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(54) **APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRACKING AND MANAGING PHYSICAL ASSETS**

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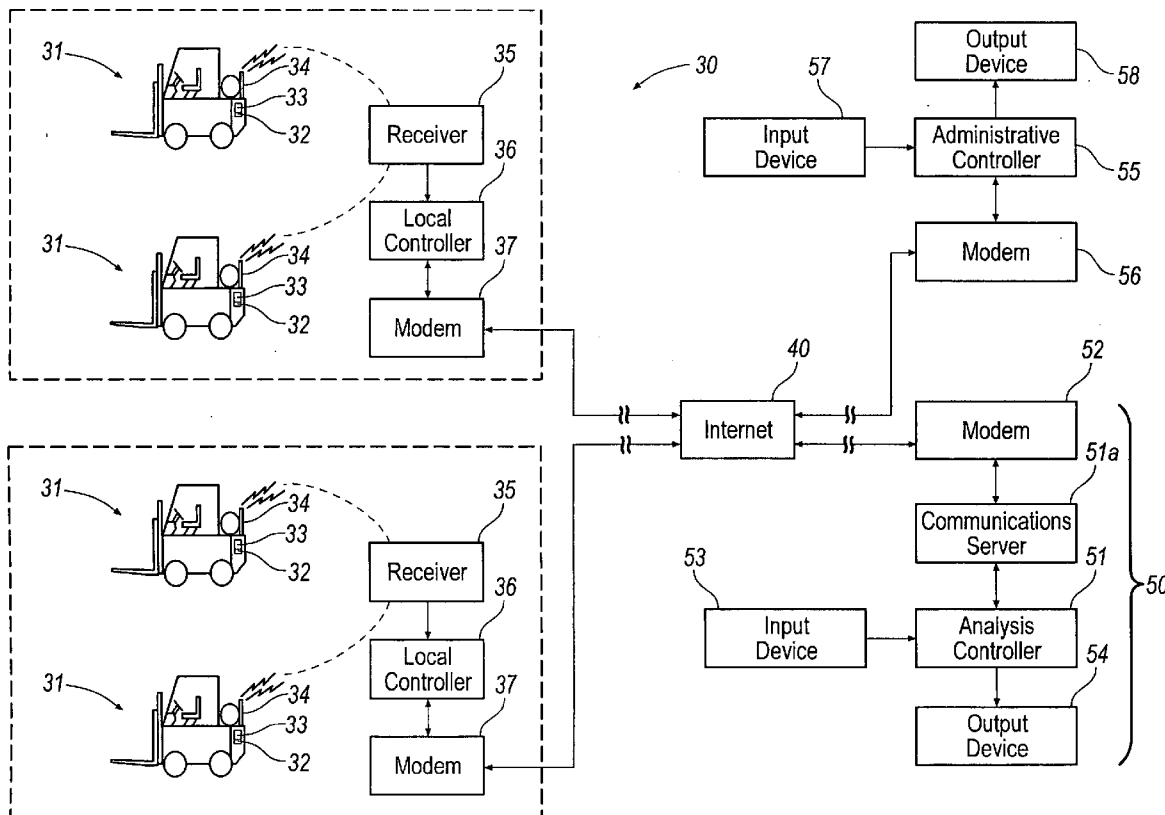
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A computer based system automatically gathers, analyzes, and delivers information relating to the procurement and utilization of a plurality of such assets, such as a fleet of industrial equipment, so as to maximize productivity and to reduce operating costs and administrative burdens. Each of the assets is preferably provided with a data acquisition device for sensing and storing one or more operating characteristics associated therewith. That information can be transmitted through space to a receiver connected to a local controller for storing such information and for transmitting such information over the internet to a remote analysis system. The remote analysis system automatically updates individual records associated with each of the assets with the information received from the internet. In response to such information, the remote analysis system automatically analyzes the newly provided information and generates reports regarding scheduled maintenance, warranty coverage, and other management information. These reports can be transmitted back over the internet to an administrative controller for review by one or more persons responsible for managerial review. Additionally or alternatively, the remote analysis system can automatically post such reports on a website and, thus, be made available to one or more of such persons upon request.



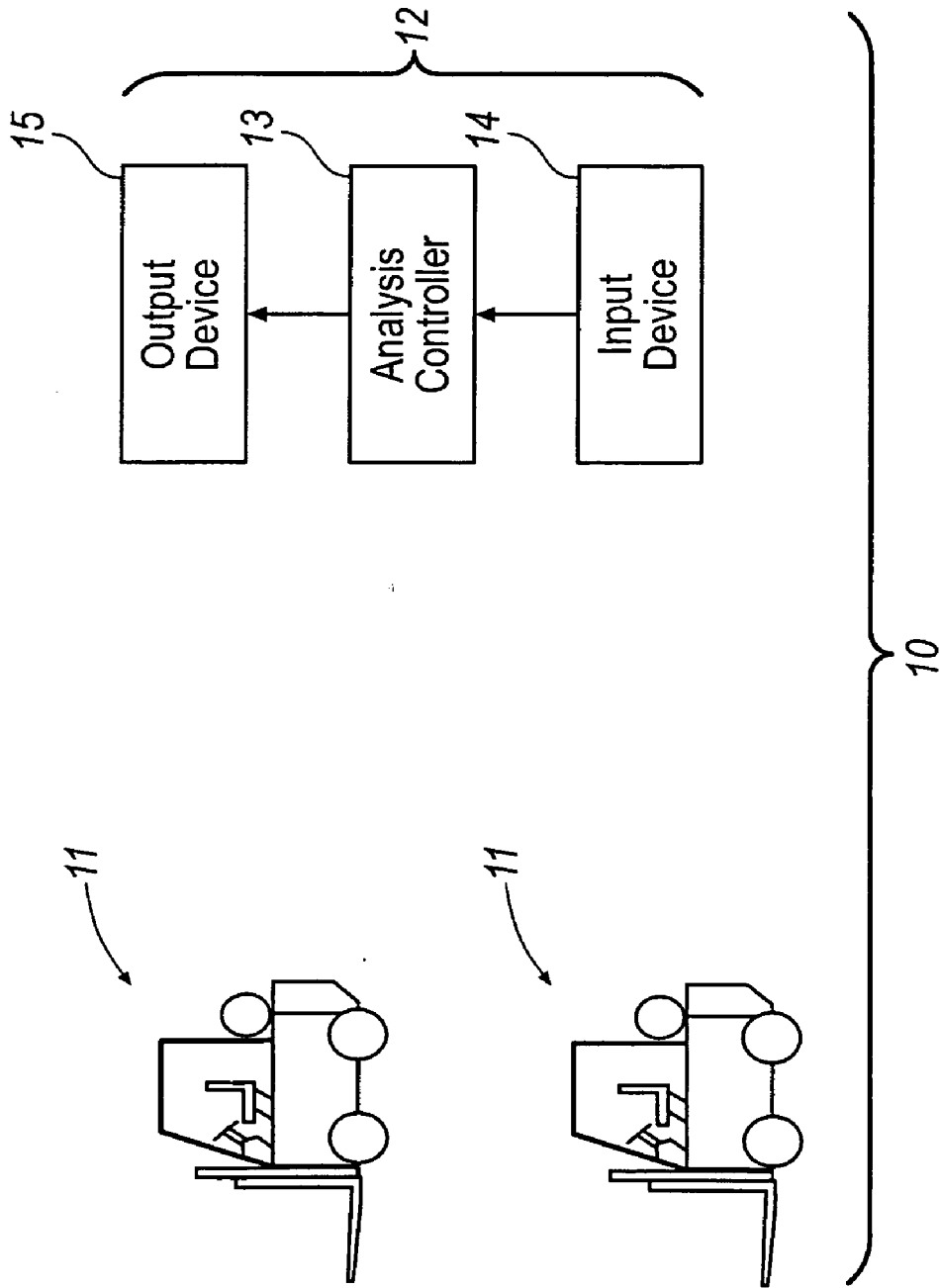


FIG. 1
(PRIOR ART)

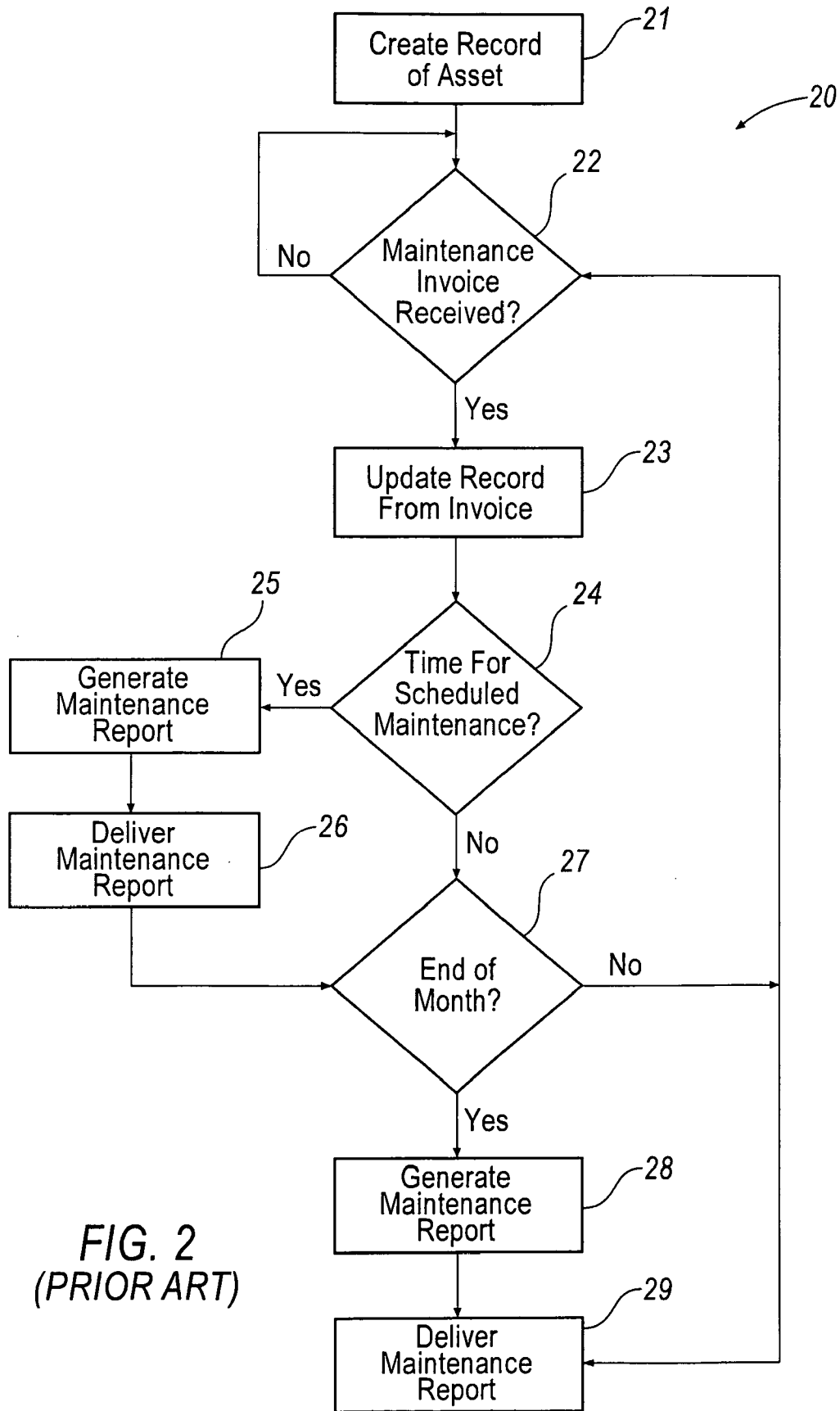


FIG. 2
(PRIOR ART)

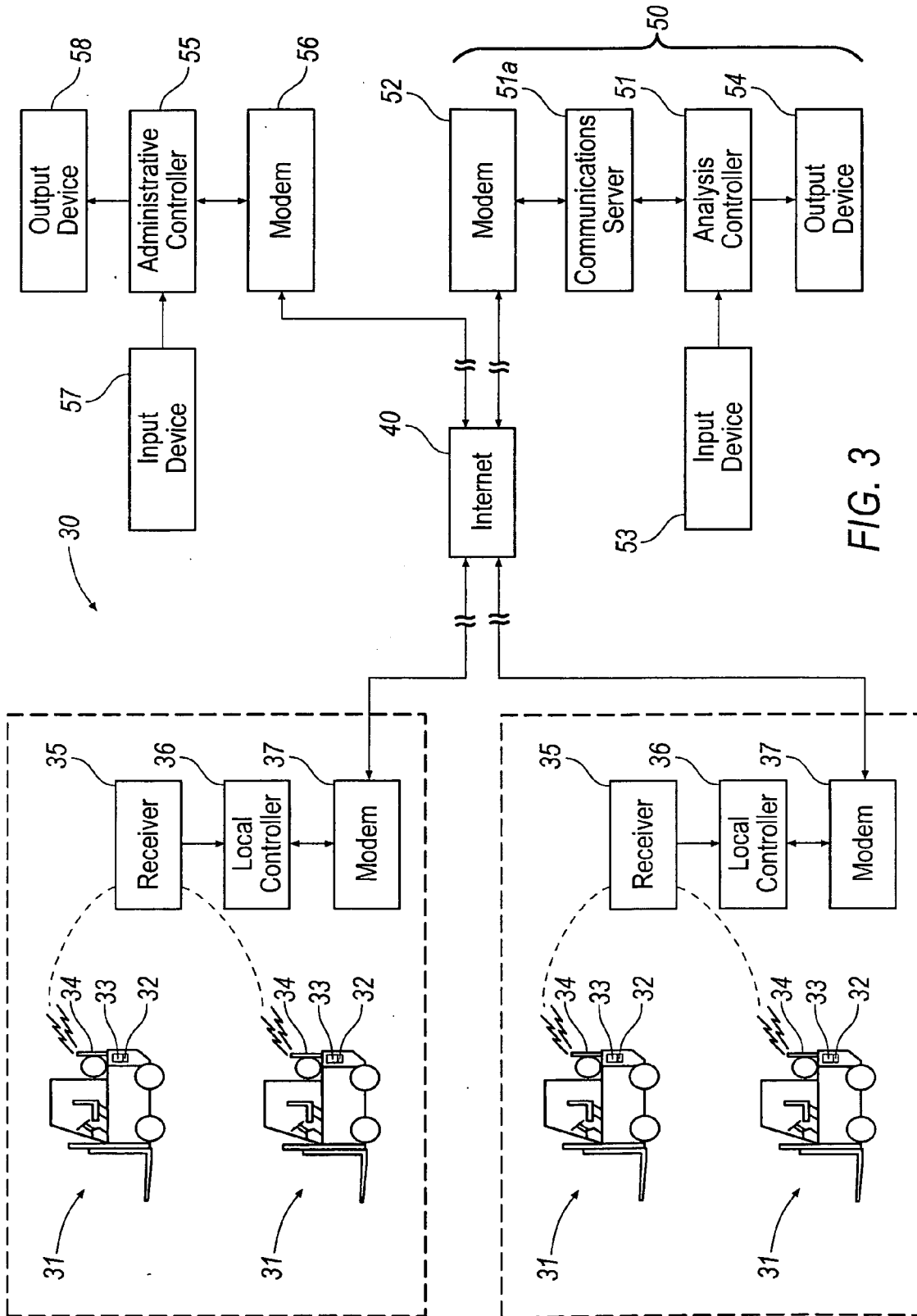
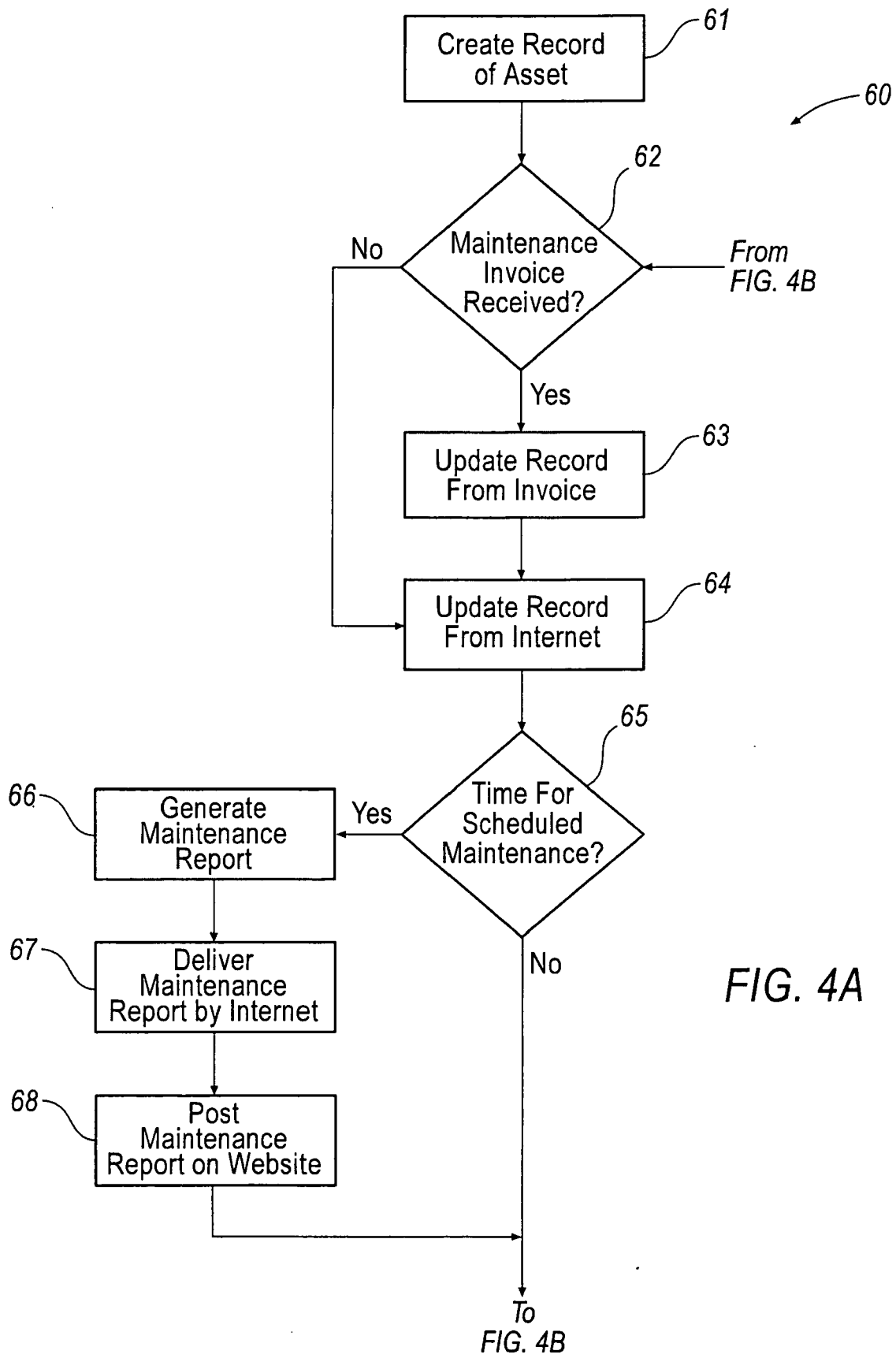


FIG. 3



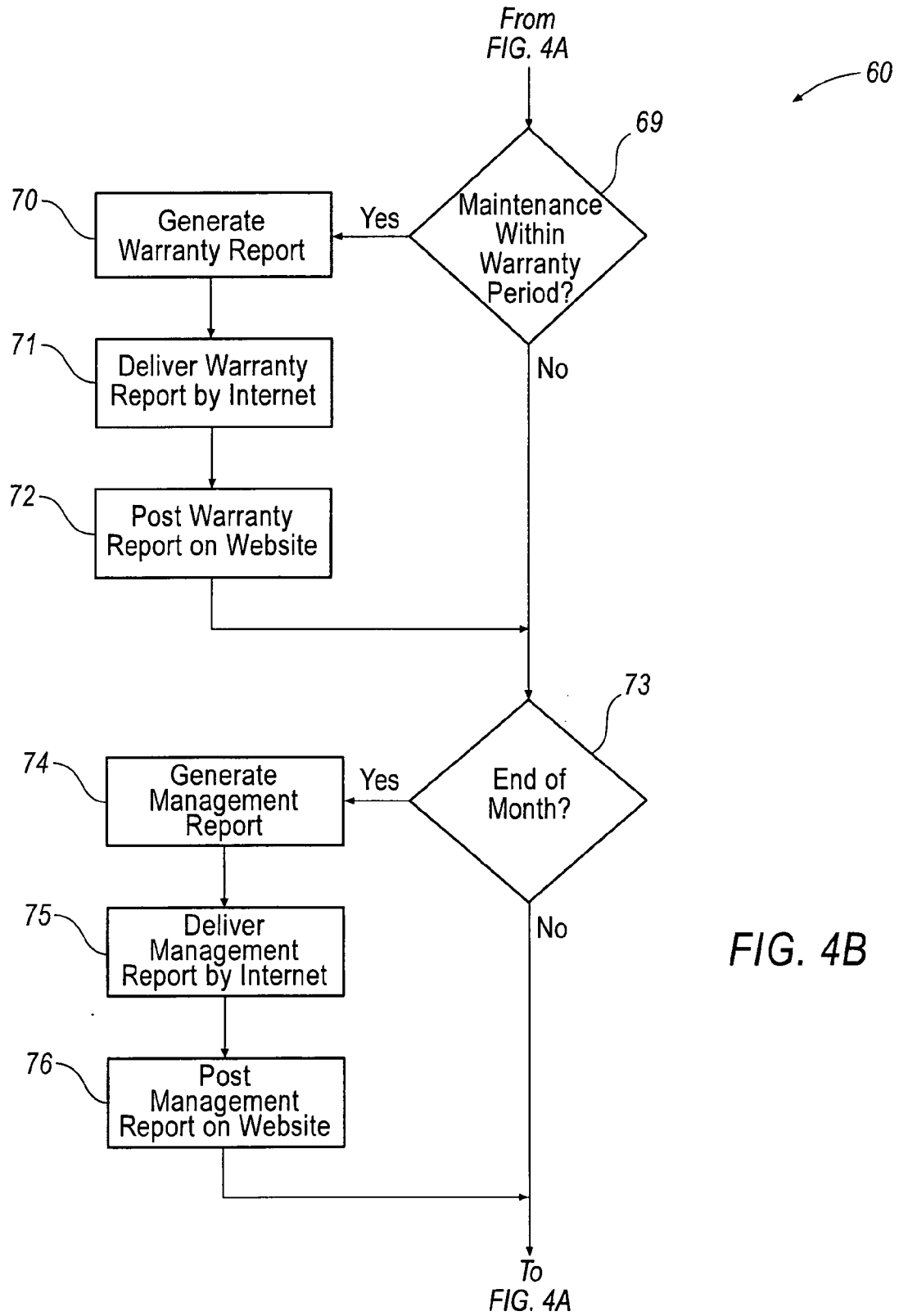


FIG. 4B

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR TRACKING AND MANAGING PHYSICAL ASSETS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] This invention relates in general to systems for tracking and managing physical assets to improve productivity. In particular, this invention relates to a computer based system for automatically gathering, analyzing, and delivering information relating to the procurement and utilization of a plurality of such assets, such as a fleet of industrial equipment, so as to maximize productivity and to reduce the operating costs and administrative burdens associated with such assets.

[0002] Many businesses operate a plurality of physical assets to assist in the performance of the daily activities that are required to produce goods or services. For example, a typical manufacturer of goods often uses a fleet of industrial equipment, such as forklifts, conveyors, machine tools, and the like, in its daily operations to facilitate the manufacture of goods for its customers. In a similar manner, a typical provider of services also often employs a plurality of assets, such as computers, communications equipment, photo imaging equipment, and the like, in its daily operations to facilitate the performance of services for its customers. Traditionally, businesses have purchased such assets for use in their facilities and have employed staff to operate and maintain the assets in furtherance of the manufacture of goods or the performance of services.

[0003] Regardless of the specific nature of the business, the operation of these assets has usually been considered to be somewhat ancillary to the core nature of the business. In other words, although the use of these assets is helpful (indeed, sometimes necessary) for the business to manufacture the goods or provide the services in a cost efficient manner, the ownership, operation, and maintenance of such assets is not, of itself, a core function of the business. Consequently, the costs associated with the procurement and utilization of such assets have not been traditionally monitored or analyzed by the business in great detail. Rather, such costs have usually been considered to be relatively fixed costs of doing business, and any management of such assets has been performed, if at all, by relatively low level employees having little training or inclination to increase productivity and reduce costs.

[0004] Obviously, many businesses have been able to produce goods and provide services without actively managing the costs of obtaining and operating these assets. However, optimization of productivity and minimization of costs are key considerations in the modern business environment. Thus, it would be desirable to provide a computer based system for automatically gathering, analyzing, and delivering information relating to the procurement and utilization of a plurality of such assets, such as a fleet of industrial equipment, so as to maximize productivity and to reduce operating costs and administrative burdens associated with such assets.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] This invention relates to a computer based system for automatically gathering, analyzing, and delivering information relating to the procurement and utilization of a plurality of such assets, such as a fleet of industrial equip-

ment, so as to maximize productivity and to reduce operating costs and administrative burdens. Each of the assets is preferably provided with a data acquisition device for sensing and storing one or more operating characteristics associated therewith. That information can be transmitted through space to a receiver connected to a local controller for storing such information and for transmitting such information over the internet to a remote analysis system. The remote analysis system automatically updates individual records associated with each of the assets with the information received from the internet. In response to such information, the remote analysis system automatically analyzes the newly provided information and generates reports regarding scheduled maintenance, warranty coverage, and other management information. These reports can be transmitted back over the internet to an administrative controller for review by one or more persons responsible for managerial review. Additionally or alternatively, the remote analysis system can automatically post such reports on a website and, thus, be made available to one or more of such persons upon request.

[0006] Various objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment, when read in light of the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] **FIG. 1** is a schematic block diagram of a prior art computer based system for tracking and managing a plurality of assets.

[0008] **FIG. 2** is a flow chart of a prior art method for tracking and managing assets in accordance with the prior art computer based system illustrated in **FIG. 1**.

[0009] **FIG. 3** is a schematic block diagram of a computer based system for tracking and managing a plurality of assets in accordance with this invention.

[0010] **FIGS. 4A and 4B** are first and second portions, respectively, of a flow chart of a method for tracking and managing assets in accordance with the computer based system illustrated in **FIG. 3**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0011] Referring now to the drawings, there is illustrated in **FIG. 1** a schematic block diagram of a prior art computer based system, indicated generally at **10**, for tracking and managing a plurality of assets, several of which are indicated generally at **11**. The assets **11** are illustrated as being a plurality of pieces of movable industrial equipment, such as a plurality of conventional forklifts or similar machinery, used in the manufacture of goods in a typical factory environment. However, the prior art method could be used to track and manage any type of asset **11**, such as those described above, used in the manufacture of goods or the performance of services. The basic structure and operation of each of the forklifts **11** are well known in the art and, therefore, require no discussion for a complete understanding of this invention.

[0012] The prior art system **10** further included a remote analysis system, indicated generally at **12**, for tracking and managing the assets **11**. The remote analysis system **12** was

completely separate and apart from the assets **11** and included an analysis controller **13** having one or more input devices **14** and one or more output devices **15** connected thereto. The remote analysis system **12** could be embodied as any conventional electronic controller, such as a micro-processor-based computer device. The input device **14** was embodied as a keyboard or other conventional mechanism for manually inputting data in electronic form to the analysis controller **13** for processing in the manner described below. The output device **15** was embodied as a printer or other conventional mechanism for generating a hard copy of the management information generated by the analysis controller **13** in the manner described below.

[0013] Referring now to **FIG. 2**, there is illustrated a flow chart, indicated generally at **20**, of a prior art method for tracking and managing the assets **11** in accordance with the prior art computer based system **10** illustrated in **FIG. 1**. Throughout this discussion, reference will be made to a first person or entity that owns or operates the assets **11** that are being tracked and to a second person or entity that is responsible for tracking the management information relating to such assets **11**. Notwithstanding this, it will be appreciated that a single person or entity may not only own and operate the assets **11**, but also track the management information relating thereto.

[0014] In an initial step **21** of the prior art method **20**, a record was created for each individual asset **11** by the person or entity responsible for tracking such assets, such as one of the forklifts **11** illustrated in **FIG. 1**. This record was created electronically within the analysis controller **13** by means of the input device **14** and included a variety of information that was desired to be tracked for management purposes. First, the record included information that uniquely identified the particular asset **11** being tracked. Such identification information included, for example, data regarding the make, model, year, and serial number of the asset **11**, plus any customer-assigned identification number. Second, the record included information that related to the operational characteristics of the particular asset **11** being tracked, such as the physical requirements or limitations of the asset **11** (mast height, load capacity, type of tires for the forklift **11**, for example), the type of fuel used, and the period of time or usage between the performance of periodic maintenance. Third, the record included information relating to the acquisition of the asset **11** by the owner or lessee thereof. Such acquisition information included, for example, the type and date of acquisition (purchase or lease, for example), the name of the owner or lessee, the location at which the asset **11** is used, the expected amount of usage of the asset **11** (one, two, or three shifts, for example), and the cost of the acquisition or lease. Furthermore, the record included an area for adding additional information or remarks as desired.

[0015] In a second step **22** of the prior art method **20**, it was determined whether a maintenance invoice had been received by the person or entity responsible for tracking the assets **11**. Typically, a maintenance invoice was a written communication that was generated created by or at the request of the person or entity that owned or operated the assets **11**. The maintenance invoice was usually generated upon the occurrence of an event relating to the particular asset **11** and generally contained information regarding the status of one or more operational characteristics of that asset **11**. For example, after a particular forklift **11** had been

operated by the person or entity that owned or operated the asset **11** for a particular period of time, it would require the performance of some maintenance. This maintenance may, for example, have constituted routine preventative service as a result of the elapse of a predetermined period of time or usage. Alternatively, such maintenance may have constituted non-routine service, such as a repair of a mechanical breakdown. In either event, a maintenance invoice was generated as a result of the performance of that maintenance. The occurrence of other events related to the assets **11** could also result in the generation of maintenance invoices.

[0016] Regardless of the nature of the event that caused them to be generated, the maintenance invoices were generated in hard copy form and contained therein certain information that was desired to be tracked for management purposes, such as the date and nature of the maintenance that was performed, the amount of usage of the asset **11** as of the date of such maintenance, and the cost of such maintenance. To perform the second step **22** of the prior art method **20**, the maintenance invoices were required to be physically delivered from the location where the assets **11** were being used or serviced to the location of the analysis controller **13** or to the location of the input device **14** of the analysis controller **13**. By physically delivered, it is meant that the maintenance invoice was transmitted in a non-electronic, hard copy form (including, for example, by facsimile) from the person or entity that owned or operated the asset **11** (and who performed, or had performed, the maintenance on the asset **11**) to the person or entity responsible for tracking the assets **11**.

[0017] As shown in **FIG. 2**, the prior art method **20** continuously repeated step **22** until it was determined that a maintenance invoice had been received by the person or entity responsible for tracking the assets **11**. When that occurred, the prior art method branched from the step **22** to a step **23**, wherein the record contained in the analysis controller **13** relating to the particular asset **11** was updated with the information contained in the maintenance invoice. This step **23** was accomplished by utilizing the input device **14** to manually enter the information contained in the maintenance invoice into the record relating to the particular asset **11** contained in the analysis controller **13**.

[0018] Based upon the updated information contained in the record of the asset **11**, the analysis controller **13** was programmed to perform a fourth step **24** of the prior art method **20**, wherein it was determined whether a sufficient period of time or usage had elapsed as to trigger the performance of periodic routine maintenance for that asset **11**. Typically, such determination was made by determining the amount of the elapsed time or usage of the asset **11** (by comparing the most recent indication of the date or amount of usage of the asset **11** with the previous date or amount of usage contained in the record stored in the analysis controller **13**), and by comparing such elapsed time or amount of usage with a predetermined standard (also contained in the record of the asset **11** stored in the analysis controller **13**). If it was determined that a sufficient amount of elapsed time or amount of usage had occurred, the method **20** branched from the step **24** to a step **25**, wherein a hard copy maintenance report was generated by the output device **15**. Then, in step **26** of the prior art method **20**, the maintenance report generated in the step **25** was physically delivered from the person or entity responsible for tracking the asset **11** to the person or entity that owned or operated the asset **11**. The

maintenance report advised the person or entity that owned or operated the asset **11** that the time had arrived for the performance of periodic routine maintenance.

[0019] Thereafter, the prior art method **20** entered a step **27**, wherein it was determined whether a predetermined period of time had elapsed to generate a periodic management report covering some or all of the assets **11** being tracked. Alternatively, if in step **24** of the prior art method **20**, it was determined that a sufficient amount elapsed time or amount of usage had not yet occurred, the method **20** branched directly from the step **24** to the step **27**. In either event, such management reports were typically generated on a monthly basis. Thus, if the end of the month had occurred, the prior art method **20** branched from the step **27** to a step **28** wherein a hard copy management report was generated by the output device **15**. Then, in step **29** of the prior art method **20**, the management report generated in the step **28** was physically delivered from the person or entity responsible for tracking the asset **11** to the person or entity that owned or operated the asset **11**. The management report advised the person or entity that owned or operated the asset **11** of the status of some or all of the assets **11** that were being tracked, allowing various management oversight and decisions to be made at that time. Thereafter, the prior art method **20** returned from the step **29** to the step **22**, wherein it was determined whether a maintenance invoice had been created by or at the request of the person or entity that owns or operates the assets **11** and was physically delivered to the person or entity responsible for tracking the assets **11**. Alternatively, if in step **27** of the prior art method **20**, it was determined that a predetermined period of time had not yet elapsed to generate a periodic management report covering some or all of the assets **11** being tracked, then the method **20** returned directly from the step **27** to the step **22**.

[0020] Referring now to FIG. 3, there is illustrated schematic block diagram of a computer based system, indicated generally at **30**, for tracking and managing a plurality of assets, indicated generally at **31**, in accordance with this invention. As with the prior art system **10** described above, the illustrated assets **31** are represented as a plurality of pieces of movable industrial equipment, such as a plurality of conventional forklifts or similar machinery, used in the manufacture of goods in a factory environment. However, the method of this invention can be used to track and manage any type of asset **31**, such as those described above, used in the manufacture of goods or the performance of services.

[0021] As above, the basic structure and operation of each of the forklifts **31** are well known in the art, and, therefore, require no discussion for a complete understanding of this invention. However, unlike the forklifts **11** of the prior art system **10**, a data acquisition device **32** is provided on each of the forklifts **31** for sensing and storing one or more operating characteristics of the associated forklift **31**. The basic structure and operation of each of the data acquisition devices **32** are conventional in the art. For example, each of the data acquisition devices **31** may be embodied as an electronic processor or controller that can sense or be otherwise responsive to one or more operating conditions of the associated forklift **31**. Each of the data acquisition devices **31** can be responsive to any desired operating conditions of the forklift **31** that might be considered important in making effective management decisions regarding the operation of the forklift **31**. Such desired operating condi-

tions can, for example, include the time duration of use (and non-use), distances traveled, and the like. The sensed operating conditions of the forklifts **31** are preferably stored at least temporarily in a memory of the data acquisition device **32** for subsequent communication to a remote analysis system, indicated generally at **50**, for analysis in the manner described in detail below. Thus, the data acquisition devices **32** sense and store the desired operating conditions for each of the forklifts **31** during use.

[0022] Each of the forklifts **31** is further provided with a transmitter **33** or other communications system for transmitting the acquired data from the data acquisition device **32** to the remote analysis system **50** for analysis. Each of the transmitters **33** may be embodied as any conventional device for transmitting the acquired data to the remote analysis system **50**, such as a hard-wired communications interface. However, as is well known, each of the forklifts **31** is a movable vehicle that is capable of traveling extensively throughout the particular environment in which it is used. To facilitate the transmission of the acquired data, therefore, the transmitter **33** is preferably embodied as a wireless communications system, such as represented by an antenna **34**. The transmitters **33** and the wireless communications systems **34** can be embodied as conventional radio frequency transmitters provided on each of the forklifts **31** that transmit electromagnetic signals. However, other well known forms of wireless communication, such as those utilizing light or sound, may be used in lieu of a radio frequency transmitter.

[0023] The wireless communications systems **34** are adapted to transmit signals that are representative of the sensed operating conditions of the forklifts **31** through space to a receiver **35**. In contrast to the forklifts **31** that can travel extensively throughout the environment in which they are operated, the receiver **35** is preferably provided at a fixed location within that environment. If desired, a plurality of such receivers **35** may be provided at different locations within the environment in which the forklifts **31** are operated. As the forklifts **31** move about the environment during use, they will occasionally pass by or near the receiver **35**. When this occurs, the receiver **35** receives the data transmitted from the respective data acquisition units **32**. The receiver **35** is also conventional in the art.

[0024] Preferably, the data acquisition units **32** and the receivers **35** are in bi-directional communication with one another. One advantage of such bi-directional communication is that the data acquisition unit **32** can send out a query signal on a predetermined basis to be received by the receiver **35** when the two units **32** and **35** are sufficiently close to communicate reliably with one another. Thus, when the data acquisition unit **32** contacts the receiver **35**, the receiver **35** can send a first signal back to the data acquisition unit **32** to instruct it to begin transmitting the acquired data. At the completion of the data transfer, the receiver **35** can send a second signal back to the data acquisition unit **32** to acknowledge the receipt of the transmitted data. A conventional error checking algorithm can be used to confirm the accuracy and completeness of the transmitted data and, if necessary, request a re-transmission thereof.

[0025] Another advantage of such bi-directional communication is that data in the form of new commands, program updates, instructions, and the like can be sent to the data acquisition units **32** from the receiver **35**. In some instances,

such as when a data acquisition unit **32** is in generally continuous communication with a receiver **35**, a user of the forklift **31** can be prompted to provide certain information for transmission to the receiver **35** for further analysis.

[0026] The receiver **35** is connected to a local controller **36**. The local controller **36** is also, of itself, conventional in the art and may be embodied as an electronic controller that is adapted to receive and store at least temporarily the data from each of the receivers **35**. Alternatively, if the assets **31** are fixed in position, such as in the case of a plurality of stationary machines used in a manufacturing environment, the receiver **35** or receivers **35** may be provided on movable structures that move about the environment to receive the information transmitted therefrom. In either event, it is desirable that the local controller **36** acknowledge receipt of the information transmitted from the data acquisition devices **32**, allowing the data acquisition devices **32** to delete the transmitted information and begin storing newly acquired information. A combined system including the data acquisition device **32**, the transmitter **33**, the wireless communications system **34**, the receiver **35**, and software for operating the local controller **36** to gather and report data is commercially available, such as from I.D. Systems, Inc. of New York, N.Y.

[0027] Thus, after the forklifts **31** have been operated for a period of time, the local controller **36** will have gathered and stored therein a certain amount of information regarding the individual operating characteristics for each of the forklifts **31**. The local controller **36** is programmed to periodically transmit the information stored therein to the remote analysis system **50** for analysis. This can be accomplished by providing the local controller **36** with a conventional modem **37** or other communications device that can convert the stored information into a format that is compatible for transmission through an electronic communications network, such as the internet **40**. As is well known, the internet **40** is a digital electronic communications network that connects computer networks and organizational computer facilities around the world. Access to the internet **40** can be easily obtained in most locations through the local telephone lines or by similar means.

[0028] The system **30** of this invention may be used to track and manage a plurality of assets **31** located at any desired physical location. Additionally, the system **30** of this invention may be used to track and manage assets **31** located at a plurality of different physical locations, as suggested by the dotted lines in **FIG. 3**. Each different physical location can be provided with one or more receiver **35**, a local controller **36**, and a modem **37** to connect the system **30** to the internet **40**.

[0029] As mentioned above, the sensed operating conditions of the forklifts **31** are intended to be transmitted to the remote analysis system **50** for analysis. Referring again to **FIG. 3**, it can be seen that the remote analysis system **50** includes an analysis controller **51** that is connected to communicate through the internet **40** by means of a modem **52** or similar communications device. If desired, a communications server **51a** may be connected between the analysis controller **51** and the modem **52**. The communications server **51a** is provided to selectively receive and organize the information from each of the local controllers **36** for delivery to the analysis controller **51**. The analysis controller **51**

can be embodied as any conventional electronic controller that is capable of receiving the sensed operating conditions of the forklifts **31** and for processing that information in a desired manner described in detail below. Ideally, the sensed operating conditions of the forklifts **31** are used to automatically generate and analyze management reports relating to the procurement and utilization of a plurality of the forklifts **31** to maximize productivity and to reduce operating costs and administrative burdens. An input device **53** and an output device **54**, both of which are conventional in the art, may be connected to the analysis controller **51**.

[0030] As also shown in **FIG. 3**, one or more administrative controllers **55** (only one is illustrated) can be connected to the internet **50** through respective modems **56** or similar communications devices. Each of the administrative controllers **55** can also be embodied as any conventional electronic controller that can request and receive information from the remote analysis system **50** through the internet **40**. In a manner that is described in detail below, the administrative controllers **55** are provided to request and receive the management information generated by the remote analysis system **50**. If desired, the local controller **36** can also function as an administrative controller **55**, although such is not necessary. An input device **57** and an output device **58**, both of which are conventional in the art, may be connected to the administrative controller **55**.

[0031] Referring now to **FIGS. 4A and 4B**, there is illustrated a flow chart, indicated generally at **60**, of a method for tracking and managing the assets **31** in accordance with this invention using the computer based system **30** illustrated in **FIG. 3**. Throughout this discussion also, reference will be made to a first person or entity that owns or operates the assets **31** that are being tracked and to a second person or entity that is responsible for tracking information relating to such assets **31**. As above, it will be appreciated that a single person or entity may not only own and operate the assets **31**, but also track the information relating thereto.

[0032] In an initial step **61** of the method **60**, a record is created for each individual asset **31** by the person or entity responsible for tracking such assets, such as one of the forklifts **31** illustrated in **FIG. 3**. The record can be created electronically within the analysis controller **51** by means of the input device **53** and can include a variety of information that is desired to be tracked for management purposes, including all of the information described above in connection with the forklifts **11** and the analysis controller **13**. Additionally, the record can further include information regarding the nature and time duration of a warranty provided by the manufacturer or supplier of the assets **31**. Such warranty information can be used in the manner described in further detail below to automatically determine whether the responsibility for the maintenance being performed on the asset **31**, either in whole or in part, should rest with the manufacturer or the supplier of the asset **31** or with the owner or user of the asset **31**.

[0033] In a second step **62** of the method **60**, it is determined whether a maintenance invoice has been received by the person or entity responsible for tracking the assets **31**. Such maintenance invoices can be generated and delivered in the same manner as described above. If it is determined that a maintenance invoice has been received by the person

or entity responsible for tracking the assets 31, the method branches from the step 62 to a step 63, wherein the record contained in the analysis controller 51 relating to the particular asset 31 is updated with the information contained in the maintenance invoice in the same manner as described above. Next, the method enters a step 64 wherein the record contained in the analysis controller 51 relating to the particular asset 31 is updated with information from the internet 40. Alternatively, if it is determined that a maintenance invoice has not been received by the person or entity responsible for tracking the assets 31, the method branches directly from the step 62 to the step 64.

[0034] As discussed above, the local controller 36 will have gathered and stored therein a certain amount of information regarding the individual operating characteristics for each of the forklifts 31. The local controller 37 is programmed to periodically transmit the information stored therein to the remote analysis system 50 for analysis. The analysis controller 51 can include a memory circuit for storing this information from the local controller 36. The transmission of the information from the local controller 36 to the analysis controller 51 can be performed in real time, upon occurrence of predetermined events (such as the gathering of a predetermined amount of information), or at predetermined time intervals. In any event, the record contained in the analysis controller 51 is automatically updated with the latest information regarding the status of the asset 31, without any human intervention.

[0035] Based upon the updated information contained in the record of the asset 31, the analysis controller 51 next determines whether a sufficient period of time or usage has elapsed as to trigger the performance of periodic routine maintenance for that asset 31. This determination can be made in the same manner as described above in connection with 24 of the prior art method 20. If it is determined that a sufficient amount elapsed time or amount of usage had occurred, the method 60 branches from the step 65 to a step 66, wherein an electronic maintenance report is generated. If desired, a hard copy of the maintenance report can also be generated by an output device 54 connected to the analysis controller 51. Then, in step 67 of the method 60, the electronic maintenance report generated in the step 66 is delivered from the person or entity responsible for tracking the asset 31 to the person or entity that owns or operates the asset 31 through the internet 40. As above, the maintenance report can advise the person or entity that owns or operates the asset 31 that the time had arrived for the performance of periodic routine maintenance. The electronic maintenance report can, for example, be delivered through the internet 40 to one or more of the administrative controllers 55 as desired. Alternatively, or additionally, the electronic maintenance report can be delivered through the internet 40 to one or more of the local controllers 36. Also, in step 68 of the method 60, the electronic maintenance report generated in the step 66 is posted on a website maintained on the internet 40. The website may be maintained either by the person or entity responsible for tracking the asset 31 or by the person or entity that owns or operates the asset 31 through the internet 40. As opposed to the direct electronic delivery of the maintenance report to a particular person or group of persons contemplated in the step 67, the step 68 contemplates that the maintenance report is made available to such person or group of persons at their request over the internet 40.

[0036] Thereafter, the method 60 enters a step 69, wherein it is determined whether any maintenance that has been performed on the asset 31 occurred within the warranty period provided by the manufacturer or supplier. Alternatively, if in the step 65 of the method 60, it was determined that a sufficient amount elapsed time or amount of usage had not yet occurred, the method 60 branches directly from the step 65 to the step 69. In either event, this determination can be made by comparing the date of service or amount of usage of the asset 31 with the warranty information contained in the record for that asset 31 contained in the analysis controller 51. If it is determined that service on the asset 31 occurred within the warranty period, the method 60 branches from the step 69 to a step 70, wherein an electronic warranty report is generated. If desired, a hard copy of the warranty report can also be generated by the output device 54 connected to the analysis controller 51. Then, in step 71 of the method 60, the electronic warranty report generated in the step 70 is delivered from the person or entity responsible for tracking the asset 31 to the person or entity that owns or operates the asset 31 through the internet 40. As above, the warranty report can advise the person or entity that owns or operates the asset 31 that the service performed on the asset 31 should be paid for by the manufacturer or supplier of the asset 31. The electronic warranty report can, for example, be delivered through the internet 40 to one or more of the administrative controllers 55 as desired. Alternatively, or additionally, the electronic warranty report can be delivered through the internet 40 to one or more of the local controllers 36. Also, in step 72 of the method 60, the electronic warranty report generated in the step 70 is posted on a website maintained on the internet 40. The website may be maintained either by the person or entity responsible for tracking the asset 31 or by the person or entity that owns or operates the asset 31 through the internet 40. As opposed to the direct electronic delivery of the warranty report to a particular person or group of persons contemplated in the step 71, the step 72 contemplates that the warranty report is made available to such person or group of persons at their request over the internet 40.

[0037] Thereafter, the method 60 enters a step 73, wherein it is determined whether a predetermined period of time has elapsed to generate a periodic management report covering some or all of the assets 31 being tracked. Alternatively, if in step 69 of the method 60, it was determined that a sufficient amount elapsed time or amount of usage had not yet occurred, the method 60 branches directly from the step 69 to the step 73. In either event, such management reports are typically generated on a monthly basis. Thus, if the end of the month has occurred, the method 60 branches from the step 73 to a step 74, wherein an electronic management report is generated. If desired, a hard copy of the management report can also be generated by the output device 54 connected to the analysis controller 51. Then, in step 75 of the method 60, the electronic management report generated in the step 74 is delivered from the person or entity responsible for tracking the asset 31 to the person or entity that owns or operates the asset 31 through the internet 40. As above, the management report can advise the person or entity that owns or operates the asset 31 of the same information as the management reports discussed above. The electronic management report can, for example, be delivered through the internet 40 to one or more of the administrative controllers 55 as desired. Alternatively, or

additionally, the electronic management report can be delivered through the internet 40 to one or more of the local controllers 36. Also, in step 76 of the method 60, the electronic warranty report generated in the step 74 is posted on a website maintained on the internet 40. The website may be maintained either by the person or entity responsible for tracking the asset 31 or by the person or entity that owns or operates the asset 31 through the internet 40. As opposed to the direct electronic delivery of the management report to a particular person or group of persons contemplated in the step 75, the step 76 contemplates that the management report is made available to such person or group of persons at their request over the internet.

[0038] Thus, the computer based system 30 of this invention provides a superior method for tracking and managing the assets 31 than the prior art system 10. First, by providing the assets with the data acquisition devices 32 and the communications system 33 and 34, the operational characteristics and other information regarding the assets 31 is automatically sensed and transmitted to the analysis controller 51 on a real time basis, without requiring human intervention or assistance. Second, the analysis controller 51 is programmed to analyze such information as it is received and to automatically generate maintenance and warranty reports in response thereto. Third, all of the reports generated by the analysis controller 51 are automatically delivered to the appropriate persons through the internet 40, either directly to one or more of the administrative controllers 55 or by posting on a website. As a result, the computer based system 30 facilitates the gathering, analyzing, and delivering of information relating to the procurement and utilization of the assets 31 so as to maximize productivity and to reduce operating costs and administrative burdens.

[0039] In accordance with the provisions of the patent statutes, the principle and mode of operation of this invention have been explained and illustrated in its preferred embodiment. However, it must be understood that this invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically explained and illustrated without departing from its spirit or scope.

1-16. (canceled)

17. A method for gathering and analyzing data relating to an asset comprising the steps of:

generating a maintenance invoice from an analysis controller when service is performed on the asset, wherein the maintenance invoice includes an indication of the amount of usage of the asset;

transmitting the maintenance invoice to an administrative controller;

comparing the indication of the amount of usage of the asset with a predetermined standard that is representative of a warranty period; and

generating a warranty report if the amount of usage is less than the predetermined standard.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said indication of the amount of usage is captured by a data acquisition device.

19. The method of claim 18, wherein a receiver receives the indication of the amount of usage from the data acquisition device through a transmitter.

20. The method of claim 17, wherein the maintenance invoice is transmitted to the administrative controller from the analysis controller on a communications network.

21. The method of claim 17, wherein the comparing is performed on the analysis controller.

22. The method of claim 17, wherein the warranty report is generated from the administrative controller.

23. A system for gathering and analyzing data relating to an asset comprising:

an analysis controller that selectively generates a maintenance invoice that includes an indication of an amount of usage of an asset and that compares the indication of the amount of usage of the asset with a predetermined standard that is representative of a warranty period;

a communications network;

an administrative controller that is in selective communication with the analysis controller via the communications network and that generates a warranty report if the amount of usage is less than the predetermined standard.

24. The system of claim 23, further comprising a data acquisition device that selectively captures data comprising an indication of the amount of usage and that selectively communicates with the analysis controller.

25. The system of claim 24, further comprising:

a transmitter that is selectively used to communicate the amount of usage from the data acquisition device to the analysis controller; and

a receiver that is selectively used to receive the amount of usage in the analysis controller.

26. The system of claim 23, wherein there are a plurality of administrative controllers.

27. The system of claim 23, wherein said analysis controller is configured to generate management reports relating to the procurement and utilization of the asset.

28. The system of claim 27, wherein said analysis controller is configured to post said reports to a website maintained on the internet.

29. The system of claim 23, wherein there is a warranty associated with the asset and there are a plurality of responsible parties associated with said system, said analysis controller configured to use at least a portion of said acquired data in automatically determining which of said responsible parties has responsibility in whole or in part for maintenance performed on the asset based on said warranty.

30. The system of claim 29, wherein a first responsible party comprises at least one of a manufacturer and a supplier of the asset and a second responsible party comprises at least one of an owner or user of the asset.

31. The system of claim 29, wherein said analysis controller includes a record of the asset, said record including said responsible parties and the nature of said responsibility, the nature of said responsibility including a factor based on said at least one operating characteristic of the asset.

32. The system of claim 31, wherein said factor comprises at least one of an amount of asset usage and date of service.

33. A system for gathering and analyzing data relating to an asset comprising:

a data acquisition device that selectively captures data comprising an indication of an amount of usage of an asset;

an analysis controller that selectively communicates with the data acquisition device and generates a maintenance invoice that includes an indication of an amount of usage of an asset and that compares the indication of the amount of usage of the asset with a predetermined standard that is representative of a warranty period;

a transmitter that is selectively used to communicate the amount of usage from the data acquisition device to the analysis controller; and

a receiver that is selectively used to receive the amount of usage in the analysis controller;

a communications network; and

an administrative controller that is in selective communication with the analysis controller via the communications network and that generates a warranty report if the amount of usage is less than the predetermined standard.

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