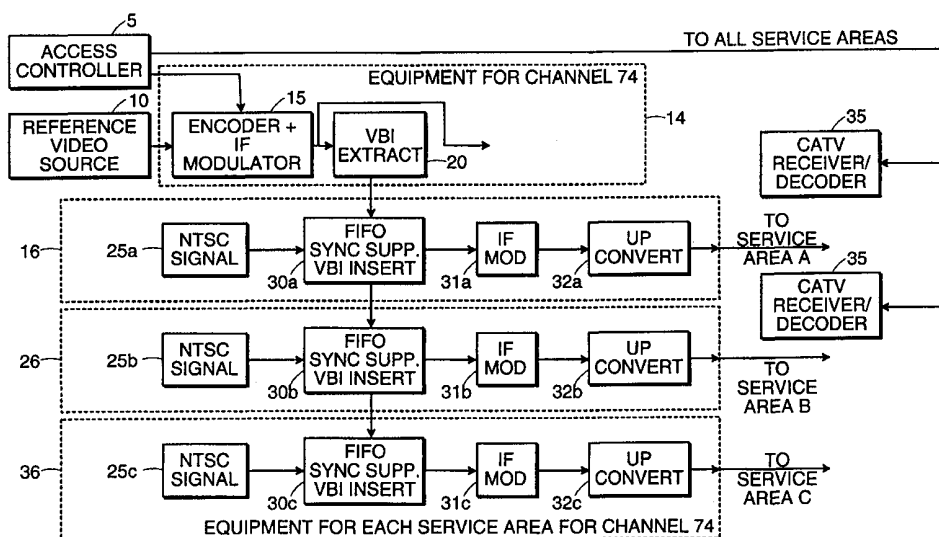




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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US98/25947 (22) International Filing Date: 7 December 1998 (07.12.98) (30) Priority Data: 60/067,990 9 December 1997 (09.12.97) US (71) Applicant: ICTV, INC. [US/US]; 14600 Winchester Boulevard, Los Gatos, CA 95030 (US). (72) Inventors: SNELL, Stephen, C.; 6312 Baseline Drive, Aptos, CA 95003 (US). DOYLE, John, F.; 510 Railway Avenue, Campbell, CA 95008 (US). DUNN, Timothy; 532 Tyrella Avenue #12, Mountain View, CA 94043 (US). (74) Agents: SUNSTEIN, Bruce, D. et al.; Bromberg & Sunstein LLP, 125 Summer Street, Boston, MA 02110 (US).		(81) Designated States: CA, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: DISTRIBUTED SCRAMBLING METHOD AND SYSTEM



(57) Abstract

A method and system which distributes descrambling authorization information over a plurality of simplified scrambling units (30a, 30b, 30c), each serving a different service area. The signal authorization information for a channel frequency is provided by an access controller (5) to a plurality of receivers/decoders (35) located in different service areas, all assigned to the channel frequency. An encoder (15) places descrambling information into a scrambled reference signal for the channel frequency creating a conditional access code. An extracting unit (20) extracts the conditional access code from the scrambled reference signal and distributes the conditional access code to each of a plurality of scrambling units (30a, 30b, 30c), each serving a different one of the service areas. At each scrambling unit (30a, 30b, 30c), the conditional access code is inserted into the scrambled television signal.

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DISTRIBUTED SCRAMBLING METHOD AND SYSTEMField of the Invention

The present invention is related to cable television systems, particularly those
5 providing private channels on demand to users for interactive-type services.

Background of the Invention

Bandwidth problems have long restricted the ability of cable television systems to
provide private information services to subscribers. Such information services may
10 include Internet access, video-on-demand, games, catalogs, etc. Private services may
also include allowing the user to select from among hundreds of less popular
programming that is thus made available only on a demand basis. One solution to the
limits on system bandwidth has been to assign a portion of cable system bandwidth to
conventional or popular channels that are universally broadcast to all subscribers. The
15 remaining available channels are then available for assignment to requesting subscribers
on a demand basis.

One such system for providing interactive services on a demand basis is
described in U.S. Patent No. 5,550,578; PCT Patent Publication No. WO 97/16925,
published May 9, 1997 and PCT Patent Publication No. WO 98/26595, published June
20 18, 1998. The full disclosure of each of these patent references is hereby incorporated by
reference herein. Basically, the cable service distribution network divides the subscriber
pool into various service areas, each served by a different trunk. A first group of
channels broadcast to all service areas may provide conventional channels on channels 2
to 73 for example. A second group of channels, 74 to 79, for example, may be reserved
25 for private information services. While the information on channels 2 to 73 is the same
in each service area, the information on channels 74 to 79 is different in each service
area. Of these channels, those that are in use are individually assigned to a requesting
subscriber. A subscriber in one service area may be interacting on channel 74 at the
same time a different subscriber in a different service area was also assigned to channel
30 74. The headend is equipped with the necessary processing, switching or splitting and
combining systems for setting up these private channels on demand.

In order to maintain privacy for the private channels, the television signals must be scrambled for distribution and then decoded only at the assigned subscriber's premises. This can result in an increased cost for the cable provider. Conventional scrambling equipment includes an access controller for furnishing signal authorization information such as a decoding key out of band to the user assigned to the scrambled channel. The equipment scrambles a video signal and includes a conditional access code along with the scrambled signal. The conditional access code provides scrambling parameters to the receiving set top so that the signal can be descrambled. The set top will only descramble if it has permission and knows the decoding key for decoding the scrambling parameters. Instead of requiring one complete scrambler for each channel, when broadcasting subscription services, the cable provider implementing the interactive system will need to purchase a scrambler for each interactive channel multiplied by the number of service areas. Increased costs can be a deterrent to implementing an interactive cable system.

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Summary of the Invention

Embodiments of the present invention are directed to a method and system for distributing descrambling authorization information over a plurality of simplified scrambling units each serving a different service area. The simplified scrambling units lack a direct connection to the access controller. The scrambling distribution system is used in a cable television system in which a group of channel frequencies is reused over a plurality of service areas. At a cable headend, a plurality of simplified scrambling units each deliver television signals to one of the different service areas. Subscribers are provided with receiver/decoders typically housed in set top boxes for delivering a television signal to the subscriber television.

In a preferred embodiment, signal authorization information is provided by an access controller for a given channel frequency. The signal authorization information enables the receiver/decoders to descramble the television signals a subscriber television is permitted to receive. The access controller provides the signal authorization information to receiver/decoders in different service areas all assigned to the given channel frequency. An encoder at the headend receives descrambling information corresponding to the descrambling authorization information. For example, the

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descrambling authorization information may provide the key for decrypting the descrambling information. The encoder generates a conditional access code on a scrambled reference signal for the given channel.

An extracting unit, in signal communication with the encoder, removes the
5 conditional access code from the scrambled reference signal. In one embodiment, the extracting unit removes the conditional access code from the vertical blanking interval of the reference signal. In another embodiment, the extracting unit removes the conditional access code from the amplitude modulation of the audio subcarrier of the scrambled reference signal. Once the conditional access code is removed, the extracting unit
10 distributes the conditional access code to a plurality of scrambling units.

Each scrambling unit scrambles its respective television signal to be delivered to the service area served by the unit. The scrambling unit also inserts the conditional access code provided by the extracting unit into its scrambled television signal. In a preferred embodiment, the television signal is scrambled by suppressing/offsetting the
15 horizontal and vertical synchronization signal either in baseband or IF. The conditional access code in the scrambled television signal and the signal authorization information from the access controller enable the receiver/decoder to locate and restore the suppressed synchronization signal.

In accordance with embodiments of the invention, only one complete scrambler
20 with a direct connection to an authorization access controller is required for each channel frequency. The authorization access controller is advantageously shared over a plurality of scrambling units producing different television signals for delivery to different service areas but on the same channel frequency. Each scrambling unit then only requires a sync suppressor and access code inserter.

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Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram of a scrambling system of an embodiment of the invention for a given channel.

FIG. 2 is a schematic block diagram of a scrambling system of an alternate
30 embodiment of the invention for a given channel.

FIG. 3 is a schematic block diagram of a cable television system incorporating the scrambling system of FIGS. 1 or 2.

FIG. 4 is a schematic block diagram of the scramblers used for authorization code extraction in the scrambling system of FIG. 1.

FIG. 5 is a schematic block diagram of an embodiment of a VBI inserter for use in the scrambling system of FIG. 1.

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Detailed Description of Specific Embodiments

In FIG. 1, a scrambling system for a given channel (channel 74) is shown. A similar scrambling system would be used for each channel frequency that was being reused for different television signals in different service areas. Each scrambling and rf processing system **16, 26, 36** delivers television signals to a different service area. An access controller **5** is in signal communication over the cable distribution network with a plurality of set top CATV receiver/decoders **35** located at subscriber premises. The access controller **5** addresses the signal authorization information to the receiver/decoder **35** that has been assigned to the given channel. All signal authorization information can be broadcast in a frequency band not used for television information throughout the system on a digital signal, each receiver/decoder will read the information addressed to it. The access controller **5** thus performs the act of providing signal authorization information to the receiver/decoders **35**. The signal authorization information enables the receiver/decoder to descramble the television information signal on its assigned private channel. Each receiver/decoder is associated with a home interface controller which communicates upstream with the headend during interactive sessions. In interactive mode, a receiver/decoder is assigned a channel on which the requested interactive service is viewed.

The access controller **5** is also in signal communication with a scrambler **14** having an encoder **15**. The headend requires one such scrambler **14** for each channel. The access controller **5** performs the act of providing signal descrambling information to the scrambler **14** for each channel. The scrambler **14** services a plurality of scrambling and rf processing systems **16, 26, 36**, each serving a different service area. The encoder **15** may be one of general use in the industry. In a preferred embodiment, the encoder is one such as the General Instrument MVP-II. The encoder **15** receives a reference television signal **10**, scrambles the television signal, encrypts signal descrambling information from the access controller and adds the encrypted descrambling information

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to the scrambled reference signal. The descrambling information may include a unique channel tag that identifies the assigned private channel frequency. It may also include scrambling parameters identifying the scrambling methods being used, such as 6dB or 10dB suppression and whether or not video inversion is being used.

5 The resulting encrypted descrambling signal authorization information on the scrambled reference signal is retrieved by an extracting unit **20** and is referred to herein as the conditional access code. In this embodiment, the act of extracting is performed by a vertical blanking interval data extractor. The conditional access code is in the vertical blanking interval of the scrambled reference signal. The extracted conditional access
10 code is advantageously distributed to a plurality of scrambling units. Thus, the scrambling units do not require an encrypter or a direct connection to the access controller.

 Once the conditional access code is removed from the scrambled reference signal, it is provided to scrambling units **30a, 30b, 30c**, each serving a different service area A,
15 B, C. Each scrambling unit **30a, 30b, 30c** uses the same conventional scrambling technology as the encoder **15**. In a preferred embodiment, the scrambling unit uses synchronization signal suppression to perform the act of scrambling a television signal **25a, 25b, 25c**. The television signal **25a** is the signal to be provided to the assigned subscriber set top. In addition, the scrambling unit **30a** performs the act of inserting at a
20 synchronized location the conditional access code provided by the extracting unit **20** into the television signal. A FIFO may be used to receive the conditional access code data from the extracting unit **20** and make it available for insertion. Once the scrambler suppresses the synchronization signal of the television signal, the television signal modulates an IF local oscillator **31a** forming an intermediate frequency (IF) signal. An
25 up converter **32a** then places the scrambled and modulated television signal containing the conditional access code onto a frequency determined by the assigned channel. The television signal, including the conditional access code is thereafter delivered, through the cable network on the trunk of the appropriate service area to the set top of the subscriber. The set top then has the signal authorization information from the access
30 controller and the conditional access code on the television signal so that the television signal can be descrambled. This process occurs for each service area that is handling an interactive session on the given channel.

FIG. 2 shows an alternative embodiment of the scrambling system. The encrypted descrambling signal authorization information is extracted from the amplitude modulation of the audio subcarrier of the scrambled reference signal by extracting unit **21**. The extracting unit **21** is in signal communication with the encoder **15**. The extracted conditional access code is delivered to a plurality of scrambling units. The scrambling unit **30a** scrambles a television signal **25a** using basic scrambling technology and inserts the conditional access code into the television signal **25a**. In this embodiment, the scrambler must be of the type that includes an amplitude modulation **34a, 34b, 34c** of the television audio subcarrier for inserting the conditional access code.

FIG. 3 shows a cable television system incorporating an interactive home information system with the scrambling system of FIGS. 1 or 2. The cable television system reuses a band of interactive channels for each of a plurality of service areas (A, B, C). A separate trunk for each service area carries cable signals to the group of receiver/decoders **35** served by the respective service area. In FIG. 3, the system is shown divided into a back end **11** and a front end **12**. In the back end **11**, network interface **216** is in communication with an Internet service provider. Back end switches **112** make the Internet available to interactive control modules **67a, 67b, 67c**. Each interactive control module includes an interactive controller **68**, that has a processor for interacting with the subscriber and providing the TV picture information. When that picture information is in computer VGA display format, a converter **69** in the module produces an NTSC or PAL signal for television display. The television display signal is provided to a scrambling and rf processing system **16, 26, 36**. These systems perform scrambling, modulating and upconverting as described above with respect to FIGS. 1 and 2. The interactive control module of a preferred embodiment includes everything from the interactive controller to the up converter.

The Web and Application server processes **213** make web-browsing or other interactive processes like games, catalogs or other interactive information services available through the back end switches to the interactive controller. System management **113** supervises the switching and sets up connections between a requesting subscriber and an interactive controller **67**. System management **113** assigns interactive controller modules to requesting subscribers on a demand basis. Distribution data switches **121** connect the information sources including the Internet to the interactive

controllers. Return path communications from a home interface controller to the headend may be directed through a telephone line or a cable return path depending upon the capabilities of the particular cable system. The figure shows that alternative return paths include either telephone return path processing **212** or cable return path processing **211**. Return path switches **114** are controlled by system management **113** to connect the return signals with the assigned interactive controller. Home interface controllers may be housed in the set top with the CATV receiver/decoder or in a separate box. The home interface controller receives control signals from a subscriber selection device such as a TV remote, a keyboard, a joystick, etc. Such signals are sent upstream to interact with the assigned interactive controller. Interactive channels are individually assigned to requesting home interface controllers. System management can either make the assignment or make a list of available channels known to the home interface controllers so that they can select one from among those that are available when interactive service is requested by the subscriber. System management **113** confirms the assigned channel frequency with the home interface controller so that its associated receiver/decoder or television can be tuned to that channel.

A switcher combiner **73** takes the scrambled and modulated television signals from the interactive controller modules and combines those directed to the same service area. The combined interactive signals are combined with conventional broadcast channels **72** and the signal authorization information produced by the access controller **5** that go to all service areas in a recombining network **78**. The signal authorization information is individually addressed to its assigned subscriber for reading by the assigned receiver/decoder. The receiver/decoders when tuned to a scrambled channel will be monitoring the out-of-band frequency on which the access controller is sending out the signal authorization information. The combined signals for each service area are transmitted over the service area's respective trunk.

Referring now to FIG. 4, the scramblers **14** used for authorization code extraction are shown. A sync generator **310**, such as an SAA1101T generates NTSC sync timing signals and sends them to an NTSC reference signal generator **312**, such as an MC1377DW. The reference signal generator **312** produces the reference NTSC baseband composite signal which is sent to the encoders **15** for each channel frequency. The reference signal may be shared and sent to each of the encoders **15** in the headend.

Access controller **5** provides descrambling information to each of the encoders **15**. The reference baseband composite signal is scrambled in each of a number of encoders **15**. These scrambled reference signals are individually provided to a DC clamp circuit **316**, such as an EL2090C DC clamping circuit. The DC clamp fixes a portion of the video signal, typically the back porch, at a predetermined voltage level. The video output from the DC clamp circuit is provided to a comparator **318**, such as an LM319. The comparator **318** compares the video output to a reference level. The reference level is selected for distinguishing between digital ones and zeroes. In one embodiment, ones are represented by a 3.58MHz signals and zeroes are a DC zero level. The reference level for the comparator **318** is about midway between the zero level and the maximum amplitude of the 3.5MHz signals. The comparator may operate continuously but the only data of importance here is that on line 18 of the video signal. The data output from the comparator **318** is input to a data extractor **320**, which can be implemented in a field programmable gate array and a microprocessor. The gate array also receives the NTSC sync signals. The sync signals are used to identify line 18 and extract the relevant data from line 18 of the video signal. The data is output to a microprocessor. The microprocessor performs the act of distributing the data to the appropriate VBI inserters **30**. The data is addressed and sent out through a transceiver by the microprocessor to the inserters.

A VBI inserter **30** is shown in FIG. 5. The desired NTSC video signal **25** is directed into a multiplexer **410**. The video signal is also processed to produce an attenuated video signal at -10dB of the original signal. Also, independently the video signal level is offset by -85IRE. In order to provide the desired data, the multiplexer **410** also receives a reference "1" and a reference "0". Again in a preferred embodiment, a "1" is produced by a 3.58MHz signal and a "0" is a DC level. All of these signals, the video signal, -85IRE video signal, -10dB video signal, 3.58 MHz signal and the DC level are all fed into the multiplexer **410**.

The video signal is also provided to a sync detector **412**. The sync detector identifies the various sync signals in the video signal and provide them to a data insertion controller **414**. The data insertion controller **414** also receives the line 18 VBI data from the data extractor **320**. The controller **414** requests the data after line 18 has completed. It collects the data during the video signal so that it is ready to insert the new data when

line 18 of the next frame appears. The controller stops receiving VBI data during line 18 and begins again when line 18 is over.

The data insertion controller **414** implements a desired scrambling algorithm by controlling which input is output by the multiplexor **410**. Sync pulses are attenuated by selecting the -10dB video. The occurrence of a sync pulse is determined by clocking from a previously detected sync pulse. In line 18 of the video, the "1" or "0" inputs are selected based upon the line 18 data to be inserted. Otherwise, the -85IRE video signal is selected to produce the scrambled video signal. If a signal is not to be scrambled, unscrambled video can be selected by the data insertion controller **414**. When a scrambled signal is being output, a SCRAM ENABLE signal is generated and passed by the data insertion controller to a DC bias circuit **416**. The DC bias circuit also receives the output from the multiplexor. The DC bias circuit is responsive to the SCRAM ENABLE signal to offset a scrambled video signal so as to make the voltage levels relatively the same for scrambled and unscrambled signals.

Of course, it should be understood that various changes and modifications to the preferred embodiments described above will be apparent to those skilled in the art. For example, the specific scrambling algorithms may be varied and yet still take advantage of the distributed scrambling of the embodiments described herein. This and other changes can be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the inventions and without diminishing its attendant advantages. It is, therefore, intended that such changes and modifications be covered by the following claims.

We claim:

1. A distributed scrambling method for a system in which a group of channel frequencies are reused over a plurality of service areas, each service area receiving different television signals over the group of channel frequencies, the method comprising the steps of:

providing signal authorization information for a channel frequency to a plurality of receiver/decoders located in different service areas, all assigned to the channel frequency;

10 providing descrambling information to an encoder, the encoder placing the descrambling information into a scrambled reference signal for a channel frequency to create a conditional access code;

extracting the conditional access code from the scrambled reference signal;

15 scrambling a television signal at each of a plurality of scrambling units, each scrambling unit producing a scrambled television signal for the channel frequency for delivery to a different one of the service areas;

distributing the conditional access code to each of the plurality of scrambling units; and

20 inserting the conditional access code into the television signal at each scrambling unit, the conditional access code enabling a receiver/decoder having the signal authorization information to descramble the television signal.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the extracting step removes the conditional access code from a vertical blanking interval of the scrambled reference signal.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the extracting step removes the conditional access code from an audio subcarrier of the scrambled reference signal.

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4. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of scrambling comprises suppressing a synchronization signal.

5. The method of claim 1 further comprising encrypting the descrambling information and wherein the signal authorization information includes a key for decrypting the conditional access code created by the encrypted descrambling information.

5

6. A scrambling system for a cable television system in which a group of channel frequencies are reused over a plurality of service areas, each service area receiving different television signals on the group of channel frequencies, the scrambling system comprising:

10 an access controller for providing signal authorization information for a channel frequency to a plurality of receiver/decoders located in different service areas, all assigned to the channel frequency;

an encoder, in signal communication with the access controller, for producing a conditional access code by placing descrambling information into a
15 scrambled reference signal for the channel frequency;

a plurality of scrambling units, each scrambling a television signal for the channel frequency for delivery to a different one of the service areas;

an extracting unit, in signal communication with the encoder, and the plurality of scrambling units, for removing the conditional access code from the
20 scrambled reference signal and for distributing the conditional access code to each of the scrambling units; and

means, associated with each scrambling unit, for inserting the conditional access code into the scrambled television signal.

25 7. The scrambling system according to claim 6 wherein the extracting unit removes the conditional access code from a vertical blanking interval of the scrambled reference signal.

8. The scrambling system according to claim 7 wherein the means for
30 inserting comprises a vertical blanking interval inserter.

9. The scrambling system according to claim 6 wherein the extracting unit removes the conditional access code from an audio subcarrier of the scrambled reference signal.

5 10. The scrambling system of claim 9 wherein the means for inserting comprises an audio AM modulator.

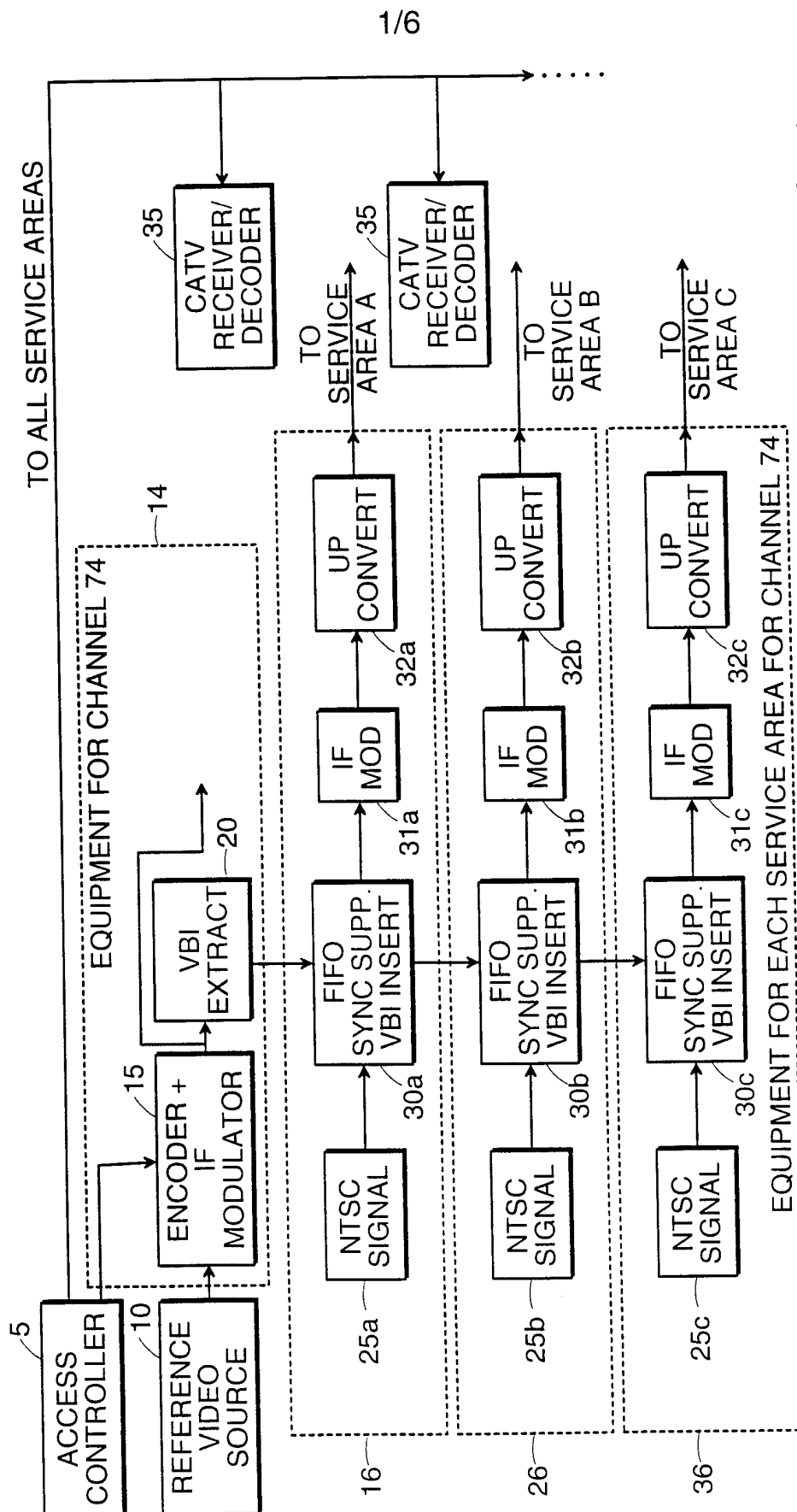


FIG. 1

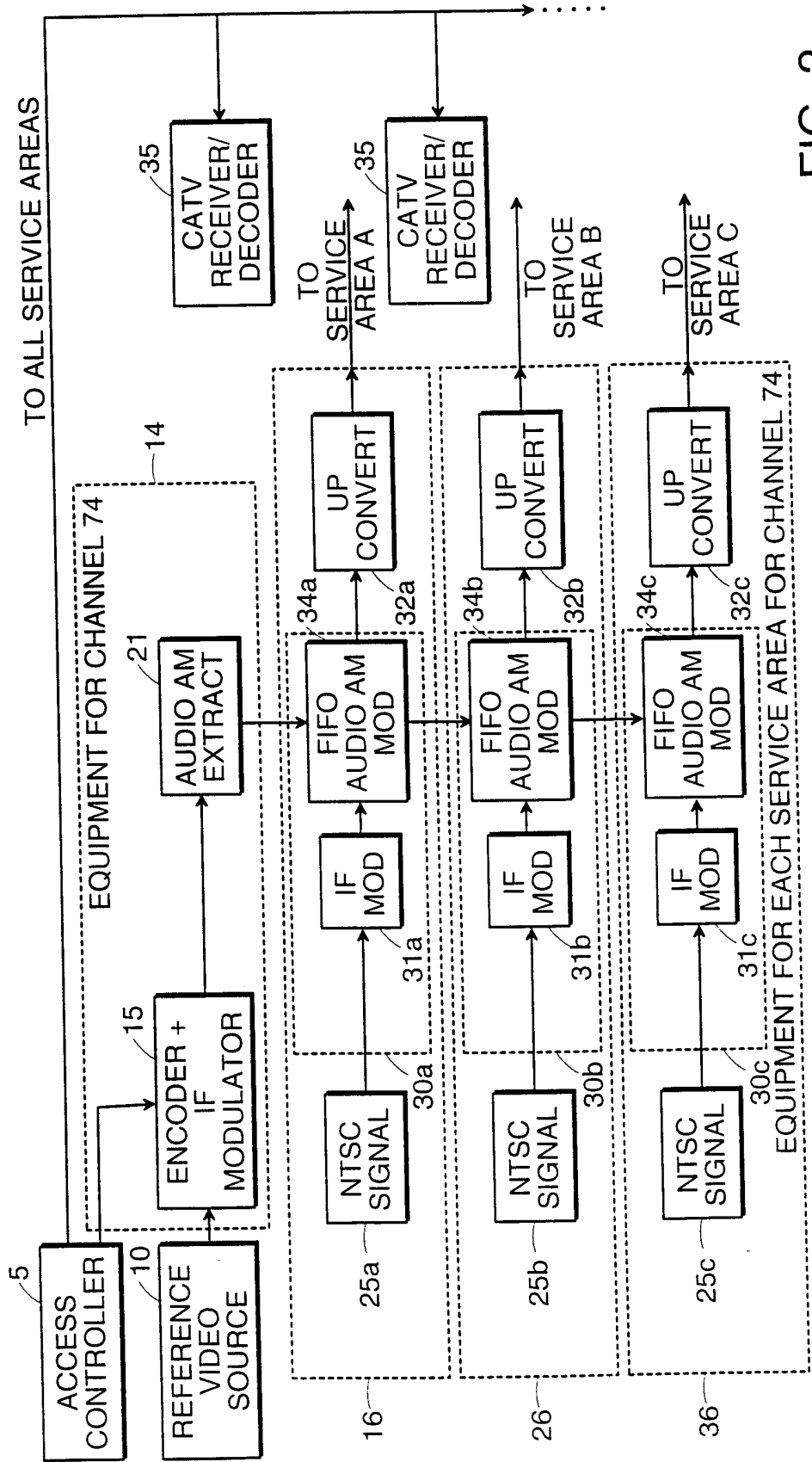


FIG. 2

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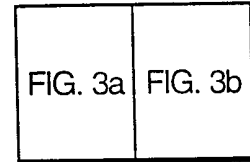
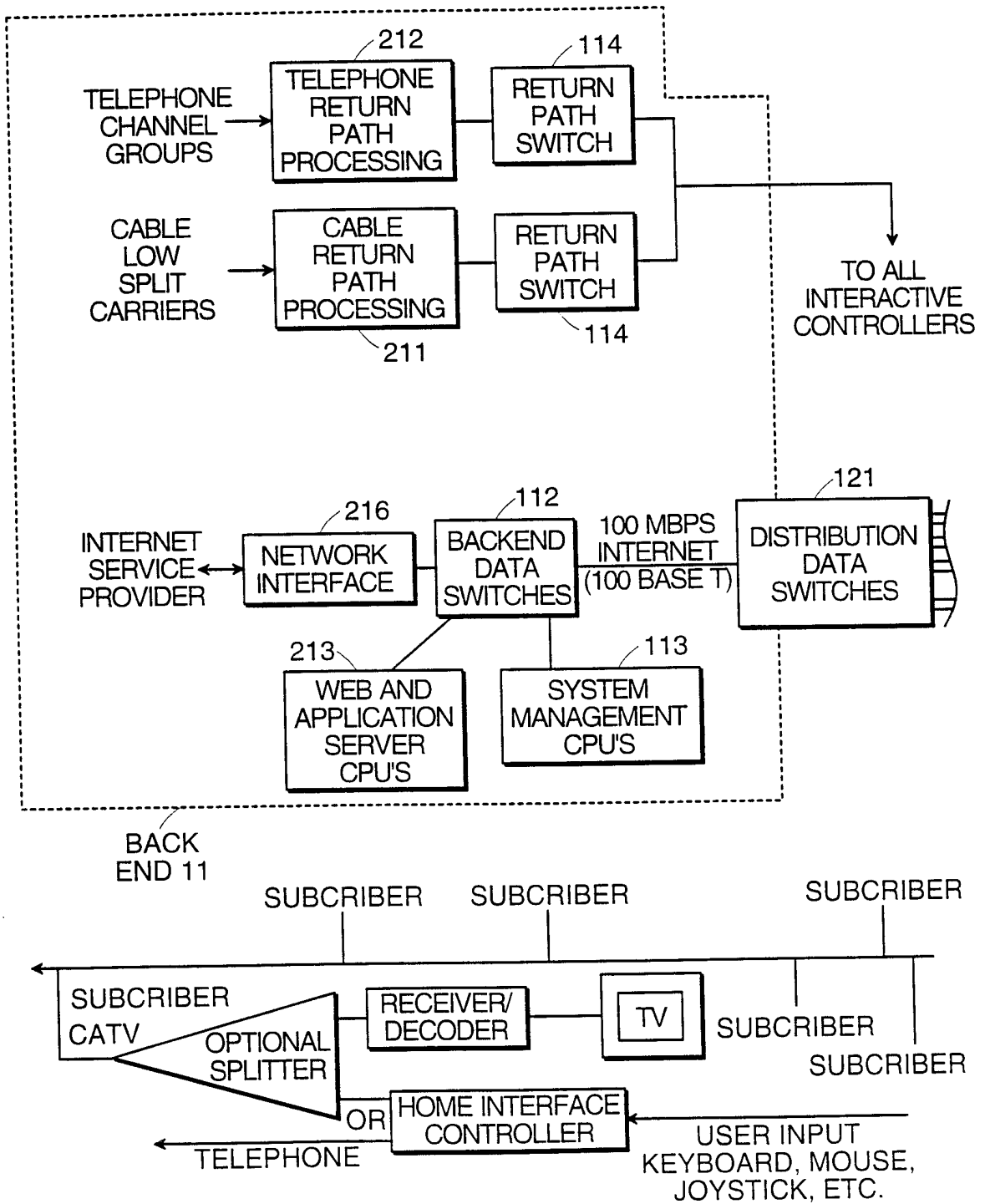


FIG. 3a

FIG. 3



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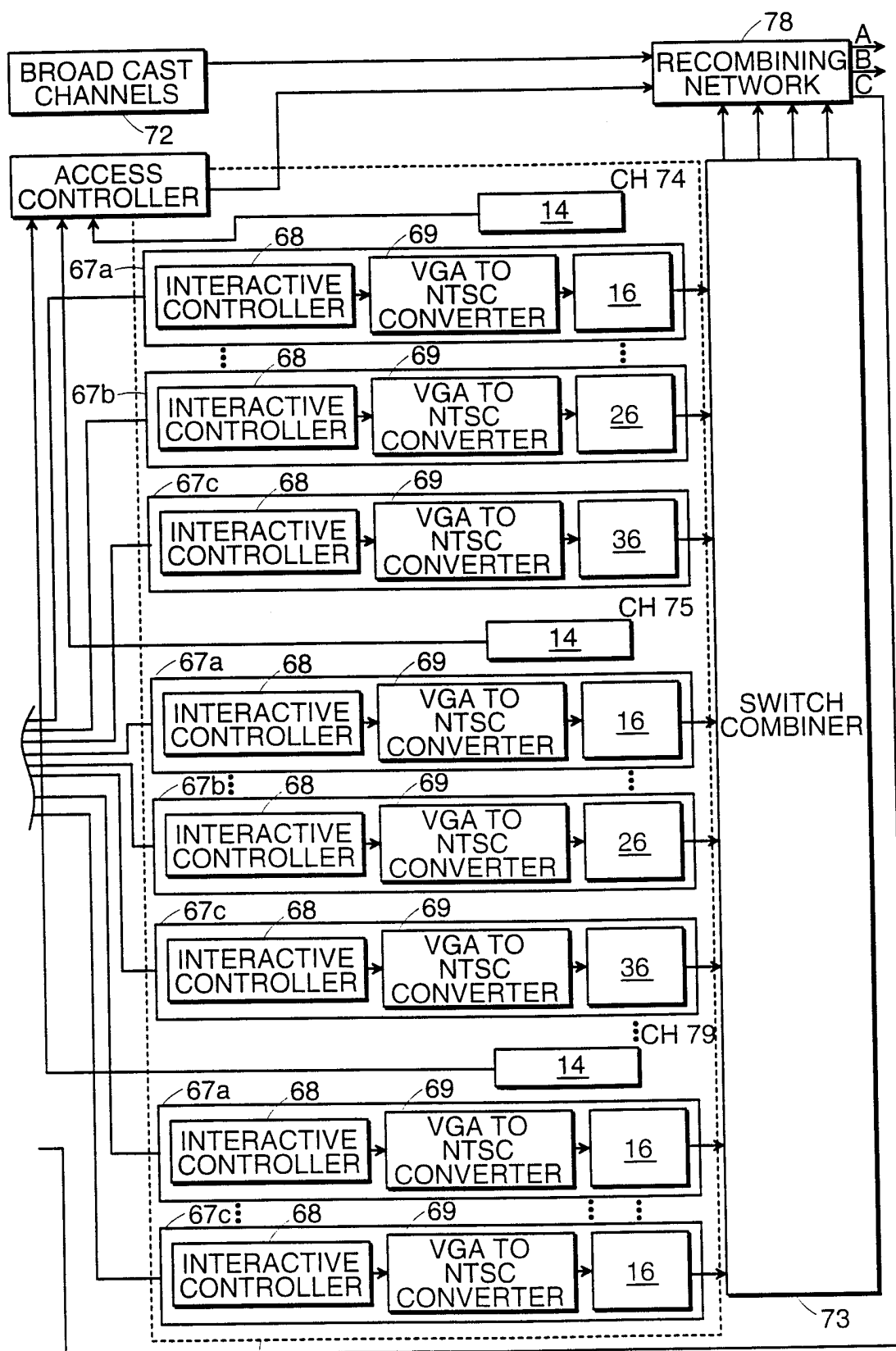
FRONT
END 12

FIG. 3B

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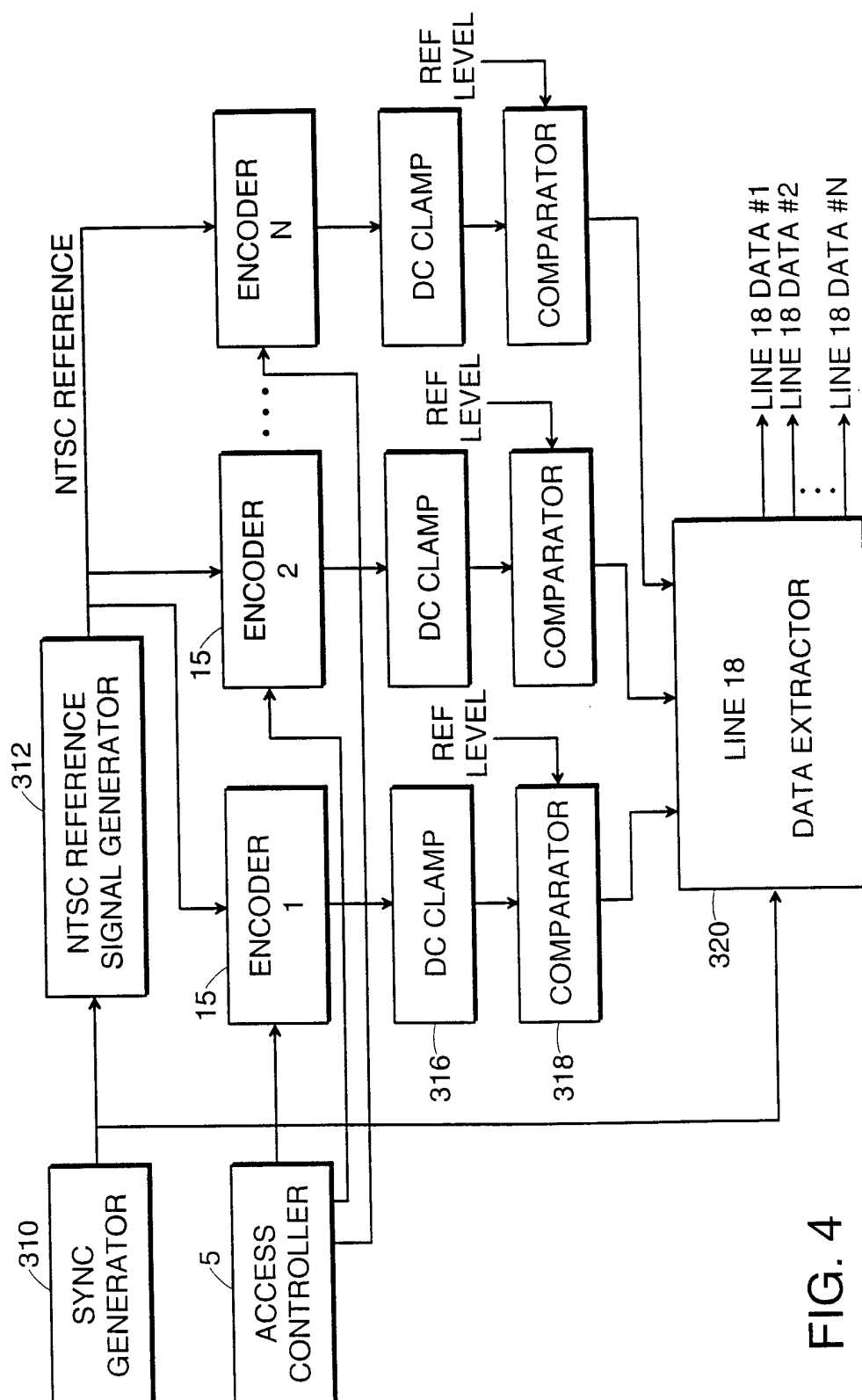


FIG. 4

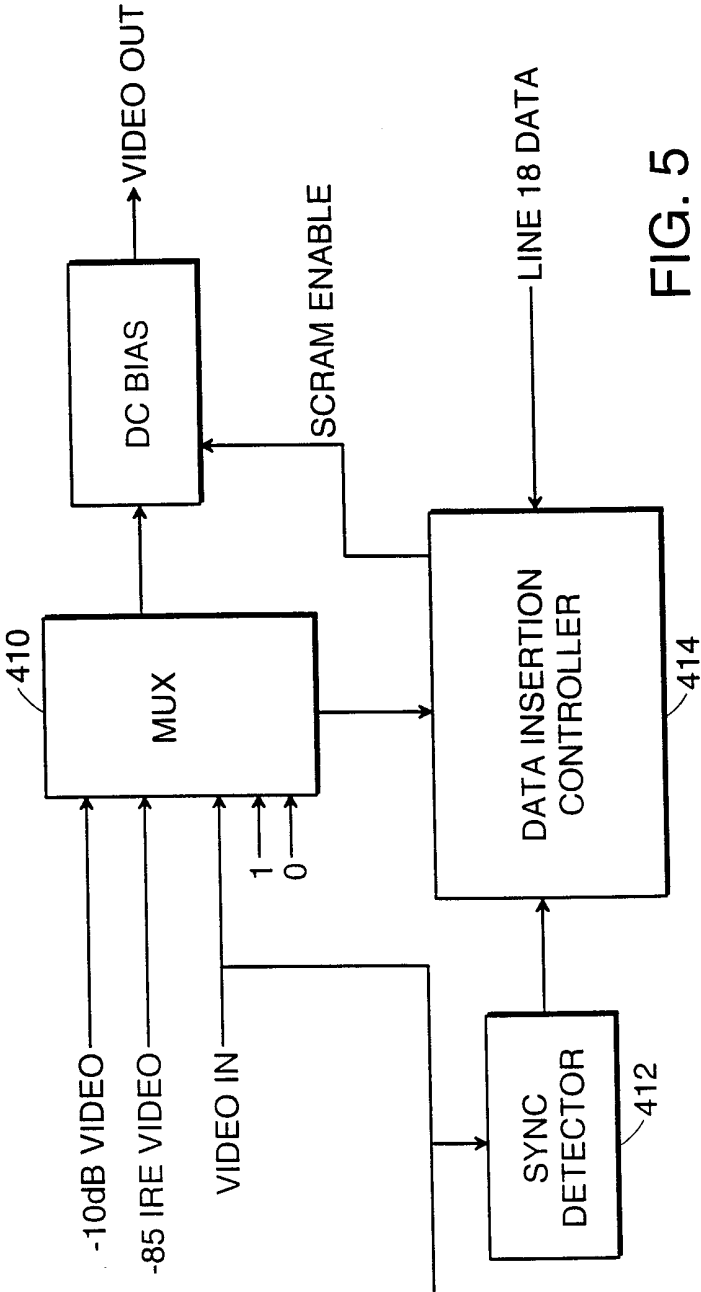


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 98/25947

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 H04N7/16 H04N7/167

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 H04N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	US 5 058 160 A (BANKER ROBERT O ET AL) 15 October 1991 see column 4, line 11 - line 22 see column 19, line 33 - line 45 ---	1,4,6
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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Information on patent family members

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