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(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): STARVOX, INC. [US/US]; 2880 Zanker Road, San Jose, CA 94134 (US).

(72) Inventors; and

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(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): CHANG, Gordon, K. [US/US]; 2954 Heidi Drive, San Jose, CA 95132 (US). HARBISON, Robert, W. [US/US]; 118 Bonita Street, Sausalito, CA 94965 (US). BARRY, Richard, B. [US/US]; 305 South Gordon Way, Los Altos, CA 94022 (US). LO, Ming, C. [US/US]; 3331 Country Leaf Court, San Jose, CA 95132 (US). RAAB, Stephen, R. [US/US]; 738 Marin Drive, Mill Valley, CA 94941 (US).

(74) Agents: WALKER, William, B. et al.; Enterprise Law Group, Inc., Suite 280, 4400 Bohannon Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025 (US).

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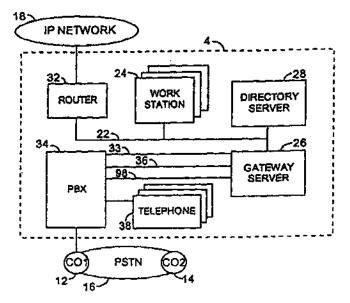
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(54) Title: APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR INTEGRATED VOICE GATEWAY

(57) Abstract

An integrated voice gateway system for use within a company which can route a voice telephone call between parties at two different locations over an IP network or over the PSTN. The system can route a voice telephone call from a first location within the system to a second location within the system via the IP network, and then from the second location to a third location via the PSTN. The integrated voice gateway system includes a gateway server which serves as an intranet/Internet telephony gateway. The gateway server routes intra-company voice or facsimile (fax) calls, over the company's intranet or the public Internet. The gateway server provides an alternate voice network to the PSTN for a company. This alternate network is provided at a much lower cost. The gateway server is a combination of hardware and software components which reside on a PC server platform. The gateway server is coupled to a customer premise



telephone system, i.e. a PBX via a T1 or E1 trunk for larger systems, or an analog trunk for smaller systems. The gateway server is coupled to the company's intranet via industry standard connections. The gateway servers in a multi-site company are coupled together via the company's intranet or wide area network (WAN) into a gateway network. The gateway server uses PBX call status links to provide many unique and useful features which are otherwise unavailable. The gateway server uses T1 inband ANI, PRI, QSIG or industry standard CTI applications programming interfaces (API) and works with any PBX which supports any of these call status links. The gateway server is equipped with a database of user and gateway objects and attributes, and provides many unique features including caller's name based on caller phone number, address translation, gateway network routing information, user authentication, etc. This database can be integrated with industry standard enterprise directory services systems including any directory which supports the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (X.500) (LDAP) interface.



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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR INTEGRATED VOICE GATEWAY

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an integrated voice gateway system.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The widespread popularity of the Internet has provided new means of rapid and comprehensive communication between users located in distant and diverse locations around the world. Methods of sending, finding and retrieving information, previously confined to the domain of government, academia and industry, are now available in business, in the community, and in the home. Formerly arcane technical terms such as telnet, electronic mail (e-mail), file transfer protocol (FTP), hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) and world wide web (WWW or web) are now widely used.

Very soon after the popularity of the Internet became widespread, new applications of the underlying technology began to emerge. With the concomitant growth of multimedia, a predominately text-based medium quickly expanded to include graphics, imagery, motion pictures and sound. A natural extension of the capability to transmit recorded, digitized sound between personal computers (PC), was the advent of PC based telephony. Although the initial users of PC to PC telephone calls over the Internet were primarily computer hobbyists and the like, there was an early recognition of the fact that the Internet provided the potential for the average user to make a telephone call anywhere in the world for the cost of a local telephone call to an Internet service provider (ISP).

PC to PC telephone technology is limited by the need to be logged on to a PC and the Internet to place or receive a call. Software incorporating proprietary algorithms limit the ability to call to others having the same or similar software. The sound quality is often degraded because of packet loss and delays in forwarding packets from the sender to the receiver over the Internet, operation in a half-duplex mode, and the use of low quality PC speakers and microphones.

With the expectation of improved performance and reduced cost of telephone calls in the business environment, voice gateways have facilitated

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the interconnection of the private branch exchange (PBX) and the computer network. As used herein, PBX includes hybrid, key systems, and other such systems. Thus, through a PBX coupled to an Internet protocol (IP) network (e.g., intranet, wide area network (WAN), Internet), telephone calls between different sites within a company, or other institution, organization or enterprise (hereinafter referred to as "company"), or between companies, the company or companies having installations at two or more locations which locations may be geographically distant from each other, may be routed over the IP network rather than via the public switched telephone network (PSTN). As used herein, the PSTN includes both public and private networks. This can result in significant cost savings and can also help to improve communication within and between companies by providing a variety of related services which are not available via the PSTN.

The level of integration achieved in current voice gateway systems is quite low, and such systems are limited in the services they can provide. In particular, current voice gateway systems are capable of only routing a nominal telephone call from a calling party at point A to a called party at point B. However, if, for example, the called party is not present, or if the called party's telephone is currently busy, current voice gateway systems do not provide important additional services to facilitate making a connection between the calling party and the called party at a later time or at another location or by an alternative method.

One of the reasons for the limitations is that current voice gateway systems are limited in their ability to obtain, store, update and retrieve necessary information about both the calling party and the called party in order to do anything other than simply attempt to make a straight forward connection between the two points. If the telephone system had sufficient information about both parties, then the system could facilitate making the connection at a later time, at another location or by an alternative method. However, in current voice gateway systems, there is no way to obtain the necessary call status and call control information, nor is there an accessible central data base in which to store and from which to retrieve this information. Current voice gateway systems have no real-time call control/call status information link with the PBX, nor do they have any storage of telephone user For example, current voice gateway networks have no information. information regarding the calling party's name, telephone number, or status of the called party, e.g., busy or idle. It is this information about the calling and

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called parties which is not readily available, but which is necessary to provide important additional services.

There is a need for a highly integrated voice gateway system for use within a company and between companies having installations at two or more locations which locations may be geographically distant from each other. The integrated voice gateway system should have the ability to route telephone calls between parties at two different locations over the IP network as well as the PSTN, and to automatically select which of the IP network and PSTN over which to route telephone calls. The integrated voice gateway system should have the means to obtain, store, update and retrieve information about calling and called parties. For example, in instances in which a calling party is unsuccessful in making a connection to a called party, the integrated voice gateway system should have the means to use information about the calling and called parties to provide services which facilitate making an alternate or subsequent connection between the calling party and the called party.

The following standards are incorporated herein by reference:

ITU-T Recommendation H.323 - Packet-based multimedia communications systems;

ITU-T Recommendation X.500 - Open systems interconnection - The directory: Overview of concepts, models and services; and IPNS Forum QSIG Handbook.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

We have now invented a highly integrated voice gateway system for use in a company or between companies having installations at two or more locations which locations may be geographically distant from each other.

As used herein, a voice telephone call from a caller telephone to a called telephone, the call carried via an IP network, is referred to as a VoIP call. As used herein, a fax call from a caller fax machine to a called fax machine, the call carried via an IP network, is referred to as an FoIP call.

Accordingly, it is an object of the invention to provide an integrated voice gateway system for use within a company which can route a voice telephone call between parties at two different locations over an IP network as well as the PSTN and to automatically select which of the IP network and PSTN over which to route the calls. It is a further object of the invention to

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