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Señores

DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

Santafé de Bogotá, D.C.

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES
CALLE 100 No. 100-100-100-100
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BOGOTA D.C.

02-01-~~44~~-444

Re.: Expediente No. 00 - 42.357

Solicitud de Patente

En relación con la última providencia recaída en este expediente, me permito manifestarles lo siguiente:

- 1.- Se acompaña el arte final por triplicado.
- 2.- Se acompaña la página 5, con la corrección solicitada.
- 3.- Se acompaña un nuevo y nítido juego de dibujos, adicionado.
- 4.- Debidamente traducida, acompaño la copia oficial de la solicitud de patente sueca No. 9902229-5 de Junio 7 de 1999.

Le solicito continuar el trámite de esta petición.

De Ustedes atentamente,

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Página No. 2

Expediente No. 00 - 42.357

GERMAN CASTILLO GRAU

T.P. No. 2978 del C.S.J.

invencción, el medio de control (107) puede ser más inteligentes y proporcionar una forma más flexible de controlar el medio de reconocimiento de voz (102) sin tener que mantener un objeto en la zona de proximidad. El medio de control pueden incluirse como un seguro que conmuta de un estado de encendido ("on") a uno de apagado ("off") o viceversa cada vez que se mueve un objeto en la zona de proximidad.

En otra realización, el movimiento de un objeto dentro de la zona de proximidad puede activar el medio de reconocimiento de voz (102) cuya unidad permanece activa hasta que se emite alguna clase de señal de terminación. Esta señal de terminación puede ser suministrada, por ej., por un circuito de temporizador después del transcurso de un período predeterminado de tiempo o después de un período predeterminado de tiempo a partir del último comando recibido; de este modo, sólo es necesario un movimiento cerca del dispositivo. Otra señal de terminación podría ser suministrada por ej., con base en una palabra de comando hablada específica como parar, fin, etc.

En una realización preferida, el dispositivo eléctrico (101) además comprende un circuito eléctrico (104) que proporciona comunicación de señales de voz. De esta forma, un teléfono móvil o estacionario puede operarse de forma muy sencilla por comandos hablados. Esto es particularmente útil cuando se conduce un vehículo automotor o en otro ambiente donde sea necesaria la concentración, pues el control del teléfono puede operarse sólo con voz, y así el conductor puede concentrarse en conducir. La activación del medio de reconocimiento de voz puede realizarse por el simple movimiento de la mano, asegurando así que sólo la voz con intención de ser un comando se registrara; así, palabras de una conversación por ej., con un pasajero, no tendrán como resultado una llamada. Esto mismo se aplica al teléfono estacionario localizado cerca de la gente que participa en una conferencia, por ejemplo.

En una realización preferida, el medio de reconocimiento de voz (102) está comprendido en una unidad de procesamiento central o en un circuito integrado de aplicación específica (ASCI) de reconocimiento de voz (102) (*application specific integrated circuit*). La señal de control puede ser suministrada a dicho circuito como una señal de interrupción. Así, el procesador puede manejar otras tareas diferentes del reconocimiento de voz o encontrarse en modo de bajo consumo de batería (el llamado modo *letargo*) cuando no se detecta proximidad.

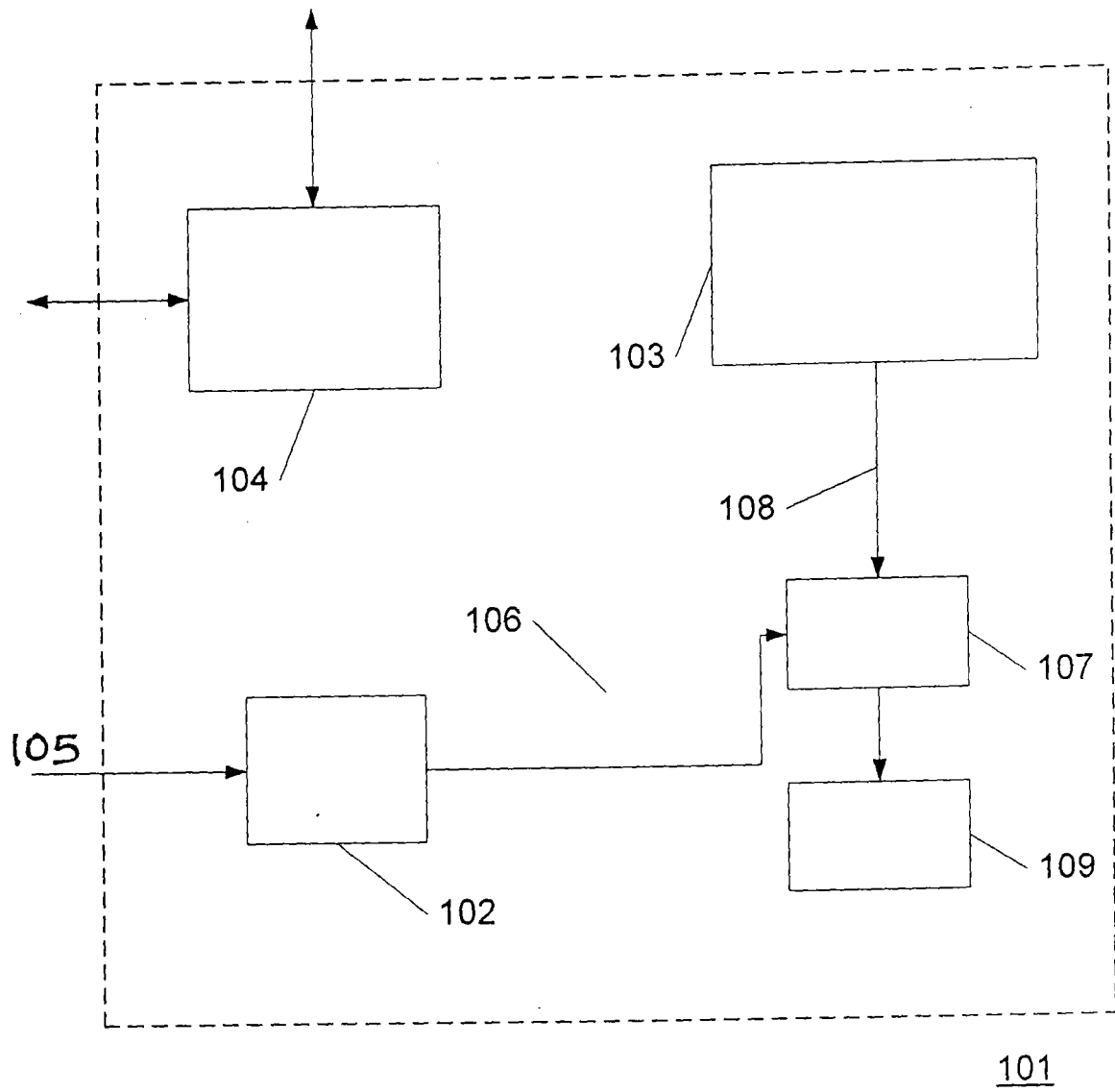


Fig. 1

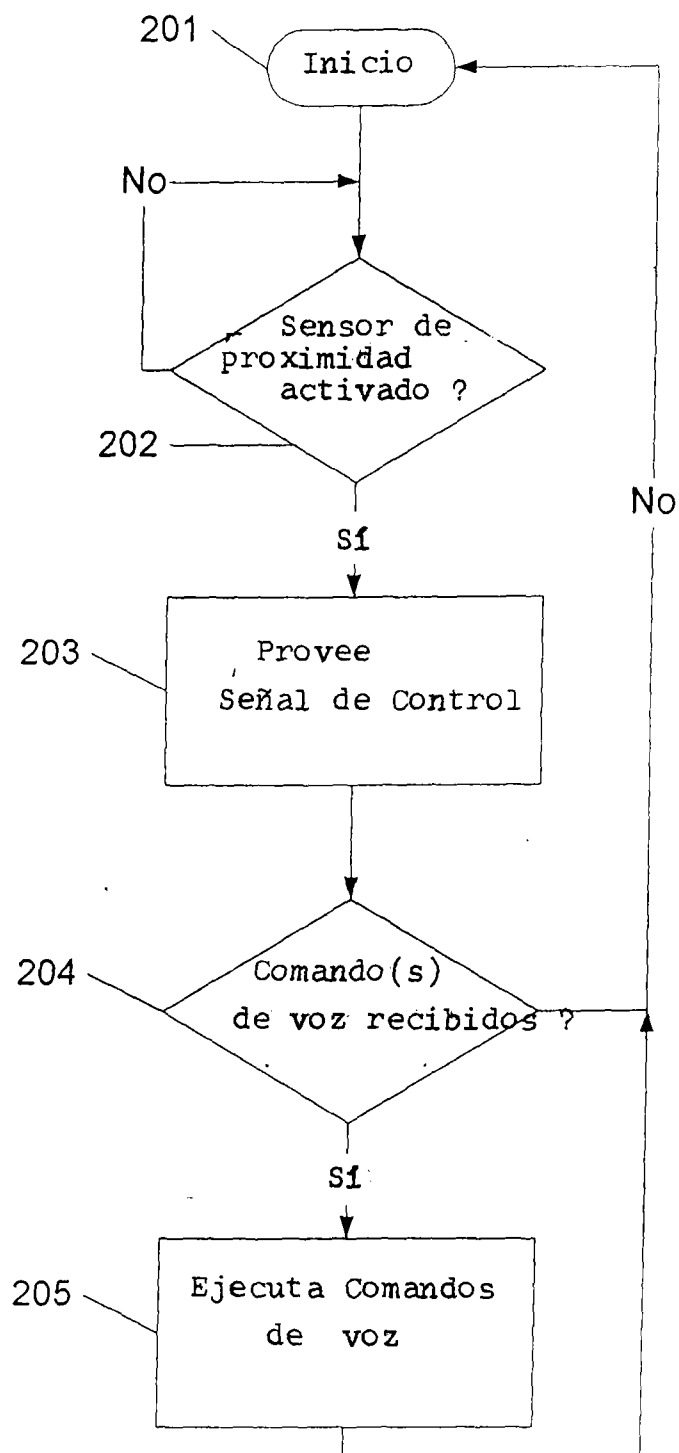


Fig. 2

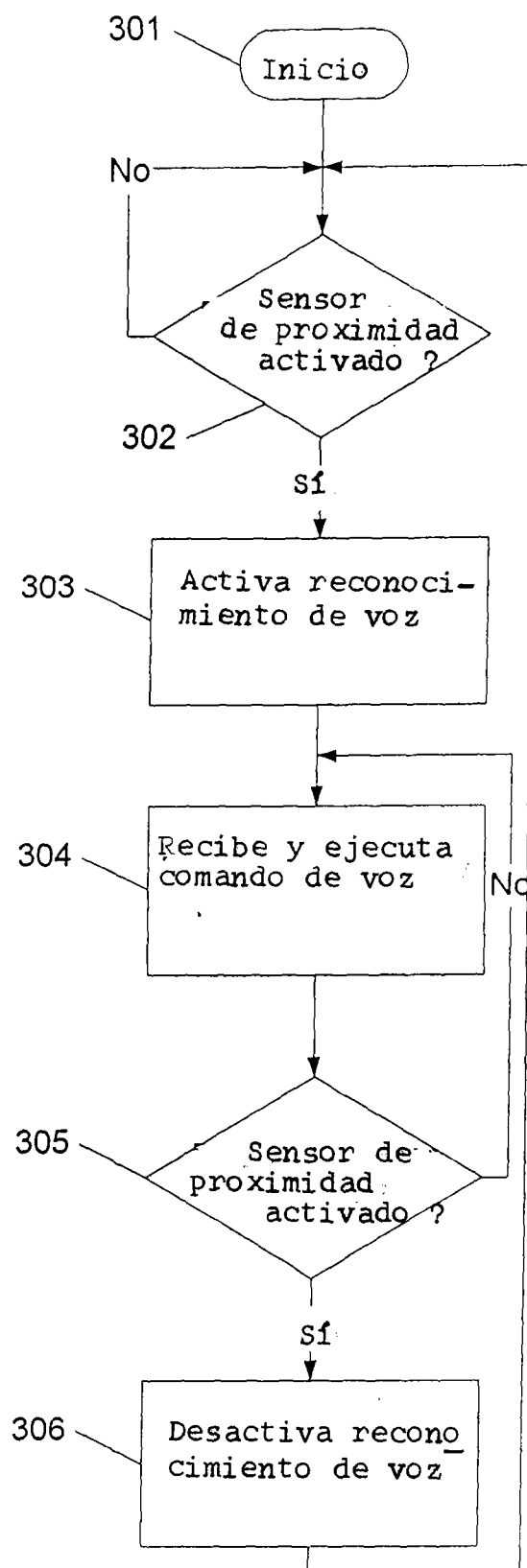


Fig. 3

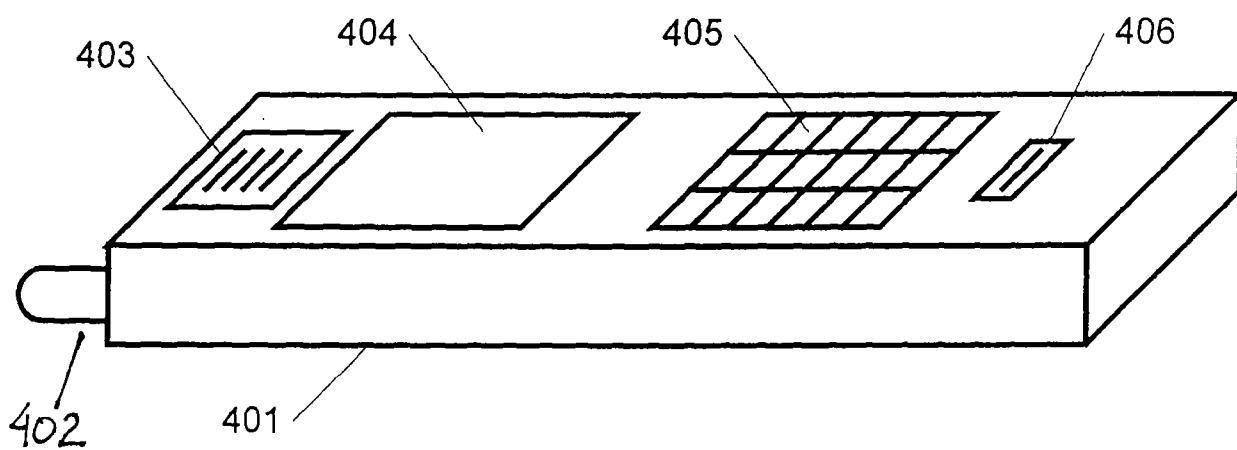


Fig. 4

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PRV

PATENT- OCH REGISTRERINGSVERKET
Patentavdelningen

Intyg Certificate

Härmed intygas att bifogade kopior överensstämmer med de handlingar som ursprungligen ingivits till Patent- och registreringsverket i nedannämnda ansökan.

This is to certify that the annexed is a true copy of the documents as originally filed with the Patent- and Registration Office in connection with the following patent application.

(71) Sökande Telefonaktiebolaget L M Ericsson, Stockholm SE
Applicant (s)

(21) Patentansökningsnummer 9902229-5
Patent application number

(86) Ingivningsdatum 1999-06-07
Date of filing

Stockholm, 2000-05-22

För Patent- och registreringsverket
For the Patent- and Registration Office

A. Södervall
Anita Södervall

Avgift
Fee 170:-

Ink. t. Patent- och reg.verket

46 46 194440

1999-06-07

Huvudfaxen Kassar

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File: BLU U199900186DK Voice Activation.doc	version: 94 - DRAFT
Author: BLU	H-B ref: P199900186 DK date: 07-06-99

Apparatus and method of controlling a voice controlled operation

This invention relates to an electronic device comprising voice recognition means for controlling the operation of the device in response to a voice command.

Additionally this invention relates to a method of controlling a voice controlled operation, comprising the step of controlling an operation of an electrical device in response to a voice command.

The development and widespread use of mobile telephones in combination with the development within the field of voice recognition techniques have provided mobile telephones with numerous voice controlled functions.

Widespread use of mobile telephones in different environments, e.g. in cars, in streets with noisy traffic, etc. has driven the development of voice recognition techniques towards very noise tolerant voice recognition techniques capable of recognising commands in the form of e.g. words or numbers, despite the fact that the commands are pronounced by humans having different voices and using different inflections.

US patent No. 4,644,107 discloses a voice-controlled telephone providing voice controlled dialling. A number to be dialled can be spoken digit-by-digit and dialled, automatically, or a name can be spoken and the telephone will automatically dial the number stored in a user's repertory corresponding to the spoken name.

US patent No. 5,007,081 discloses a speech activated telephone. The speech activated telephone stores a

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file: SLU U199900186DK Voice Activation.doc	version: 94 - DRAFT
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plurality of spoken words, the telephone number and the alphanumeric word associated with each word. The telephone automatically dials the telephone number in response to an input spoken word matching the stored spoken word. In addition, the telephone number and alphanumeric text for the matched spoken word are displayed.

Proximity sensors are widely used in telephones e.g. for activating various functions.

- 10 US patent No. 5,224,151 discloses a proximity sensor for use in a handset speakerphone and comprising an infrared range detection unit built into the handset for controlling switching between a handset mode and a speakerphone mode.
- 15 US patent No. 5,337,353 discloses a capacitive proximity sensor comprising a guard electrode and a sensor electrode separated by an insulating layer. For example for controlling switching between a handset mode and a speakerphone mode.
- 20 US patent No. 5,712,911 discloses a telephone system for activating a speakerphone in response to an incoming call based upon the presence or absence of a subscriber within a predetermined proximity zone. The system comprises a proximity unit and a control unit for automatically
- 25 activating the speakerphone to establish communication with the caller when the subscriber is within the predetermined proximity zone.
- 30 US patent No. 3,109,893 discloses a proximity operated telephone in which proximity switches are used for turning the telephone on when a subscriber passes his hand near the sensor to establish communication with the caller, and turning off the telephone when the subscriber

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file: BLU U199900186DK Voice Activation.doc	version: 94 - DRAFT
Author: BLU	H-B ref: P199900186 DK date: 07-06-99

again passes his hand near the sensor to terminate the communication with the caller.

European Patent Application No. 541439 discloses an auditory communication device using a proximity detector to activate a microphone when a speaker is present within a predetermined proximity zone. Thereby effects of ambient noise are reduced.

Thus, voice recognition means for activation of voice controlled functions and proximity sensors are well-known technical features.

Previously, voice recognition techniques were considered to be very sensitive to ambient noise and only to accept a very precise pronouncement of the commands. However, with recent developments within this field, these problems are solved. But in fact, this has turned out to create a new problem, in that such recent voice recognition means react on spoken words, in the proximity of the voice recognition means, not intended to be a command to the voice recognition means. So in this way it is not possible to have the voice recognition means activated at all times, without generating unintended results. It should be noted that one of the intentions of speech recognition is to avoid the use of buttons, keypads, and similar means which require a more or less complicated manual operation. Typically such voice recognition means are embodied as programs executed by a central processing unit (CPU). Thus when the speech recognition means constantly work on processing samples representing any ambient sound, much battery power is consumed by the CPU, analogue-to-digital converters, etc.

An object of the present invention is to avoid unintended activation of voice controlled functions in an electrical

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File:	BLU U199900186DK Voice Activation.doc	Version: 94 - DRAFT
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	H-B reg: F199900186 DK	

device. A further object of the invention is to conserve battery operating power.

5 This is achieved when the electronic device mentioned in the opening paragraph comprises a proximity sensor for providing a control signal indicative of whether an object is in the proximity of the device; and control means for controlling the voice controlled operation of the device in response to the control signal.

10 Consequently, the voice recognition means are activated only when it is intended to activate a function by means of a voice command; this is determined in response to whether an object is in the proximity of the electronic device. That is e.g. by moving a hand near the device. In this way it is possible to avoid buttons entirely if
15 desired, since the device can be activated by a movement and commanded by voice. This is very important for e.g. drivers of a car, since then they only have to move e.g. their hand close to the device instead of locating and holding down a specific button to activate the voice
20 recognition means. Consequently, a much simpler and less distracting procedure for activating the voice recognition means is obtained.

Expedient embodiments of the device according to the invention will appear from the dependent claims 2-7.

25 Moreover, the invention relates to a method, as stated in claim 8, of detecting proximity. Expedient embodiments of the method according to the invention will appear from the dependent claims 9-13.

30 The invention will be explained more fully below in connection with a preferred embodiment and with reference to the drawing, in which:

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file: BLU U199900186DK Voice Activation.doc	version: 94 - DRAFT
Author: BLA	H-B ref: P199900186 DK date: 07-06-99

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of the apparatus according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 shows a flow chart of an embodiment of the method according to the present invention;

5 Fig. 3 shows a flow chart of another embodiment of the method according to the present invention;

Fig. 4 shows the preferred embodiment of the invention, which may contain the electrical device and use the method according to the present invention.

10 Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of the apparatus according to the present invention. Here is shown an electrical device 101 having voice recognition means 102 and a proximity sensor 103. The voice recognition means 102 may identify one or more spoken commands 105 within a stream of sound
15 by any known technique. A voice command signal 106 representing the recognised command is sent to control means 107. Also sent to the control means 107 is a control signal 108 sent from the proximity sensor 103. The control signal 108 is generated when the proximity
20 sensor 103 detects the presence of e.g. a hand within a predetermined proximity zone.

The proximity sensor 103 may e.g. be a capacitive, inductive, or an infrared sensor. The sensor can detect whether an object, e.g. a hand or face, is present in the
25 proximity of the device.

The output from the control means 107 is input in device control means 109 which controls the device 101 in response to the spoken commands. Such spoken commands could e.g. be 'dial', 'store', 'get', etc. or could be
30 pronounced digits, names or letters.

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file: BLU U199900186DK Voice Activation.doc	version: 94 - DRAFT
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In one embodiment the control means 107 may e.g. be a simple switch having the voice command signal 106 as input and the control signal 108 as the controlling switch signal, so when the control signal 108 is e.g. high ("1") the voice command signal 106 is output from the switch and when the control signal 108 is e.g. low ("0") nothing is output from the switch.

So in this way it is necessary to move e.g. a hand within a predetermined proximity zone of the electrical device 101 and keep it there in order to enable voice recognition. Thereby, avoiding the problems of the electrical device 101 picking up and responding to ambient sounds and noises, which could e.g. initiate a wrong and/or unintended command.

However, in some situations it may not be a good idea to have to keep an object within the proximity zone all the time when voice recognition is needed. So in a preferred embodiment of the invention, the control means 107 may be more intelligent and provide a more flexible way of controlling the voice recognition means 102 without having to keep an object in the proximity zone. The control means can be embodied as a latch which toggles from an on to an off state or vice versa each time an object is moved within the proximity zone.

In another embodiment the movement of an object within the proximity zone could activate the voice recognition means 102, which unit stay active until some sort of termination signal is issued. This termination signal could e.g. be provided by a timer circuit after the elapse of a predetermined period of time or after a predetermined period of time since the last received command; thereby only one movement is needed in the proximity of the device. Another termination signal could

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File:	BLU U199900186DK Voice Activation.doc	Version: 94 - DRAFT
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		date: 07-06-99

e.g. be provided on the basis of a specific spoken command word like stop, end, etc.

In a preferred embodiment the electrical device 101 further comprises an electrical circuit 104 which provides communication of speech signals. In this way a mobile or stationary telephone may be operated in a very simple manner by spoken commands. This is particularly useful when driving a vehicle or in another environment where concentration is needed, since the control of the telephone can be operated by speech alone, so the driver can concentrate on driving the vehicle. Activation of the voice recognition means may be performed by a simple wave of a hand, thereby ensuring that only speech intended as commands is registered, so words in a conversation, e.g. with a passenger, do not result in a call. This same applies to a stationary telephone located near people e.g. participating in a conference.

In a preferred embodiment the voice recognition means 102 is comprised in a central processing unit or a application specific integrated circuit (ASCI). The control signal can be supplied to such a circuit as an interrupt signal. Thereby the processor can handle other tasks than voice recognition or be in a low battery consumption mode (a so-called sleep mode) when no proximity is detected.

Other uses of this invention may e.g. be in an elevator, where a passenger can just say the number or the name of the floor or department and then be transported there. Here it is also expedient that the elevator does not change destination just because passengers mention a command word in a conversation.

Fig. 2 shows a flow chart of an embodiment of the method according to the present invention. In step 201 the

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method is initialised. In step 202 a test of whether the proximity sensor detects a presence within a predetermined proximity zone is performed. If this is the case, a control signal indicating that an object is in proximity is provided in step 203. If not, the method loops back and executes the test again (after an appropriate time interval).

In step 204 a test whether one or more voice commands are received is performed. If this is the case, then the commands are processed to be recognised and executed in step 205. If the result of the test is 'No', the method loops back to the beginning of the flow chart and the test in step 202 is executed again.

A predetermined time limit may be specified for receiving the voice commands in step 204. This time limit may be from the proximity sensor was activated or from the last spoken word was received. Alternatively, one or more command words may be given by the user to indicate that no more words should be considered.

If this method is used in e.g. a mobile telephone a very easy way of operating the telephone is obtained, since it can be operated and controlled by the voice of the user. The user only has to move an object within a predetermined proximity zone to activate the voice recognition means in the telephone and thereby indicate that succeeding words are intended as commands.

Fig. 3 shows a flow chart of another embodiment of the method according to the present invention. The method is initialised in step 301. In step 302 a test of whether the proximity sensor detects a presence within a predetermined proximity zone is performed. If this is the case, a control signal indicating that an object is in proximity is given and the method proceeds to step 303.

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Author: BLU	N-B ref: P199900186 DK date: 07-06-99

If not, the method loops back and executes the test again (after an appropriate time interval). In step 303 voice recognition is enabled as a result of the control signal. In step 304 voice commands, if any, are received, 5 recognised and executed. After this has been done, another test is made at step 305 of whether an object is within a proximity zone. If the test is 'No', the method loops back to step 304 and is ready to receive additional commands. If the test is 'Yes', the voice recognition is 10 disabled and the method loops back to step 302 and must have an object within the proximity zone once again to be reactivated. This gives a simple way of indicating that any sound should not be considered as commands. Additionally the voice recognition means may go into a 15 sleep mode in order to conserve power until they are needed. This mode of operation can be described as a 'Toggle' mode, since e.g. a wave of a hand near the device of the method changes the status of voice recognition from enabled to disabled or vice versa, 20 depending on the actual status. This gives a very simple way of turning the voice recognition 'on' and 'off'.

Fig. 4 shows a preferred embodiment of the invention, which may contain the electrical device and/or use the method according to the present invention. Shown is a 25 mobile telephone 401 having display means 404, a keypad 405, an antenna 402, a microphone 406, and a speaker 403. The antenna 402, microphone 406, and speaker 403 are connected to the electrical circuit 104 which provides communication of speech signals, as shown in Fig. 1. The 30 microphone is further connected to the voice recognition means 102 also shown in Fig. 1. The proximity sensor (not shown) detects a change in the electrical or magnetic field when e.g. a hand is moved past the telephone within a predetermined proximity zone. The proximity sensor 35 enables the voice recognition means and the device is

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file:	BLU UI99900186DK Voice Activation.doc	version:	94 - DRAFT
Author:	BLU	W-B ref:	UI99900186 DK
		date:	07-06-99

ready to receive voice commands operating the telephone.
Another wave of the hand disables the voice recognition
means which may go into a sleeping mode in order to
reduce power. This gives a very simple way of ensuring
5 that speech containing unintended command words does not
activate a command in the telephone, as described above.

In other embodiments it may be necessary to have a hand
in contact with the telephone as long as one wishes to
use voice recognition, or only the first wave of a hand
10 is needed with a timer shutting the voice recognition
means down after a predetermined period of time, e.g.
after enabling or after the last received voice command.

In a preferred embodiment it is advantageously to have a
'hands free' mode and a 'not hands free' mode. In the
15 'hands free' mode the above idea of just waving with a
hand to activate the speech recognition means is used;
whereas in the 'not hands free' mode it is required that
proximity last in order to activate speech recognition
means.

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File: BLU U199900186DK Voice Activation.doc	version: 94 - DRAFT
Author: BLU	R-B ref: P199900106 DK date: 07-08-99

CLAIMS

1. An electronic device comprising

voice recognition means (102) for controlling the
5 operation of the device (101) in response to a voice
command (105);

characterized in that the device (101) comprises

a proximity sensor (103) for providing a control signal
(108) indicative of whether an object is in proximity of
10 the device (101); and

control means (107) for controlling the voice controlled
operation of the device in response to the control signal
(108).

2. An electronic device according to claim 1,
15 characterized in that the control means (107) comprises
means for enabling/disabling the voice controlled
operation of the device (101).

3. An electrical device according to claims 1-2,
20 characterized in that the device further comprises means
for processing speech signals, which means has a first
mode for processing speech signals and a second mode, and
that the control signal is received to change between the
first and second modes.

4. An electrical device according to claim 3,
25 characterized in that the second mode is a mode which has
a relatively low power consumption.

5. An electrical device according to claims 1-4,
characterized in that the device (101) further comprises

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Author: SLU	date: 07-06-99
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an electronic circuit (104) for providing communication of speech signals.

6. An electrical device according to claims 1-5, characterized in that the device (101) is portable.

5 7. A device according to any one of the previous claims, characterized in that the device (101) is a mobile telephone.

8. A method of controlling a voice controlled operation, comprising the step of controlling an operation of an
10 electrical device in response to a voice command;

characterized in that the method further comprises the steps of:

providing a control signal indicative of whether an object is in proximity of the device; and

15 controlling the voice controlled operation of the device in response to the control signal.

9. A method according to claim 8, characterized in that the control of the voice controlled operation is enabled by the control signal and is terminated by a termination
20 signal.

10. A method according to claims 9, characterized in that the termination signal is the control signal.

11. A method according to claim 8-9, characterized in that the method further comprises the step of changing
25 mode of means which has a first mode for processing speech signals and a second mode.

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file: BLU D199900186DK Voice Activation.doc	version: 194 - DRAFT
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12. A method according to claim 11, characterized in that the second mode is a mode which has a relatively low power consumption.

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file:	BLU U199900186DK Voice Activation.doc	version:	94 - DRAFT
Author:	BLU	H-B ref:	F199900186 DK
		date:	07-06-99

Abstract

An electronic device, e.g. a mobile telephone, comprising voice recognition means (102) for controlling the operation of the device (101) in response to a voice command (105) wherein the device (101) comprises a proximity sensor (103), e.g. a capacitive, inductive, or IR-red proximity sensor, for providing a control signal (108) indicative of whether an object is in proximity of the device (101), and control means (107) for controlling the voice controlled operation of the device in response to the control signal (108).

(Fig. 3 should be published)

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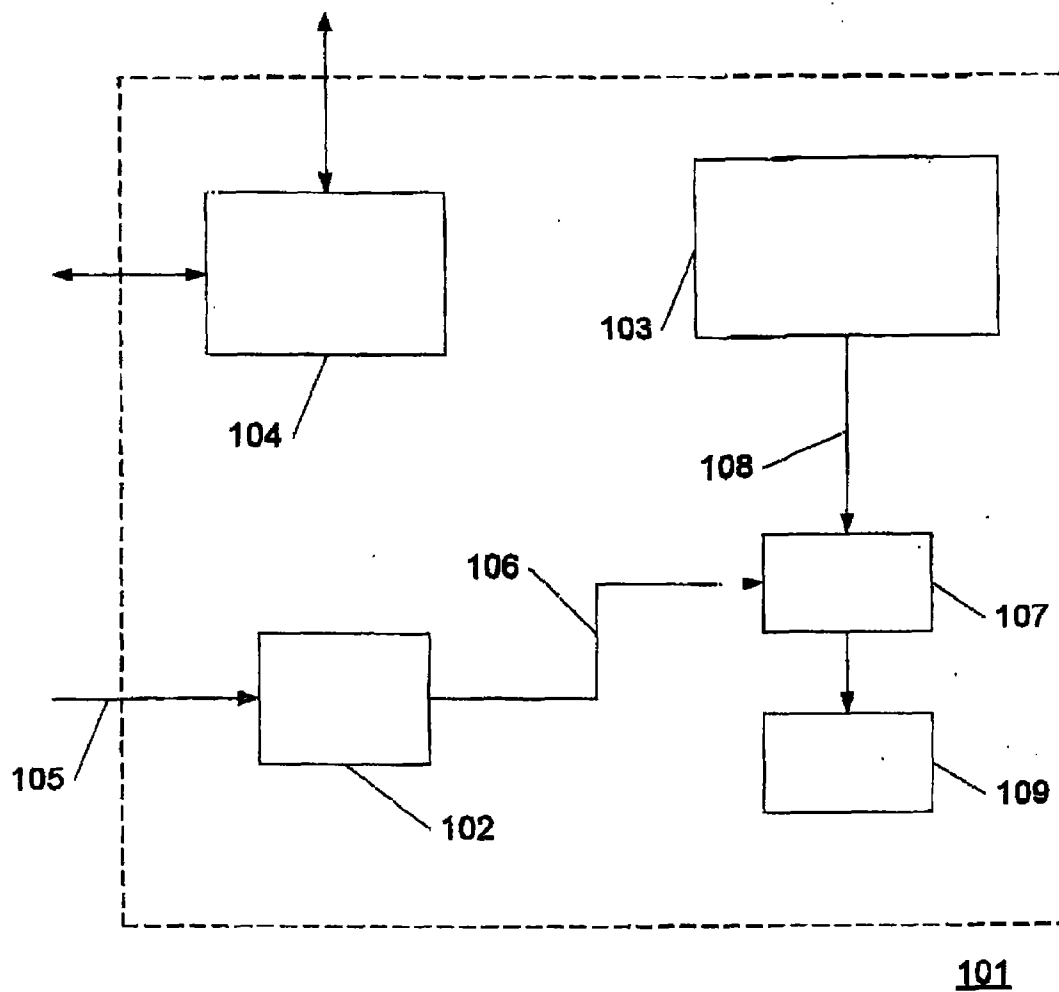


Fig. 1

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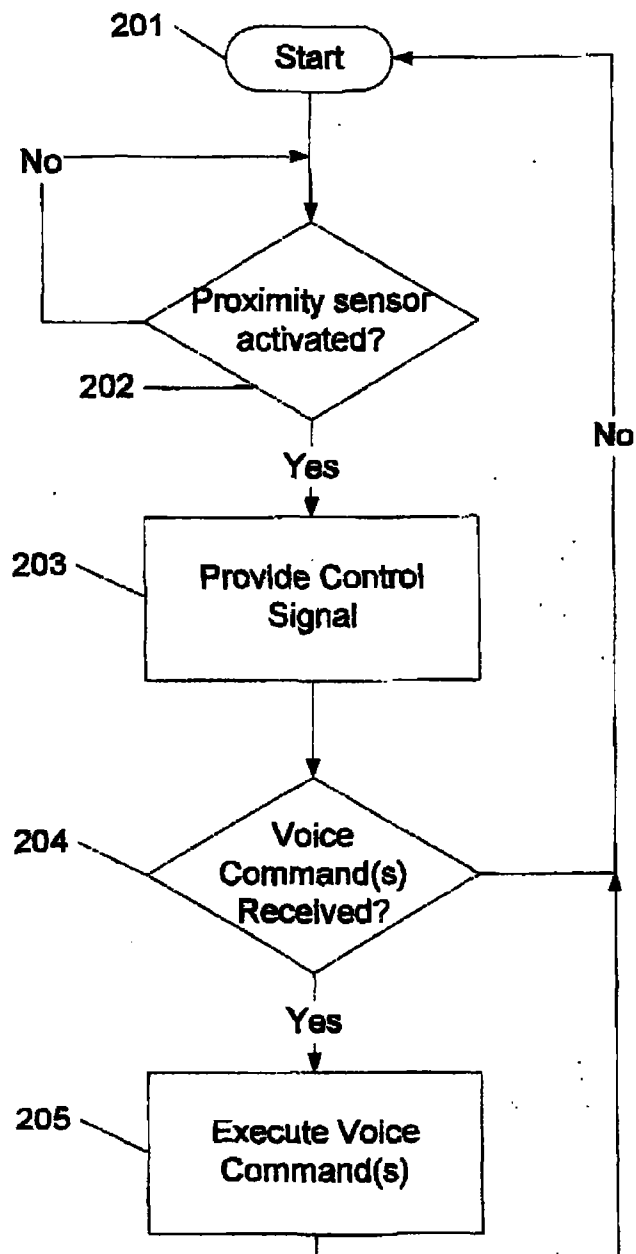


Fig. 2

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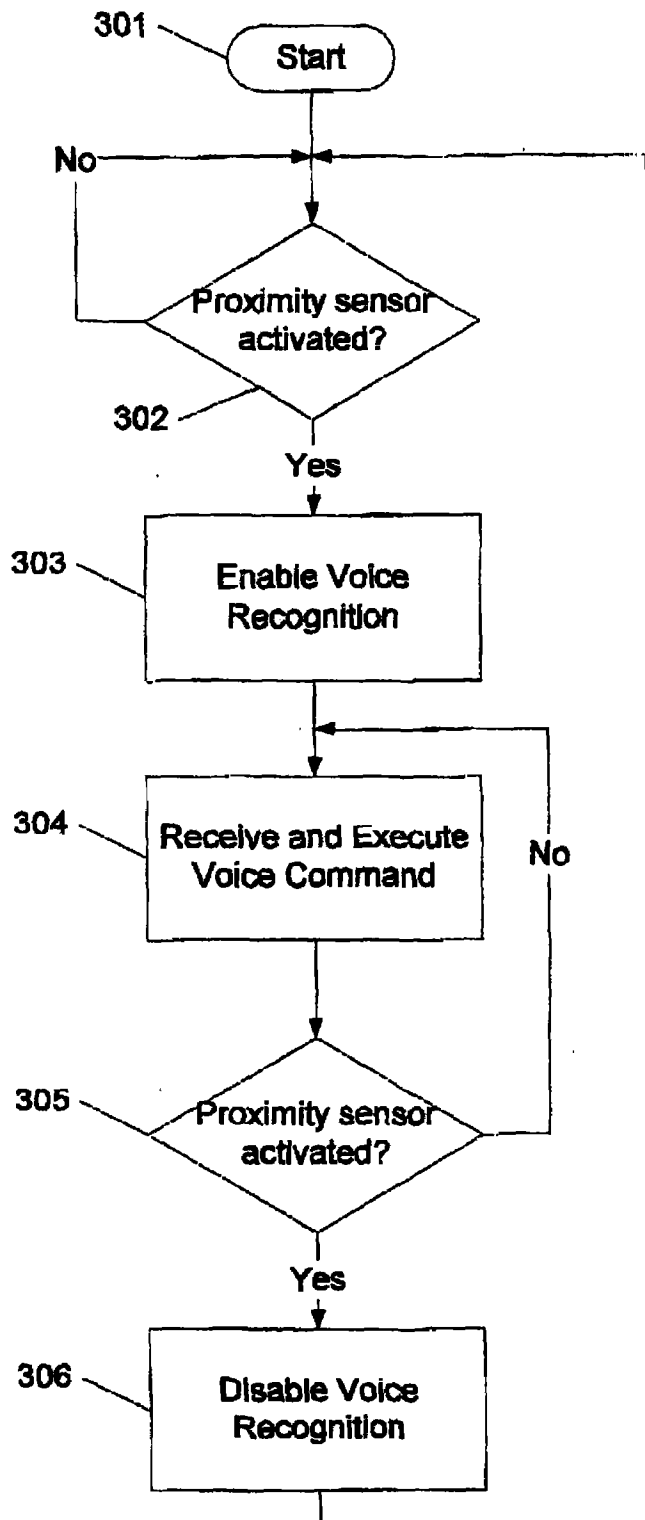


Fig. 3

Ink. t. Patent- och reg.verket

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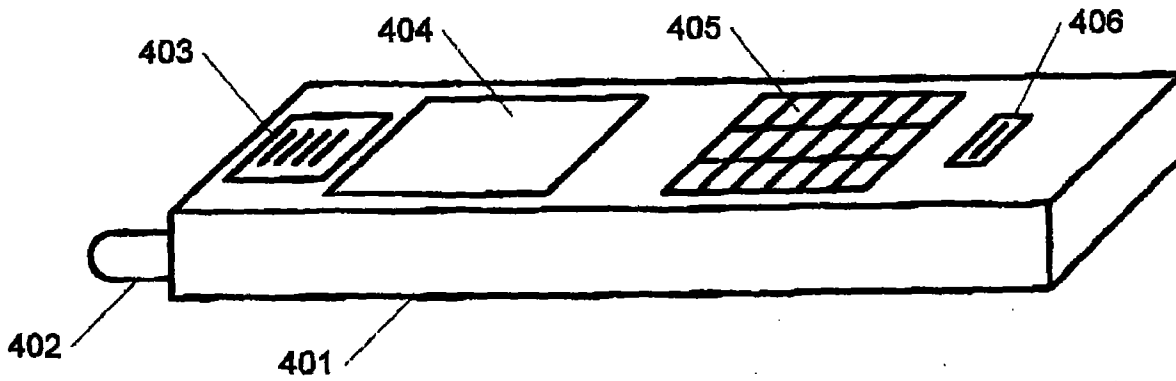
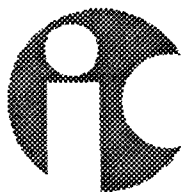


Fig. 4



2do. EXAMEN DE FORMA PATENTE DE INVENCION

2003-02-10
376

Folio 56

Radicación no 00-42357

Concepto Técnico no 218

Clasificación Internacional de Patentes: H04M 1/21

Practicado el examen de acuerdo a lo establecido en el Art. 38 de la Decisión 486 se determinó que esta solicitud de **Patente de Invención**:

- SI ☒ NO ☐ Contiene un resumen de la invención (Art.26-e).
- SI ☒ NO ☐ Contiene el título o nombre de la invención (Art.27-d).
- SI ☒ NO ☐ Contiene la descripción de la invención (Art.26-b).
- SI ☒ NO ☐ NO ES APLICABLE ☐ Contiene los dibujos necesarios para comprender la invención (Art.26-d)
- SI ☒ NO ☐ Contiene una o más reivindicaciones. (Art.26-c).
- SI ☐ NO ☐ NO ES APLICABLE ☒ Han sido desarrollados los productos y/o procedimientos a partir de recursos genéticos o de sus productos derivados de los que cualquiera de los Países Miembros es país de origen. (Art. 26- h).
- SI ☐ NO ☐ NO ES APLICABLE ☒ Los productos y/o procedimientos han sido obtenidos o desarrollados a partir de los conocimientos tradicionales de las comunidades indígenas, afroamericanas, o locales de los países miembros, de acuerdo a lo establecido en la Decisión 391 y sus modificaciones y reglamentaciones vigentes.(Art.26-i).
- SI ☐ NO ☒ La invención se refiere a un producto relativo a un material biológico. (Art.26-J).
- SI ☒ NO ☐ La prioridad coincide con la materia reivindicada.
- SI ☒ NO ☐ **CUMPLE LOS REQUISITOS TÉCNICOS**

OBSERVACIONES Y OTROS: SI ☒ NO ☐ ver hoja(s) anexa(s)

- Anexa página 5 corregida, folio 30
- Anexa un nuevo juego de dibujos, folios del 31 al 34.
- Anexa copia oficial de la solicitud No 9902229 – 5 de junio 7 de 1999, folios del 35 al 53

EXAMINADOR TÉCNICO
202048

Bogotá D. C., Febrero 10 del 2003.

Carrera 13 No. 27-00 Piso 5 y 10
Conmutador: 334 12 21-2-3-4
Fax: 281 31 25 e-mail: info@sic.gov.co
Santa Fe de Bogotá D.C. - Colombia

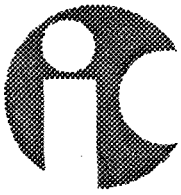
FORMATO DE DIGITALIZACION RELACION DE ANEXOS

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Expediente No		No de Folio
Item	No de unidades	
1	CD	
2	DVD	
3	REVISTA	
4	LIBRO	
5	PERIODICO	
6	DISQUETES	
7	SOBRE DE MANILA	
8	SOBRE BLANCO TAMAÑO CARTA	
9	SOBRE BLANCO TAMAÑO OFICIO 2	1
10	OTROS:	

Observaciones:

Contiene este Final



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Industria y Comercio
SUPERINTENDENCIA

Folio: 56

2003-02-13
916

2020
Bogotá DC

Doctor(a)
GERMAN CASTILLO GRAU
Apoderado(a)

REFERENCIA:	Radicación No.	00-42357
	Trámite	002
	Evento	001
	Actuación	416
	Oficio No.	262
	Folios	001

Teniendo en cuenta que la solicitud de privilegio de patente que se tramita bajo el expediente indicado en la referencia, reúne los requisitos de forma establecidos en los artículos 26 y 27 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, y en las demás disposiciones vigentes sobre la materia, se envía el extracto de la solicitud a la Oficina de Comunicaciones para efecto de su publicación en la Gaceta de Propiedad Industrial, conforme lo establece el artículo 40 de la misma Decisión.

Cúmplase

Dado en Bogotá DC, a los

2003-02-13


ALIX CARMENZA CÉSPEDES DE VERGEL
Jefe de la División de Nuevas Creaciones

202048

Carrera 13 No. 27-00 Piso 5 y 10
Conmutador: 834 12 21-2-3-4
Fax: 281 31 25 e-mail: info@sic.gov.co
Santa Fe de Bogotá D.C. - Colombia

DIVISION DE NUEVAS CREACIONES

RADICACIÓN EXPEDIENTE No. **00-042357**

EL EXTRACTO DE LA PRESENTE SOLICITUD DE **PATENTE DE INVENCION**

FUE PUBLICADO EN LA GACETA DE PROPIEDAD INDUSTRIAL No **529**, DE

FECHA **27 DE JUNIO DE 2003**, EL TERMINO HABIL SEÑALADO POR LA LEY

EXPIRA EL **24 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2003**.

NOTA: Dentro del plazo de los seis (6) meses siguientes a partir de la fecha de publicación en la gaceta de Propiedad Industrial, deberá solicitar y cancelar el examen de patentabilidad so pena de que la solicitud caiga en abandono, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Artículo 44 de la Decisión 486/2000.

SE PRESENTARON OPOSICIONES POR PARTE DE TERCEROS.

SI _____

NO **X** _____

Bogotá D.C., Diciembre de 2003

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO

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RADICACIÓN: 0-42357

EDICTO No. 1294

LA SECRETARÍA GENERAL AD-HOC HACE SABER:

Que esta Superintendencia profirió **Resolución No. 37128 de 30-DIC-2003**. Que el contenido de la parte resolutive es como sigue: E Superintendente de Industria y Comercio.

RESUELVE

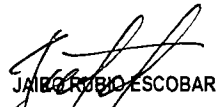
ARTICULO PRIMERO: Declarar abandonada la solicitud de privilegio de patente de invención contenida en el expediente de la referencia.

ARTICULO SEGUNDO: Notificar personalmente el contenido de la presente resolución al doctor Germán Castillo Grau, o a quien haga sus veces, quien actúa como apoderado de Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (publ)., entregándole copia de la misma, advirtiéndole que contra ella procede el recurso de reposición interpuesto ante el Superintendente de Industria y Comercio, al momento de la notificación o dentro de los 5 días hábiles siguientes a ella.

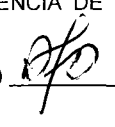
NOTIFÍQUESE Y CUMPLASE

Dada en Bogotá, D.C., a los **30 DIC. 2003**

EL SUPERINTENDENTE DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO,


JAIME RUBIO ESCOBAR

Para notificar a los interesados, se fija el presente EDICTO en lugar visible al público en la SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO, por el término de (10) diez días hábiles contados a partir de las 8:30 a.m. de hoy.

Secretaría General Ad-Hoc **22-ENE-2004**  Este edicto se desfija hoy **04-FEB-2004** a las cinco (5:00 p.m.) 
Secretaría General Ad-Hoc
EDICTO No. 1294