

TRANSMIT CHANNEL POLICING SYSTEM, DEVICE AND METHOD

The invention relates to wireless communications systems and more particularly to policing of transmit channel possession in wireless communications systems providing half-duplex voice communications services.

5 Communication systems are available which provide walkie-talkie-like functionality or similar half-duplex voice functionality which may take the form of PTT™ (push-to-talk™) over a dispatch service, PTT™ over cellular (PoC) services (part of the OMA standard), or otherwise. When referred to herein, walkie-talkie-like functionality and half-duplex voice functionality are to be taken generally to mean any voice
10 communication functionality delivered via a network or networks which at any one time is capable of transmitting voice communication from a talking or transmitting party's device to a listening or receiving party's device, but does not simultaneously transmit voice communication from the receiving party's device to the talking party's device, while the talking party's device is transmitting voice to the receiving party's device. During an
15 active PTT™ session or dispatch call session, only one user device (the "talker's" device) participating in the session may be designated as the transmitting or talking device at any one time. The communication can be one to one or one to many. A user device gains the role of transmitting device by requesting the talk/transmit channel from the network and by being granted the talk/transmit channel by the network. While a talker's device is in
20 possession of the transmit channel (during a talk period), all of the other devices (listeners' devices) in the active dispatch call session are in listener mode and cannot transmit voice until the transmitting device requests the network to terminate the talk period and release the talk/transmit channel. Times during which the talk/transmit channel is not occupied are idle periods. In standard implementations of PTT™, the user interface of, for example,
25 a wireless device, includes a "talk" button to allow the user to control the sending of requests to acquire and release the talk/transmit channel, these requests being sent over a logical control channel to the network.

 An example of a system providing PTT™ functionality as part of its dispatch services is the iDEN™ system of Motorola™. Other example systems which can
30 provide such PTT™ services are 1xRTT CDMA, UMTS, GSM/GPRS, and TDMA. Push-to-talk™ service may be provided as an optional half-duplex service over existing network

systems which also provide for full duplex communication, or may be provided as a service over network systems which provide only half-duplex communication.

United States Patent Application Publication No. US 2002/0150091 A1 and PCT Application with International Publication No. WO 2004/036787 A1 disclose

5 systems in which permission to speak is given on the basis of a limited time period a user at a wireless device can be given the privilege to speak. However, the systems rely on central processing units to implement this functionality, and by receiving instructions from the central processing units the wireless devices simply serve as "dummy" terminals in determining when they should no longer send voice packets. This reliance on central

10 processing units for instructions requires additional communication between the wireless devices and the central processing units.

Summary

According to one broad aspect, the invention provides a talk control element for

15 use with a network system adapted to deliver walkie-talkie-like communications capabilities between wireless devices, the network system allowing only one wireless device to occupy a talk channel at a given time. The talk control element is adapted to transmit at least one parameter to each wireless device, which is related to talk channel policing for allowing each wireless device to automatically provide policing that controls

20 an amount of time each wireless device is allowed to continuously occupy the talk channel for allowing other one(s) of the wireless devices to occupy the talk channel.

In some embodiments, a talk control element forms part of and in combination with the network system.

In some embodiments, the talk control element is external to the network system.

25 In some embodiments, the at least one parameter comprises a maximum talk time parameter for each wireless device representing a maximum amount of time the wireless device can continuously occupy the talk channel.

In some embodiments, the at least one parameter further comprises a back off time parameter to each wireless device representing a minimum time after releasing a talk

30 channel before the wireless device can again request the talk channel.

In some embodiments, the at least one parameter comprises a back off time parameter for each wireless device representing a minimum time after releasing a talk channel before the wireless device can again request the talk channel.

In some embodiments, a network system is adapted to send the parameters upon registration of the wireless device.

In some embodiments, a network system is adapted to, for each wireless device, send the parameters upon registration of the wireless device only if a change to at least
5 one of the parameters has occurred.

In some embodiments, a network system in combination with a plurality of said wireless devices, each wireless device comprising a talk processing element for processing the at least one parameter, and allowing requests for the talk channel to be generated in accordance with the at least one parameter.

10 In some embodiments, a network system in combination with a plurality of said wireless devices, each wireless device comprising a talk processing element for processing the at least one parameter, and allowing requests for the talk channel to be generated in accordance with the at least one parameter; wherein each wireless device automatically releases the talk channel after expiry of a period of time represented by the maximum talk
15 time parameter for the wireless device.

In some embodiments, a network in combination with a plurality of said wireless devices, each wireless device comprising a talk processing element for processing the at least one parameter, and allowing requests for the talk channel to be generated in accordance with the at least one parameter; wherein each wireless device automatically
20 releases the talk channel after expiry of a period of time represented by the maximum talk time parameter; following release of the talk channel by a wireless device, the wireless device does not allow a request for the talk channel to be generated for a period of time represented by the back off time parameter for the wireless device.

In some embodiments, a network system in combination with a plurality of said
25 wireless devices, each wireless device comprising a talk processing element for processing the at least one parameter, and allowing requests for the talk channel to be generated in accordance with the at least one parameter; following release of the talk channel by a wireless device, the wireless device does not allow a request for the talk channel to be generated for a period of time represented by the back off time parameter for the wireless
30 device.

In some embodiments, the network is implemented using at least one of PoC, IDEN, 1xRTT CDMA, UMTS, GSM/GPRS and TDMA.

According to another broad aspect, the invention provides a wireless device adapted to participate in a network delivered walkie-talkie-like communications session, the wireless device comprising: a talk processing element adapted to automatically provide policing that controls amounts of time the wireless device is allowed to continuously occupy a talk channel for the session for allowing at least one other wireless device to occupy the talk channel.

In some embodiments, a wireless device is adapted to control amounts of time the wireless device is allowed to continuously occupy a talk channel for the session in accordance with at least one parameter received from the network.

10 In some embodiments, a wireless device is adapted to automatically release the talk channel after continuously occupying the talk channel for a specified period of time.

In some embodiments, a wireless device is adapted to prevent the generation of a request for the talk channel for a specified period of time following release of the talk channel by the wireless device.

15 According to another broad aspect, the invention provides a method comprising: providing each wireless device participating in a network-delivered walkie-talkie-like communications session with at least one parameter to control an amount of time each wireless device is allowed to continuously occupy a talk channel, wherein each wireless device is adapted to automatically provide policing that controls access to the talk channel in accordance with the at least one parameter for allowing remaining one(s) of the wireless devices participating in the session to occupy the talk channel.

20 In some embodiments, the at least one parameter comprises a maximum talk time and a back-off time.

In some embodiments, the at least one parameter is transmitted to each wireless device upon registration of the device with the network.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the attached drawings in which:

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Figure 1A is a block diagram illustrating an example active PTT™ session of a group according to an example embodiment of the invention in which talk control is performed by the network providing the PTT session;

Figure 1B is a block diagram illustrating an active PTT™ session of a group according to an example embodiment of the invention in which talk control is performed external to the network providing the PTT session;

Figure 2 is a schematic diagram of an example implementation of a wireless device provided by an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 3 is a flow diagram illustrating the steps performed in one embodiment of the invention for transmit channel policing;

Figure 4 is a flow diagram illustrating the steps performed in another embodiment of the invention for transmit channel policing;

Figure 5 is a flow diagram illustrating the steps performed in an embodiment of the invention for transmit channel policing parameter provisioning; and

Figure 6 is a flow diagram illustrating the steps performed in another embodiment of the invention for transmit channel policing parameter provisioning.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

In the particular examples that follow, the walkie-talkie-like capabilities are assumed to be PTT™ capabilities. More generally, embodiments of the invention can be employed with any system providing network delivered walkie-talkie-like capabilities and are not limited to PTT™ capabilities of the examples. A network capable of delivering this will be referred to as a “dispatch network”, even though such a network may also deliver non-dispatch functionality.

Users on the receiving end of a push-to-talk™ session held on known systems have no way of communicating to any other user in a group while a user of a transmitting device is transmitting, since the talk/transmit channel is occupied by the

transmitting device until released.

Embodiments of the present invention attempt to mitigate the potential for abuse and the resulting inconvenience due to a user's possessing the transmit/talk channel indefinitely, or repeatedly taking control of the transmit channel without allowing other
5 users participating in the call a chance to speak. In accordance with the preferred embodiments discussed below, methods, systems, and novel user devices, may be used to automatically provide policing of PTT™ transmit channel possession duration and transmit channel requesting frequency.

In preferred embodiments different subscribers may have different rules
10 governing the policing of their PTT™ transmissions based on, for example, the Service Level Agreement(SLA)/policy set for the subscriber.

Referring now to Figure 1A, an example of a transmit channel policing method according to an embodiment of the invention will now be described in the context of an active dispatch call session for a PTT™ group of wireless mobile devices in a half-
15 duplex dispatch system.

A communications system, generally indicated by reference numeral 11, which is a modified iDEN™ system, is shown having a PTT™ group (indicated generally by reference numeral 10) consisting of a group of mobile devices participating in an active PTT™ session while a transmit channel is possessed, along with the rest of a dispatch
20 network 39.

The group 10 contains a single mobile device 20 in THD (transmitting in half-duplex) mode which is in talk/transmit mode and in possession of the transmit channel, and a set (only four shown) of devices 30 in RHD (receiving in half-duplex) mode which are in listening mode. It should be understood that transmit channel policing is equally
25 applicable to embodiments in which the dispatch call session only involves two devices (a 1-to-1 session) or which involves more than two devices (a 1-to-many session). To simplify this description, a device in THD mode or RHD mode will be referred to as a THD device or an RHD device respectively. However it is to be understood these are

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temporary designations for the particular mode of operation of the device at any particular time. During the active session, the users of the RHD devices 30 are referred to as listeners, while the user of the THD device 20 is referred to as the talker. Each device of the specific embodiment shown in Figure 1A is capable of functioning either as a THD
5 device or an RHD device, depending upon which device is in talk/transmit mode and which devices are in listening mode during any particular active session. Upon receipt of a request from a wireless device for the talk channel, if the system grants the device the talk channel, then the device enters THD mode.

The establishment of the wireless links between devices of the users, the
10 routing of voice data packets, and the duplication of voice data packets to each of the devices in listening mode are specific to each implementation of a PTT™ or similar half-duplex voice communication system. These functions are represented abstractly by links
25 which represent all of the system components which are part of the network 39 which are necessary to communicate the voice data sent by the THD device 20 to all of the RHD
15 devices 30 and in general support the functions of the active session. The details of these links are not relevant here.

During the active session, the THD device 20 possesses the talk/transmit channel. A user can release the channel, for example, by releasing the talk button causing the wireless device 20 to initiate a request for release of the channel or to terminate the
20 call, or using any appropriate interface provided on the device.

Within the dispatch network 39 is a dispatch application processor (DAP)
130 which is the processing entity responsible for the overall coordination and control of dispatch services in the iDEN™ system. The DAP 130 is coupled to a dispatch home
location register (D-HLR) 120 which is a repository of data for dispatch calling
25 identification and services. In some implementations the D-HLR 120 is resident on the DAP 130. The DAP 130 is coupled to a metro packet switch (MPS) 140 which is in turn coupled to a digital access cross connect switch (DACS) 150. The DACS 150 in turn is coupled to an enhanced base transceiver station (EBTS) 160. The EBTS 160
communicates with user devices over communication channel 8 over the air (OTA).
30 Channel 8 may be outbound and inbound half-duplex voice communication channels (not shown), a control channel, and/or other existing channels (not shown). Various

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embodiments discussed below may use the DCCH (dedicated control channel) as the communication channel 8 to send and receive messages associated with transmit channel policing. In the course of providing coordination and control of dispatch calls, the DAP 130 may retrieve information from the D-HLR 120 regarding the various services and/or
5 identifications including information pertaining to the particular service level, or policy set which determines the manner in which any particular mobile device is to be policed with respect to the transmit channel policing. In the course of communicating with the user device 20, the DAP 130 sends messages via the MPS 140, the DACS 150, and the EBTS 160 in order to interact with the user device 20.

10 The DAP 130 also has message generating and processing 132 which is adapted to send information pertaining to transmit channel policing including a maximum talk time, and a back-off time as discussed below. In a preferred embodiment, the message generation and processing 132 is implemented as a change to software already
15 implemented on the DAP 130, but it may be implemented as separate software, hardware, firmware or a combination of these types of functionality. Figure 1A shows a very specific example of network functionality which provides transmit channel policing services. The arrangement of Figure 1A is particularly suitable for iDEN™ applications. It is to be clearly understood that other network side implementations may be employed for delivering the transmit channel policing methods described herein. These other
20 implementations may be specific to iDEN™ or to other dispatch service implementations. The dispatch service may, of course, include additional system components not shown in Figure 1A.

 According to a preferred embodiment, during an active session the listener's devices 30 are no longer at the mercy of the THD device 20 in that the transmit/talk
25 channel is no longer entirely under the control of the user of the THD device 20. As will be described below, parameters related to transmit channel policing which are updated or reassigned within the network may be communicated to the THD device 20 upon the device registering with the network, and/or at other times.

 Another embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figure 1B. In this
30 embodiment, a NAW (network adapted to deliver walkie-talkie like functionality) 50 and a plurality of wireless devices 52,54 (only two shown in the illustrated example). A talk

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control element 56 has the parameters that are used to control talk channel usage. The talk control element 56 sends these parameters to the wireless devices. In some embodiments, the talk control element 56 is part of the NAW 50. In another embodiment, the talk control element 56 is external to the NAW 50. In the event the talk control element 56 is external to the NAW 50, it might be connected to the dispatch network through a data gateway. For example, a given corporate client may implement the talk channel policing independent of the dispatch network by providing their own talk control element 56. In such an embodiment, the parameters are sent from the talk control element 56 independent of other messages used to implement the walkie-talkie-like functionality, for example by sending packet data. The talk control element may be implemented in hardware, software, firmware to name a few examples or any combination of such elements, and may be centrally located or distributed.

For the embodiment of Figure 1A, the talk control element 56 is implemented as part of the network, and uses the D-HLR to store the parameters.

Referring to Figure 2, an example implementation of a PTTTM capable wireless device 300 provided by an embodiment of the invention will now be described. It is to be clearly understood that this is but one example of a wireless device which can be employed in embodiments of the invention allowing transmit channel policing.

It is also to be clearly understood that many other features will typically be included in an actual wireless device. These features are not shown in the interest of clarity. In the embodiment depicted in Figure 2, the wireless device 300 has a talk request interface in the form of a keypad 312, and has a touchscreen 340. Other embodiments could include any other suitable input/output element(s). The talk request interface is coupled to a processing element 320. The processing element 320 is coupled to message transmission element 332. The message transmission element 332 may share resources with a message reception element 334. The message reception element 334 is coupled to the processing element 320. Elements 332,334 preferably form part of standard reception and transmission capabilities on the wireless device.

The processing element 320 represents any suitable processing capabilities implemented within the wireless device to handle the operation of the algorithms for policing the transmit channel. This element may be implemented as one or a combination

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of hardware, software, firmware. In a preferred embodiment, the processing element 320 is included as an addition to software capabilities already provided on an existing wireless device.

In operation, the wireless device 300 depicted in Figure 2 is able to operate
5 in a network providing walkie-talkie-like half duplex communications capabilities in THD mode and RHD mode. The device 300 is capable of initiating a group session and requesting the transmit channel from the network, upon initiation by the user. In the embodiment of Figure 2, this initiation is effected by the pressing and holding down of a talk button within the keypad 312. The device does not enter THD mode until the system
10 grants the transmit channel.

Processing element 320 performs transmit channel policing functions by obtaining any necessary data from storage 322, and commencing a timer function from the time the device enters THD mode. The transmit channel policing is executed preferably in accordance with the method described below with reference to Figures 3 and 4, or similar
15 methods. The policing functions serve to limit the time that the device will possess the transmit channel. These functions also serve to restrain the device from obtaining the transmit channel again until a certain amount of time has passed after the talk button is released by the user.

Figure 2 shows a very specific implementation for a user device capable of
20 implementing the transmit channel policing methods provided by embodiments of the invention. It is to be clearly understood that the particular arrangement of components of Figure 2 is only one example. The user device 300 may of course include additional components not shown in Figure 2. The same functionality may be delivered with a different breakdown of components.

25 Referring now to Figures 3 and 4, an example of transmit channel policing according to an embodiment of the invention will now be described in the context of an active dispatch call session for a group of wireless devices in a half-duplex group call.

Each wireless device may for example be as described with reference to Figure 2 above, but is not limited thereto.

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In the communications system, the THD device which is to be policed, first would have had to be powered up and registered on the network at step 400. In step 401, during or following registration, the system sends parameters to control transmit channel utilization. In the example that follows this is a maximum talk time (MTT) which is then
5 stored in the data store. More generally, the device receives the parameter(s) and starts to operate in accordance with the parameter(s). In another embodiment, the parameters are not sent over the air, but rather are configured during manufacture or otherwise prior to deployment. Transmit channel policing processing is initialized at step 402 with the loading of a maximum talk time (MTT) parameter. Preferably, the MTT, or a parameter
10 representing the MTT, is stored by the network, for example in D-HLR 120 for the network of Figure 1A. This is downloaded upon power up or registration of the device. In another embodiment, all devices are configured with a default MTT which can then be used without requiring any change to the air interface. The transmit channel policing processing remains idle until the user device receives input initiating THD mode at step
15 403. After being granted the transmit channel, the user device thereafter begins to operate in THD mode at step 404. If the device is still in THD mode upon expiry of the MTT, the device will automatically release the channel. Any appropriate mechanism for timing the THD duration can be employed. A specific example has been included in Figure 3. In this example, transmit channel policing processing starts a timer function at step 406 to keep
20 track of the passage of an MTT duration. If an interrupt is received as indicated at step 410, for example by as a result of the user releasing the talk button or the call ending, the transmit channel is released as indicated at step 414. Alternatively, if the MTT has expired (yes path 412), then the transmit channel is also released at step 414. Thus at the end of the method steps, the transmit channel will be available to other users. At the latest this will
25 occur a duration of MTT after the user started transmitting.

In a preferred embodiment, a plurality of different levels of service or policy sets are defined, each with a respective MTT that may or may not be the same as that associated with others levels of service. The maximum talk time of a particular wireless device therefor is set based upon the level of service associated with the wireless
30 device. Example values of MTT include but are not limited to seconds, minutes, and indefinite. A setting of indefinite could be policy based and assigned to important users or users responsible for critical operations who should be allowed to possess the transmit

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channel until they see fit to release it. Other possible times for MTT may be associated with for example Gold, Silver, and Bronze service level agreements. In the case where the MTT is set such that the device may possess the transmit channel indefinitely, steps 410 and 412 will be repeated until the user releases the talk button, at which point an interrupt
5 will be assessed at step 412 and the transmit channel is released. Alternatively, no timing of the THD mode needs to take place in such a device.

Referring to Figure 4, another example of transmit channel policing provided by another embodiment of the invention will now be described.

As with the steps performed in the embodiment depicted in Figure 3, the
10 THD device of Figure 4 which is to be policed, first would have had to be powered up and registered on the network at step 450. The parameters are sent to the user devices at step 451. Transmit channel policing processing initializes at step 452 with the loading of a maximum talk time (MTT) parameter and a back off time (BOT). For the duration of the BOT, after a user releases a talk button, the user cannot request the transmit channel by
15 again pressing the talk button. In this way a user is prevented from requiring the transmit channel before anyone else gets a chance to request the transmit channel.

A number of ways of preventing a particular user from accessing the channel following release may be implemented. A particular example is given below, but different methods may be used. The transmit channel policing processing remains idle
20 until the user device receives input initiating THD mode at step 453. The transmit channel policing processing checks to see if the BOT timer has expired (either because it never started, or because a prior started BOT timer is running) at step 455. This would be the case if a user pressed the talk button within the duration of BOT, after previously releasing the channel. If the BOT timer has not expired, the process proceeds back to prior to step
25 453 when the device detected user input. In the case where the BOT timer is expired, the device is allowed to transmit the request for THD mode, and once the transmit channel is granted, the device will enter THD mode. Steps 404, 406, 410, 412, 414 of the method is the same as those described already with reference to Figure 3. At step 460, following release of the transmission channel the BOT timer is started at step 460.

30 In a preferred embodiment, for each of the plurality of different levels of service or policy sets is a BOT which may or may not be the same as that associated with

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other levels of service. The back off time of a particular wireless device therefor is set based upon the level of service associated with the wireless device. Example values of BOT include but are not limited to seconds, minutes, and zero. A set value of zero could be policy based and assigned to important users or users responsible for critical operations, so that they can possess the transmit channel as soon as they wish after having released the talk button. The other possible times for BOT may be associated with for example Gold, Silver, and Bronze SLAs (service level agreements) in which less BOT is assigned to some levels than that which is assigned to others. In the case where the BOT to zero, steps 453 would always return a false as the BOT timer would never be started for that particular device under that SLA. Hence the device would simply proceed to step 454 and enter THD mode.

It should be understood that in the embodiments discussed above other processes may be running on the user device and other steps may be inserted into the methods described without changing the nature of the example embodiment.

In some embodiments, the method, system, and device are adapted to provide peripheral support for wired devices to participate in a wireless call via a network interworking function, so that although the devices are not within the wireless network, they appear as though they are, and are able to participate therein. Hence, according to this embodiment, not all of the devices in a PTT™ group are wireless, and transmit channel messaging occurs in an analogous manner to that described above in PTT™ groups where one or more of the devices is a stationary or otherwise non-wireless wired device. Hence, a wireless PTT™ session may have wired or landline based devices participating in the PTT™ session in accordance with the embodiments, adapted to police the transmit channel.

Some embodiments of the invention provide for the provisioning of the information such as the MTT and the BOT for storage in the wireless device. Two such examples are illustrated in Figures 5, and 6.

Referring to Figure 5, a user device is provisioned with the MTT and BOT parameters whenever the network data for that user changes, or when the device is first initialized at step 500, upon power up of the user device. After the user's device powers up and registers at step 502, the network sends MTT and BOT parameters to the user device

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in step 504. The transfer of this information may occur within a registration accept message through a new control channel, an existing control channel, or through a traffic channel. In step 506 the user device stores MTT and BOT parameters.

Referring to Figure 6, a user device is provisioned with the MTT and BOT parameters whenever the network data for that user changes, or when the device is first initialized at step 600. Even if the user device is idle, the network sends MTT and BOT parameters to the user device in step 604.

These values are transmitted over a channel from the network to the user device. This can be transmitted on a separate control channel, or on a traffic channel. In an embodiment implemented in the iDEN™ system of Motorola™, a preferred logical control channel used to send the MTT and BOT is the data link layer sometimes referred to as layer 2. The MTT and BOT could be sent over the L2 control channel, such as the dedicated control channel (DCCH) or packet channel, or an associated control channel (ACCH). In step 606 the user device stores MTT and BOT parameters in the data store.

Numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

CLAIMS:

1. A talk control element for use with a network system adapted to deliver walkie-talkie-like communications capabilities between wireless devices, the network system
5 allowing only one wireless device to occupy a talk channel at a given time, the talk control element being adapted to transmit at least one parameter to each wireless device, which is related to talk channel policing for allowing each wireless device to automatically provide policing that
10 controls an amount of time each wireless device is allowed to continuously occupy the talk channel for allowing other one(s) of the wireless devices to occupy the talk channel.
2. A talk control element according to claim 1 forming part of and/or in combination with the network
15 system.
3. A talk control element according to claim 1 wherein the talk control element is external to the network system.
4. A talk control element according to any one of
20 claims 1 to 3 wherein the at least one parameter comprises a maximum talk time parameter for each wireless device representing a maximum amount of time the wireless device can continuously occupy the talk channel.
5. A talk control element according to any one of
25 claims 1 to 4 wherein the at least one parameter further comprises a back off time parameter to each wireless device representing a minimum time after releasing a talk channel before the wireless device can again request the talk channel.

6. A talk control element according to any of claims 1 to 5 adapted to send the at least one parameter upon registration of the wireless device.

7. A talk control element according to any one of
5 claims 1 to 6 adapted to, for each wireless device, send the at least one parameter upon registration of the wireless device only if a change to the at least one parameter has occurred.

8. A system comprising the talk control element of
10 any one of claims 1 to 7 in combination with a plurality of wireless devices, each wireless device comprising a talk processing element for processing the at least one parameter, and allowing requests for the talk channel to be generated in accordance with the at least one parameter.

15 9. A system according to claim 8 wherein each wireless device is adapted to automatically release the talk channel after expiry of a period of time represented by the maximum talk time parameter for the wireless device.

10. A system according to claim 8 or claim 9, wherein
20 the wireless device is adapted to not allow a request for the talk channel to be generated for a period of time represented by a back off time parameter for the wireless device following release of the talk channel by the wireless device.

25 11. A network system comprising or adapted to co-operate with a talk control element according to any one of claims 1 to 7.

12. A network system according to claim 11 wherein the network is implemented using at least one of PoC, IDEN,
30 1xRTT CDMA, UMTS, GSM/GPRS and TDMA.

13. A wireless device adapted to participate in a network delivered walkie-talkie-like communications session, the wireless device comprising:

a talk processing element adapted to automatically
5 provide policing that controls amounts of time the wireless device is allowed to continuously occupy a talk channel for the session for allowing at least one other wireless device to occupy the talk channel.

14. A wireless device according to claim 13 adapted to
10 control amounts of time the wireless device is allowed to continuously occupy a talk channel for the session in accordance with at least one parameter received from the network.

15. A wireless device according to claim 13 or
15 claim 14 adapted to automatically release the talk channel after continuously occupying the talk channel for a specified period of time.

16. A wireless device according to any one of
20 claims 13 to 15 adapted to prevent the generation of a request for the talk channel for a specified period of time following release of the talk channel by the wireless device.

17. A method comprising:

providing each wireless device participating in a
25 network-delivered walkie-talkie-like communications session with at least one parameter to control an amount of time each wireless device is allowed to continuously occupy a talk channel; wherein

each wireless device is adapted to automatically
30 provide policing that controls access to the talk channel in

accordance with the at least one parameter for allowing remaining one(s) of the wireless devices participating in the session to occupy the talk channel.

18. A method according to claim 17 wherein the at
5 least one parameter comprises a maximum talk time and/or a back-off time.

19. A method according to claim 17 or claim 18 wherein the at least one parameter is transmitted to each wireless device upon registration of the device with the network.

10 20. A machine readable medium embodying program code means executable in the talk control element of any one of claims 1 to 7 or the wireless device of any one of claims 13 to 16 for implementing the method of any one of claims 17 to 19.