(54) **Title**: METHOD BY TRADING OF SERVICES AND/OR PRODUCTS BETWEEN USERS THROUGH EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.
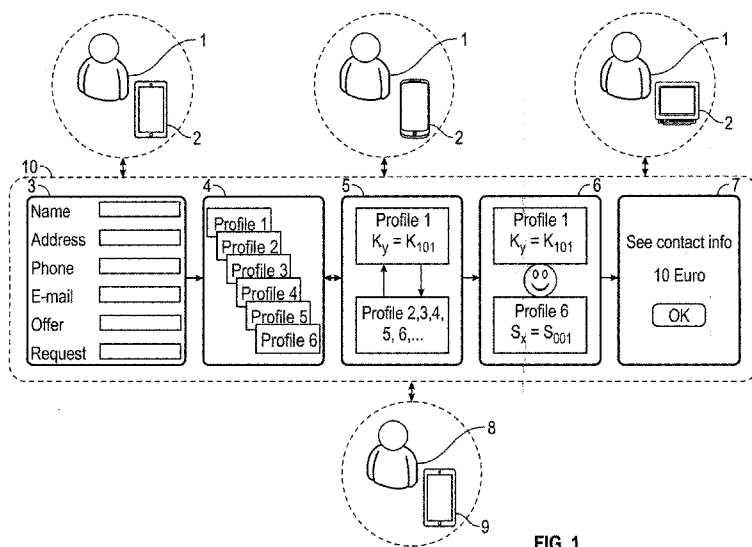
FIG. 1

(57) **Abstract**: In order to facilitate trading of objects by exchanging these objects between users (P) that offers or requests objects (s,k) in a way where reliable contact information between the users are provided only when the objects a one user request to offer and request match the object another user request to offer or request. In order to achieve this a method is provided in which all objects offered or requested are classified by an administrator in a classification system, When an object offered or requested by a user matches another users object, where match is determined in a calculation unit by,,comparison of the classified objects, then the users identifications are transferred to the respective users after having paid fee for getting the identification in form of contact details.

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Method by trading of services and/or products between users through exchange transactions.

This invention relates to a method by trading of objects such as services and/or products between users through exchanging the objects.

Such a method is disclosed in US 2012/0024232.

In this method in exchanging product a courier provide delivering services.

Moreover 2012/0296757 discloses a method in exchanging products. In this method a lot of cumbersome administrative process is involved.

In is therefore a purpose with the present invention to provide a method, where administrative processes are, limited to the necessary.

Further a reliable method in providing contacts between users by identification where the products and services that are offered are relevant to the users offering products and users requested products as well.

The purpose of the invention is provided by a method defended above that comprising the following steps:

a. The users stores their name, address and email in a registration unit

b. A number of the users register what objects they offer as an exchange object

c. A number of the users register what object they request to receive as an exchange object

d. A number of users register what objects they offer as an exchange object and what objects they request to receive as an exchange object

e. The selected objects are classified according to the type of the objects by an administrator using a classification system, and the values representing the classifications are transferred and stored in a table

f. A calculation unit compares the stored values in the table

g. By an appropriate match between the stored classified values, the users identification is registered.

It is advantageous , if as stated in claim 2, that in case of a match the users identification are informed about their mutual identity, and as stated in claim 3 that the mutual identity is given to the users after having paid a fee.

In order to manage all kind of objects it is favourable if, as stated in claim 4, that that the administrator allocate a miscellaneous class for objects in case an object are not suitable placed in an existing class.

To get the method available no matter where the users are, it is expedient if as stated in claim 5, that that the users registration is done by a communication unit, and as stated in claim 6, that the communication unit is a PC, tablet, a smartphone, an Iphone, an android device, a windows phone or the like.

The invention will now be explained in connection with the only fig. 1 on the drawing.

On the figure 1, 1 denotes a number of users, each having a communication unit 2, such as a PC, tablet, Ipad, smartphone, such as an Iphone, a windows phone, an android phone or the like.

10 denotes a computer that is wireless connected to the communication
5   units 2.

The computer 10 has a registration unit 3 adapted to register a users name, address, phone number, address, email or the like.

Moreover the user register the objects they want to offer or want to get in the request field.

10   5 denotes a calculation unit in which a comparison between the classes relating to the users offers or requests of objects that are summarized in a table 4. This table is more specific shown below.

8 denotes an administrator that classifies all objects transferred by the users, and transferred to the table shown below.

15   This classification can as an example be done by using the international trademark system.

In case an object it not immediately easy to classify then the object is given a residual class.

The administrator currently maintain the classifications and updatings of
20   the same.

If now there is match between a users offer, and another users request, then this information is transferred to a display 6 corresponding to f. inst. the users P_1 offer and P_6 request in the table.

25   The user can now on the display see the result.

Before transferring contact details between the two users a fee, see 7 on fig. 1, has to be paid, said fee can be set to 0 f. inst. in an introduction period, of the system.

30   The table 4 mentioned above and shown below function as follows:

On the headline of the table the following denotations are provided.

P_P denotes a user that request to register.

S_x denotes an object the user want to offer through an exchange trading.

5   K_y denotes an object a user want to request though an exchange trading.

The table is to be understood as follows:

The user P_1 offer plumber service S_{001} and request removal of a wisdom tooth K_{101}.

10   From the table it can be seen that a perfect match exists between the users P_1 and P_6, since P_1 offer removal of a wisdom teeth and P_6 request plumber service.

P_2 illustrates how the table can be divided by subgroups, f. inst. a cosmetic treatment of a tooth is a subgroup K_{101a} to a general toot

15   treatment K_{101}, whereas replacement of a toilet S_{001a} is subgroup to plumber service S_{001}.

P_4 illustrates a user that request white goods service S_{003}, but do not want a particular offer.

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P_5 illustrates a user that request IT service K_{004} but have nothing to offer. Finally P_x illustrates a user where it was not possible to allocate a specific type that is offered or requested. This is denoted miscellaneous and is survived by the administrator that when a more specified class is created

25   will allocate the class.

In summary the invention can be explained as follows:

Users is able to register in a database by providing information about one

30   or two objects S, K, being part of an exchange trading.

The objects are classified by an administrator in principle as it is done by classifying patent or trademarks. The trademark classification is the most suitable classification system for the method here described.

The users have the following opportunities:

5 A user can offer an object S such as a product, goods or service.

As a consideration another user request an object K such as a product, goods or service.

This is illustrated in the table above, f. inst. under P_6.

It is also possible that the users can offer an object without claiming

10 consideration.

This is illustrated with P_4 in the table.

It is also possible that the user can request an object without claiming any offer.

This is illustrated as P_5 in the table.

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If a user chose P_4 or P_5 then the both determined product can be allocated the miscellaneous class as explained above.

By the method, a lot of flexible opportunities in trading products, goods

20 or services through exchange operations, in which the searching possibilities in order to locate the appropriate products, goods or services for the users are facilitated where the users can offer, request or both in a reliable and flexible manner.

25 Even that the invention is explained in connection with exchange transactions, it is possible also to implement the invention in connection with sales and buy of objects.

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Table

P_p E-mail Name Address	S_x Code for service or objects offered	K_y Code for service or objects requested
P_1	S_{001} Plumber service	K_{101} Removal of a wisdom teeth
P_2	S_{001a} Replacement of a toilet	K_{101a} Cosmetic treatment of teeth
P_3	S_{002} Car offer	K_{102} Sommer House renovation
P_4	S_{003} White goods service	-
P_5	-	K_{104} IT service
P_6	S_{001} Tooth treatment	K_{101} Plumber service
P_x	S_{0xx} Miscellenous	K_{1yy} Miscellenous

Claims

1. Method by trading of objects such as services and/or products between users through exchanging the objects comprising the following steps:

   a. The users stores their name, address and email in a registration unit

   b. A number of the users register what objects they offer as an exchange object

   c. A number of the users register what object they request to receive as an exchange object

   d. A number of users register what objects they offer as an exchange object and what objects they request to receive as an exchange object

   e. The selected objects are classified according to the type of the objects by an administrator using a classification system, and the values representing the classifications are transferred and stored in a table

   f. A calculation unit compares the stored values in the table

   g. By an appropriate match between the stored classified values, the users identification is registered.

2. Method according to claim 1, **characterized in**, in case of a match the users identification are informed about their mutual identity.

3. Method according to claim 2, **characterized in**, in the mutual identity is given to the users after having paid a fee.

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4. Method according to 1 - 3, **characterized in**, that the administrator allocate a miscellaneous class for services or products in case a service or goods are not suitable placed in an existing class.

5. Method according to claim 1 - 4, **characterized in**, in that the users registration is done by a communication unit.

6. Method according to claim 5, **characterized in**, in that the communication unit is a PC, tablet, a smartphone, an Iphone, an android device, a windows phone or the like
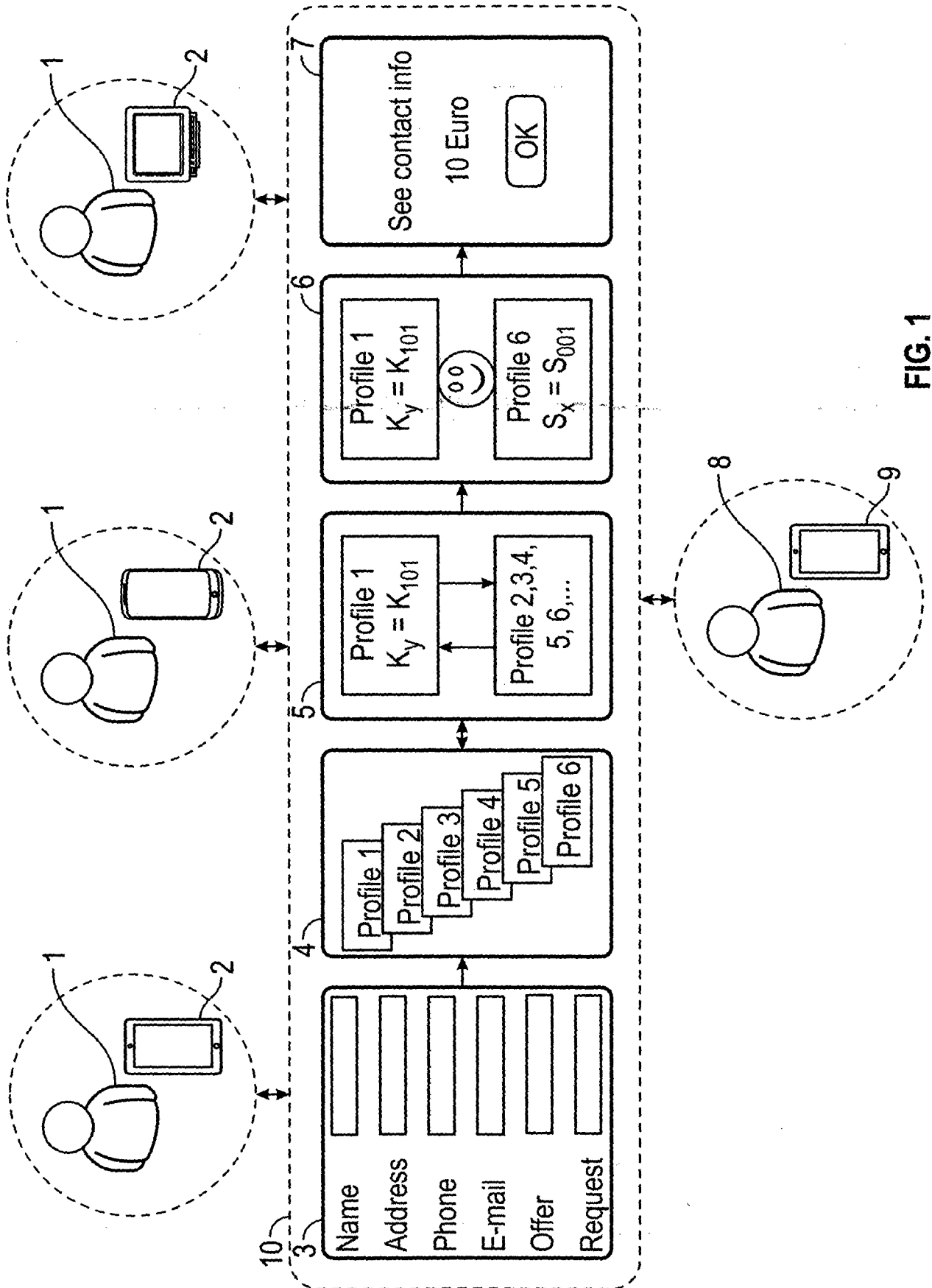
1/1

FIG. 1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. G06Q30/08   G06Q50/10
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

G06Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2012/296757 A1 (SMITH BRENDAN A [US] ET AL) 22 November 2012 (2012-11-22) the whole document	1-6
X	US 2006/206412 A1 (VAN LUCHENE ANDREW S [US] ET AL) 14 September 2006 (2006-09-14) the whole document	1-6
X	US 5 924 082 A (SILVERMAN DAVID L [US] ET AL) 13 July 1999 (1999-07-13) the whole document	1-6

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
23 July 2014	30/07/2014

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Information on patent family members

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