



[54] **REDUCED KEYBOARD DISAMBIGUATING COMPUTER**

[75] Inventors: Dale L. Grover, Lansing, Mich.;
Martin T. King, Vashon, Wash.;
Clifford A. Kushler, Wooster, Ohio

[73] Assignee: Tegic Communications, Inc., Seattle, Wash.

[21] Appl. No.: 507,756

[22] Filed: Jul. 26, 1995

[51] Int. Cl.⁶ G06F 15/00

[52] U.S. Cl. 345/326; 345/352; 345/353;
364/728; 364/728.1

[58] Field of Search 395/326; 364/928,
364/928.1, 928.2, 928.3, 928.4, 928.5, 928.6;
345/326, 352, 353

[56] **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

3,647,973	3/1972	James et al.	379/97
3,967,273	6/1976	Knowlton	341/22
4,191,854	3/1980	Coles	379/96
4,360,892	11/1982	Endfield	395/796
4,381,502	4/1983	Prame	341/26
4,426,555	1/1984	Underkoffler	379/97
4,427,848	1/1984	Tsakanikas	379/88
4,442,506	4/1984	Endfield	341/22

(List continued on next page.)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

0 319 193 A3	6/1989	European Pat. Off. .
0 464 726 A2	1/1992	European Pat. Off. .
0 540 147 A2	5/1993	European Pat. Off. .
0 651 316 A1	5/1995	European Pat. Off. .
0 689 122 A1	12/1995	European Pat. Off. .
WO89/05745	6/1989	WIPO .
WO90/07149	6/1990	WIPO .
WO 97/05541	2/1997	WIPO .

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Levine, S.H. et al., "Adaptive Technique for Customized Interface Design With Application to Nonvocal Communication," *RESNA 9th Annual Conference*, Minneapolis, Minnesota, 1986.

Levine, S.H., "An Adaptive Approach to Optimal Keyboard Design for Nonvocal Communication," *IEEE*, 1985.

Swiffin, A.L. et al., "Adaptive and Predictive Techniques in a Communication Prosthesis," *AAC Augmentative and Alternative Communication* (1987).

(List continued on next page.)

Primary Examiner—Matthew M. Kim

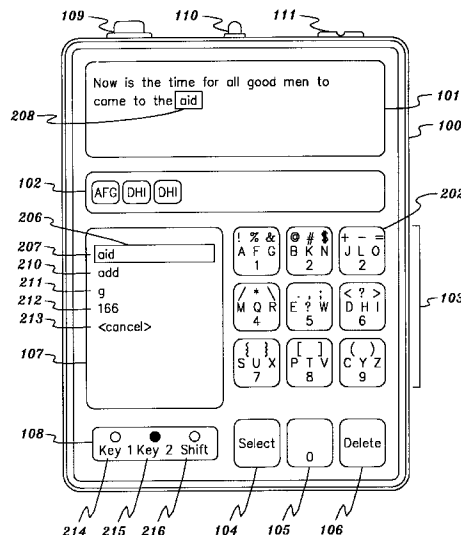
Assistant Examiner—Ba Huynh

Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Christensen O'Connor Johnson & Kindness PLLC

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A reduced keyboard disambiguating computer. The keyboard has twelve keys, nine of them labeled with numerous letters and other symbols, and those nine plus one more are labeled each with one of the ten digits. Textual entry keystrokes are ambiguous. The user strikes a delimiting "select" key at the end of each word, delimiting a keystroke sequence which could match any of many words with the same number of letters. The keystroke sequence is processed with a complete dictionary, and words which match the sequence of keystrokes are presented to the user in order of decreasing frequency of use. The user selects the desired word. The letters are assigned to the keys in a non-sequential order which reduces chances of ambiguities. The same "select" key is pressed to select the desired word, and spacing between words and punctuation is automatically computed. For words which are not in the dictionary, two keystrokes are entered to specify each letter. The system simultaneously interprets all keystroke sequences as both one stroke per letter and as two strokes per letter. The user selects the desired interpretation. The system also presents to the user the number which is represented by the sequence of keystrokes for possible selection by the user.

32 Claims, 24 Drawing Sheets



U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

4,481,508	11/1984	Kamei et al.	345/171
4,549,279	10/1985	Lapeyre	364/709.15
4,649,563	3/1987	Riskin	379/97
4,661,916	4/1987	Baker et al.	395/2.69
4,674,112	6/1987	Kondraske et al.	379/96
4,677,659	6/1987	Dargan	379/97
4,754,474	6/1988	Feinson	379/96
4,791,408	12/1988	Heusinkveld	364/189
4,817,129	3/1989	Riskin	379/88
4,823,294	4/1989	Rouhani	364/709.12
4,846,598	7/1989	Livits	400/472
4,849,732	7/1989	Dolene	341/20
4,866,759	9/1989	Riskin	379/97
4,872,196	10/1989	Royer et al.	379/58
4,891,777	1/1990	Lapeyre	364/206
5,031,206	7/1991	Riskin	379/97
5,035,205	7/1991	Schiller et al.	119/168
5,063,376	11/1991	Chang	345/163
5,065,661	11/1991	Hacker	84/719
5,067,103	11/1991	Lapeyre	364/709.16
5,087,910	2/1992	Guyot-Sionnest	345/169
5,131,045	7/1992	Roth	704/237
5,156,475	10/1992	Zilberman	400/472
5,163,084	11/1992	Kim et al.	379/88
5,200,988	4/1993	Riskin	379/52
5,214,689	5/1993	O'Sullivan	379/88
5,218,538	6/1993	Zhang	395/796
5,229,936	7/1993	Decker et al.	395/760
5,255,310	10/1993	Kim et al.	379/88
5,258,748	11/1993	Jones	345/172
5,281,966	1/1994	Walsh	341/22
5,289,394	2/1994	Lapeyre	364/709.12
5,305,205	4/1994	Weber et al.	707/531
5,317,647	5/1994	Pagallo	382/161
5,339,358	8/1994	Danish et al.	379/368
5,388,061	2/1995	Hankes	364/708.1
5,392,338	2/1995	Danish et al.	379/93.27

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Swiffin, A.L. et al., "PAL: An Effort Efficient Portable Communication Aid and Keyboard Emulator," *RESNA 8th Annual Conference*, Memphis, Tennessee, 1985.

Smith, Sidney L. et al., "Alphabetic Data Entry Via the Touch-Tone Pad: A Comment," *Human Factors*, 13(2), pp. 189-190, 1971.

Witten, I.H., "Principles of Computer Speech," New York: Academic Press, (1982), pp. 246-253.

Minneman, S.L., "A Simplified Touch-Tone® Telecommunication Aid for Deaf and Hearing Impaired Individuals," *RESNA 8th Annual Conference*, Memphis Tennessee, 1985.

Levine, S.H. et al., "Computer Disambiguation of Multi-Character Key Text Entry: An Adaptive Design Approach," *IEEE*, 1986.

Foulds, R. et al., "Lexical Prediction Techniques Applied to Reduce Motor Requirements for Augmentative Communication," *RESNA 10th Annual Conference*, San Jose, California, 1987.

Foulds, R.A. et al., "Statistical Disambiguation of Multi-Character Keys Applied to Reduce Motor Requirements for Augmentative and Alternative Communication," *AAC Augmentative and Alternative Communication* (1987).

Levine, S.H. et al., "Multi-Character Key Text Entry Using Computer Disambiguation," *RESNA 10th Annual Conference*, San Jose, California, 1987.

Kreifeldt, J.G. et al., "Reduced Keyboard Designs Using Disambiguation," *Proceedings of the Human Factors Society 33rd Annual Meeting—1989*.

Arnott, J.L. et al., "Probabilistic Character Disambiguation for Reduced Keyboards Using Small Text Samples," *AAC Augmentative and Alternative Communication*, vol. 8 (Sep. 1992).

King, M.T., "Just Type™—Efficient Communication with Eight Keys," *Proceedings of the RESNA '95 Annual Conference*, Vancouver, BC, Canada, 1995.

Oommen, B.J. et al., "Correction to 'An Adaptive Learning Solution to the Keyboard Optimization Problem,'" *IEEE Transactions on Systems, Man, and Cybernetics*, 22:5 (Oct., 1992).

Matias, E. et al., "Half-QWERTY: Typing With One Hand Using Your Two-Handed Skills," *Conference Companion, CHI '94*, (Apr. 24-28, 1994).

Kamphuis, H. et al., "Katdas: A Small Number of Keys Direct Access System," *RESNA 12th Annual Conference*, New Orleans, Louisiana, 1989.

"Speed Keyboard for Data Processor," IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletin, vol. 23, pp. 838-839, Jul. 1980. © IBM Corp., 1993.

Sugimoto, M. et al., "SHK: Single Hand Key Card for Mobile Devices," *CHI 1996* (Apr. 13-18, 1996).

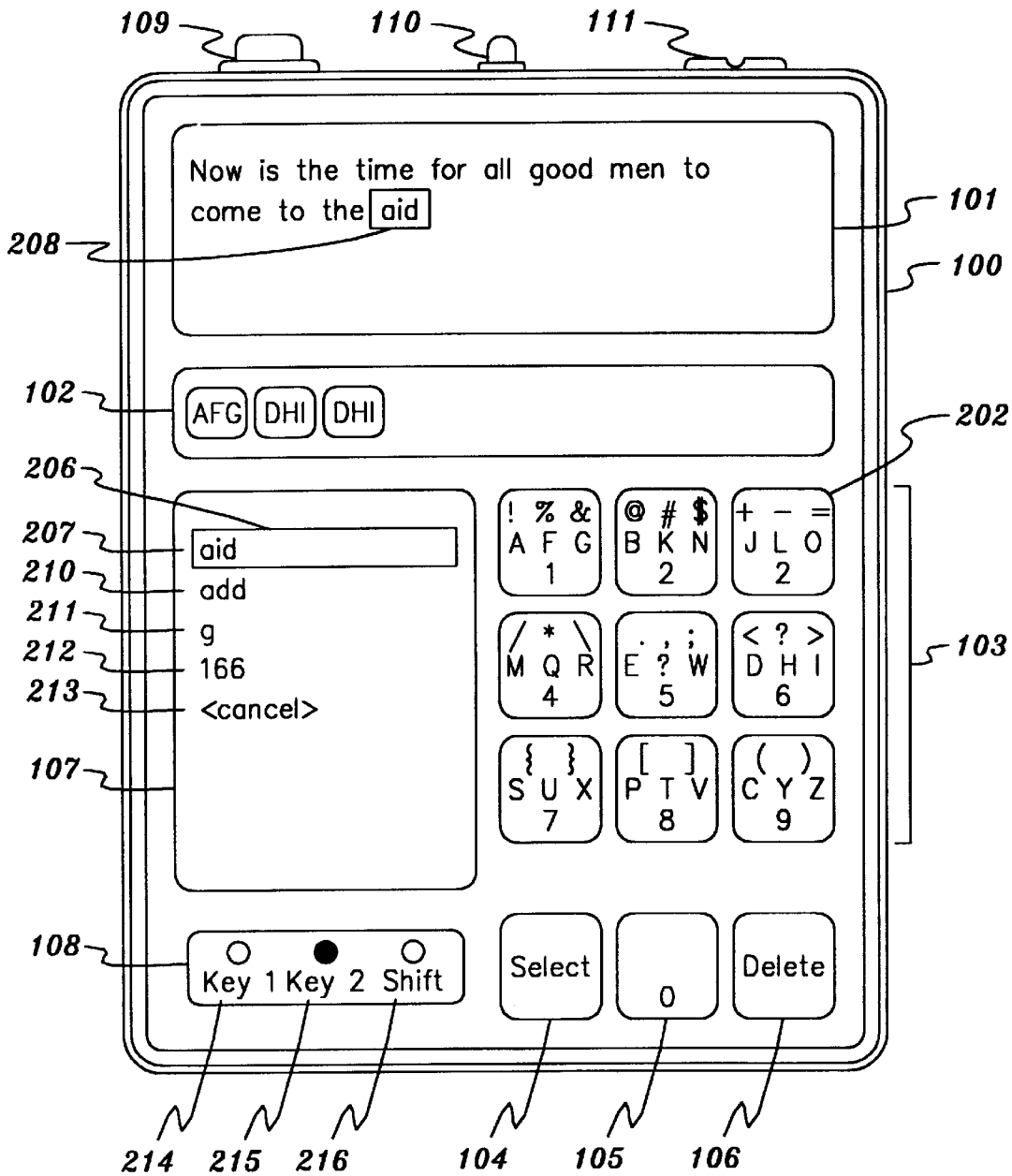


FIG. 1

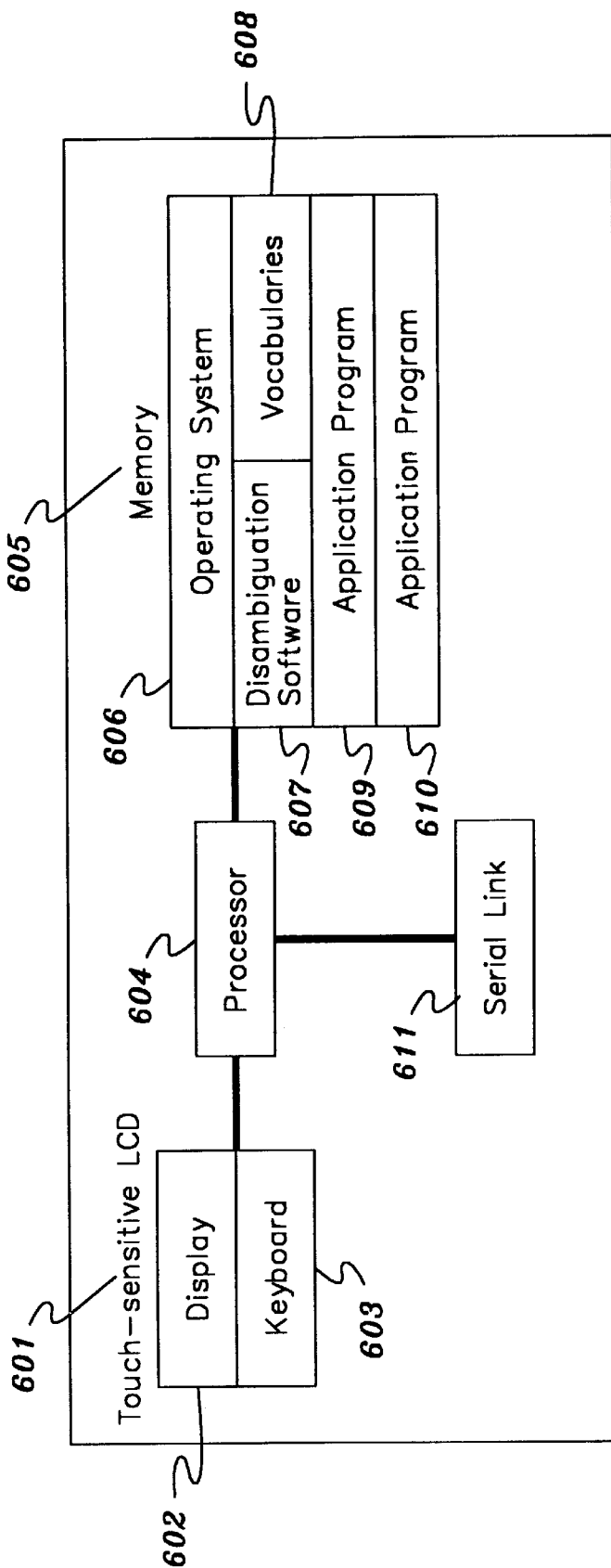


FIG. 2

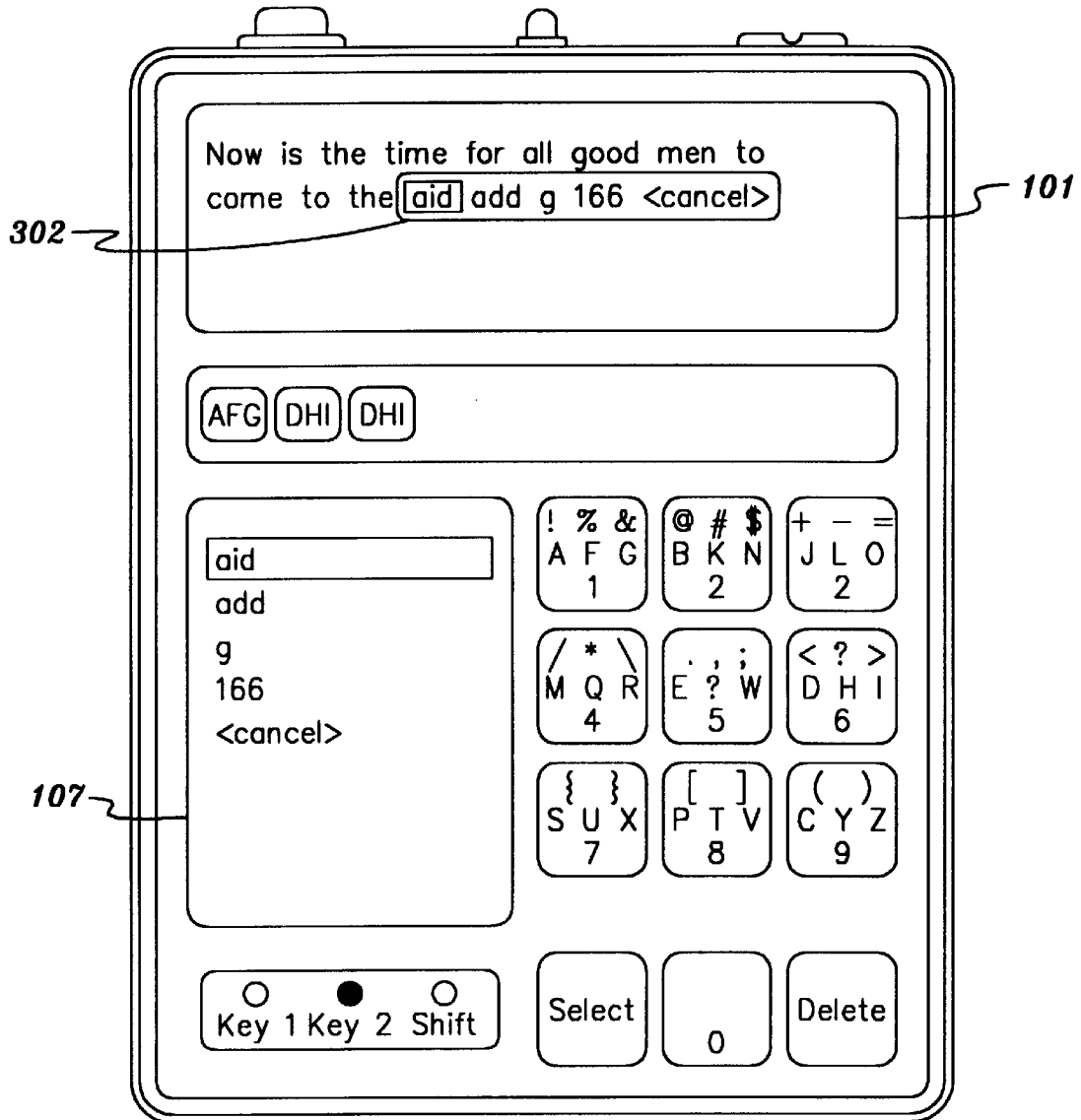


FIG. 3

Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

Real-Time Litigation Alerts



Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

Advanced Docket Research



With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

Analytics At Your Fingertips



Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

LAW FIRMS

Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS

Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.