Exhibit 1067

Proposed Substitute Claim 183 / Patent Owner's Alleged §112 Support / Disclosure in U.S. Patent No. 6,442,169 to Lewis ("Lewis")

Claim Element	Patent Owner's Alleged §112 Support in '113 Patent	Disclosure in Lewis
A method performed by a web enabled processing system including one or more web servers coupled to a tandem access controller serving as an intelligent interconnection between at least one packet network and a second network coupled to a particular PSTN tandem switch of a PSTN telecommunications network, wherein the second network is a network of PSTN tandem switches,	Figs. 1, 2, and 5 '119 App, 9:17-29, 11:6-8, 11:21-22 "Rather, it redirects calls to subscribers. The TAC 10 provides intelligent interconnection between a calling party and a subscriber. The reader should keep in mind that although only one tandem switch 16 is shown in FIG. 1, the invention will apply equally well to a network of tandem switches, as shown in FIG. 2. FIG. 2 also illustrates how the subscriber can make calls using voice over IP via a conventional digital telephone 21. [0037] FIG. l illustrates the preferred method for an authorized subscriber to modify the 3rd-party control criteria by means of the world wide web 22 (and web server 23) using an internet browser." "Fig. 5 is a flowchart of actions taken by the TAC 10 in response to an inbound call (using the subscriber's public phone number) to the subscriber."	Fig. 4, 5, 9A "As noted, open architecture platform 402 can receive both voice and data traffic. This traffic can be received from any network node of a telecommunications carrier. A telecommunications carrier can include, for example, a LEC, a CLEC, an IXC, and an Enhanced Service Provider (ESP). In a preferred embodiment, this traffic is received from a network node which is, for example . . . a class 3/4 switch, such as AT 106. Alternatively, the network system can also be, for example, a CLEC, or other enhanced service provider (ESP), an international gateway or global point-of-presence (GPOP), or an intelligent peripheral. Accordingly, open architecture platform 402 integrates both voice and data traffic on a single platform." 19:54-67. "If the call comprises data traffic, NAS bay 902 will use modems to convert the incoming data call into a form suitable for a destination data network (e.g., PPP data packets) for

	"Incoming call data is received by the TAC 10 from the tandem switch 16."	transmission to other data nodes over open architecture platform 402. For example, the resulting data packets are transmitted over an Ethernet/WAN connection 903 (using an Ethernet/WAN protocol), in conjunction with TCP/IP. It would be apparent to one of skill in the art that alternative network architecture could be used, such as, for example, FDDI, SONET, ATM, etc." 25:35-44. "It is important to note that this invention deals with the convergence of voice and data networks." 25:9-10. "Definitions: packetized voice or voice over a backbone - One example of packetized voice is voice over internet protocol (VOiP). Voice over packet refers to the carrying of telephony or voice traffic over a data network, e.g. voice over frame, voice over ATM, voice over Internet Protocol (IP), over virtual private networks (VPNs), voice over a backbone, etc." 12:50-56
the PSTN telecommunications network comprising a plurality of edge switches connected to telephones on one side and PSTN tandem switches on the other side, wherein the tandem switches includes the particular PSTN tandem switch, wherein the edge switches route	Figs. 1, 2, 7, and 8 '119 App, 2:8-14 "The Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) consists of a plurality of edge switches connected to telephones on one side and to a network of tandem switches on the other. The tandem switch network allows connectivity between all of the edge switches, and a	FIGs, 1, 4, 5, 9A "FIG. 1 also includes end offices (EOs) 104 and 108. EO 104 is called an ingress EO because it provides a connection from calling party 102 to public switched telephone network (PSTN) facilities. EO 108 is called an egress EO because it provides a connection from the PSTN facilities to a called party 110. In addition to ingress EO

calls from and to subscribers within a local geographic area and the PSTN tandem switches route calls to the edge switches or the PSTN tandem switches local or in other geographic areas,	signaling system is used by the PSTN to allow calling and to transmit both calling and called party identity."	104 and egress EO 108, the PSTN facilities associated with telecommunications network 100 include an access tandem (AT) 106 that provides access to one or more inter-exchange carriers (IXCs) for long distance traffic. Alternatively, it would be apparent to a person having ordinary skill in the art that AT 106 could also be, for example, a CLEC, or other enhanced service provider (ESP), an international gateway or global point-of-presence (GPOP), or an intelligent peripheral." 15:7-20
wherein the PSTN tandem switches are not the edge switches,	Figs. 1, 2, 7, and 8 '119 App, 2:8-14 and 8:20-22 "The Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) consists of a plurality of edge switches connected to telephones on one side and to a network of tandem switches on the other. The tandem switch network allows connectivity between all of the edge switches, and a signaling system is used by the PSTN to allow calling and to transmit both calling and called party identity." "As is well known, PSTN tandem switches are exchanges that direct telephone calls (or other traffic)to central offices 17, 18 or to other tandem switches."	FIGs. 1, 4, 5, 9A "EO 104 and AT 106 are part of a switching hierarchy. EO 104 is known as a class 5 office and AT 106 is a class 3/4 office switch. Prior to the divestiture of the RBOCs from AT&T, an office classification was the number assigned to offices according to their hierarchical function in the U.S. public switched network (PSTN). An office class is a functional ranking of a telephone central office switch depending on transmission requirements and hierarchical relationship to other switching centers. A class 1 office was known as a Regional Center (RC), the highest level office, or the "office of last resort" to complete a call. A class 2 office was known as a Sectional Center (SC). A class 3 office was known as a Primary Center (PC). A class 4 office was known as either a Toll Center (TC) if operators were present, or otherwise

		as a Toll Point (TP). A class 5 office was an End Office (EO), i.e., a local central office, the lowest level for local and long distance switching, and was the closest to the end subscriber. Any one center handles traffic from one or more centers lower in the hierarchy. Since divestiture and with more intelligent software in switching offices, these designations have become less firm. Technology has distributed functionality closer to the end user, diffusing traditional definitions of network hierarchies and the class of switches." 15:20-43
wherein the PSTN tandem switches are not directly connected to any of the telephones,	Figs. 1, 2, 7, and 8	Figs. 1, 4, 5, 9A
the method for enabling voice communication of a call from a calling party to a called party across both the packet network and the second network, wherein the called party is a subscriber, the method comprising the steps of:	Figs. 1, 2, 5, 7, and 8 '119 App, 8:7-9:13, 9:20-25 "FIG. 1 shows a tandem access controller (TAC) 10 that allows an authorized subscriber 12 to establish 3rd-party control criteria for calls to the subscriber's telephone 14 (having a "public" phone number that callers dial). In one embodiment, the TAC 10 is a programmed processor. The TAC 10 may use any combination of hardware, firmware, or software and, in one embodiment, is a conventional	Figs. 1, 4, 5, 9A "FIG. 4 includes an overview of an enhanced telecommunications network 400 according to the present invention. This invention relates to the convergence of two types of networks, i.e., voice and data networks. Telecommunications network 400 provides a bypass connection from the ingress EO 104 (a class 5 switch) or from AT 106 (a class 3/4 switch) to the called party 110 and ISP 112. Alternatively, it would be apparent to a person having ordinary skill in the art that an AT 106 can also be, for example, a CLEC, or other enhanced service provider (ESP), an

	computer programmed to carry out the functions described herein." [0033] The TAC 10 is connected to or inside the conventional PSTN tandem switch 16 such that calls may flow through the TAC 10 in the same manner as the existing PSTN tandem switch, except that additional 3rd party features are applied to the call. As is well known, PSTN tandem switches are exchanges that direct telephone calls (or other traffic) to central offices 17, 18 or to other tandem switches. Details of the operation of the existing phone network may be found in the publication entitled New Net SS7 Tutorial," by ADC Telecommunications, copyright 1999, incorporated herein by reference. Additional details may be found in the numerous books describing the PSTN. [0034] The PSTN tandem switch 16 directs a first call (from the calling party 20 to the subscriber's phone 14 using the subscriber's public phone number) to the TAC 10, which in turn places a second call, subject to 3rd-party control information, to the subscriber's "private" phone number without yet terminating the first call. The TAC 10 is connected within the subscriber's local service area so calls from TAC 10 to the subscriber do not incur a toll. When the subscriber 12 terminates (or answers) the second call, the TAC 10 terminates the first call and connects it to the second call, thereby	international gateway or global point-of-presence (GPOP), or an intelligent peripheral. The connection is called a bypass connection because it bypasses the connections from the egress EO 108 to called party 110 and ISP 112. In other words, for example, the facilities of the incumbent LEC (ILEC) terminating the call of originating caller 102 are bypassed." 19:22-37. "Calling party 914 is another party that can establish a data connection using a modem connected to a host computer. However, calling party 914, via its host computer, has the additional feature of providing voice over IP (VOIP) service over communications link 944." 26:9-14. "FIG. 1 is a block diagram providing an overview of a standard telecommunications network 100 providing local exchange carrier (LEC) services within a local access and transport area (LATA). Telecommunications network 100 provides a switched voice connection from a calling party 102 to a called party 110, as well as a data connection from calling party 102 to, for example, an Internet service provider (ISP) 112. Calling party 102 and called party 110 can be ordinary telephone equipment, key telephone systems, private branch exchanges (PBXs), or applications running on a host computer. ISP 112 can in the alternative be, for example, a private data network. For example, calling

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