aan de gebruiker, via de app, van de locatie van het laadtoestel.

32. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 26 tot en met 30 waarin bij het voltooien van het laadproces de kort-bereik communicatiesessie wordt gebruikt voor het via de app weergeven van berichten aan de gebruiker.

33. Vergrendelmechanisme voor een veilig laadtoestel omvattende een mechanisch gestuurde verplaatsbare actuator waarbij in een eerste positie van de actuator de vergrendeling open is en in een tweede positie van de actuator de vergrendeling gesloten is, waarbij het vergrendelmechanisme verder een elektronische detector omvat waarin met de actuator in de eerste positie de elektronische detector in een eerste toestand is en met de actuator in de tweede positie de elektronische detector in een tweede toestand is, welke toestand van de elektronische detector wordt verzonden naar middelen voor het bepalen van de toestand van de vergrendeling.

34. Vergrendelmechanisme volgens conclusie 33 waarin de actuator een ringvormig orgaan is.

35. Vergrendelmechanisme volgens conclusie 33 of conclusie 34 waarin de eerste en tweede posities over 90° gescheiden zijn.

36. Vergrendelmechanisme volgens een van de conclusies 33 tot en met 35, waarin het vergrendelmechanisme een aan het ringvormige orgaan bevestigd uitsteeksel omvat, waarbij in de eerste positie het uitsteeksel een elektronische detector niet activeert en in de tweede positie het uitsteeksel een elektronische detector activeert.

37. Vergrendelmechanisme volgens een van de conclusies 33 tot en met 36 waarin de actuator een opening en een glijsectie omvat, waarin in de eerste positie de opening aangrijpt op de elektronische inrichting en in de tweede positie de elektronische inrichting tegen de glijsectie rust.

38. Werkwijze voor een vergrendelmechanisme voor een veilig laadtoestel omvattende het mechanisch sturen van een verplaatsbare actuator, waarin de werkwijze omvat het openen van een vergrendeling in een eerste positie

van de actuator en het sluiten van een vergrendeling in een tweede positie van de actuator, welke werkwijze verder een elektronische detectiestap voor het detecteren van de toestand van de vergrendeling omvat, waarin met de actuator in de eerste positie een elektronische detector in een eerste toestand is en met de actuator in de tweede positie de elektronische detector in een tweede toestand is, verder omvattende het verzenden van de toestand van de elektronische detector om het bepalen van de toestand van de vergrendeling mogelijk te maken.

39. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 38 waarin de actuator een ringvormig orgaan is.

40. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 38 of conclusie 39 waarin de eerste en tweede posities over 90° zijn gescheiden.

41. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 39 tot en met 40 waarin het vergrendelmechanisme een aan het ringvormige orgaan bevestigd uitsteeksel omvat, welke werkwijze verder omvat het door het uitsteeksel niet activeren van een elektronische detector in de eerste positie van het uitsteeksel en het door het uitsteeksel activeren van de elektronische detector in de tweede positie.

42. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 38 tot en met 41 waarin de actuator een opening en een glijsectie omvat, welke werkwijze verder omvat dat de opening aangrijpt op de elektronische inrichting in de eerste positie en de elektronische inrichting tegen de glijsectie rust in de tweede positie.

43. Mechanische connector voor het verschaffen van een kabel voor een veilig laadtoestel waarin de mechanische connector een kabel heeft welke deze doorloopt en resistent is voor verplaatsing van de kabel in een laterale richting en niet-resistent is voor het verplaatsen van de kabel in een richting loodrecht op de laterale richting.

44. Mechanische connector volgens conclusie 43 waarin een veelheid kabels deze doorloopt.

45. Mechanische connector volgens conclusie 44 waarin de veelheid kabels correspondeert met het in een veilige behuizing van het veilige laadtoestel verschafte aantal laadkabels.

46. Mechanische connector volgens een van de conclusies 43 tot en met 45 waarin de kabel een laadkabel omvat met een in een veilige behuizing van het veilige laadtoestel aangebrachte connector.

47. Mechanische connector volgens een van de conclusies 43 tot en met 45 waarin de kabel verder is verbonden met een mechanische connector welke de kabel positioneert voor verbinding met de mechanische connector.

48. Mechanische connector volgens een van de conclusies 43 tot en met 47 waarin de oriëntatie van de kabel in stand wordt gehouden.

49. Werkwijze voor een mechanische connector voor het verschaffen van een kabel voor een veilig laadtoestel waarin de werkwijze het hiervan doorlopen van een kabel omvat en verder resistentie verschaft voor verplaatsing van de kabel in een laterale richting en niet-resistent is voor verplaatsing van de kabel in een richting loodrecht op de laterale richting.

50. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 49 waarin een veelheid kabels deze doorloopt.

51. Werkwijze volgens conclusie 50 waarin de veelheid kabels correspondeert met het in een veilige behuizing van het laadtoestel verschafte aantal laadkabels.

52. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 49 tot en met 51 waarin de kabel een laadkabel omvat met een in een veilige behuizing van het veilige laadtoestel aangebrachte connector.

53. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 49 tot en met 52 waarin de kabel verder met een mechanische connector is verbonden welke de kabel voor het verbinden met de mechanische connector positioneert.

54. Werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 49 tot en met 53 waarin de oriëntatie van de kabel in stand wordt gehouden.

55. Computerprogrammaproduct omvattende computerprogrammacode welke, indien uitgevoerd op een computer, de werkwijze uitvoert volgens een van de conclusies 14 tot en met 32.

56. Computerprogramma omvattende computerprogrammacode voor het uitvoeren van de werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 14 tot en met 32.

57. Computerprogrammaproduct omvattende computerprogrammacode welke, indien uitgevoerd op een computer, de werkwijze uitvoert volgens een van de conclusies 38 tot en met 42.

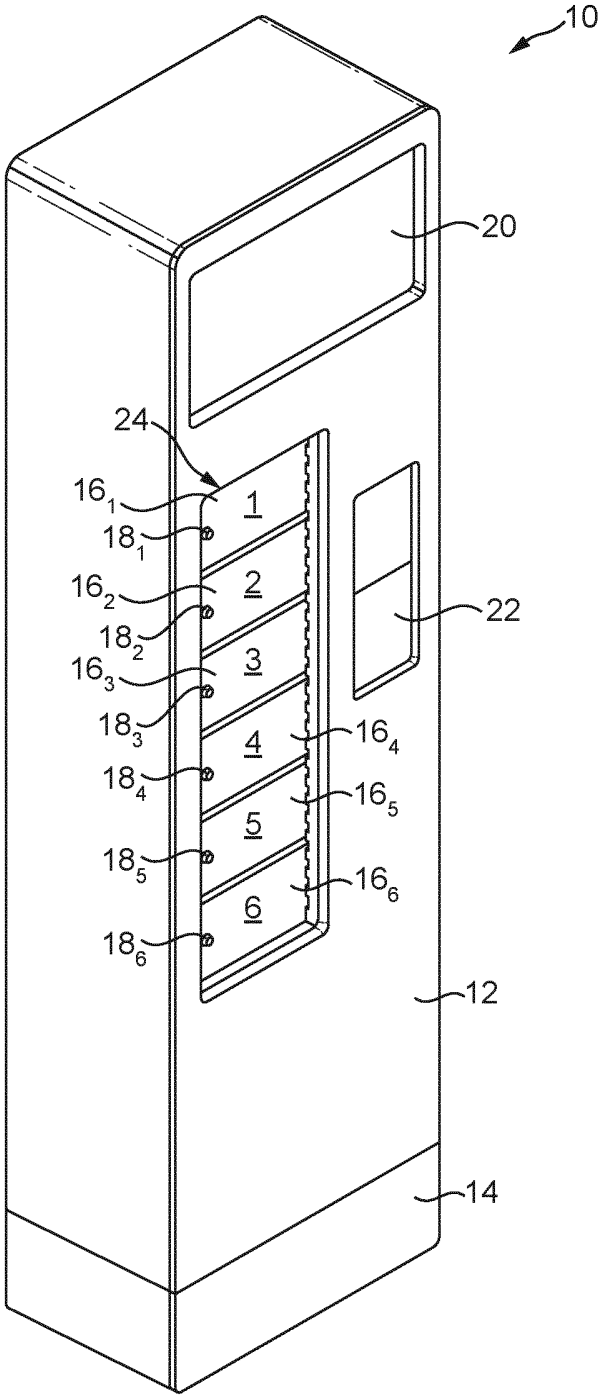
58. Computerprogramma omvattende computerprogrammacode voor het uitvoeren van de werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 38 tot en met 42.

59. Computerprogrammaproduct omvattende computerprogrammacode welke, indien uitgevoerd op een computer, de werkwijze uitvoert volgens een van de conclusies 49 tot en met 54.

60. Computerprogramma omvattende computerprogrammacode voor het uitvoeren van de werkwijze volgens een van de conclusies 49 tot en met 54.

61. Veilig systeem voor het laden zoals in hoofdzaak hierin beschreven.

62. Veilig toegangssysteem voor het laden zoals in essentie getoond in de figuren en hierin beschreven.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20
24
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18_1
1
16_2
18_2
2
16_3
18_3
3
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18_4
4
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18_5
5
16_6
18_6
6
22
12
14

FIG. 1

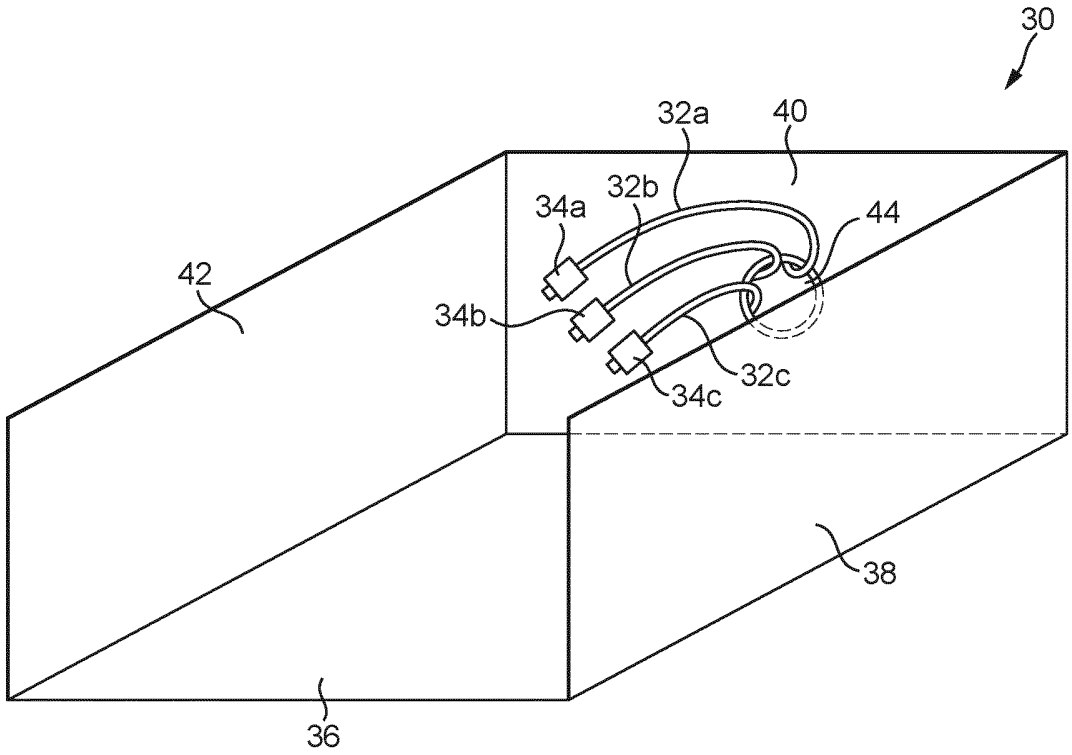

FIG. 2

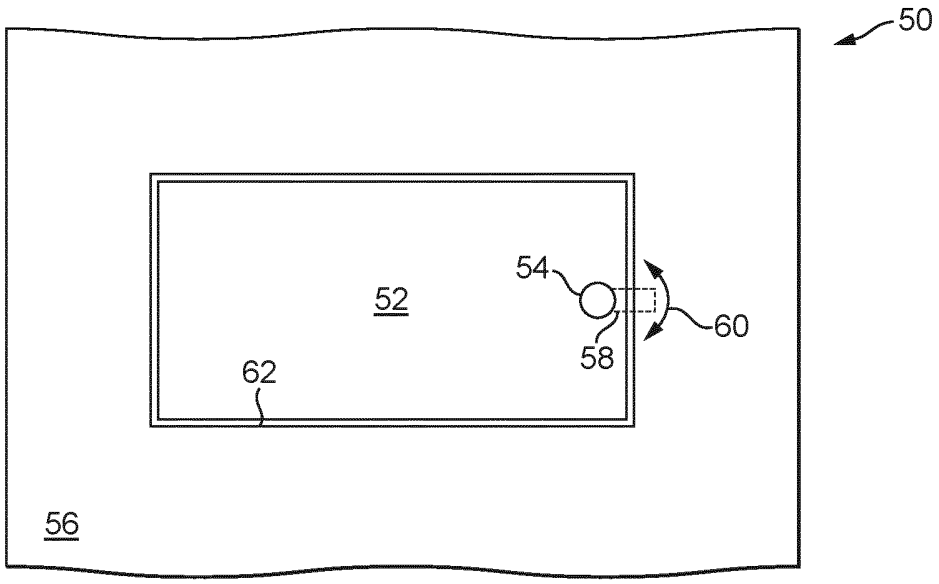

FIG. 3

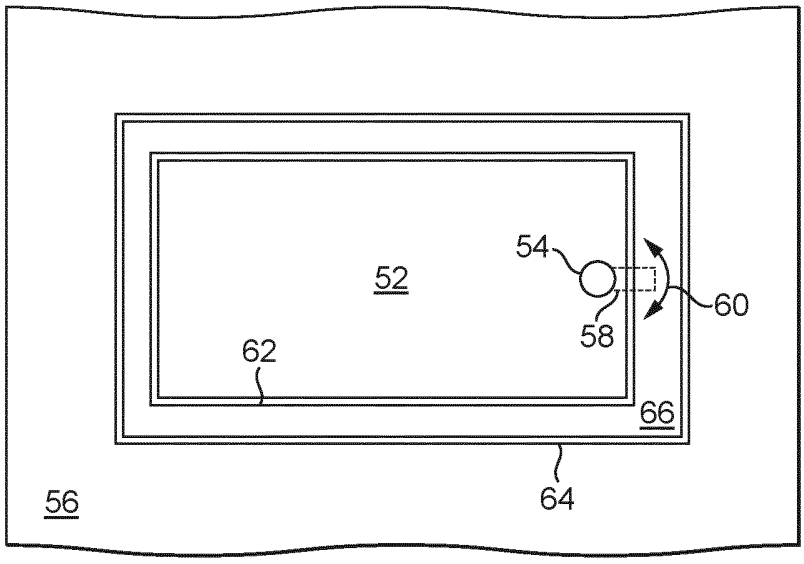

FIG. 4

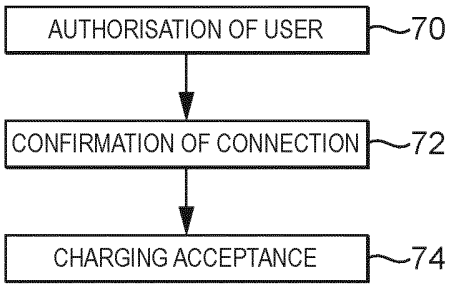
AUTHORISATION OF USER
70
CONFIRMATION OF CONNECTION
72
CHARGING ACCEPTANCE
74

FIG. 5

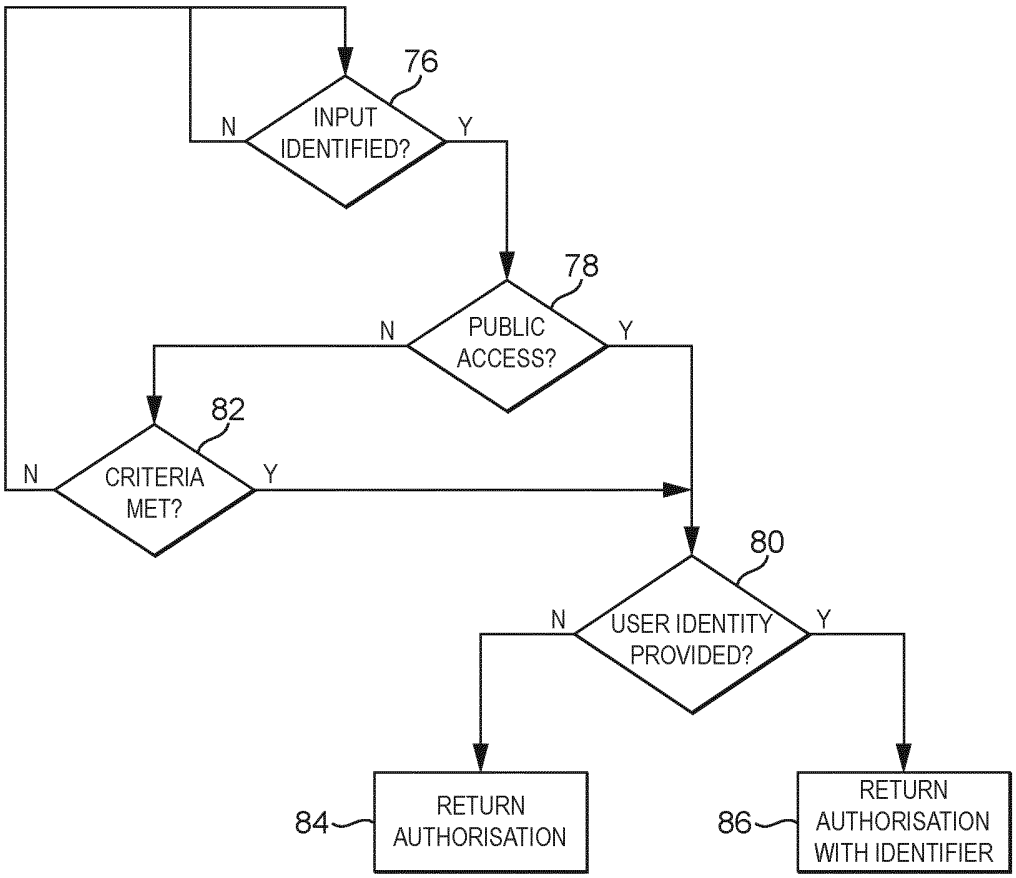
76
INPUT IDENTIFIED?
N
Y
78
PUBLIC ACCESS?
N
Y
82
CRITERIA MET?
N
Y
80
USER IDENTITY PROVIDED?
N
Y
84
RETURN AUTHORISATION
86
RETURN AUTHORISATION WITH IDENTIFIER

FIG. 6

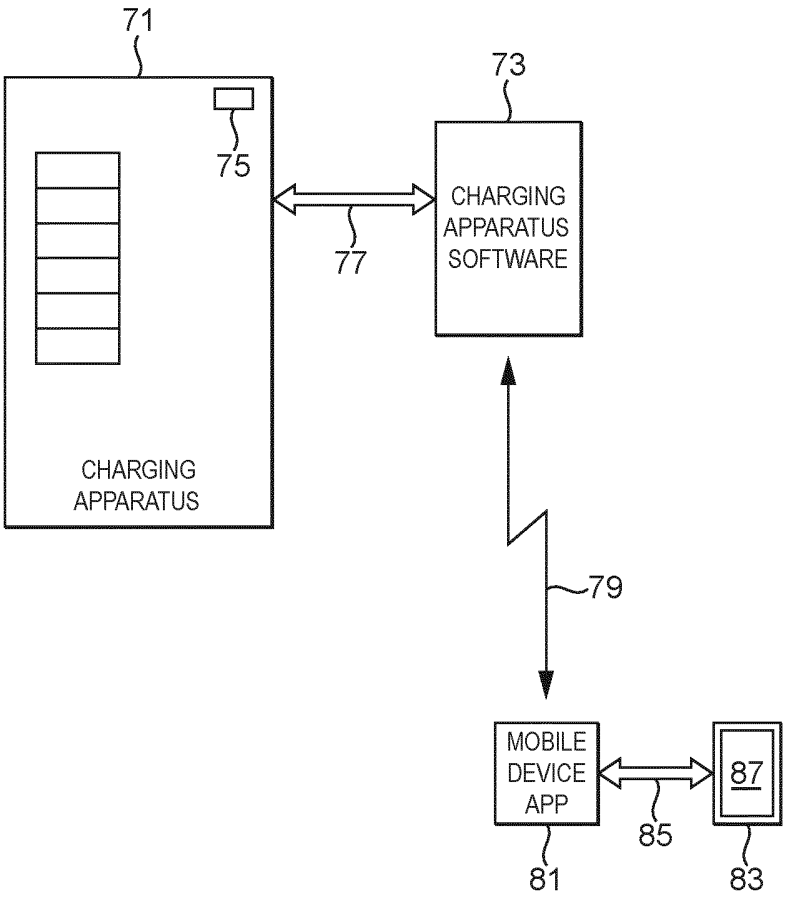
71
73
75
CHARGING APPARATUS SOFTWARE
77
CHARGING APPARATUS
79
MOBILE DEVICE APP
87
85
81
83

FIG. 7

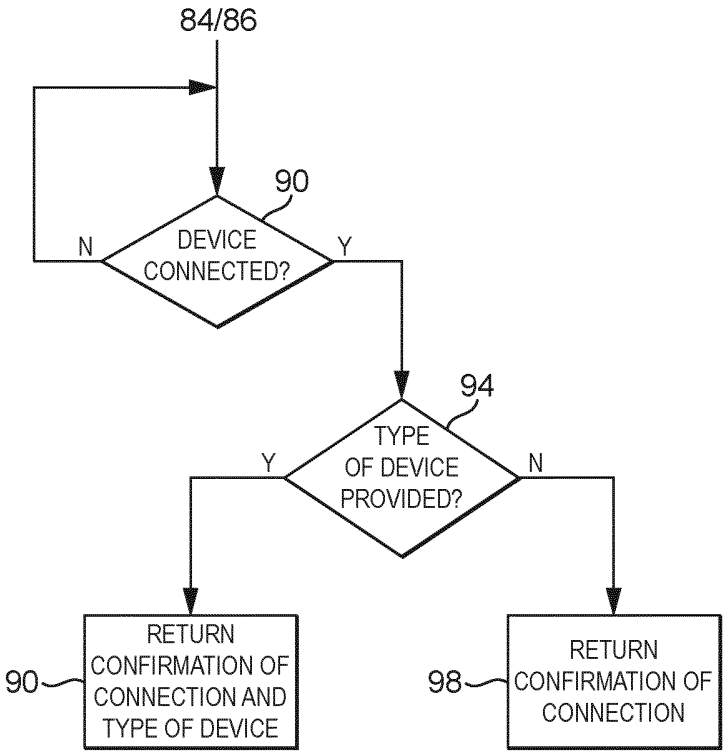
84/86
90
DEVICE CONNECTED?
N
Y
94
TYPE OF DEVICE PROVIDED?
Y
N
90
RETURN CONFIRMATION OF CONNECTION AND TYPE OF DEVICE
98
RETURN CONFIRMATION OF CONNECTION

FIG. 8

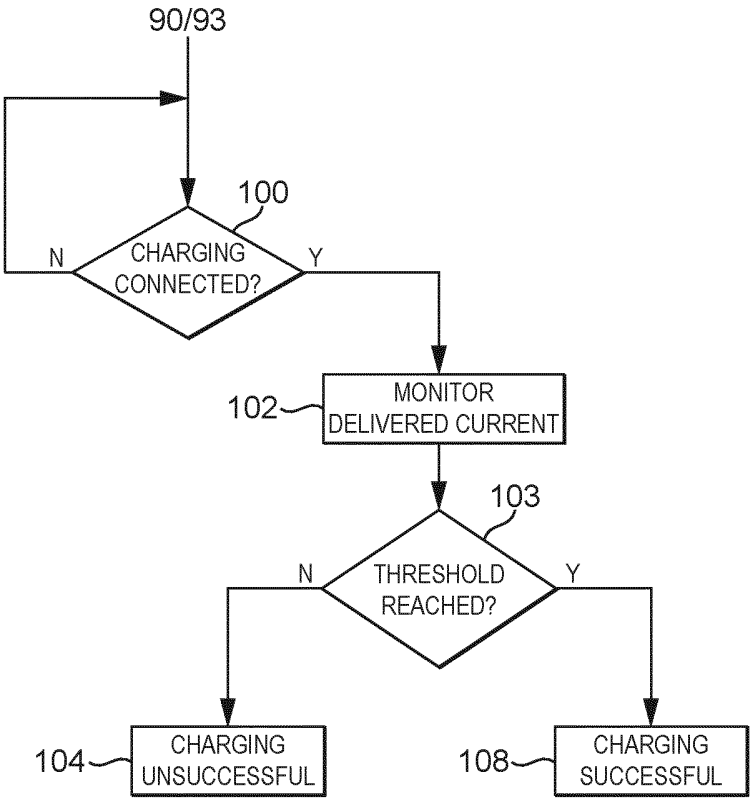
90/93
100
CHARGING CONNECTED?
N
Y
102
MONITOR DELIVERED CURRENT
103
THRESHOLD REACHED?
N
Y
104
CHARGING UNSUCCESSFUL
108
CHARGING SUCCESSFUL

FIG. 9

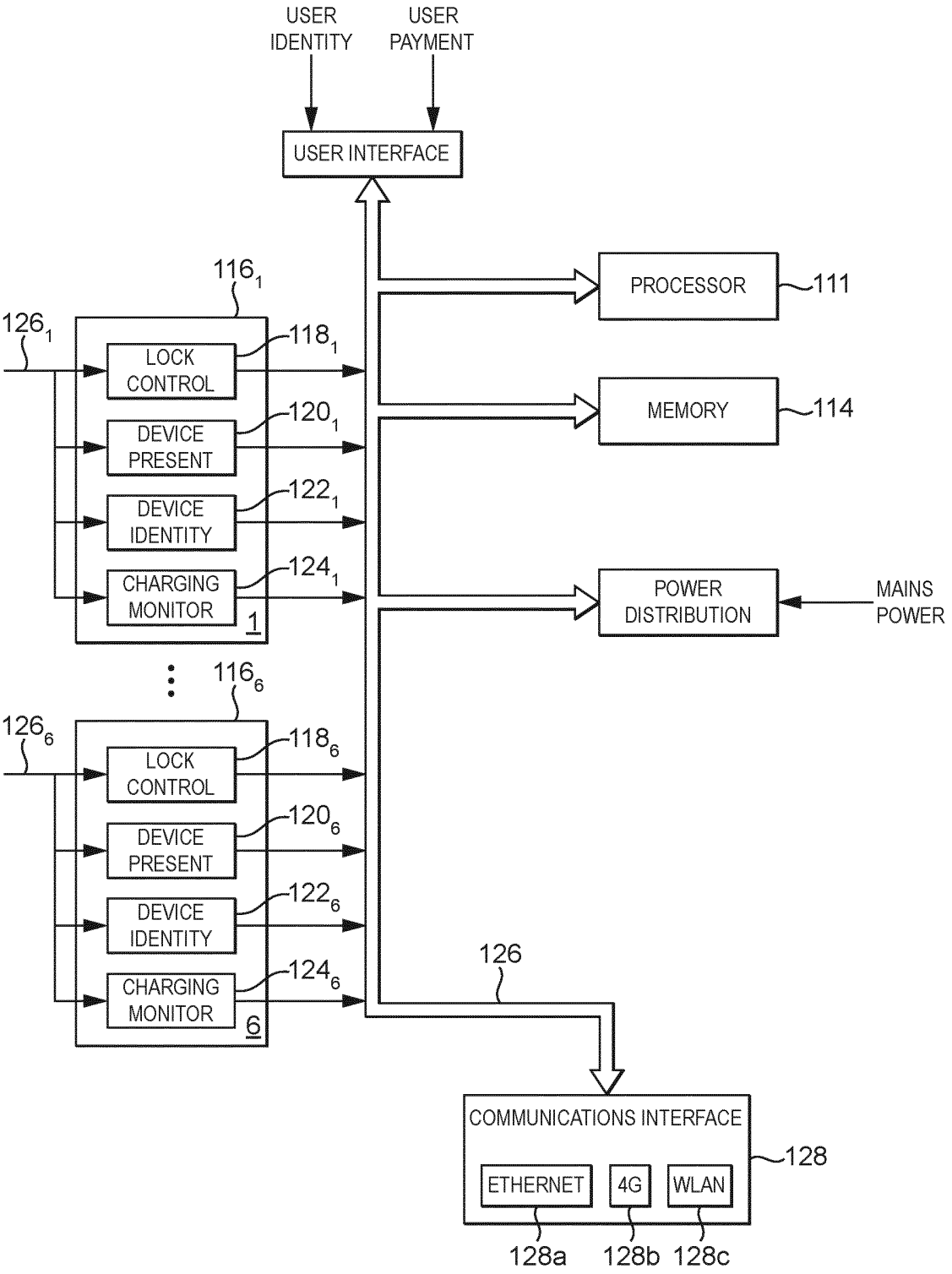
USER IDENTITY
USER PAYMENT
USER INTERFACE
PROCESSOR
111
MEMORY
114
POWER DISTRIBUTION
MAINS POWER
116 1
126 1
118 1
LOCK CONTROL
120 1
DEVICE PRESENT
122 1
DEVICE IDENTITY
124 1
CHARGING MONITOR
1
116 6
126 6
118 6
LOCK CONTROL
120 6
DEVICE PRESENT
122 6
DEVICE IDENTITY
124 6
CHARGING MONITOR
6
126
COMMUNICATIONS INTERFACE
128
ETHERNET
4G
WLAN
128a
128b
128c

FIG. 10

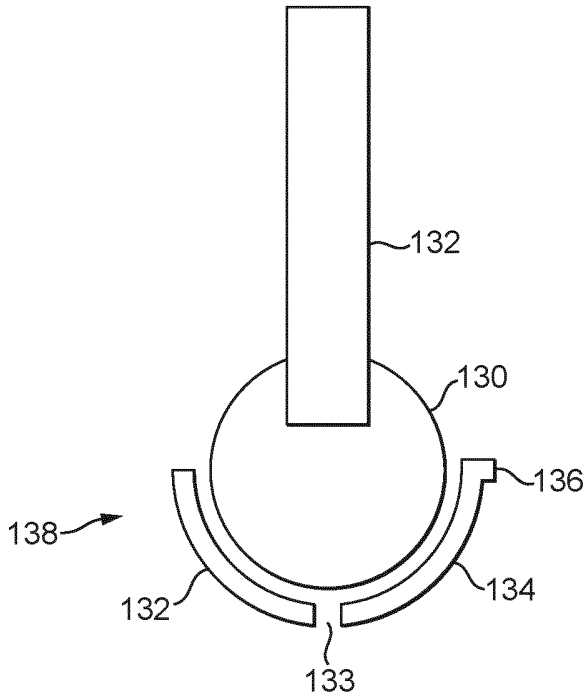

FIG. 11(a)

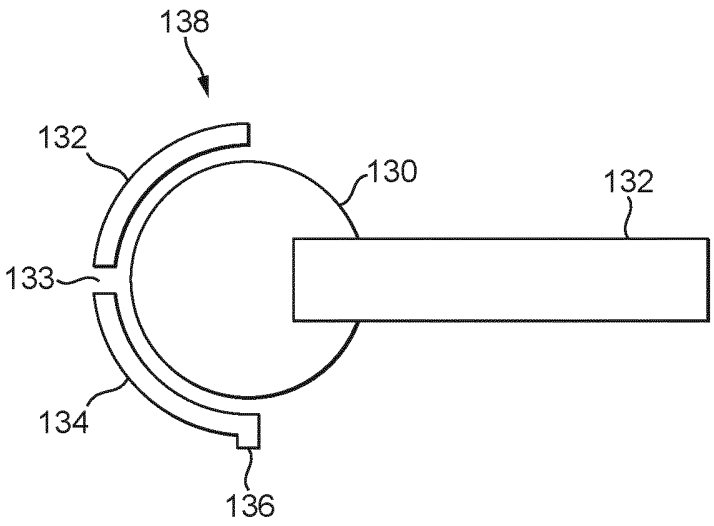

FIG. 11(b)

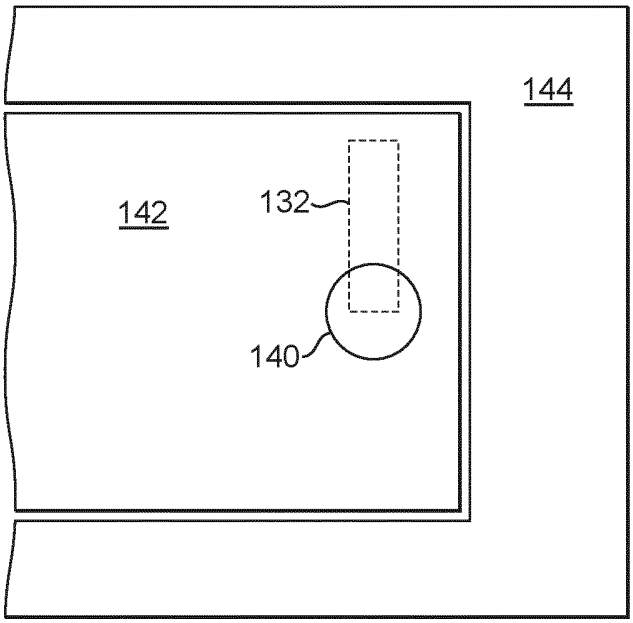

FIG. 12(a)

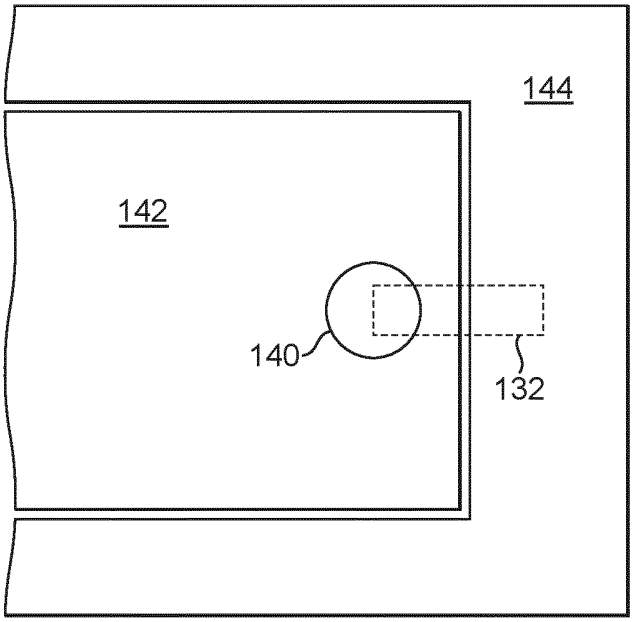

FIG. 12(b)

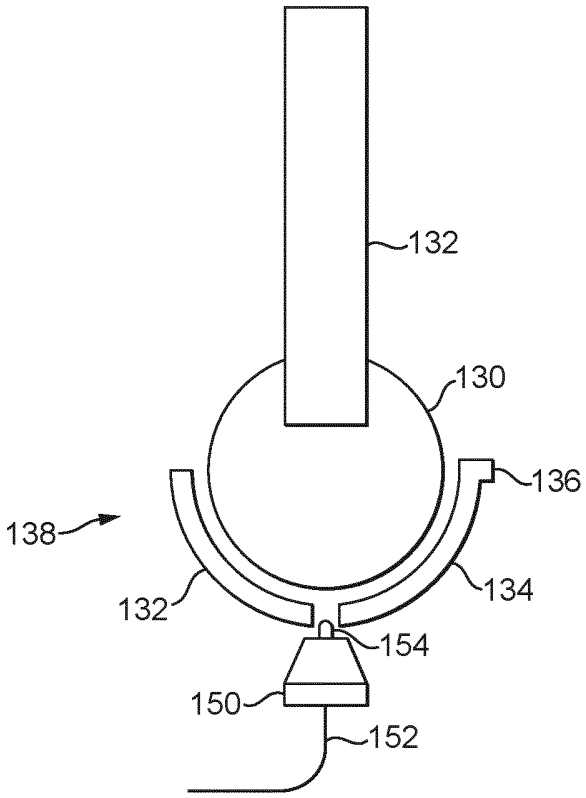

FIG. 13(a)

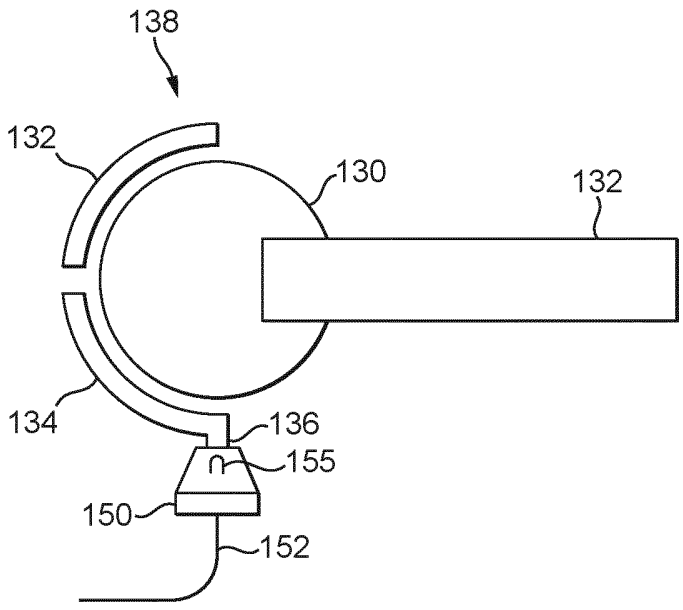

FIG. 13(b)

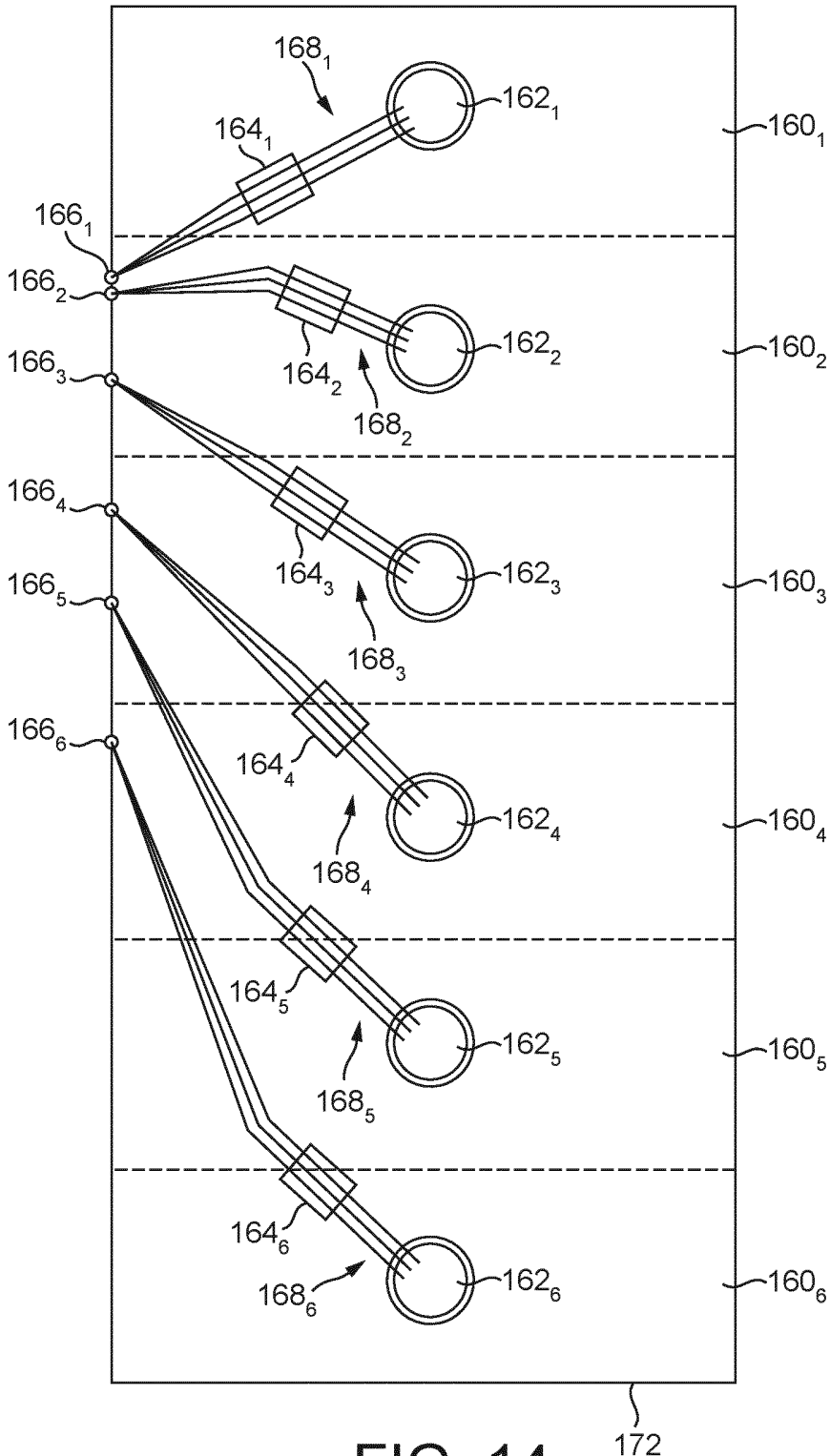
168$_1$
162$_1$
160$_1$
164$_1$
166$_1$
166$_2$
162$_2$
160$_2$
164$_2$
168$_2$
166$_3$
166$_4$
164$_3$
162$_3$
160$_3$
166$_5$
168$_3$
166$_6$
164$_4$
162$_4$
160$_4$
168$_4$
164$_5$
162$_5$
160$_5$
168$_5$
164$_6$
168$_6$
162$_6$
160$_6$
172

FIG. 14

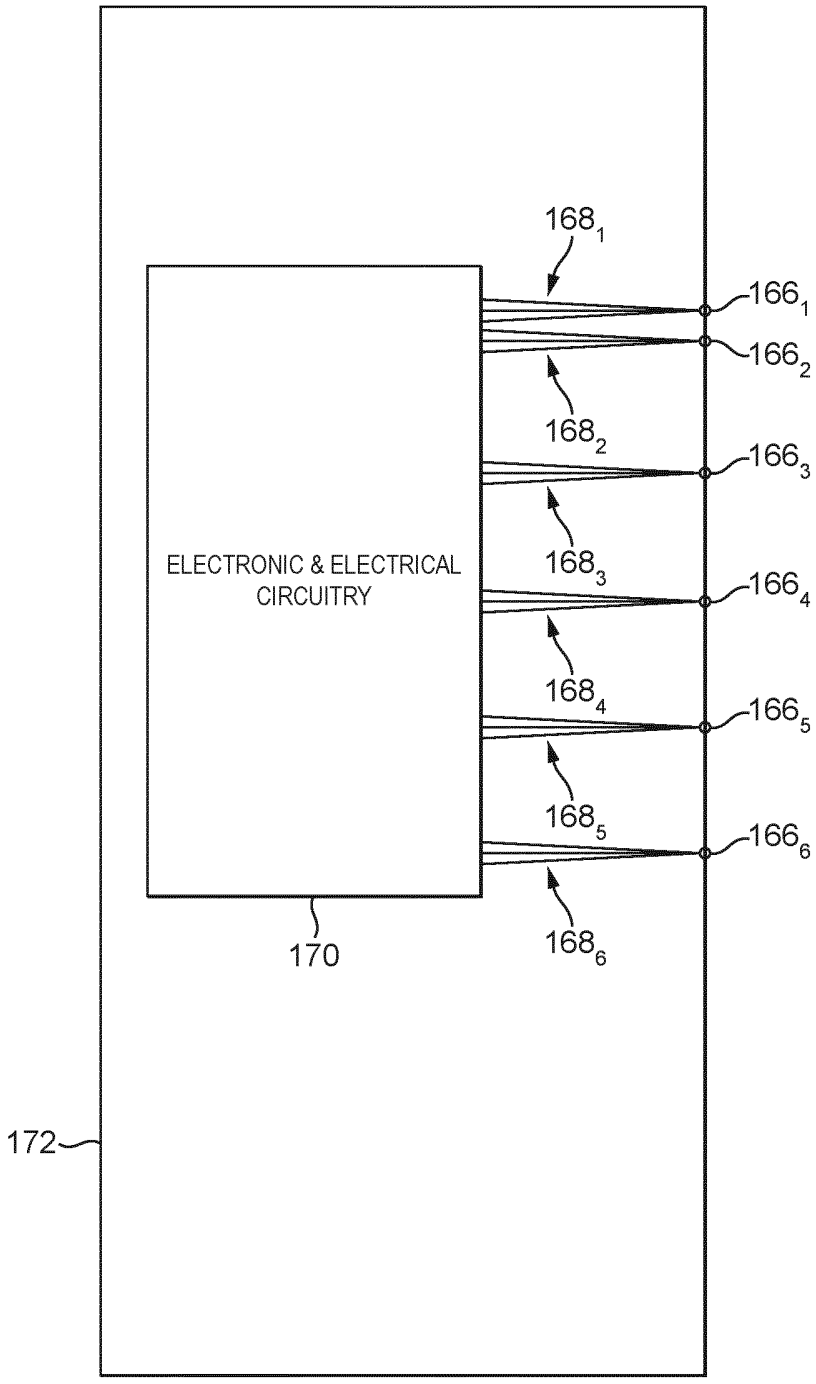
ELECTRONIC & ELECTRICAL CIRCUITRY
168_1
166_1
166_2
168_2
166_3
168_3
166_4
168_4
166_5
168_5
166_6
168_6
170
172

FIG. 15

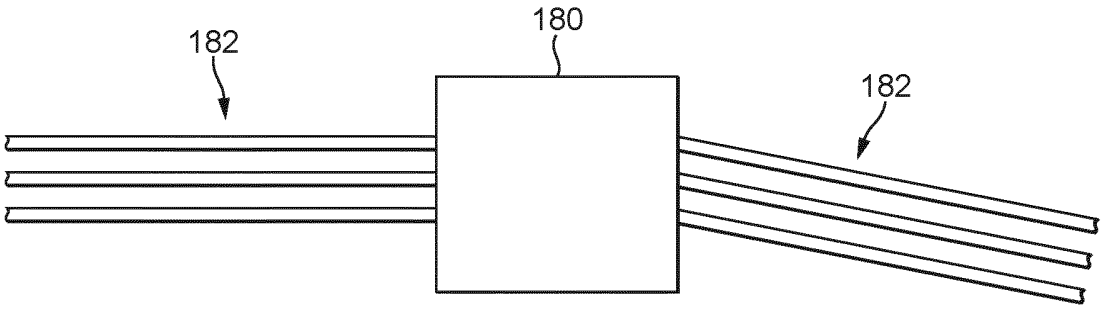

FIG. 16

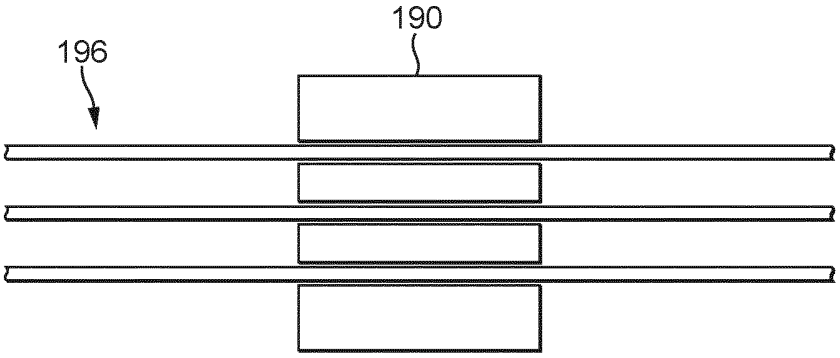

FIG. 17(a)

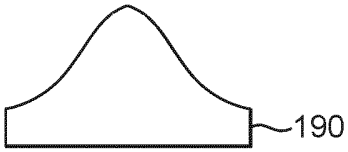

FIG. 17(b)

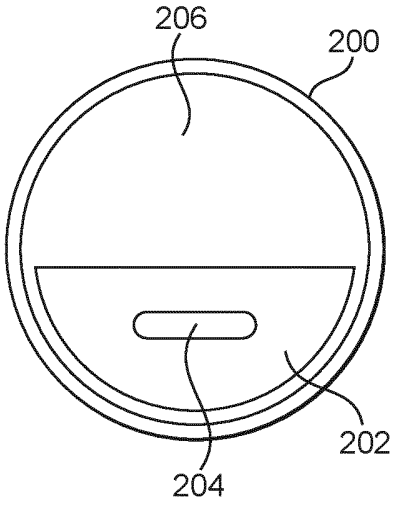

FIG. 18

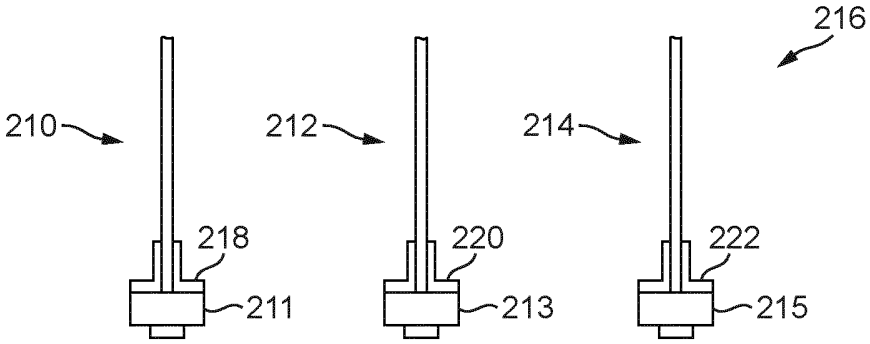

FIG. 19

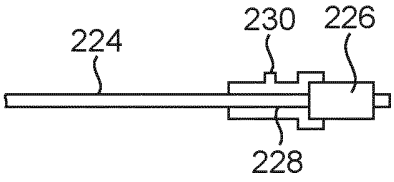

FIG. 20

Agentschap NL
Ministerie van Economische Zaken

OCTROOIAANVRAAG NR.:
NO 138968
NL 2012289

ONDERZOEKSRAPPORT

BETREFFENDE HET RESULTAAT VAN HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND VAN DE TECHNIEK

RELEVANTE LITERATUUR

Categorie[1]	Literatuur met, voor zover nodig, aanduiding van speciaal van belang zijnde tekstgedeelten of figuren.	Van belang voor conclusie(s) nr:	Classificatie (IPC)
X	US 2012/129577 A1 (VAKNIN ORNA [US] ET AL) 24 mei 2012 (2012-05-24) * samenvatting; figuren 1,2,4 * * alineas [0001], [0003] - [0005], [0016] - [0020], [0024] * -----	1-58	INV. H02J7/00
X	GB 2 410 845 A (O'MAHONEY JOE [GB]) 10 augustus 2005 (2005-08-10) * samenvatting; conclusie 1; figuren 1,2 * * bladzijde 1 * -----	1-58	
A	WO 2012/140826 A1 (NEC CASIO MOBILE COMM LTD [JP]; HAMA RIICHIRO [JP]) 18 oktober 2012 (2012-10-18) * het gehele document * & EP 2 698 975 A1 (NEC CASIO MOBILE COMM LTD [JP]) 19 februari 2014 (2014-02-19) * het gehele document * -----	1-58	
A	US 2011/239116 A1 (TURNER DEXTER [US] ET AL) 29 september 2011 (2011-09-29) * samenvatting; conclusie 1; figuren 1,3,4,11 * -----	1-58	Onderzochte gebieden van de techniek H02J
X	US 2010/228687 A1 (LEWIS JR DONALD DAVIS [US]) 9 september 2010 (2010-09-09) * alinea [0019] - alinea [0049]; figuren 2,3a * -----	1-13, 25-43, 55-58	
	-/--		

Indien gewijzigde conclusies zijn ingediend, heeft dit rapport betrekking op de conclusies ingediend op:

Plaats van onderzoek:	Datum waarop het onderzoek werd voltooid:	Bevoegd ambtenaar:
München	31 juli 2014	Kreutz, Joseph

[1] CATEGORIE VAN DE VERMELDE LITERATUUR

X: de conclusie wordt als niet nieuw of niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van deze literatuur
Y: de conclusie wordt als niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van de combinatie van deze literatuur met andere geciteerde literatuur van dezelfde categorie, waarbij de combinatie voor de vakman voor de hand liggend wordt geacht
A: niet tot de categorie X of Y behorende literatuur die de stand van de techniek beschrijft
O: niet-schriftelijke stand van de techniek
P: tussen de voorrangsdatum en de indieningsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur
T: na de indieningsdatum of de voorrangsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur die niet bezwarend is voor de octrooiaanvrage, maar wordt vermeld ter verheldering van de theorie of het principe dat ten grondslag ligt aan de uitvinding
E: eerdere octrooi(aanvrage), gepubliceerd op of na de indieningsdatum, waarin dezelfde uitvinding wordt beschreven
D: in de octrooiaanvrage vermeld
L: om andere redenen vermelde literatuur
&: lid van dezelfde octrooifamilie of overeenkomstige octrooipublicatie

1

EOB FORM 02.83 (P0414B)

RELEVANTE LITERATUUR

Categorie[1]	Literatuur met, voor zover nodig, aanduiding van speciaal van belang zijnde tekstgedeelten of figuren.	Van belang voor conclusie(s) nr:
X	JP H10 304579 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD) 13 november 1998 (1998-11-13) * alinea [0005] - alinea [0035]; figuren 1,2 * -----	1-13, 25-44, 55-58
X	JP 2013 012311 A (NEC FIELDING LTD) 17 januari 2013 (2013-01-17) * alinea [0011] - alinea [0029]; figuren 1-5 * -----	14-18, 44-48, 55-58
X	US 2012/234061 A1 (INOUE TOMOHIRO [JP] ET AL) 20 september 2012 (2012-09-20) * alinea [0041] - alinea [0084]; figuren 1-13 * -----	14-18, 44-48, 55-58

[1] CATEGORIE VAN DE VERMELDE LITERATUUR

X: de conclusie wordt als niet nieuw of niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van deze literatuur
Y: de conclusie wordt als niet inventief beschouwd ten opzichte van de combinatie van deze literatuur met andere geciteerde literatuur van dezelfde categorie, waarbij de combinatie voor de vakman voor de hand liggend wordt geacht
A: niet tot de categorie X of Y behorende literatuur die de stand van de techniek beschrijft
O: niet-schriftelijke stand van de techniek
P: tussen de voorrangsdatum en de indieningsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur
T: na de indieningsdatum of de voorrangsdatum gepubliceerde literatuur die niet bezwarend is voor de octrooiaanvrage, maar wordt vermeld ter verheldering van de theorie of het principe dat ten grondslag ligt aan de uitvinding
E: eerdere octrooi(aanvrage), gepubliceerd op of na de indieningsdatum, waarin dezelfde uitvinding wordt beschreven
D: in de octrooiaanvrage vermeld
L: om andere redenen vermelde literatuur
&: lid van dezelfde octrooifamilie of overeenkomstige octrooipublicatie

AANHANGSEL BEHORENDE BIJ HET RAPPORT BETREFFENDE HET ONDERZOEK NAAR DE STAND VAN DE TECHNIEK, UITGEVOERD IN DE OCTROOIAANVRAGE NR.

NO 138968
NL 2012289

Het aanhangsel bevat een opgave van elders gepubliceerde octrooiaanvragen of octrooien (zogenaamde leden van dezelfde octrooifamilie), die overeenkomen met octrooischriften genoemd in het rapport.
De opgave is samengesteld aan de hand van gegevens uit het computerbestand van het Europees Octrooibureau per
De juistheid en volledigheid van deze opgave wordt noch door het Europees Octrooibureau, noch door het Bureau voor de Industriële eigendom gegarandeerd; de gegevens worden verstrekt voor informatiedoeleinden.

31-07-2014

In het rapport genoemd octrooigeschrift	Datum van publicatie	Overeenkomend(e) geschrift(en)	Datum van publicatie
US 2012129577 A1	24-05-2012	US 2012129577 A1	24-05-2012
		WO 2011014142 A1	03-02-2011
GB 2410845 A	10-08-2005	GB 2410845 A	10-08-2005
		WO 2005076233 A1	18-08-2005
WO 2012140826 A1	18-10-2012	EP 2698975 A1	19-02-2014
		US 2014046707 A1	13-02-2014
		WO 2012140826 A1	18-10-2012
US 2011239116 A1	29-09-2011	US 2011239116 A1	29-09-2011
		US 2014097795 A1	10-04-2014
US 2010228687 A1	09-09-2010	GEEN	
JP H10304579 A	13-11-1998	GEEN	
JP 2013012311 A	17-01-2013	GEEN	
US 2012234061 A1	20-09-2012	JP 2012212647 A	01-11-2012
		US 2012234061 A1	20-09-2012

Algemene informatie over dit aanhangsel is gepubliceerd in de 'Official Journal' van het Europees Octrooibureau nr 12/82 blz 448 ev

SCHRIFTELIJKE OPINIE

DOSSIER NUMMER	INDIENINGSDATUM	VOORRANGSDATUM	AANVRAAGNUMMER
NO138968	19.02.2014	22.02.2013	NL2012289

CLASSIFICATIE
INV. H02J7/00

AANVRAGER
Chargebox LTD

Deze schriftelijke opinie bevat een toelichting op de volgende onderdelen:

- ☒ Onderdeel I Basis van de schriftelijke opinie
- ☐ Onderdeel II Voorrang
- ☐ Onderdeel III Vaststelling nieuwheid, inventiviteit en industriële toepasbaarheid niet mogelijk
- ☐ Onderdeel IV De aanvraag heeft betrekking op meer dan één uitvinding
- ☒ Onderdeel V Gemotiveerde verklaring ten aanzien van nieuwheid, inventiviteit en industriële toepasbaarheid
- ☐ Onderdeel VI Andere geciteerde documenten
- ☐ Onderdeel VII Overige gebreken
- ☐ Onderdeel VIII Overige opmerkingen

DE BEVOEGDE AMBTENAAR
Kreutz, Joseph

Aanvraag nr.:

SCHRIFTELIJKE OPINIE

NL2012289

Onderdeel I Basis van de Schriftelijke Opinie

1. Deze schriftelijke opinie is opgesteld op basis van de meest recente conclusies ingediend voor aanvang van het onderzoek.

2. Met betrekking tot **nucleotide en/of aminozuur sequenties** die genoemd worden in de aanvraag en relevant zijn voor de uitvinding zoals beschreven in de conclusies, is dit onderzoek gedaan op basis van:

   a. type materiaal:

   ☐ sequentie opsomming

   ☐ tabel met betrekking tot de sequentie lijst

   b. vorm van het materiaal:

   ☐ op papier

   ☐ in elektronische vorm

   c. moment van indiening/aanlevering:

   ☐ opgenomen in de aanvraag zoals ingediend

   ☐ samen met de aanvraag elektronisch ingediend

   ☐ later aangeleverd voor het onderzoek

3. ☐ In geval er meer dan één versie of kopie van een sequentie opsomming of tabel met betrekking op een sequentie is ingediend of aangeleverd, zijn de benodigde verklaringen ingediend dat de informatie in de latere of additionele kopieën identiek is aan de aanvraag zoals ingediend of niet meer informatie bevatten dan de aanvraag zoals oorspronkelijk werd ingediend.

4. Overige opmerkingen:

Aanvraag nr.:

SCHRIFTELIJKE OPINIE

NL2012289

Onderdeel V Gemotiveerde verklaring ten aanzien van nieuwheid, inventiviteit en industriële toepasbaarheid

1. Verklaring

Nieuwheid	Ja:	Conclusies
	Nee:	Conclusies 1-58
Inventiviteit	Ja:	Conclusies
	Nee:	Conclusies 1-58
Industriële toepasbaarheid	Ja:	Conclusies 1-58
	Nee:	Conclusies

2. Citaties en toelichting:

Zie aparte bladzijde

ITEM V

1. Unity of invention.

The application lacks unity of invention because the claims can be separated in three groups defined by subject matters which do not present any common inventive concept. Normally the first invention should have been searched and the two other not considered. As documents covering all inventions groups were readily available to the search authority, the whole set of claims has been researched.

The three separate invention groups are:

Toestel voor het bepalen van het initiëren van een ladingsproces voor een veilig laadtoestel, defined in claims 1-13 (product) and 25-43 (method);

Vergrendelmechanisme voor een veilig laadtoestel omvattende een verplaatsbare actuator, defined in claims 14-18 (product)and claims 44-48 (method);

Mechanische connector voor het verschaffen van een kabel voor een veilig laadtoestel, defined in claims 19-24 (product) and claims 49-54 (method).

2. Cited documents:

Reference is made to the following documents:

D5 US 2010/228687 A1 (LEWIS JR DONALD DAVIS [US]) 9 september 2010 (2010-09-09)

D6 JP H10 304579 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD) 13 november 1998 (1998-11-13)

D7 JP 2013 012311 A (NEC FIELDING LTD) 17 januari 2013 (2013-01-17)

D8 US 2012/234061 A1 (INOUE TOMOHIRO [JP] ET AL) 20 september 2012 (2012-09-20)

3 Independent claim 1.

D5 (descr. paragraph [0019] - [0049]; fig. 2, 3a) discloses a

Toestel voor het bepalen van het initiëren van een ladingsproces voor een veilig laadtoestel,

welk toestel is ingericht voor het omvatten van middelen voor het autoriseren van een gebruiker;

middelen voor het confirmeren van een verbinding met een inrichting (fig. 3, 304);

en middelen voor het confirmeren van het laden van de inrichting (fig. 3; 306).

The subject matter of claim 1 lacks therefore novelty.

D6 (descr. paragraph [0005] - [0029]; fig. 1,2) is also equally relevant to the novelty of the subject matter of claim 1.

4. Claims 2-13

These claims define additional features which appear usual in this technical field and do not add anything novel or inventive to the subject matter of the claims upon which they depend.

5. Independent claim 14.

D7 (descr. paragraph [0011] - [0029]; fig. 1-5) discloses a

> Vergrendelmechanisme voor een veilig laadtoestel omvattende een verplaatsbare actuator (fig. 2, 16, 18, 20) waarbij in een eerste positie van de actuator de vergrendeling open is en in een tweede positie van de actuator de vergrendeling gesloten is, waarbij het vergrendelmechanisme verder een elektronische detector omvat (descr. paragraph [0008]) waarin met de actuator in de eerste positie de elektronische inrichting in een eerste toestand is en met de actuator in de tweede positie de elektronische detector in een tweede toestand is, welke toestand van de elektronische inrichting wordt verzonden naar middelen voor het bepalen van de toestand van de vergrendeling.

The subject matter of claim 14 lacks therefore novelty.

D8 (descr. paragraph [0041] - [0084]; fig. 1-13) is also relevant to the novelty of the subject matter of claim 14.

6. Claims 15-18.

These claims define additional features which appear usual in this technical field and do not add anything novel or inventive to the subject matter of the claims upon which they depend.

7. Independent claim 19.

D7 (descr. paragraph [0011] - [0029]; fig. 1-5) discloses a

> Mechanische connector voor het verschaffen van een kabel voor een veilig laadtoestel waarin de mechanische connector een kabel heeft welke deze doorloopt en resistent is voor verplaatsing van de kabel in een laterale richting en niet-resistent is voor het verplaatsen van de kabel in een richting loodrecht op de laterale richting.

An USB connector as the one defined in D7 obviously possess such properties because of its asymmetrical construction. The subject matter of claim 19 lacks therefore novelty.

D8 (descr. paragraph [0041] - [0084]; fig. 1-13) is also relevant to the novelty of the subject matter of claim 19.

8. Claim 20-24.

These claims define additional features which appear usual in this technical field and do not add anything novel or inventive to the subject matter of the claims upon which they depend.

9. Independent claim 25.

D5 (descr. paragraph [0019] - [0049]; fig. 2, 3A) discloses a

> Werkwijze voor het bepalen van het initiëren van een laadproces voor een veilig laadtoestel, omvattende het autoriseren van een gebruiker, confirmeren van een verbinding met een inrichting; en confirmeren van het laden van de inrichting.

The subject matter of claim 25 is therefore not novel.

D6 (descr. paragraph [0005] - [0035]; fig. 1,2) is also relevant to the novelty of the subject matter of claim 25.

Such a method correspond to the one carried out by the device defined in independent claim 1 and therefore the objections arisen in section 3 of this communication also apply for this claim.

10. Claims 26-43.

These claims define additional features which appear usual in this technical field and do not add anything novel or inventive to the subject matter of the claims upon which they depend.

11. Independent claim 44.

D7 (descr. paragraph [0011] - [0029]; fig. 1-5) discloses a

> Werkwijze voor een vergrendelmechanisme voor een veilig laadtoestel omvattende een verplaatsbare actuator, waarin de werkwijze omvat het openen van een vergrendeling in een eerste positie van de actuator en het sluiten van een vergrendeling in een tweede positie van de actuator, welke werkwijze verder een elektronische detectiestap omvat waarin met de actuator in de eerste positie de elektronische inrichting in een eerste toestand is en met de actuator in de tweede positie de elektronische detector in een tweede toestand is, verder omvattende het verzenden van de toestand van de elektronische inrichting om het bepalen van de toestand van de vergrendeling mogelijk te maken.

The subject matter of claim 44 lacks therefore novelty.

D8 (descr. paragraph [0041] - [0084]; fig. 1-13) is also relevant to the novelty of the subject matter of claim 44.

Such a method correspond to the one carried out by the device defined in independent claim 14 and therefore the objections arisen in section 3 of this communication also apply for this claim.

12. Claims 45-48.

These claims define additional features which appear usual in this technical field and do not add anything novel or inventive to the subject matter of the claims upon which they depend.

13. Independent claim 49.

D7 (descr. paragraph [0011] - [0029]; fig. 1-5) discloses a

> Werkwijze voor een mechanische connector voor het verschaffen van een kabel voor een veilig laadtoestel waarin de werkwijze het hiervan doorlopen van een kabel omvat en verder resistentie verschaft voor verplaatsing van de kabel in een laterale richting en niet-resistent is voor verplaatsing van de kabel in een richting loodrecht op de laterale richting.

The subject matter of claim 49 lacks therefore novelty.

D8 (descr. paragraph [0041] - [0084]; fig. 1-13) is also relevant to the novelty of the subject matter of claim 44.

Such a method correspond to the one carried out by the device defined in independent claim 19 and therefore the objections arisen in section 3 of this communication also apply for this claim.

14. Claims 50-54.

These claims define additional features which appear usual in this technical field and do not add anything novel or inventive to the subject matter of the claims upon which they depend.

15. Claims 55 and 56.

The merely implementation of a method which lacks novelty by use of a computer program does not involve any inventive step.

16. Claims 57 and 58.

The broad and imprecise scope of these claims does not allow to clearly define their subject matter. As far said subject matter might be understood, it has already be discussed in points 3 to 15 of this communication.