

PAGING RECEIVER

The present invention relates to a paging receiver capable of receiving at least two kinds of transmitted information, and in particular to a paging receiver having a time keeping function.

With the expansion of the market for paging receivers having a display, such receivers are now regarded as portable data processing equipment rather than as simple individual paging receivers of the conventional type, and they are increasingly required to provide higher functions such as the storage of received information, the output of data to external data processing equipment, the display of received time information in association with a time keeping function, and the automatic start and stop of a receiving operation. In particular, the general public are beginning to use paging receivers which, in addition to a function for displaying received information, have a time keeping or clocking function and are capable of displaying the time.

In the case of a paging receiver with a display having such a clocking function, the life of a battery, such as a unit-4 battery, is generally two to three months because of a substantial electric current consumption by a radio receiving section of the receiver. If a battery of a smaller size is used in response to a demand for a smaller size overall, the battery life in the receiver becomes even shorter. As a solution to this problem, a conventional paging receiver with a display is adapted to have a supplementary power source for its clocking function. However, such a feature is an obstacle to the achievement of a smaller size and a lower price for the

receiver.

Further, the addition of the clocking function also causes a problem as regards operation. That is, while periodic adjustment is necessary for the clocking function, such an operation is tedious for the user. As a solution to this problem, it has been proposed to broadcast information for adjusting the time. However, the time information has to be received by the same call number as that for a message, a judgement then being made as to whether it is time information that has been received for altering the clocking function. Since each receiver has a different call number from the others, the time information must be transmitted to all the call numbers if adjustment of the time is to be effective, such transmission requiring substantial time and labour.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a paging receiver which is capable of reducing the need for manual adjustment by the user and for which the transmission of time information may readily be performed at the transmitting station by setting a call number exclusively for the use of time information so as to provide clocking data automatically as information accompanying such a call number.

Another object is to provide a receiver capable of restricting the consumption of battery power by reducing the time period during which power is supplied to a receiving section of the receiver.

According to one aspect of the present invention there is provided a selective call receiver comprising: a receiving section capable of receiving a call number and transmitted information; call number comparison means for comparing said call number and at least first and second individual call numbers and for judging a match between these individual call numbers and said call number; storage means for storing the transmitted information accompanying said first or second individual call number when an affirmative judgement is made by the selective call number comparison means; power source supply means for supplying power to said receiving section only for the period during which an individual call number and the transmitted information

accompanying that individual call number are received; and means for setting an execution control signal for determining whether an operation for receiving a call number and comparing the same with said second individual call number is effected.

In a receiver according to the present invention, a comparison is thus made with respect to at least two individual call numbers and information accompanying such a number when transmitted is stored. The storage means store transmitted information accompanying the received first and second individual call numbers when an affirmative judgement is made by the call number comparison means, and the power supply means supply power to the receiving section only for the time period during which the first and second call number and the transmitted information accompanying that call number is received.

The means for setting the state of an execution control signal indicate whether a comparison between a transmitted call number and the second individual call number is to be carried out by the individual call number comparison means. The setting means may comprise means for manually setting the state of the execution control signal, and it is desirable for the execution control signal to be brought into a state inhibiting the comparison operation when the storage means has completed storing transmitted

information accompanying a received second individual call number.

5 The setting means may also be arranged to initialise the execution control signal into a state in which the comparison operation is instructed, then setting the execution control signal into a state in which the comparison operation is inhibited when the storage means has completed storing the message information accompanying the received second individual
10 call number. Further, the execution control signal may be periodically set by the setting means to enable the comparison operation to be executed.

15 The paging receiver according to the present invention is preferably provided with a time piece function for counting the time and time adjusting means for adjusting the time on the basis of the message information accompanying a received second individual call number, which is stored in the storage means. A display can be provided for displaying the message
20 information accompanying the first individual call number, and the time information.

25 In such a paging receiver, the information to be sent to the particular user of the receiver is transmitted as information accompanying the first individual call number. On the other hand, information common to all the paging receivers is transmitted by assigning a common number to the receivers as the second individual call number.

30 In other words, when a call number and message information are received by the receiving section of the receiver, the received call number and the first individual call number are compared with each other by the call number comparison means. When a match occurs between the received call number and the first

individual call number, power is supplied from the power supply means to the receiving section only for the time period during which the message information accompanying such individual call number is to be received. The received message information accompanying the first individual call number is stored in the storage means, and supply of power to the receiving section is stopped when receipt of such message information has been completed.

Next, the received call number and the second individual call number are compared with each other by the call number comparison means. When a match occurs between the received call number and the second individual call number, the transmitted information accompanying such call number is stored in the storage means in a similar manner as described above in relation to the first individual call number. In this case too, power is supplied to the receiving section only for the time period during which the information accompanying the second individual call number is to be received.

The execution control signal indicates whether a comparison operation between the transmitted call number and the second individual call number is to be effected by the call number comparison means. If it indicates not, the paging receiver is adapted such that only individual transmitted information associated with the first individual call number is selectively stored, and up-dating of the information associated with the second individual call number is prevented. At the same time, transmitted information accompanying the second individual call number is prevented from being received so as to reduce the consumption of power.

In the case where the state of the execution control signal may be manually set, the choice as to

whether the information associated with the second individual call number is to be up-dated is selected by the user of the receiver. After once receiving the message information accompanying the second individual call number, the execution control signal is set to the state in which comparison is inhibited. In this way, even when such transmitted information is broadcast frequently, the receiving section is not operated after the message information is up-dated once, thereby reducing the consumption of power.

On the other hand, it is also possible for the execution control signal to be initialised to a state in which the comparison operation is enabled and thereafter to be set to a state in which the comparison operation is inhibited after once receiving and storing message information accompanying the second individual call number. In such a case, after having once received such message information, the receiving section is not operated again even when such message information is being broadcast so that the consumption of power is restricted. The execution control signal may be periodically set to the state in which a comparison operation is executed in a similar manner.

Time adjusting may thus be effected on the basis of the transmitted information accompanying the second individual call number. In this case, time information is broadcast with a call number common to a plurality of receivers to reduce the time needed for broadcasting. Up-dating of the time information in a particular receiver is selected by the user. Even when the time information is broadcast all the time, the time information is received only once or at fixed intervals, thereby restricting the consumption of power by the receiving section.

The present invention will be described further, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a paging receiver according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a flow chart representing operation of the receiver in a time setting select mode;

Figure 3 is a flow chart representing operation of the receiver for processing received information;

Figure 4 is a plan view illustrating the state of a display of the receiver in the time setting select mode;

Figure 5 is a timing chart showing the state of a first and second power supply of the receiver;

Figure 6 is a flow chart representing an information processing operation of a second embodiment of receiver according to the present invention;

Figure 7 is a flow chart representing an information processing operation of a third embodiment of receiver according to the present invention; and

Figure 8 is a flow chart representing a clock processing operation of a fourth embodiment of receiver according to the present invention.

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a paging receiver with a display for displaying information including the time according to the present invention. The receiver of the present embodiment is adapted to receive time adjusting information but such that prohibition of the receipt of the time adjusting information is possible by a manual operation. This receiver comprises a built in antenna 1, a radio receiving section 2 including a discriminator, and a wave shaping circuit 3. It further comprises a power source control circuit 4 for

controlling the supply of power to the radio receiving section 2 and the wave shaping circuit 3, and a control section 5 for controlling the circuit 4. The power source control circuit 4 of the present embodiment has first and second power supply means 41, 42 for supplying power in respective different receiving modes to the radio receiving section 2 and wave shaping circuit 3.

The receiver of the present invention is further provided with a PROM 6 (programmable read only memory) in which individual call numbers to be compared in the control section 5 are stored; a RAM 9 (random access memory) for storing message information accompanying a transmitted individual call number; an LCD driver circuit 10 for controlling an LCD 12 (liquid crystal display) on which information is displayed; and an oscillator circuit 11, which supplies a clock signal to be used in the driver circuit 10. The oscillator circuit 11 may include a crystal oscillator. The power source control circuit 4, the control circuit 5, the RAM 9, the LCD driver circuit 10 and the oscillator circuit 11 constitute a message processing section 14, which is in the form of a micro-computer.

The LCD 12 displays messages processed by the message processing section 14, and a warning device driver circuit 7 operates a warning device 8 such as an LED or vibrator for informing the fact that a message is stored. An external operating section 13 is provided for operating the receiver, and includes a receiving standby mode select switch 13A and an automatic receiving mode select switch 13B and other switches.

In this construction, a signal transmitted at a pre-determined radio frequency is demodulated in the radio receiving section 2. It is then converted into a rectangular wave by the wave shaping circuit 3. Power

is supplied to the radio receiving section 2 and the wave shaping circuit 3 by the power source control circuit 4 under the control of the control section 5 only for the time period during which the signal is received.

The control section 5 generates a battery saving timing signal for controlling the power supply circuit 4 for the management of the power supply as described, and performs bit synchronisation and frame synchronisation on the transmitted signal. A comparison is then performed by an error control portion of the control section 5 between the individual call number recorded in the PROM 6 and the transmitted signal represented by the rectangular wave supplied from the wave shaping circuit 3, so as to make a judgement as to whether the stored individual call number has been called. The control section 5 also has a measuring function for measuring the clock signal from the oscillator circuit 11, which serves as a reference signal.

When a call is verified, message data is received subsequent to the specific call number data and is stored in the RAM 9. Thereafter, the fact that the user has been called is made known by the warning device 8 operated by the warning device driver circuit 7. The message data stored in the RAM 9 is sent to the LCD driver circuit 10 by way of the control section 5 in response to operation of the switches of the external operating section 13 so as to be displayed by the LCD 12.

Next, the control operation by the control section 5 of the receiver of the present embodiment will be described with reference to the flow charts in Figures 2 and 3.

Firstly, upon operation of a power source switch

of the external operating section 13 (step ST20), the system proceeds to step ST21. In step ST21, the system enters a time setting select mode, in which an adjustment of time can be selectively effected on the basis of transmitted time information.

If the receiving standby mode switch 13A in the external operating section 13 is pressed (step ST22), the system shifts to step ST27, in which the time setting select mode is terminated. Otherwise, the system proceeds to step ST23.

In the initial stage of the time setting select mode the time setting function of the receiver is in an OFF state where the automatic receipt of time information is impossible and adjustment of the time is not effected. When the automatic receiving mode select switch 13B is pressed (step ST23), the time setting function is changed to an ON state where the automatic receipt of time information is possible and adjustment of the time is automatically effected on the basis of the received time information. In the OFF state, a time information call flag within the control section 5 is set to "0", and in the ON state the time information call flag is set to "1".

When the switch 13B is pressed again in the ON state in which the automatic receipt of time information is possible, the ON state becomes the OFF state. The ON/OFF states of the time setting function may be changed over by repeatedly pressing the switch 13B. A judgement is made in step ST24 as to which is the current state to be displayed and the system proceeds to step ST25 or step ST26 accordingly.

The ON state as shown in Figure 4 (b) is displayed in step ST25. An automatic receiving mark 401 is lit up on the display surface 121 of the LCD 12 and "TIME/ON"

is displayed. The time information call flag at this point is "1".

The OFF state as shown in Figure 4 (a) is displayed in step ST26. The automatic receiving mark 401 is put out and "TIME/OFF" is displayed. The time information call flag at this point is "0".

The system then returns to step ST22 and thence passes to step ST27 in which the system enters the receiving standby mode in which a message (including time information in the case of the ON state) may be received.

After this, the system proceeds in step ST30 to the processing of received information as shown in Figure 3. The transmission signal in the present instance employs a POCSAG (Post Office Code Standardisation Advisory Group) format as shown in Figure 5, in which one batch constitutes seven to eight frames. A first address (first individual call number) serving as the call number for receiving a normal message is set in the first frame of the signal. A second address (second individual call number) serving as the call number for time information is set in the third frame of the signal.

In step ST31, power is supplied to the radio receiving section 2 and the wave shaping circuit 3 from the first power supply means 41 at a timing corresponding to a preamble signal, a synchronous signal SC and the first frame in which the first individual call number is set for receiving a normal message. When a preamble signal has been detected (step ST32), the system proceeds to step ST33 in which detection of the synchronous signal SC is performed. If the synchronous signal SC is not detected within a fixed time period, the system returns to step ST32.

On the basis of the synchronous signal SC, power is supplied in step ST34 to the radio receiving section 2 from the first power source supply means 41 at a timing corresponding to the first frame. A judgement is then made by first comparison means in the control section 5 in step ST35 as to whether the first address has been received. If the first address has been received, the system proceeds to step ST42.

In step ST42, if the first address has been received, a judgement is made as to whether the following signal is a message. If the signal for example constitutes empty information (an idle code) which is not message information, message receiving is terminated and the radio receiving section 2 is returned to the battery saving state. In the case of the signal constituting message information, the message information is stored in the RAM 9 in step ST43, and the system returns to step ST42 to check whether there is further message information. From step ST42 when no further information is forthcoming, the system proceeds to step ST44 and any message stored in the RAM 9 is displayed. Then, the warning device driver circuit 7 is driven in step ST45 to cause an alarm sound on the basis of the received function information. Thereafter, the system returns to step ST33 to continue detection of the synchronous signal.

If the first address has not been received in step ST35, the radio receiving section 2 and so on are brought into a battery saving state and the system proceeds to step ST36 where the state of the time information call flag is reviewed. If the call flag is "1", the system proceeds to step ST37, whereas, if the call flag is not "1", the radio receiving section 2 and so on remain in the battery saving state and the system

returns to step ST33 to continue the detection of the synchronous signal without executing the following processing.

5 In step ST37, power is supplied to the radio receiving section 2 from the second power supply means 42, at a timing corresponding to the third frame. A judgement is then made by second comparison means in the control section 5 in step ST38 as to whether the second address has been received. If the second address has
10 been received, the system proceeds to step ST39, while, if the second address has not been received, the system returns again to step ST33 in a similar manner to that described in relation to step ST36.

15 If the second address has been received, a judgement is made in step ST39 as to whether the following signal is a message. If, for example, the signal constitutes empty information (an idle code) which is not message information, message receiving is terminated and the radio receiving section 2 is returned
20 to the battery saving state. If the signal constitutes message information (time information), a judgement is made in step ST40 as to whether there is an error in the message. If there is an error, the system returns to step ST33 in a similar manner as described above. If
25 there is no error in the message, the message information is stored in the RAM 9 in step ST41. Next, the system returns to step ST39 to establish whether the message information continues or not.

30 When the received time information has been fully stored in a clock information storage area of the RAM 9 for adjusting the time, the system proceeds to time adjustment in step ST46. Thereafter, the system again returns to step ST33 to continue detection of the synchronous signal.

Figure 5 shows a timing chart for operation of the first and second power supply means 41 and 42. The second address is received in the batch of the transmitted signal following the second transmission of the synchronous signal, when the second power supply means 42 is operational. Thereafter, time information is received. Following this, the call flag is set to "0" and, in the subsequent batches, power is not supplied to the radio receiving section 2 and the wave shaping circuit 3 from the second power source supply means 42 during the third frame in which the second address is set. Accordingly, the consumption of power from that point on is restricted in relation to the receipt of time information.

In the present embodiment, when the automatic receiving mode select switch 13B is pressed during the time setting select mode as described, to select an ON state in which automatic receipt of time information is possible, the call flag is set to "1". Thus, both message information associated with the first address and time information associated with the second address can be received and the adjustment of the time can be effected. On the other hand, when the automatic receiving mode select switch 13B is pressed during the time setting select mode as described to select an OFF state, the call flag is set to "0". Power is then supplied to the radio receiving section 2 only at a frame timing corresponding to the first address. Accordingly, only message information associated with the first address can be received and the adjustment of the time cannot be effected.

Hence, it is possible to select whether or not an adjustment of the time is to be effected. For example, in regions near the border of time zones, for example,

over lapping of the electro-magnetic waves with those of the next zone is likely to occur, possibly resulting in an adjustment based on the time of the next zone if the associated electro-magnetic wave is more intensive.

5 However, in accordance with the invention, it is possible to prohibit such an adjustment of time. Also, in a case where a person is employing the receiver as a global watch set to the time of another region, it is desirable that adjustment of the time may be prohibited.

10 Figure 6 is a flow chart representing the control operation of a modification of the above embodiment, which has the additional feature that time information is not received after an adjustment of the time has once been made. Since the structure of the receiver in this
15 instance is substantially the same as that of the first embodiment, a description thereof is omitted. Also, in Figure 6, those steps corresponding to steps in the flow charts shown in Figures 2 and 3 relating to the operation of the first embodiment are designated by the
20 same step numbers and a description thereof is omitted.

In the present embodiment, when the automatic receiving mode select switch 13B is pressed in the time setting select mode to select an ON state in which the automatic receiving of time information is possible,
25 the call flag is set to "1" and, in step ST46, adjustment of the time is effected.

Upon completion of the time adjustment, the lit automatic receiving mark 401 indicating the ON state is put out (step ST47).

30 The call flag, which was set to "1", is then automatically set to "0" in step ST48, and the system returns to step ST33 to continue detection of the synchronous signal SC. In this case, because the call flag is set to "0", the radio receiving section 2 is

operated when the synchronous signal is next detected only at a frame timing corresponding to the first address. Thus, the receipt of time information associated with the second address is not effected. If
5 time adjustment is required again, the ON state is simply selected again in the time setting select mode by operation of the switch 13B.

In a paging receiver having such a function, power is not supplied to the radio receiving section 2 at the
10 frame timing corresponding to the second address after a time adjustment has once been effected and the consumption of power is accordingly restricted. In other words, even though time information is periodically broadcast, only other message information is received
15 after once adjusting the time. Since the receipt of time information is prohibited until the time adjusting function is selected again, a saving on power can be achieved.

It should be noted that, in both the first and
20 the second embodiment, selective operation of the time setting select mode is possible when power is introduced. Instead, however, it is possible to arrange for the mode to be sequentially changed by the mode switch 13A as follows: time setting select mode ->
25 message reading mode -> message protecting mode -> message erasing mode -> time setting select mode -> ... and so on.

Figure 7 is a flow chart representing the control operation of a further embodiment of the paging
30 receiver, in which the time information call flag is initialised to "1" at the same time as power is introduced and which has a function for performing time adjustment on the basis of received information. Furthermore, in the present embodiment, the call flag

is set to "0" upon adjustment of the time, and the receipt of time information is prohibited after that point. The structure of the receiver according to the embodiment is also substantially the same as that of the receiver of the first embodiment, and so will not be described. Further, in the flow chart as shown in Figure 7, those steps which are similar to steps in the foregoing embodiments are designated by the same numerals and will not be described.

When the power source of the receiver is switched on in Step ST70, the system proceeds to the next step ST71, in which the time information call flag is automatically set to "1". Thereafter, the radio receiving section 2 is brought into the ON state and message information associated with the first address and time information associated with the second address are received in a similar manner to that described in relation to the first embodiment. Further, on the basis of the received time information, the time is adjusted in step ST46.

Upon completion of the time adjustment, the time information call flag is set to "0" in step ST72. Then, the system returns to step ST33 in which detection of the synchronous signal SC continues. When the synchronous signal SC is detected, only message information associated with the first address is received, the receipt of time information being prohibited because the call flag has been set to "0".

In such a receiver, the power source switch is normally operated once a day so that time information is automatically received to adjust the time of the receiver when the receiver is brought into its operating state. Thus, the user is not required to pay any attention to time adjustment. However, the time is

adjusted every day and hence an accurate time is displayed. Further, when the adjustment of the time is completed, only message information is received but not time information. Thus, a saving of power associated with the receipt of time information becomes possible.

A further embodiment of paging receiver having a function for adjusting the time at fixed time intervals is represented in the flow chart of Figure 8. This receiver is provided with time duration setting means for setting the time information call flag to "1" every time a fixed interval elapses. The receiver of the present embodiment has a construction and control operation similar to those of the third embodiment, and a description of the corresponding features is thus omitted.

Clock information addresses in the RAM 9 are determined as:

"0H" for a one second digit;
"1H" for a ten second digit;
"2H" for a one minute digit;
"3H" for a ten minute digit;
"4H" for a one hour digit;
"5H" for a ten hour digit.

An interrupt by a timer from a frequency divider occurs every second, and when this happens clock processing is started in step ST80.

In step ST81, the address "0H" of the one second digit is designated and the contents of the designated address are incremented by "1" in step ST82. If no carry over occurs, the clock processing is judged completed in step ST83 and the system proceeds to "end" in step ST88. If a carry over occurs, the next higher address is selected

as the designated address, the contents of the new designated address are incremented by "1" in step ST84 and a judgement is made in step ST85 as to whether this results in the contents of the one hour digit address "4H" being incremented. If so, the call flag is set to "1" in step ST86.

For example, if the contents of the addresses "0H" to "3H" are as follows:

10	"0H"	-	9
	"1H"	-	5
	"2H"	-	9
	"3H"	-	5

15 corresponding to fifty nine minutes and fifty nine seconds, and clock processing is initiated, address "0H" is designated in step ST81. The contents of address "0H" are set to "0" in step ST82 and a carry is detected in step ST83.

20 The designated address is set to "1H" in step ST84 and step ST85 then detects that the designated address is not "4H". Step ST87 detects that the designated address is not "6H" and returns to step ST82.

25 Steps ST82 to ST85 and ST87 are repeated, setting the contents of addresses "1H" to "3H" to "0", until step ST84 sets "4H", the one hour digit address, as the designated address. Step ST85 then detects that the designated address is "4H" and step ST86 is performed, setting the call flag to "1".

30 Following step ST85 or step ST86 as appropriate, a judgement is made in step ST87 as to whether the designated address has exceeded "5H". If it has, the clock processing is completed and the system proceeds to step ST88. If not, the system returns to step ST82 so

as to continue the carry over process.

For example, if the contents of the addresses "0H" to "5H" are as follows:-

5	"0H"	-	9
	"1H"	-	5
	"2H"	-	9
	"3H"	-	5
	"4H"	-	3
10	"5H"	-	2

corresponding to twenty three hours, fifty nine minutes and fifty nine seconds, and clock processing is initiated, the contents of addresses "0H" to "5H" will be set to "0" and a carry will be detected in step ST83. The designated address is then set to "6H" in step ST84 and the result of step ST85 is "NO". Step ST87 then detects that the designated address is "6H" and the system proceeds to "END" in step ST88. Thus the twenty four hour clock has turned over and the carry over process is terminated.

In this type of receiver, the time information call flag is set to "1" every hour. Accordingly, as in the case of the third embodiment, the receipt of time information associated with the second address is permitted every hour for automatically adjusting the time.

In the present embodiment, setting of the time is voluntarily effected, although adjustment of the time is performed every hour. Further, it is possible by a combination with the first or second embodiment to cause the function of the third embodiment or of the present embodiment to be executed when an ON state is selected in the time setting select mode.

As described, a paging receiver according to the present invention includes individual call number comparison means capable of identifying at least first and second individual call numbers and is adapted to supply power for example to the radio receiving section 2 only for the time period during which transmitted information associated with such an individual call number is received.

Thus, according to the present invention, it is possible for transmitted information associated with the first individual call number to be regarded as individual transmitted information for a particular receiver, while transmitted information associated with the second individual call number is regarded as shared transmitted information, such as common time information, for all the receivers. The transmitting station need not transmit common information individually to every call number specific to each receiver, and so the transmitting time and operation may be reduced. It is also possible for the user of the receiver to receive common information at all times.

Further, power is supplied to the radio receiving section of the receiver only for the time period during which transmitted information associated with each call number is received. Thus, power consumption may be reduced to a minimum.

Furthermore, receipt of the second individual call number may be controlled by an execution control signal (the time information call flag) so that it is possible to select a state where the transmitted information, shared by the receivers, associated with this individual call number does not need to be received. Thus, when time information for example associated with this individual call number is not required, its receipt

may be prohibited to further restrict the consumption of power.

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CLAIMS

1. A paging receiver comprising:

a receiving section capable of receiving a call number and transmitted information;

call number comparison means for comparing said received call number with at least first and second individual call numbers and for judging when said received call number matches one of said individual call numbers;

storage means for storing transmitted information accompanying said received call number when a match is confirmed by said call number comparison means;

power source supply means for supplying power to said receiving section only during the period in which an individual call number and information accompanying that individual call number are transmitted; and

means for setting an execution control signal for determining whether an operation for receiving a call number and comparing the same with said second individual call number is effected.

2. A selective call receiver comprising:

a receiving section capable of receiving a call number and transmitted information;

call number comparison means for comparing said call number and at least first and second individual call numbers and for judging a match between these individual call numbers and said call number;

storage means for storing the transmitted information accompanying said first or second individual call number when an affirmative judgement is made by the selective call number comparison means;



power source supply means for supplying power to said receiving section only for the period during which an individual call number and the transmitted information accompanying that individual call number are received; and means for setting an execution control signal for determining whether an operation for receiving a call number and comparing the same with said second individual call number is effected.

3. A receiver as claimed in claim 1 or 2 in which said power source supply means are responsive to said execution control signal.
4. A receiver as claimed in any preceding claim, in which said setting means comprise manually operable setting means.
5. A receiver as claimed in any preceding claim, in which said setting means are arranged to set said execution control signal to a state inhibiting said operation when said storage means has completed storing said transmitted information accompanying a received second individual call number.
6. A receiver as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 in which said setting means are arranged to initialise said execution control signal to a state enabling said operation and to set said execution control signal to a state inhibiting said operation when said storage means has completed storing the transmitted information accompanying a received second individual call number.
7. A receiver as claimed in claims 1 to 4, in which said setting means are arranged periodically to set said execution control signal to a state enabling said operation, and to set said execution control signal to a state inhibiting said operation every time that said storage means has completed storing the transmitted information accompanying a received second individual call number.
8. A receiver as claimed in any preceding claim, further comprising display means for displaying the transmitted information accompanying a received first individual call number and a received second individual call number and stored in said storage means.



9. A receiver as claimed in any preceding claim, further having a timepiece function for counting the time and comprising time adjusting means for adjusting the time on the basis of the transmitted information accompanying a received second individual call number stored in said storage means.

10. A paging receiver substantially as herein particularly described with reference to and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings.
