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(54) Title: E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM

(57) Abstract: This document refers to a new system, intended to operate simultaneously to the current system, known as ICANN, in the management of Internet domains. This new system was designed to operate connected to the international network. In addition to create and manage new domains it also makes the indication to the conventional domain system, managed by ICANN, in such a way to allow the use of any domain. The system hereby proposed aims at simplifying addressing during browsing, in addition to ensure exclusivity to holder in the use of its name and mark, preventing sites with similar names that may cause confusion to users. According to the new system, suffixes and prefixes are eliminated, and the addressing is formed only by holder’s name (or distinguished mark), which is the first level domain and the final dot. The holder of a first level domain, is automatically the holder of second level domains, in which it may use common marks, adjectives, etc. The second level domain is located on the left of the first level domain and both are separated by a dot. The e-mail is also simplified to the form: name@.

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"E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"

The current system for management and regulation of domain in Internet (world wide web) is known as "ICANN – Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers". ICANN is a private company that cares about the technical coordinates of domains. It was created through the association of several Interned related companies and user communities. It undertakes the responsibility of managing TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) names and numbers and registered domains. It also provides for addresses with suffixes and prefixes such as www, com, org among others, being represented in each country by an entity that manages names and numbers, which is related to several provides of such country, and those with users. There is a limited number of entities in some countries of the world authorized by ICANN that are responsible for managing and maintaining the data base of domains. They are controlled through a table of correspondence between names and numbers of Ips. Thus, there are, for example, in France, AFNIC, in Germany, DEPIIC and in Spain, NIC.ES, in Brazil, this system is managed by FAPESP and operated by Embratel.

Managers authorized by ICANN may outsource and trade domain, however, keeping management.

ICANN merely defines nomenclature and number standards, which must be complied with in order to achieve a standard in Internet, observing the following standards: Names of Domains in Internet, IP Address Numbers, Protocol Parameters and Port Numbers. It also cares about stability of root servers – Main Servers of Domains.

In some cases, such addressing may become complicated, and user may be forced to memorize such prefixes and suffixes, in addition to the second level domain (and sometimes third level), which represent the name and mark of web site holder. Such fact may cause an unnecessary blocking to the
web, reducing its efficiency a lot. When entering any address in the browser, he searches the whole web looking for the entered address. Once the address is located, it returns the information and makes machine connection to the requested address. In the event it fails to find it, the same shall return an error message. Another problem occurs due to the fact that not always the holder of a second level domain is also the holder of third level extensions, which allows third parties, whether willfulness or not, register domains taking advantage of a brand already known.

The new system hereby proposed, shall be known as “E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM”, seeks to eliminate the troubles appointed out for ICANN system, by eliminating abbreviations such as suffixes and prefixes, which provides better resolution and more simplification at addressing. The “E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM” also eliminates the suffixes of two characters representing the Country – br for Brazil – where the holder of domain is located.

Figure 1 shows, schematically, the entering of the “E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM” in the current international system, managed by ICANN. Notice that the international network (1) – in broken line – whose knots are formed by root servers (2). Navigation is operated by the national operating entity (3) – in the Brazilian case, Embratel, which connects with the group of access providers (4) for example. AOL, UOL, Terra, etc. The last level of web is formed by users, or Internauts (5). When such user wishes to connect to a certain address using the conventional system, he searches an access provider, who sends a message to the rest of the web, through its national entity, in search of such address. One of those root servers (2nd) shall identify, process and submit the message to the national entity (3rd), which shall represent it to the access provider (4th), which will complete the connection, according to a path represented by full line. In such case, the “E-Mail And Domain Managing
System” (5) remains connected to the said international web, but it is not activated since it does not recognize that address.

Figure 2 shows, schematically, the situation in which user wishes to use the system proposed hereby. The E-mail and Domain Managing System (6) is connected to the international web (1), simultaneously to the root servers (2), with national operating entities (3) connected to access providers (4), which in turn are connected to users or Internaunts (5). Since the said root servers do not recognize the entered address, the connection cannot complete through the same, which is represented by broken lines. However, the E-mail and the Domain Managing System (5) recognizes the address, processes and submits the message directly to the access provider (4), which will complete the connection with the requested address.

The E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM is a system that, by means of a software, creates a port recognized by browsers, connected directly to the first level of web domains. Henceforth, the various browsers recognize the manager and contact directly to another level of domains, simultaneous to the existing one and dimensioned to solve the problems related to the creation of the current system domains. Browsers enter the system, recognize the new domain and return the information regarding user location. He may also make an indication to the conventional system, managed by ICANN, in such a way to allow the use of any domain.

The E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM” shall be international, just as the current one, operating simultaneously to the managing entities of each country – the Network Internet Computers – NICs and maintaining the same TCP/IP. Notwithstanding its advantages, the new system does not come to replace the current system, but it provides for the coexistence with the same, according to client's interest.

There is no legal impediment for the connection to the
international network. Instead, there is a logical limitation, which may be overcome through a programming of Internet protocols, in such a way to make the new manager known within the independent network of ICANN management.

The E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM provides for addressing by means of only a word or abbreviation, which will define the so-called first level domain, which shall designate the activity or distinguished mark of holder.

Such system allows unfolding, entering other words or abbreviations to the left of first level domain, forming the second level domain, whether separate or not – from the first by a dot, and intended to common marks, adjectives, etc., including 3 to 30 characters. The holder of a first level domain shall also be the owner of a second level domain, which is suitable, for example, to corporation subsidiaries. Figure 3 shows, schematically, such level procedure. The first level shows the activity or distinguished mark of holder (7), the second level shows the unfolding (8) which, in case of multinational companies, may designate the country of operation; the third level shows the division (9), that may designate, for example, the type of operation, such as engines, electronics, commercial, etc.

Another advantage of this new system is the simplification of addressing electronic messages. The electronic address of people or abbreviations – known as e-mail – is now represented only by the name (or abbreviation) followed by the symbol @.
CLAIMS

1 - "E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM" to work simultaneously to the international network (1) of Internet browsing domains, managed by ICANN and including root servers (2) that may identify and submit the messages and the said network where the operating entities are connected (3), which are connected to access providers (4), which in turn, are connected to users (5) being characterized by the fact that the E-mail and Domain Managing System (6) connects to the said international network, and may be accessed by any user (5) through its respective access provider (4).

2 – "E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM", according to claim 1, is characterized by creating and managing domains in the international network.

3 – "E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM", according to claim 1, characterized by doing the indication to the conventional domain system, managed by ICANN, in such a way to allow the use of any domain.

4 – "E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM", according to claim 1, characterized by the fact that addressing is carried out by using the name or distinguished mark of holder of first level domain, followed by a dot.

5 – "E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM", according to claims 1 and 4, characterized by the fact that the holder of first level domain, automatically becomes holder of second level domains, represented by another word or abbreviation located on the left of the first level domain and separated from it by a dot.

6 – "E-MAIL AND DOMAIN MANAGING SYSTEM", according to claim 1, characterized by the fact that addressing for electronic address is represented by the name and abbreviation of addressee, followed by symbol @.