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Miller et al.

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(54) **METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR PET DOORS**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 17 days.

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(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2021/0123287 A1 Apr. 29, 2021

Related U.S. Application Data

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(Continued)

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01K 29/00 (2006.01)
E05F 15/76 (2015.01)
(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **E05F 15/76** (2015.01); **A01K 29/00** (2013.01); **E06B 7/32** (2013.01); **E05F 15/611** (2015.01);
(Continued)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC A01K 1/0029; A01K 1/0017; E06B 7/28; E06B 15/32; E06B 11/022-027;
(Continued)

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Excerpt from business plan, Information from Amazon on Pet Doors.

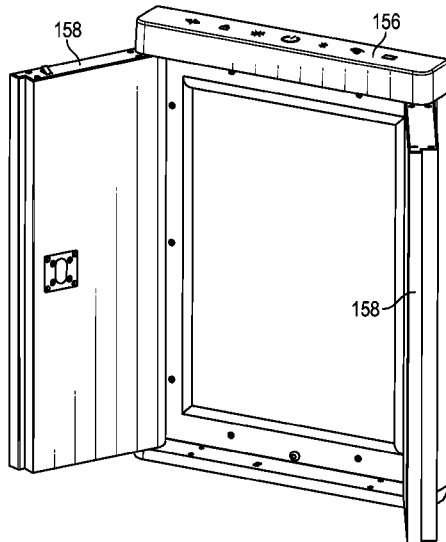
Primary Examiner — Ebony E Evans

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pet access control system according to various aspects of the present technology may comprise a door unit interoperable with a security panel holder. The door unit covers a passage through a structure, such as through the wall or door of a building. The door unit may include a connector that may be mounted on a legacy security panel holder or a dedicated mounting system for the door unit. The door unit may operate in conjunction with a pet identification system to automatically identify and grant access only to authorized pets. In various embodiments, the door unit may be controlled remotely, such as via a web browser on a remote computer or an app running on a smartphone.

20 Claims, 34 Drawing Sheets



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							119/501
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	CPC	<i>E05Y 2201/434</i> (2013.01); <i>E05Y 2400/32</i> (2013.01); <i>E05Y 2400/44</i> (2013.01); <i>E05Y 2400/66</i> (2013.01); <i>E05Y 2400/856</i> (2013.01); <i>E05Y 2900/132</i> (2013.01)	9,641,620	B2	5/2017	Sweeney et al.	
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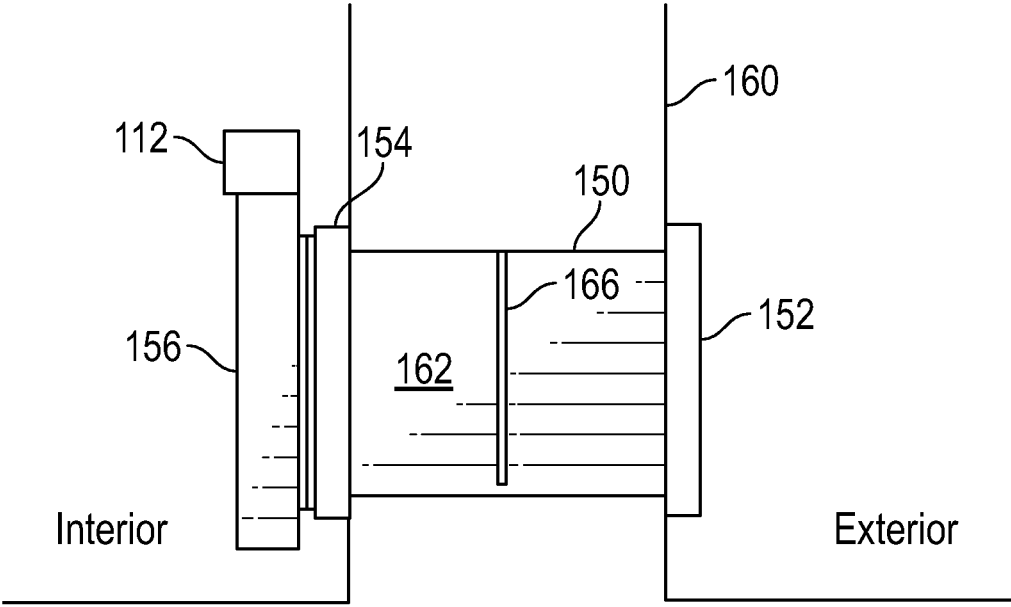


FIG. 1

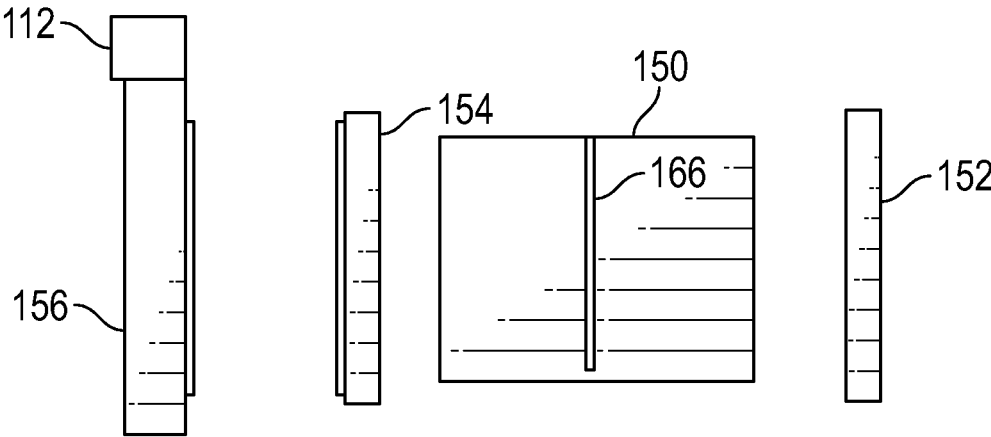


FIG. 2

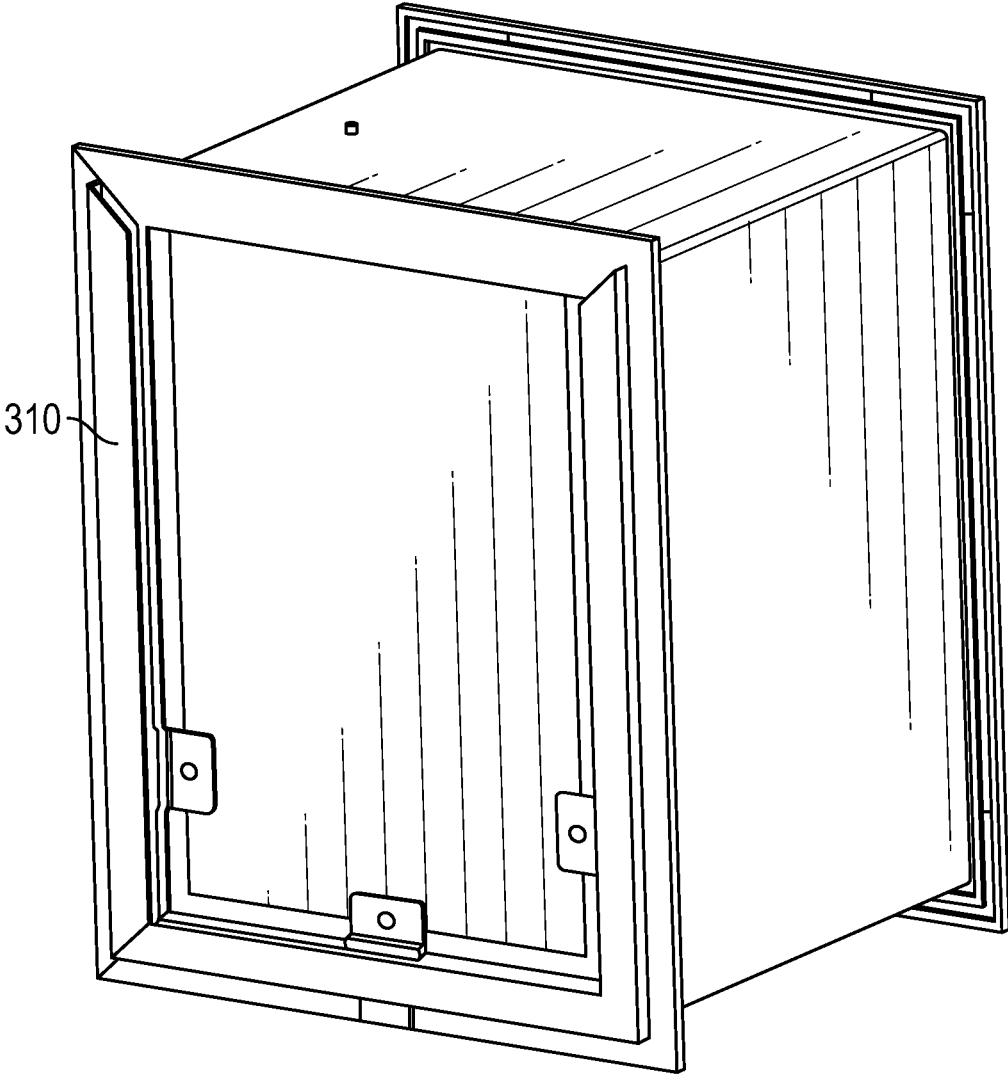


FIG. 3

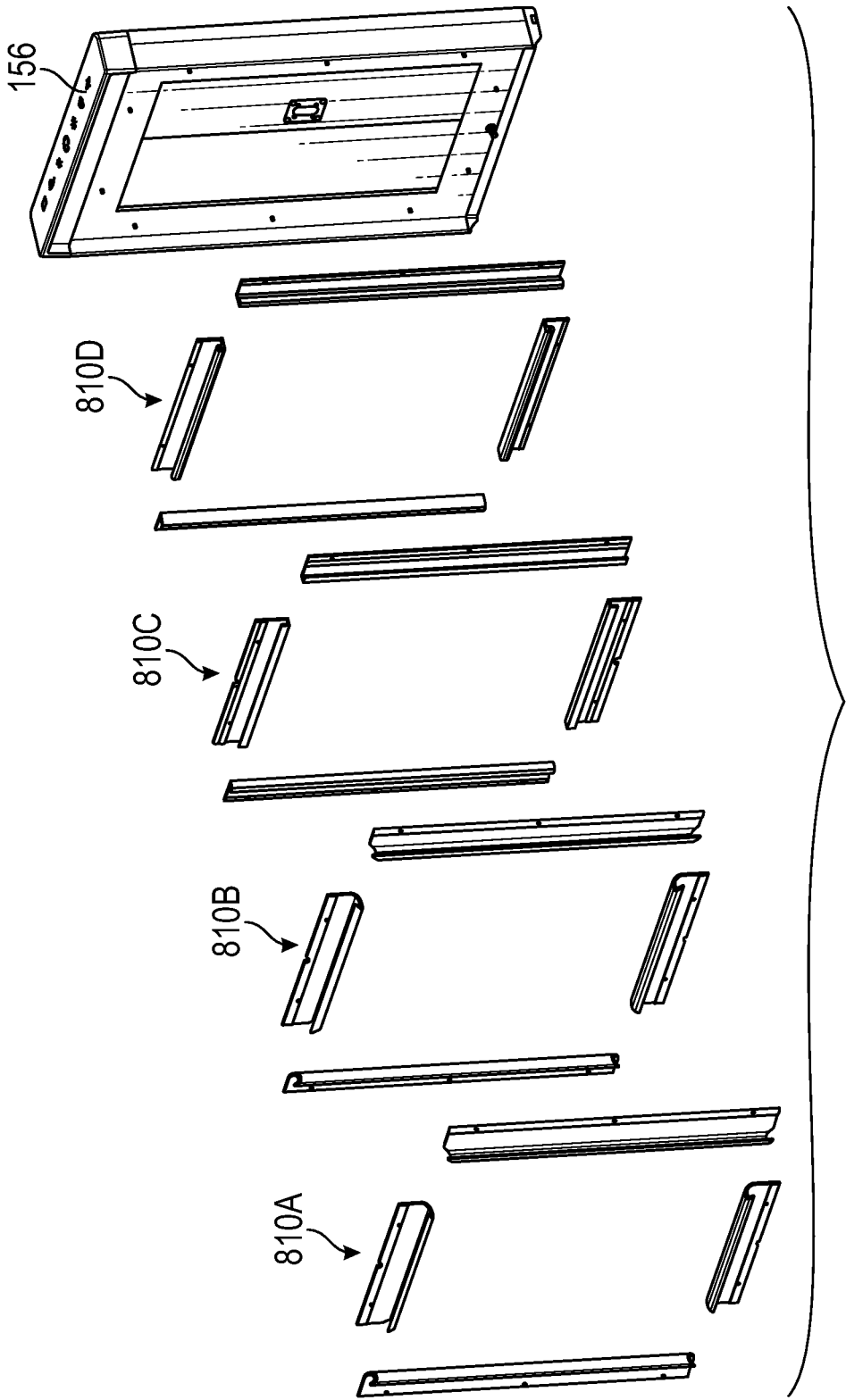


FIG. 4

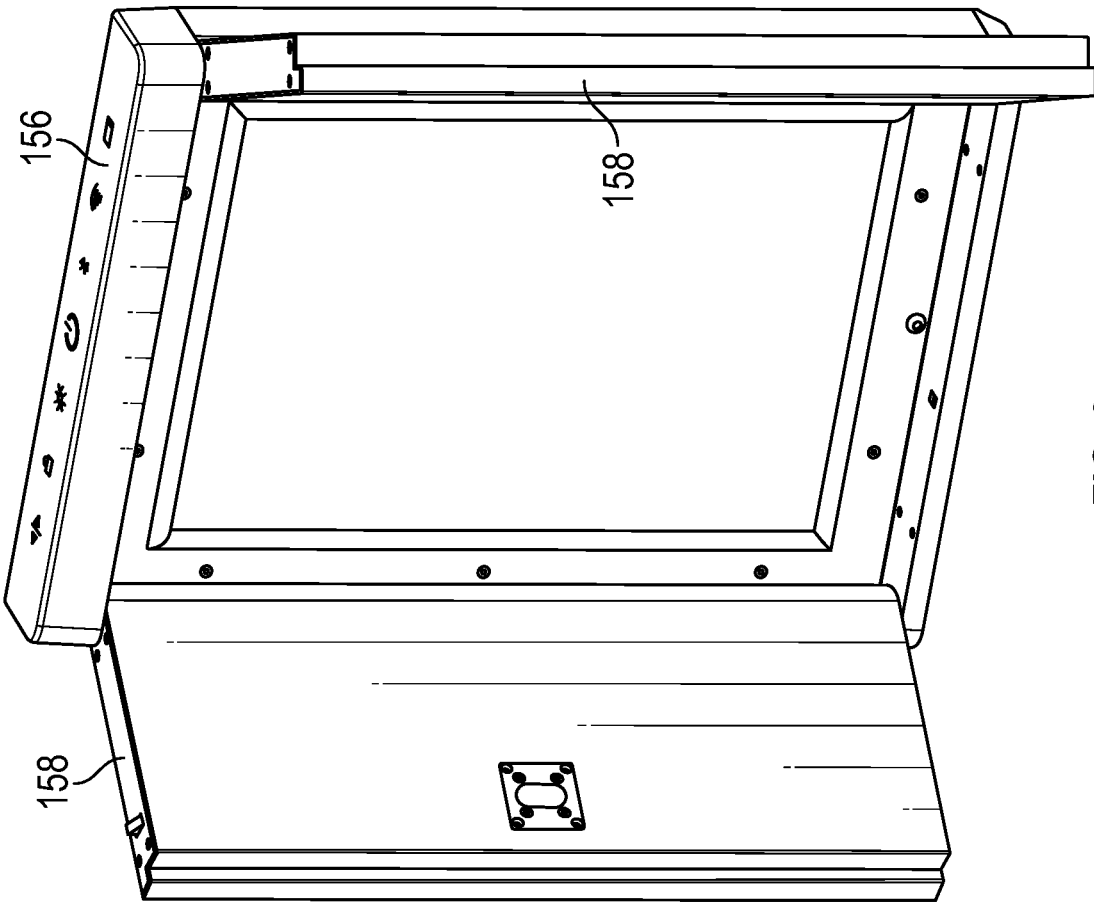


FIG. 6

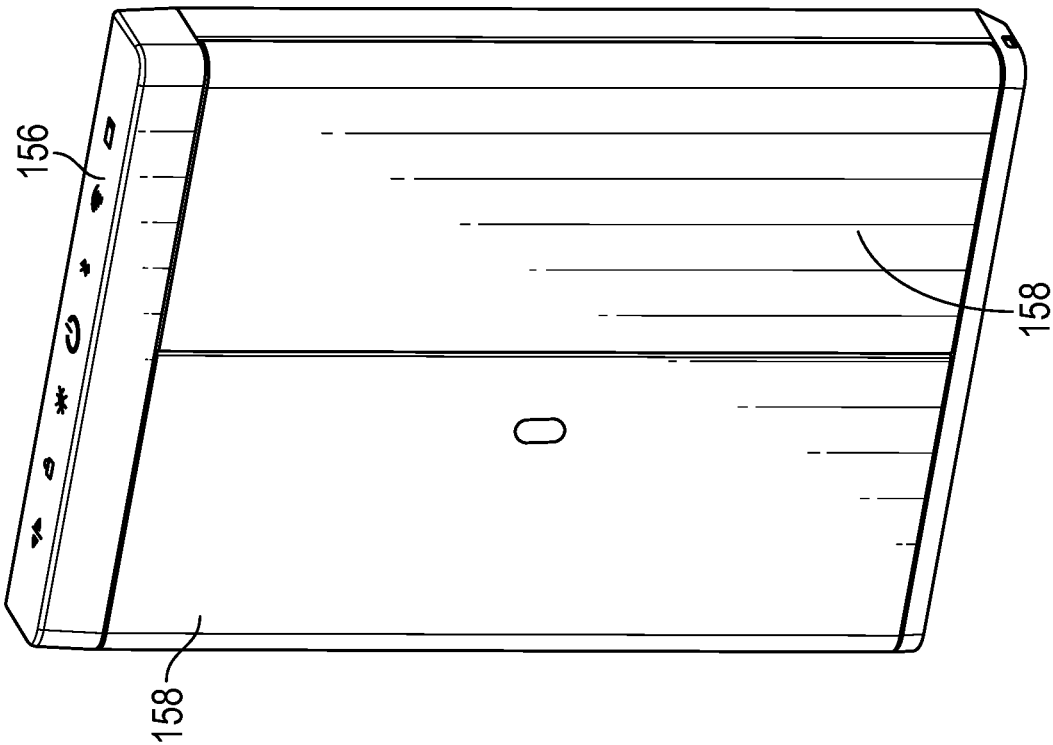


FIG. 5

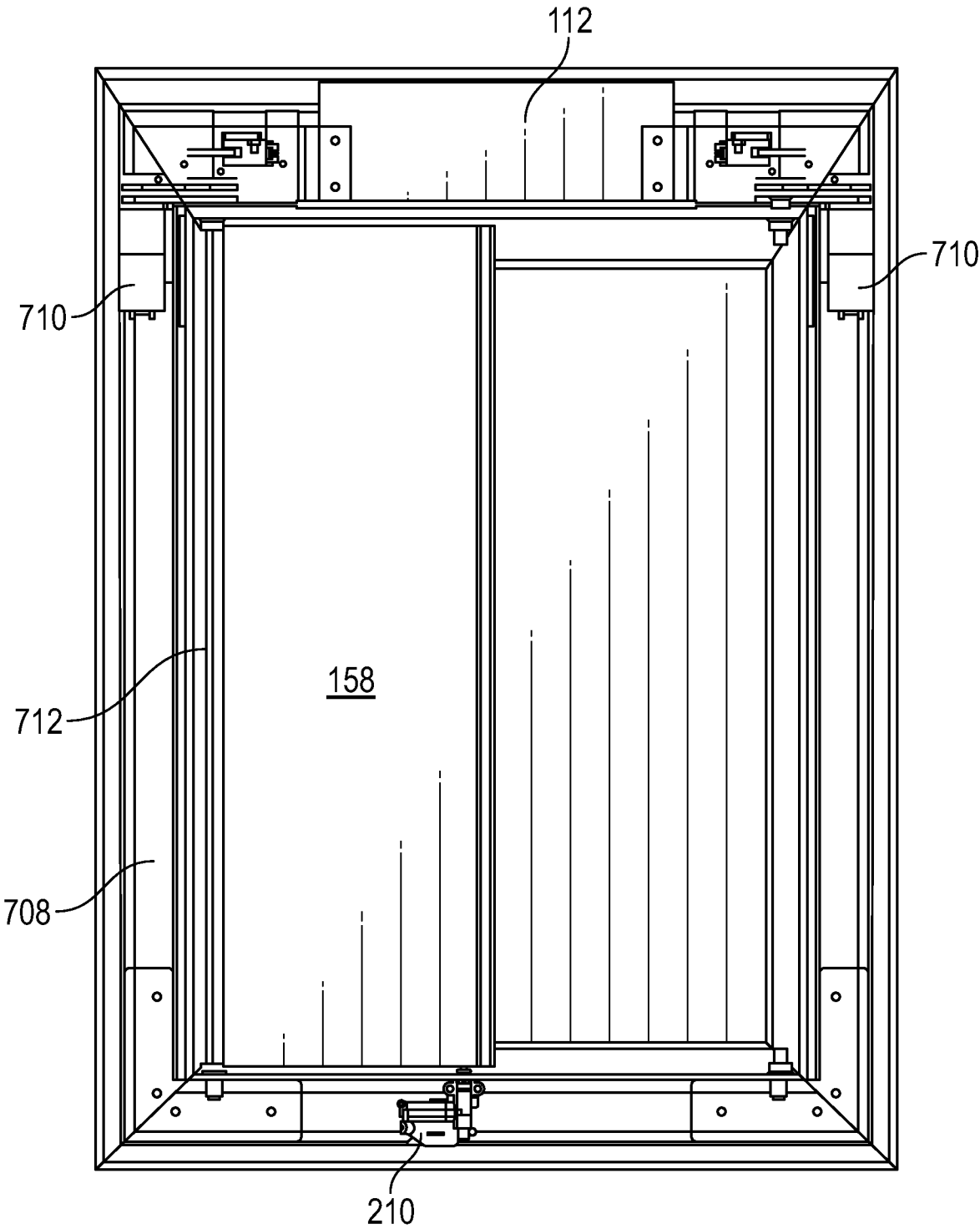


FIG. 7

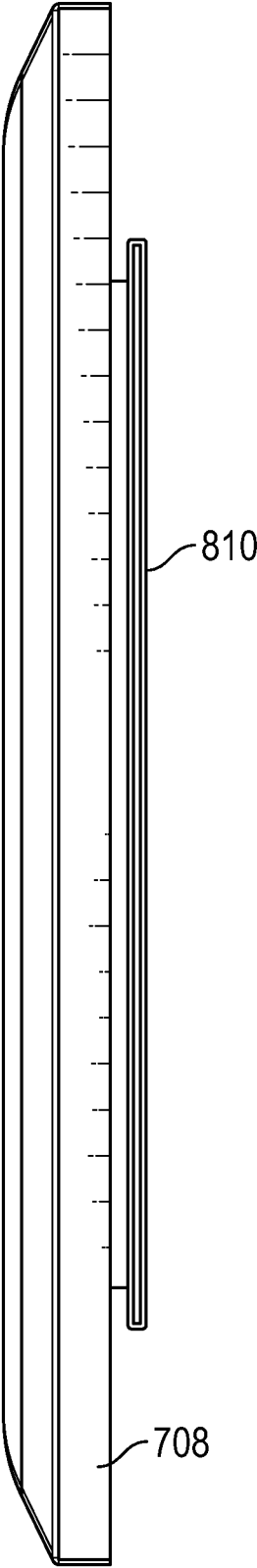


FIG. 8

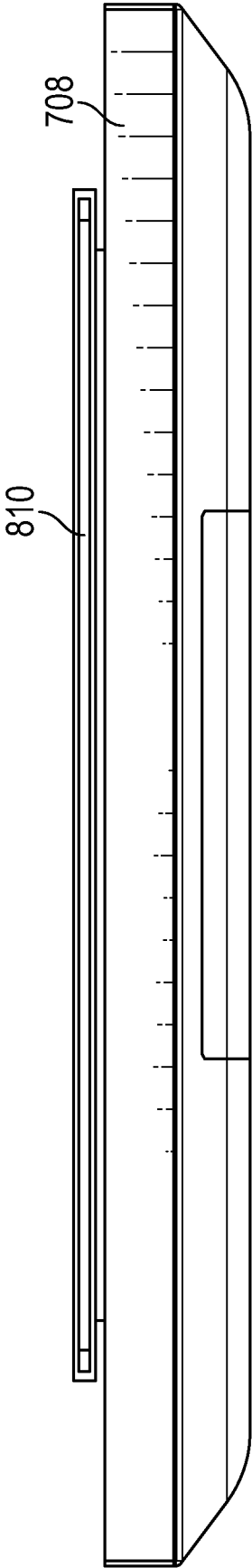


FIG. 9

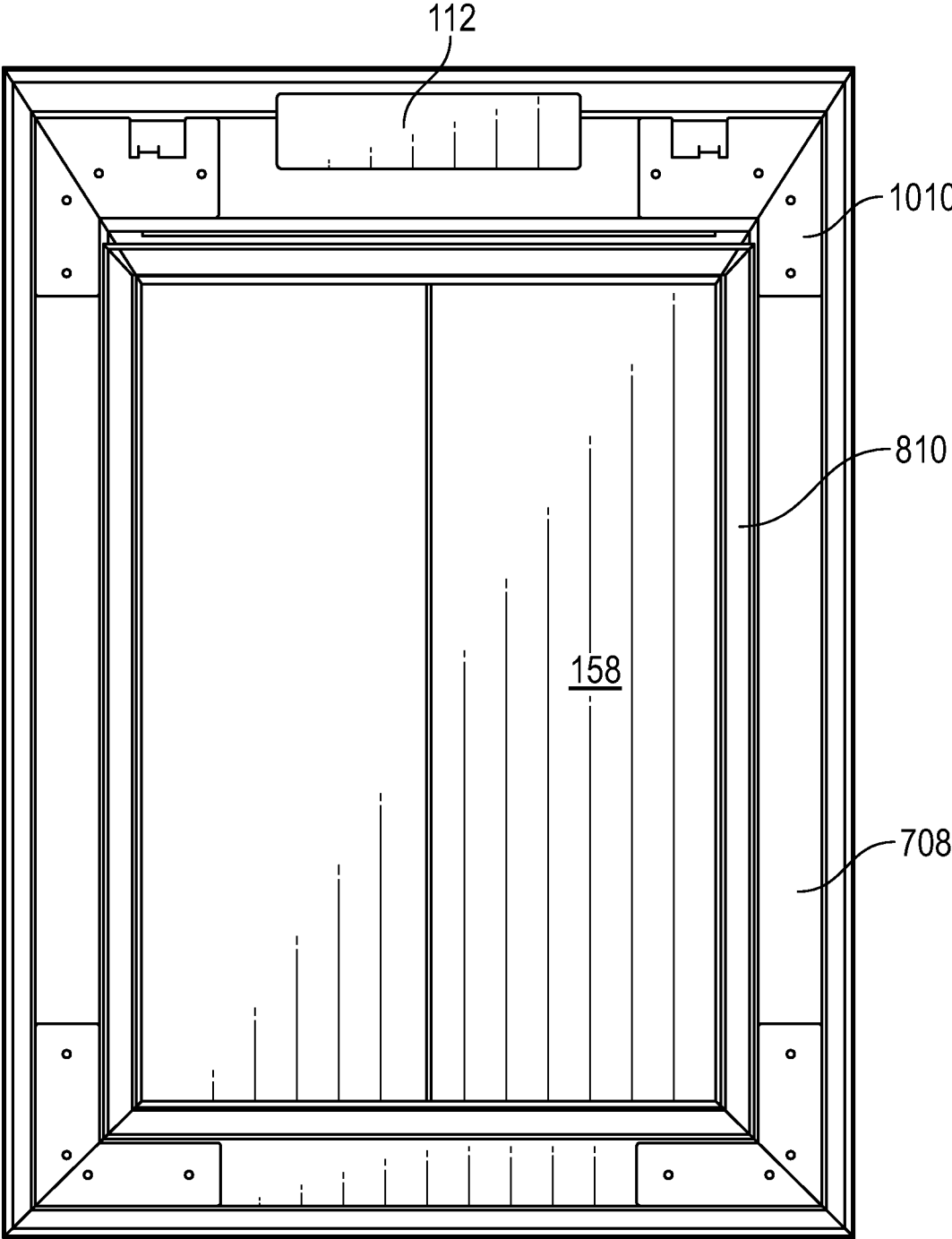


FIG. 10

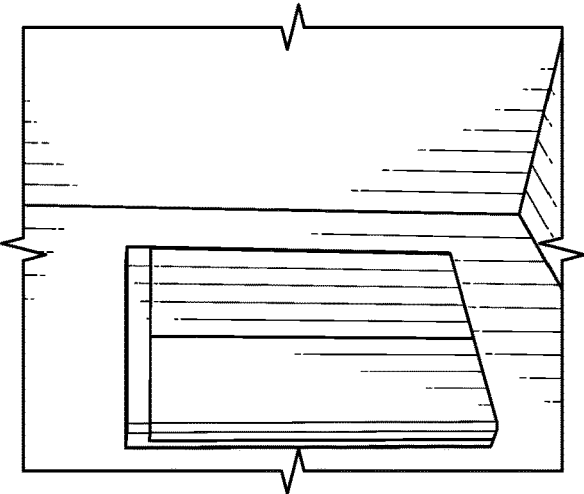


FIG. 11

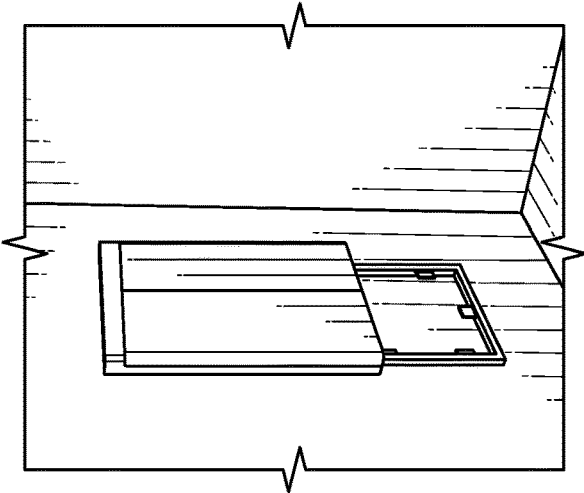


FIG. 12

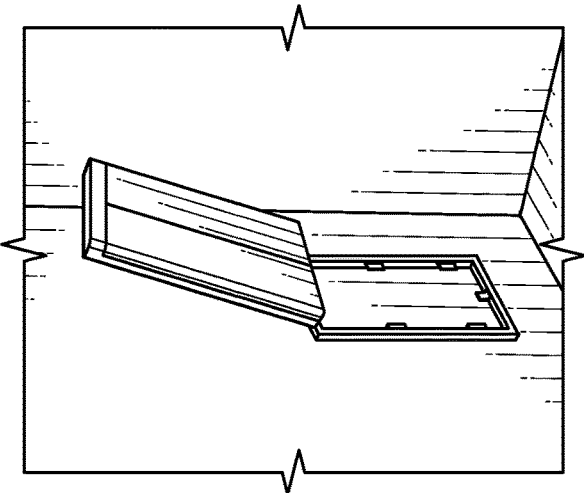


FIG. 13

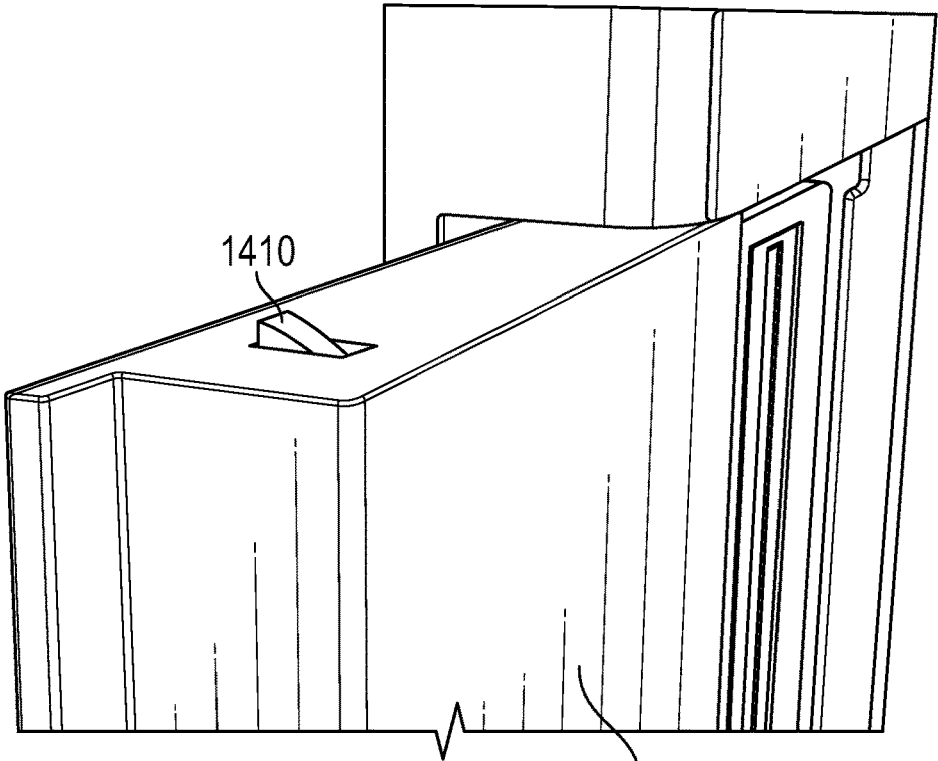


FIG. 14

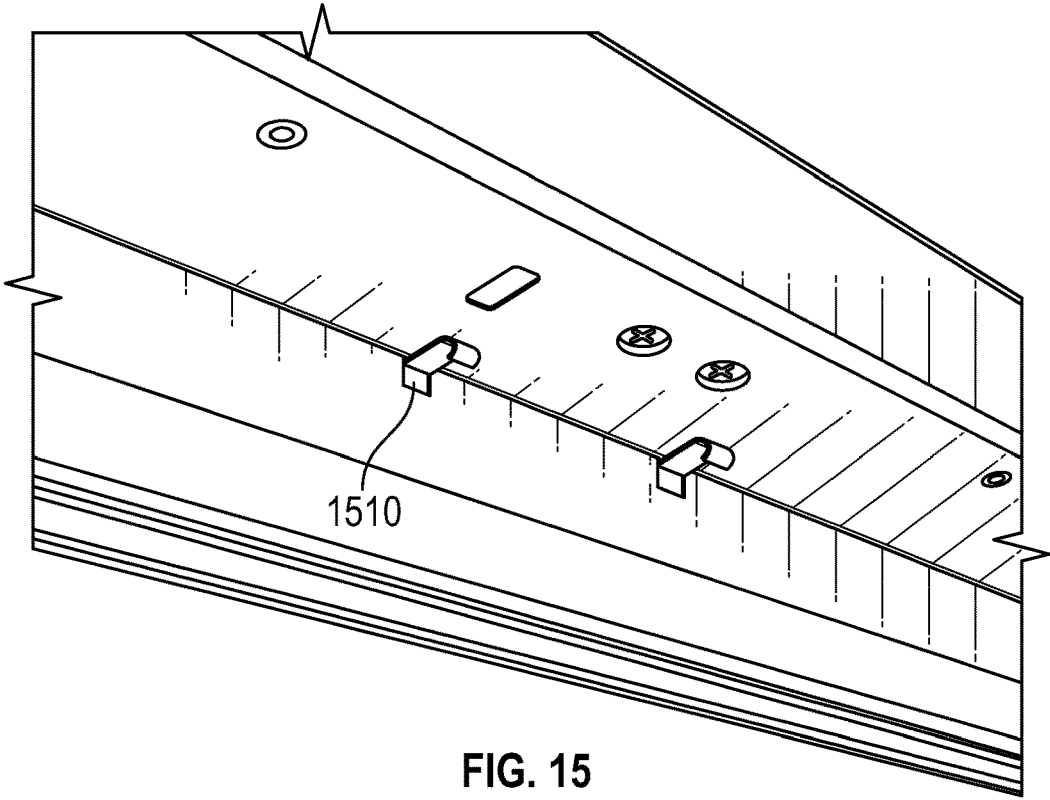


FIG. 15

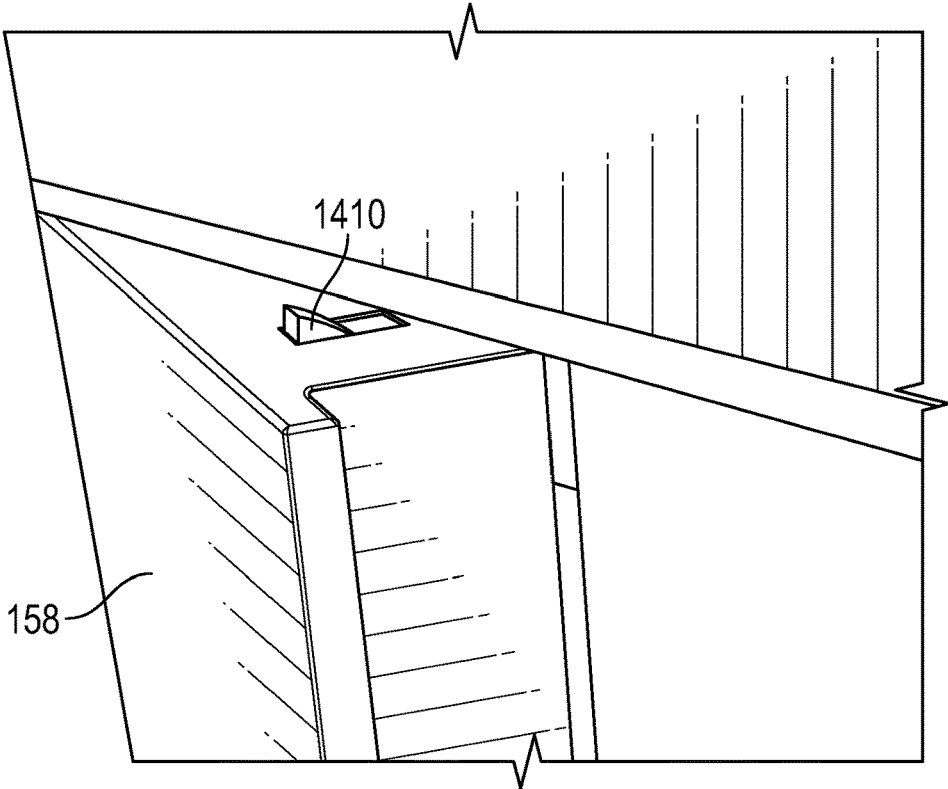


FIG. 16

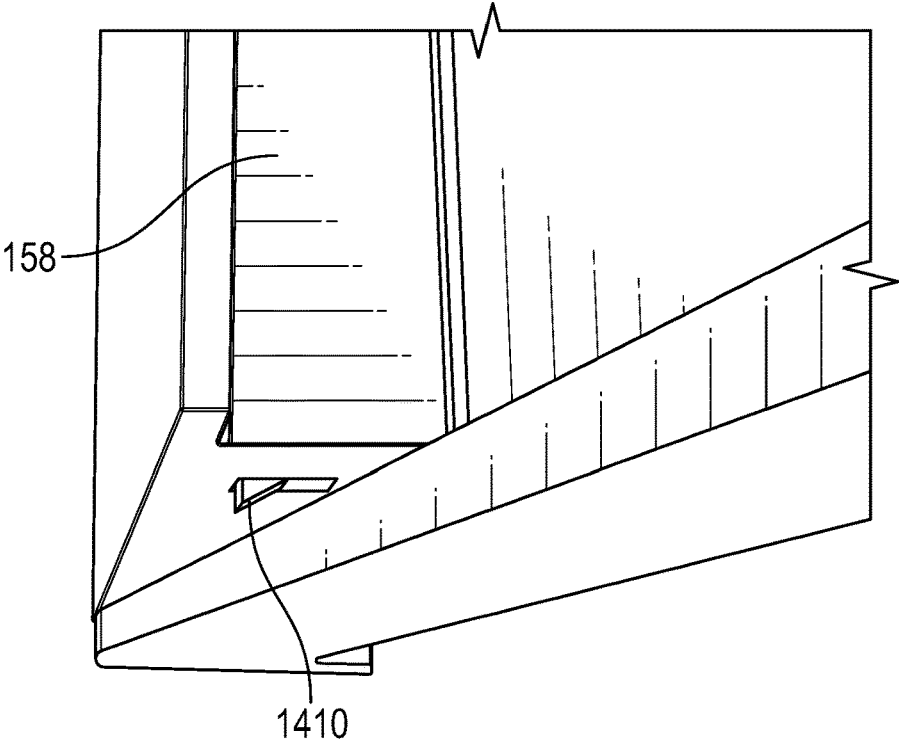


FIG. 17

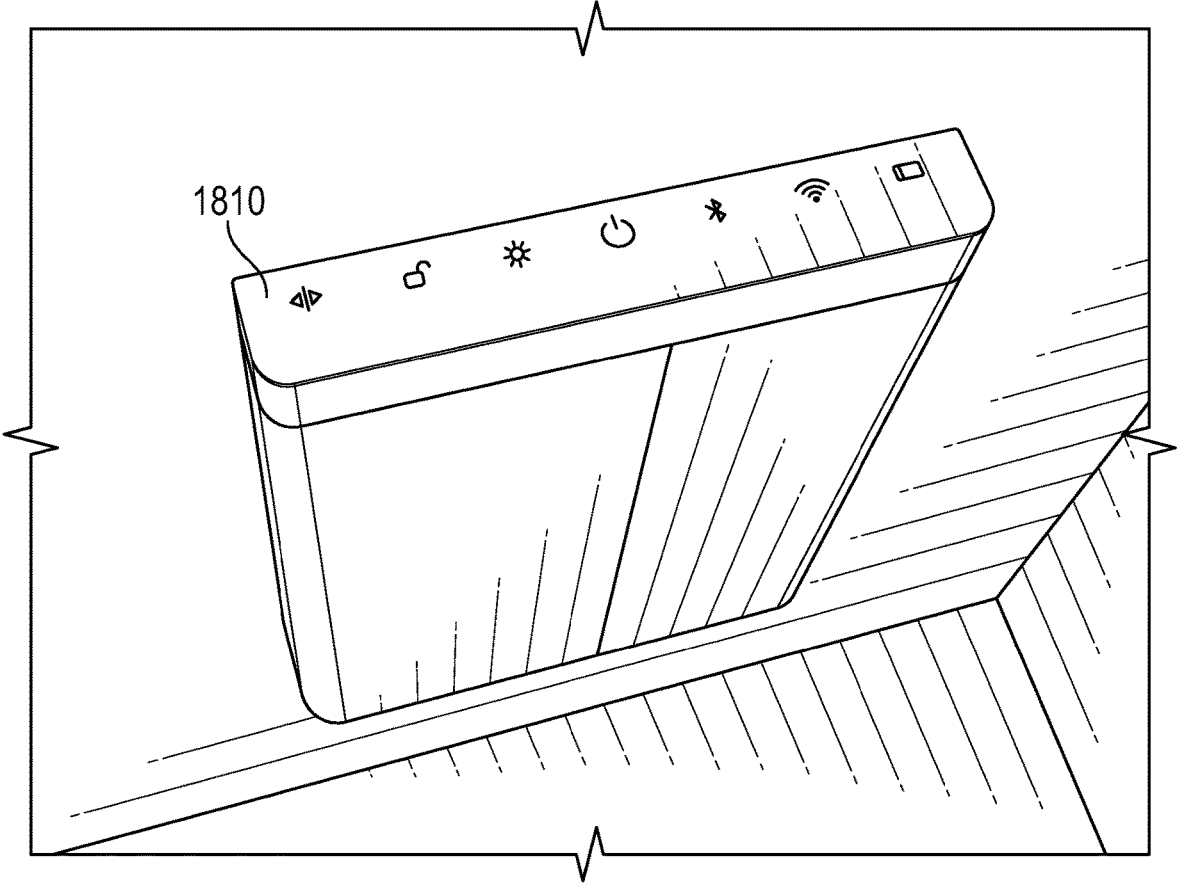


FIG. 18

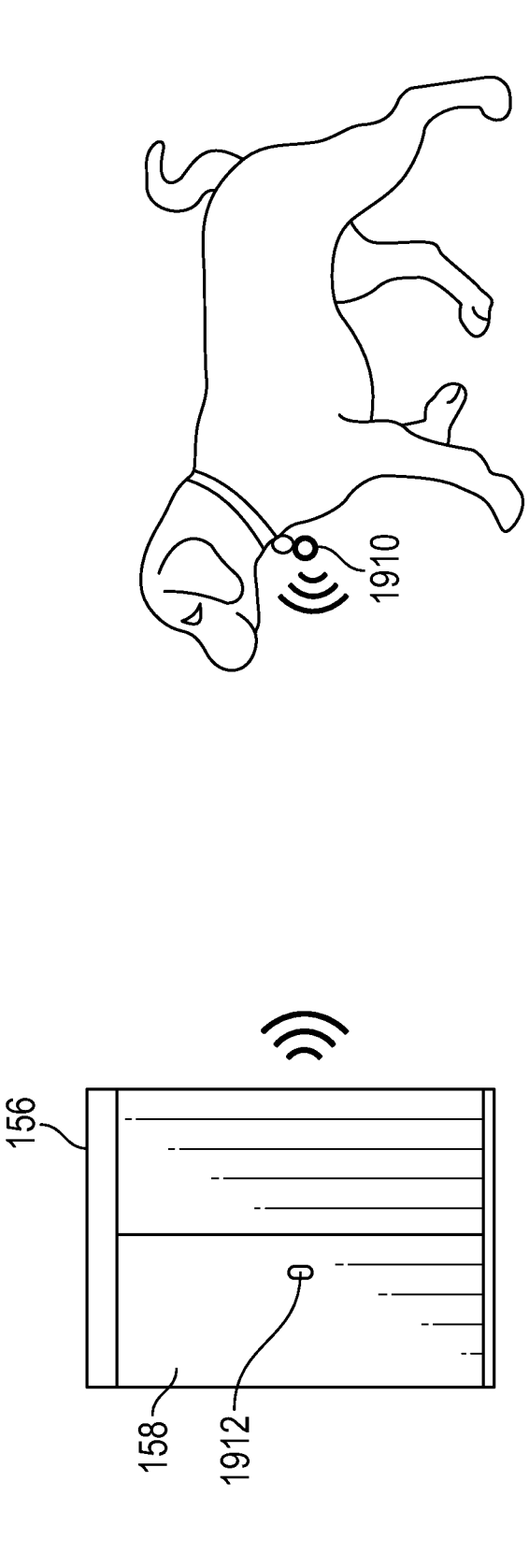


FIG. 19

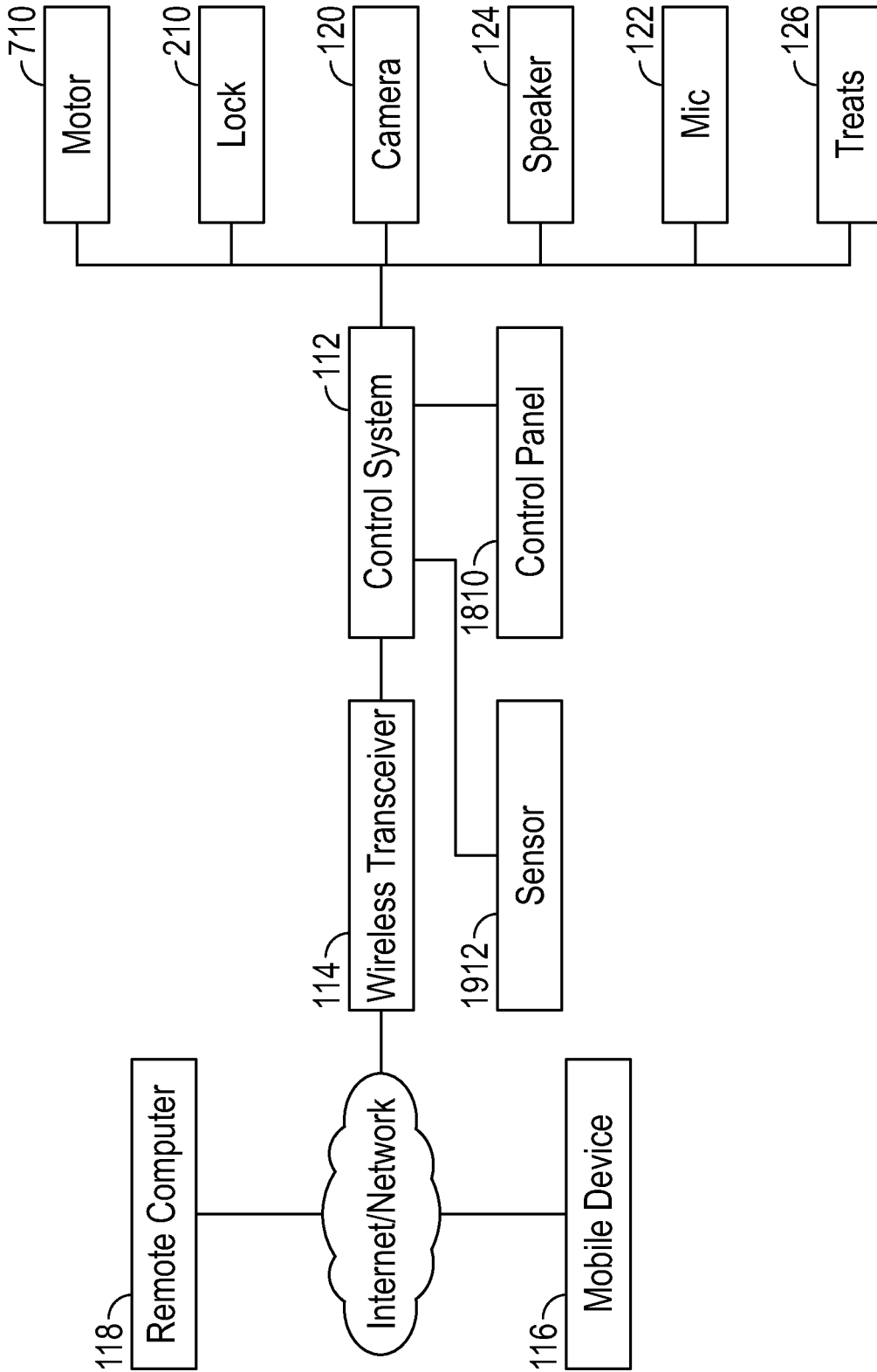


FIG. 20

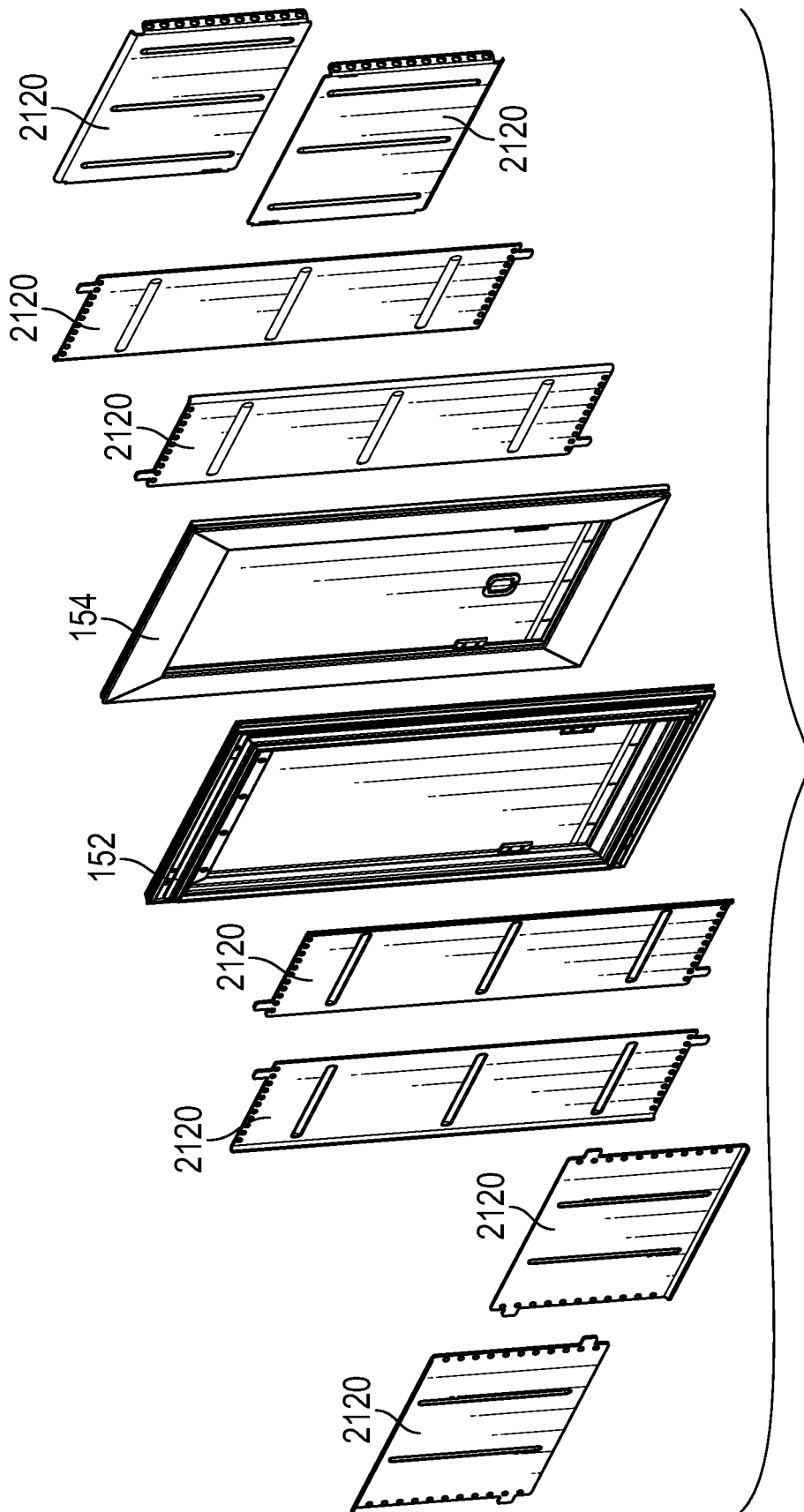
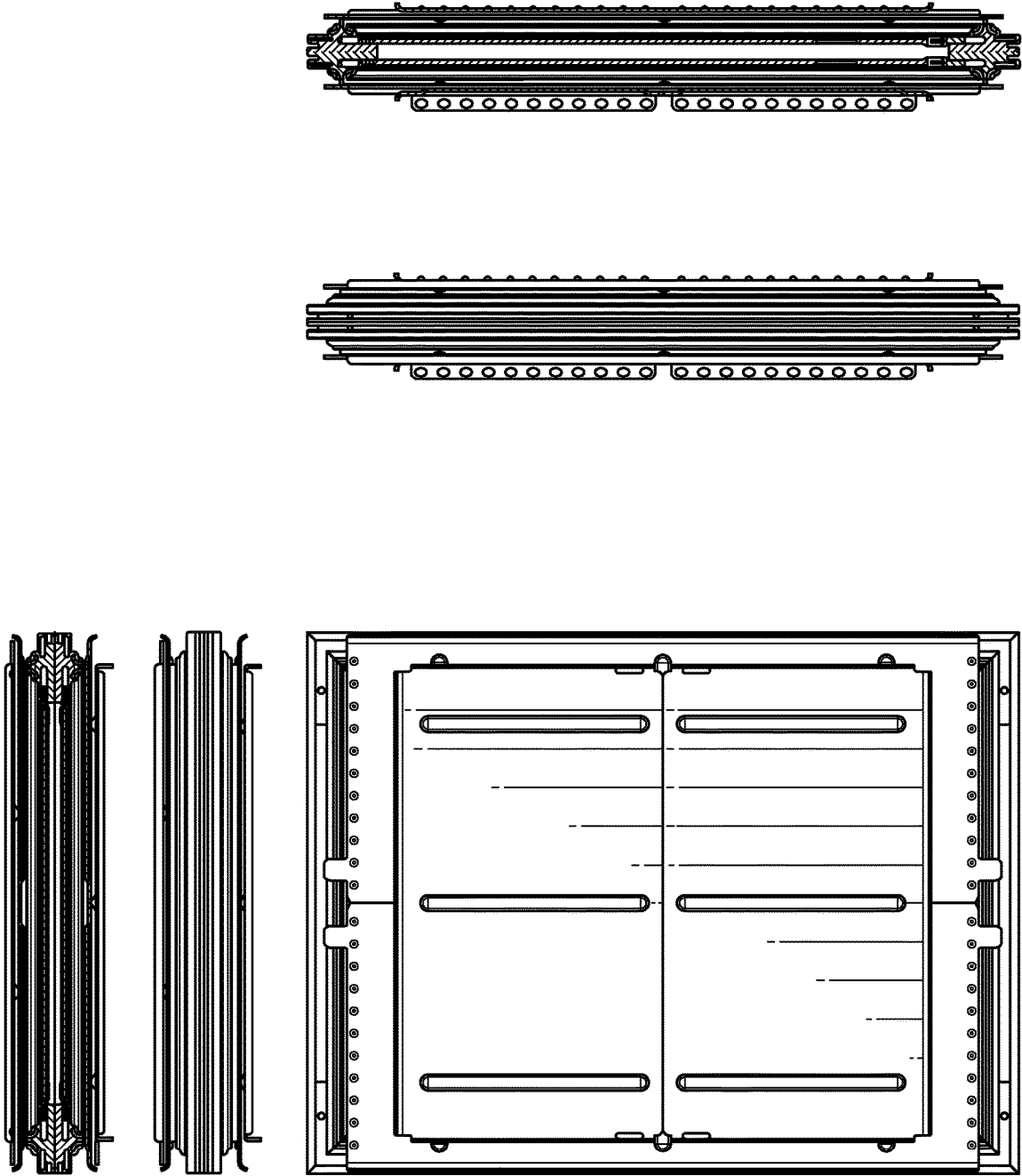


FIG. 21A

FIG. 21B



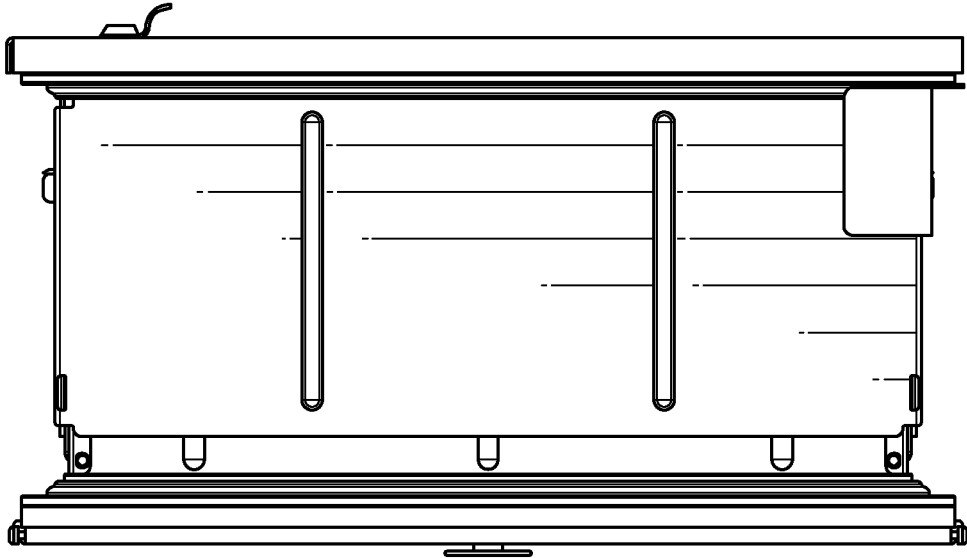
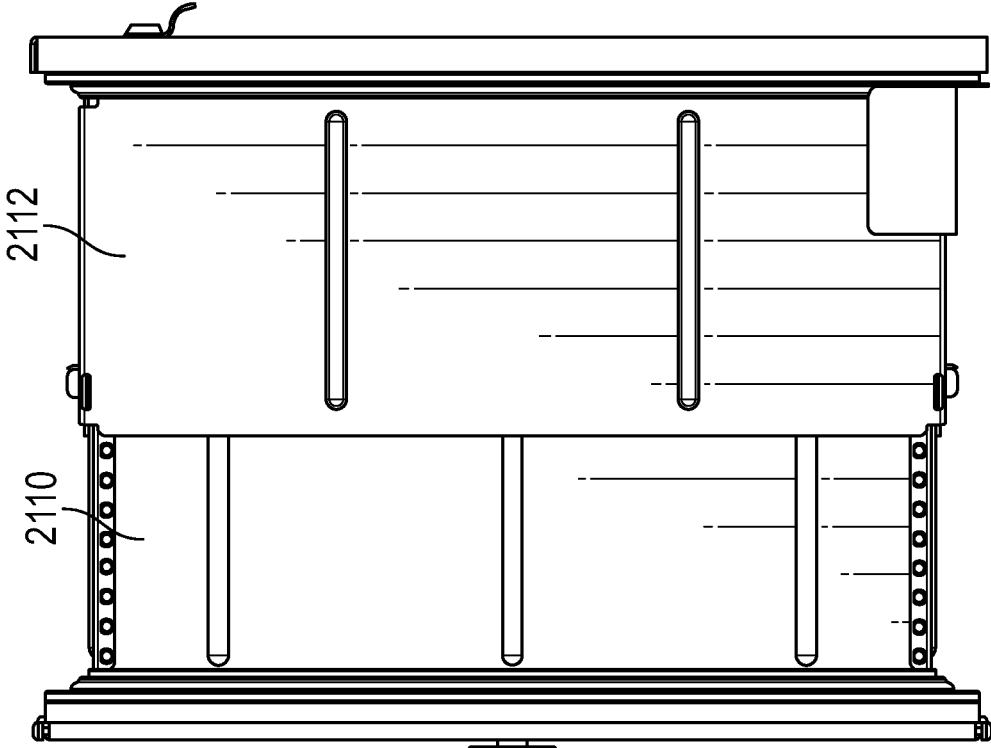


FIG. 21C

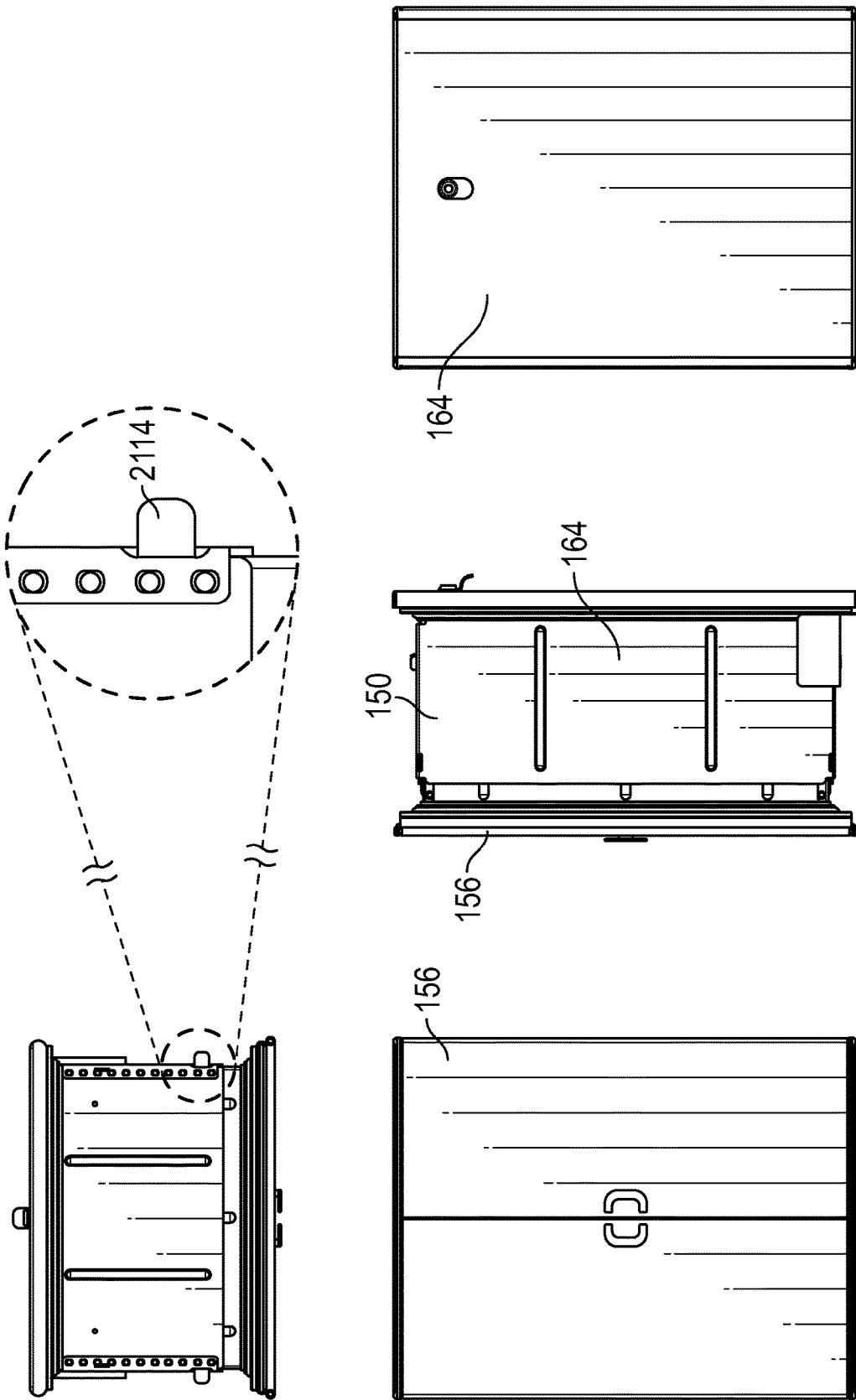


FIG. 21D

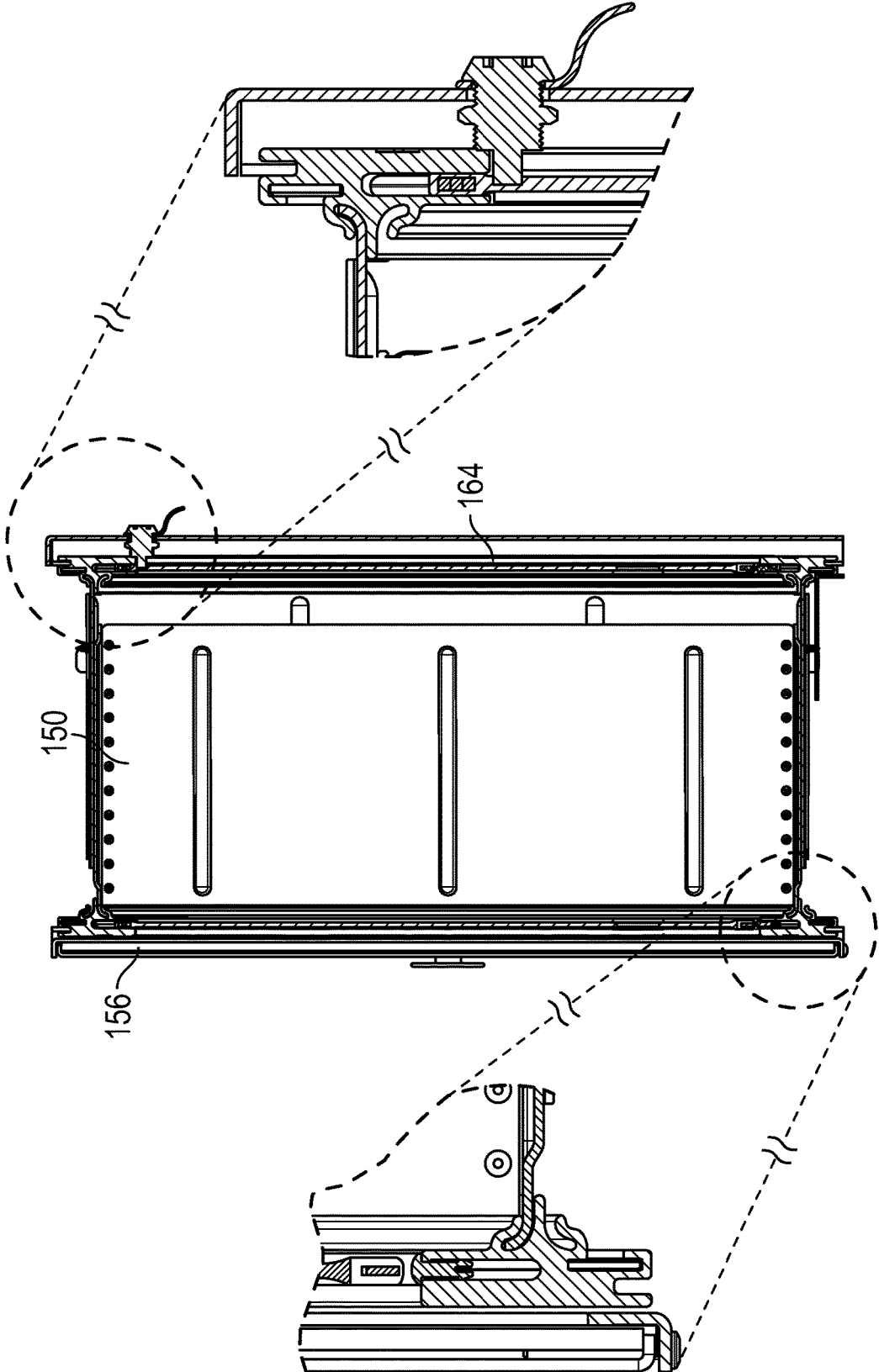


FIG. 21E

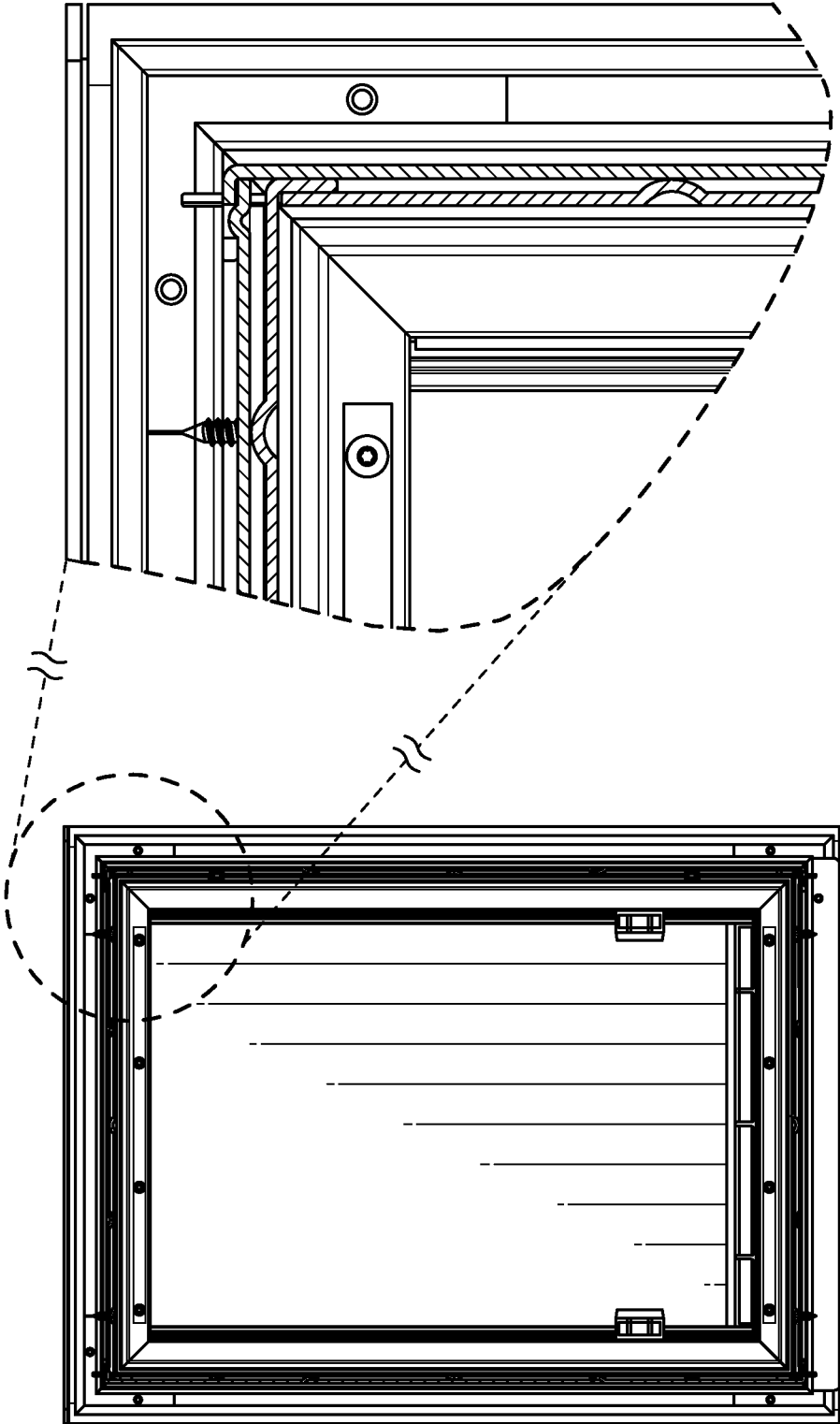


FIG. 21F

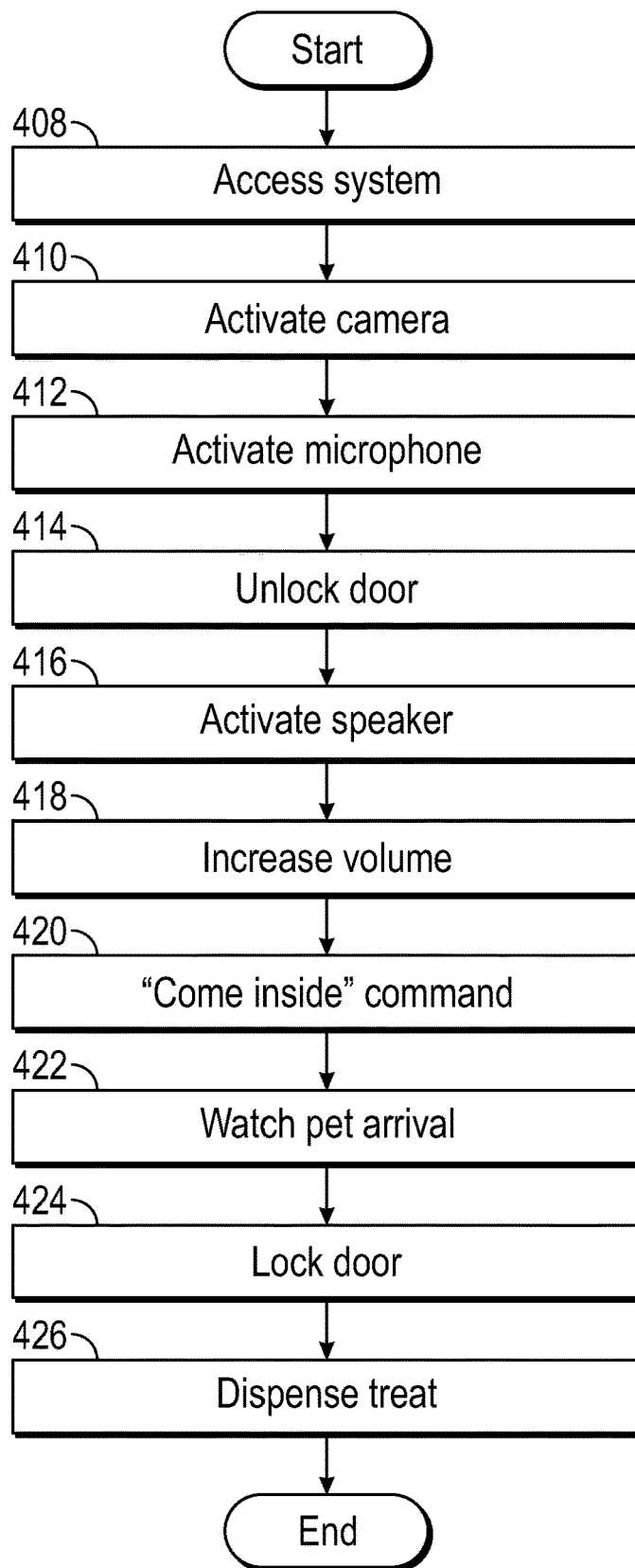


FIG. 22

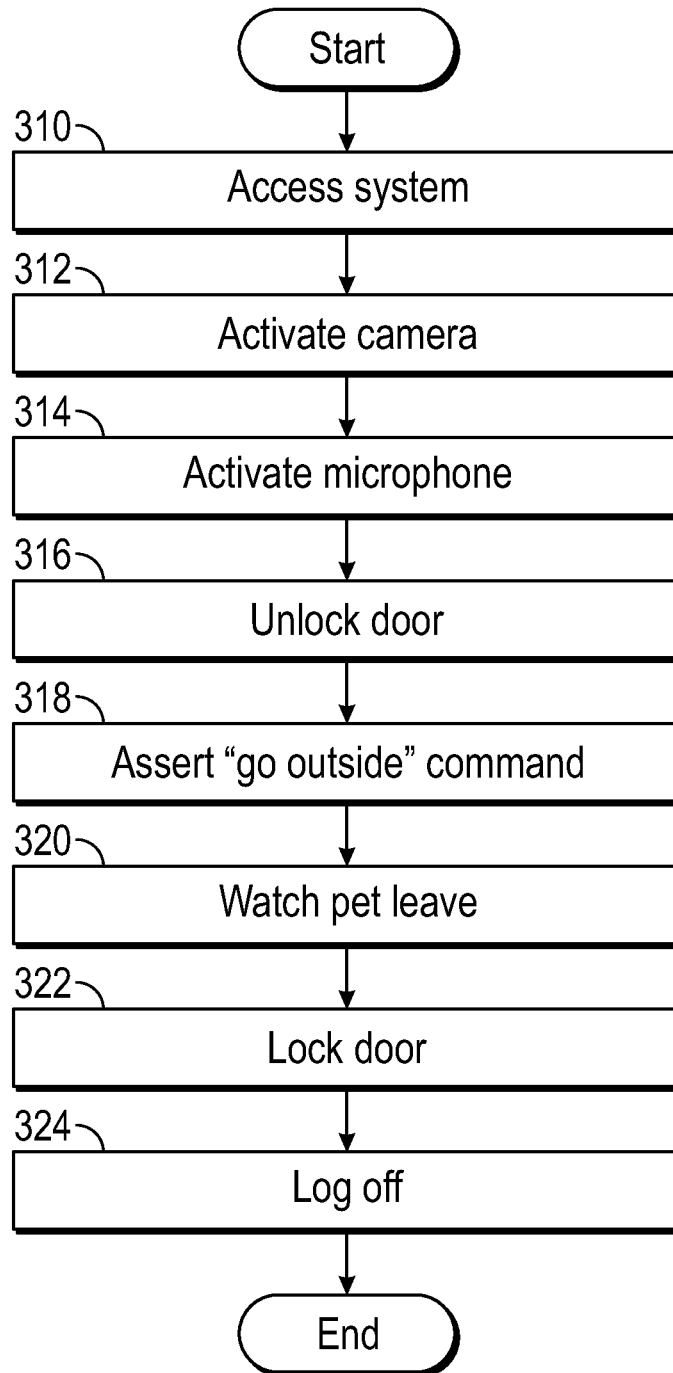


FIG. 23

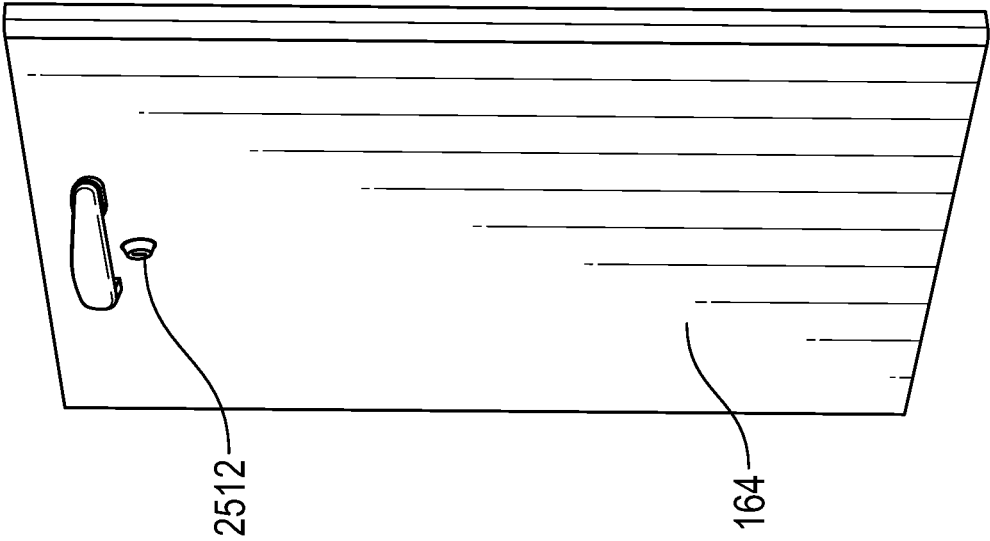


FIG. 25

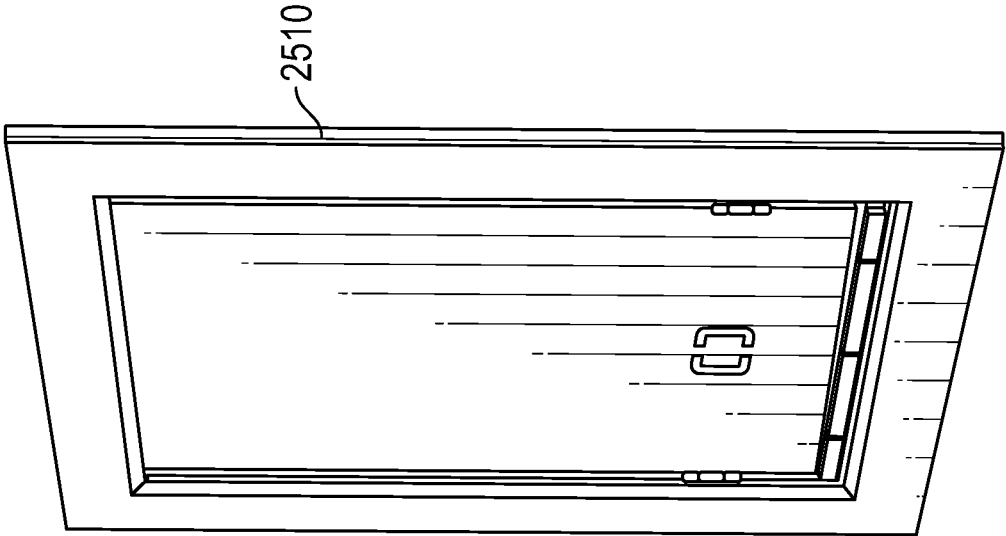


FIG. 24

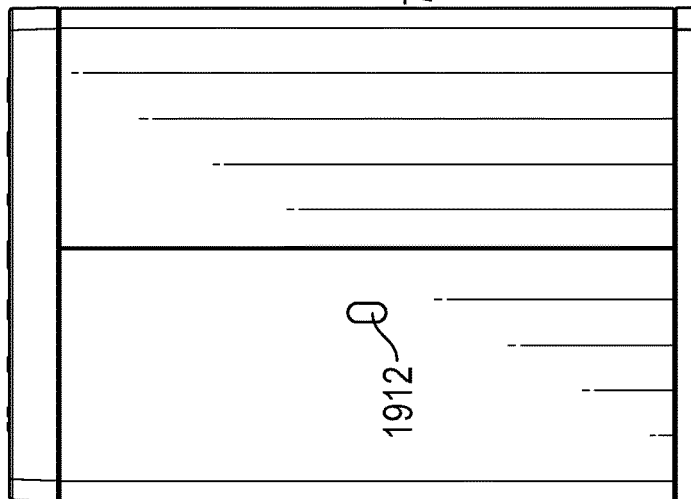
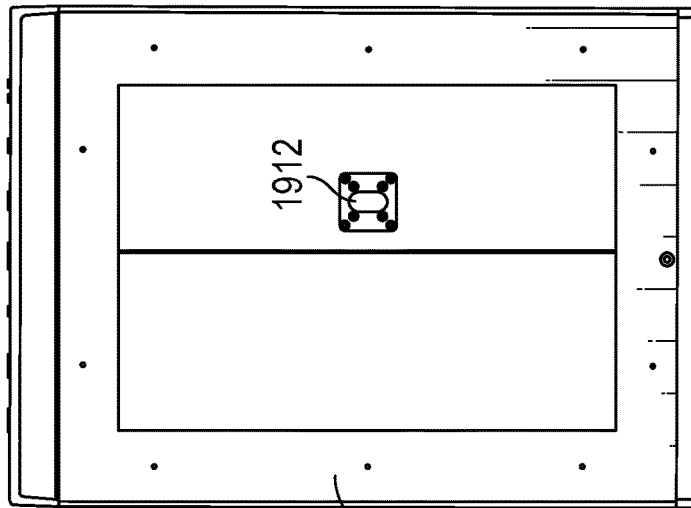
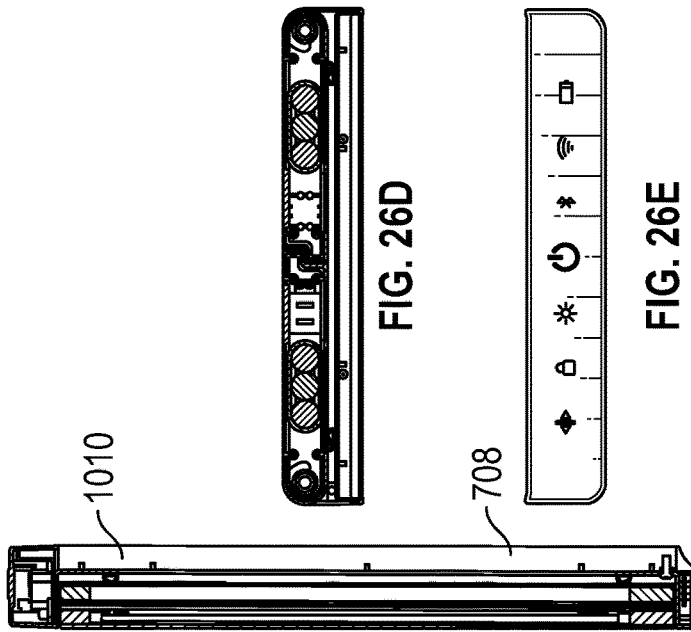


FIG. 26C

FIG. 26B

FIG. 26A

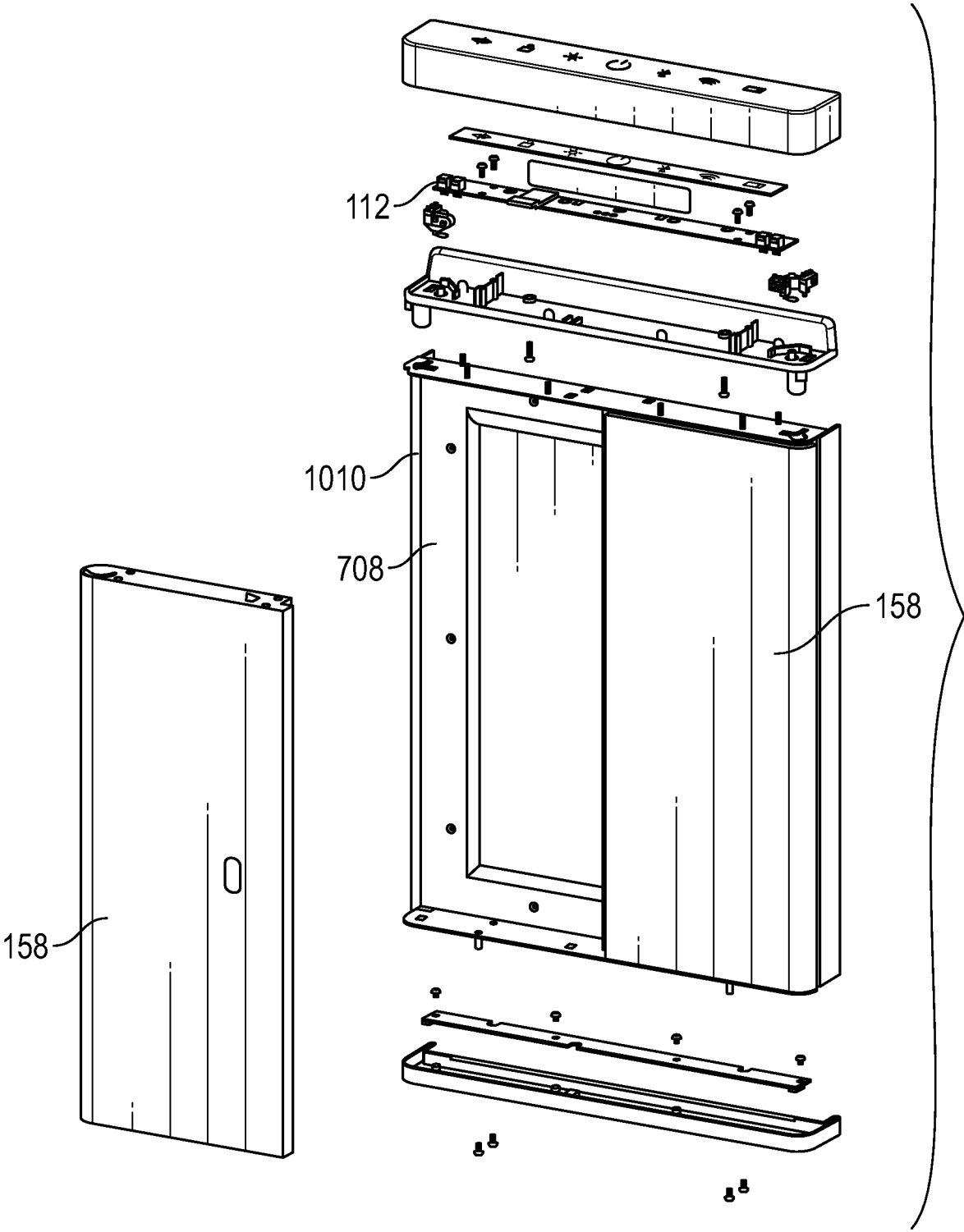


FIG. 27

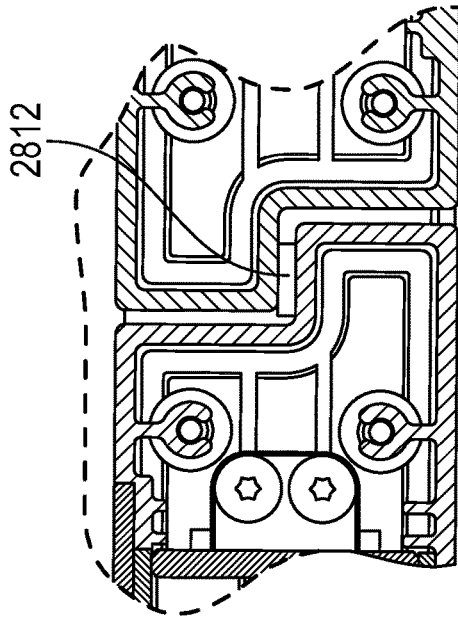


FIG. 28B

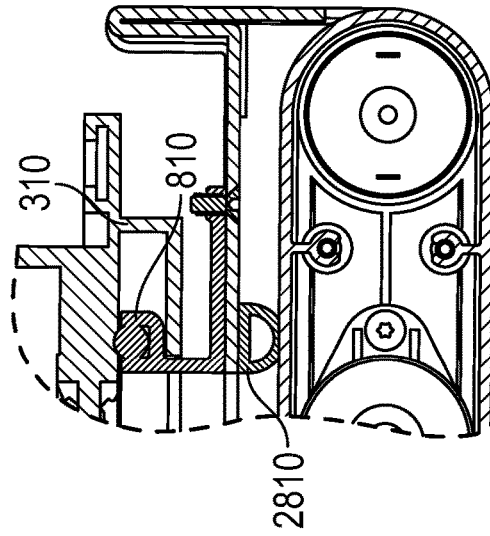


FIG. 28C

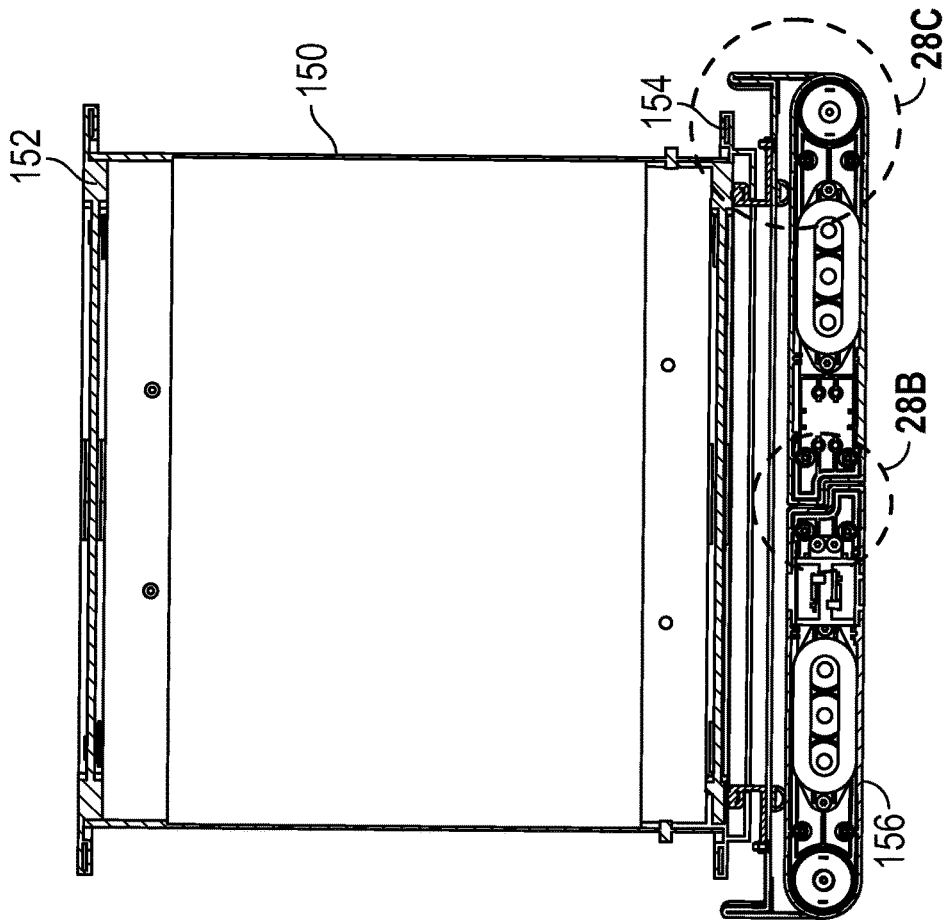


FIG. 28A

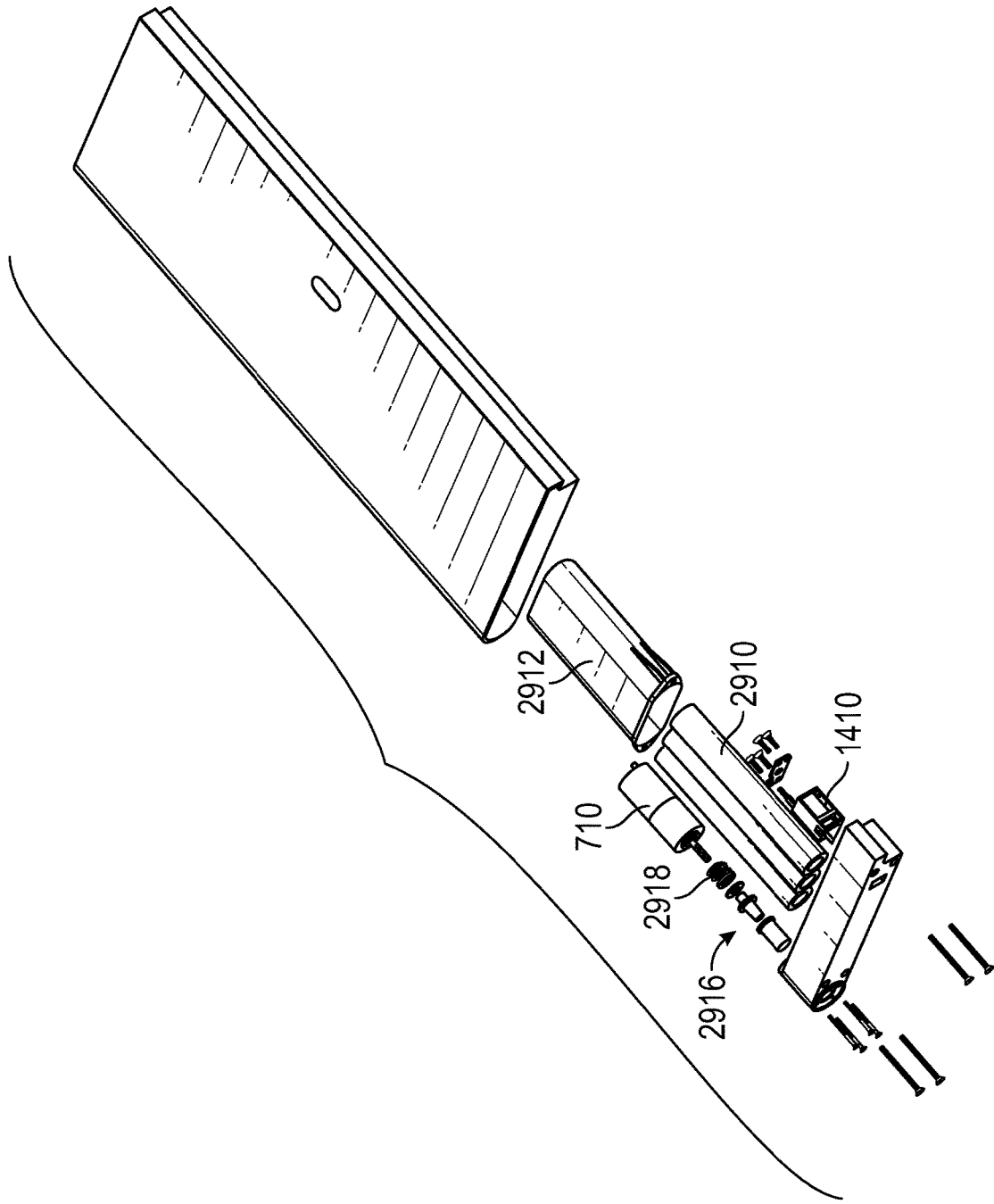


FIG. 29

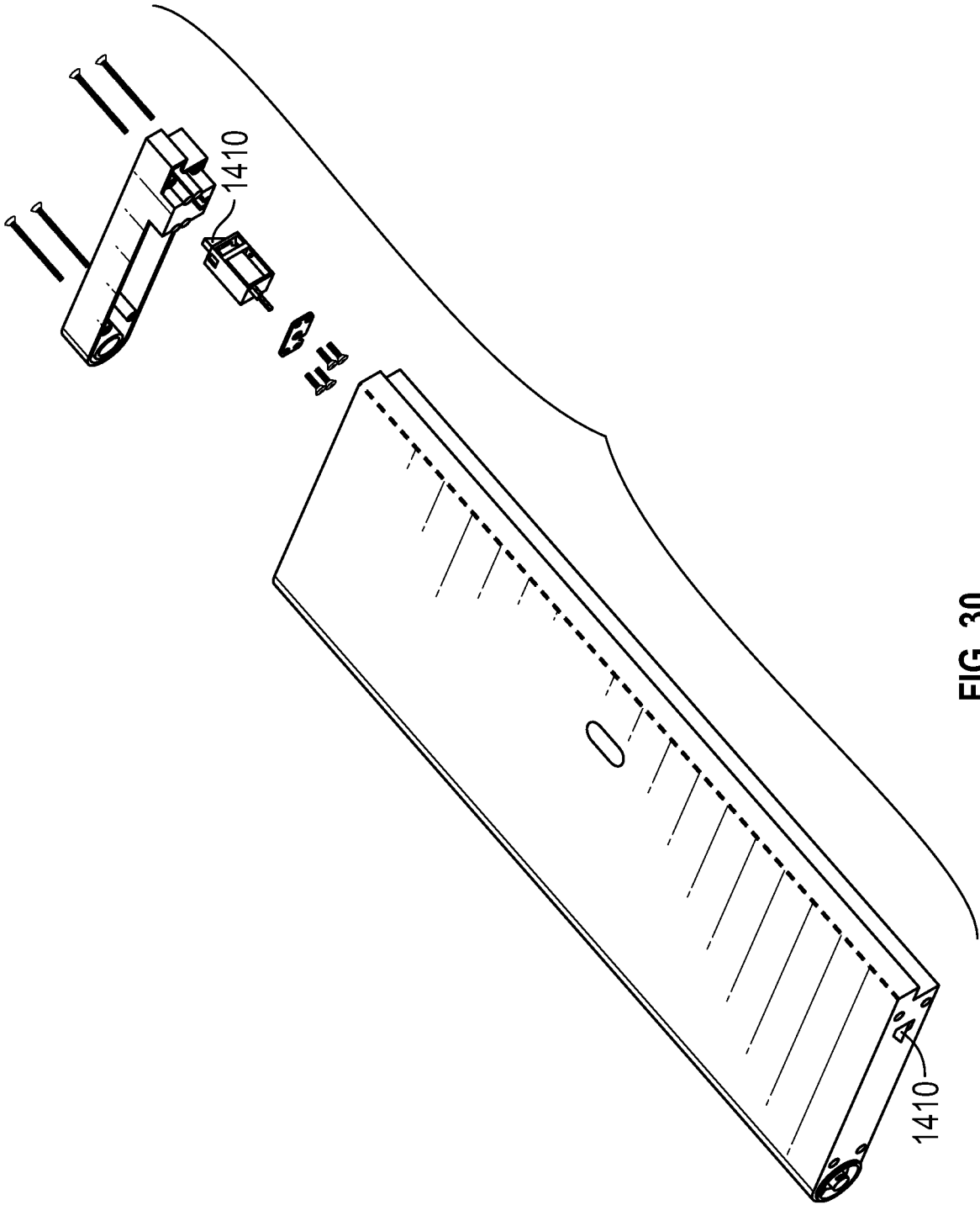
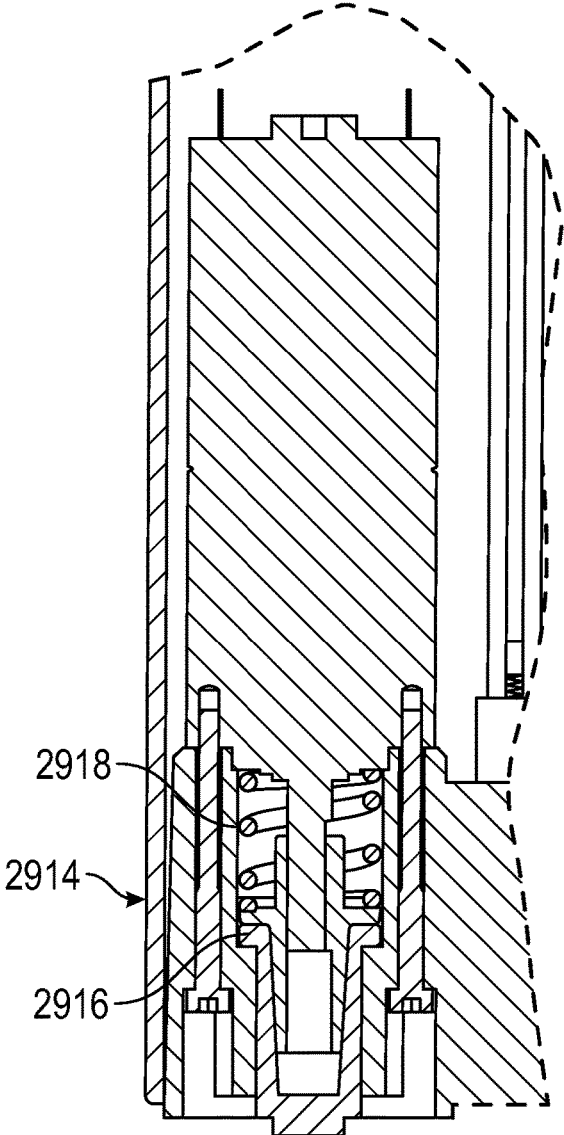
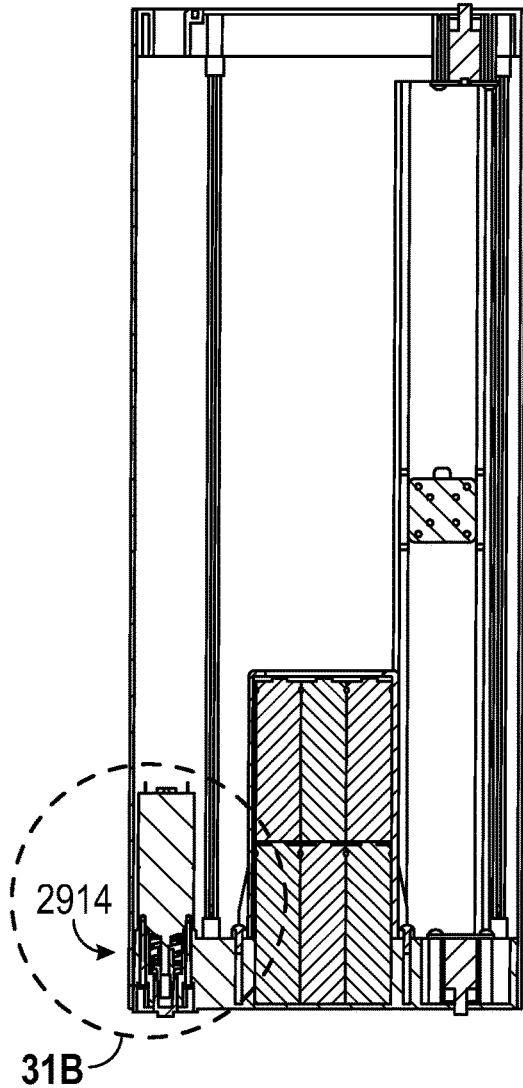


FIG. 30



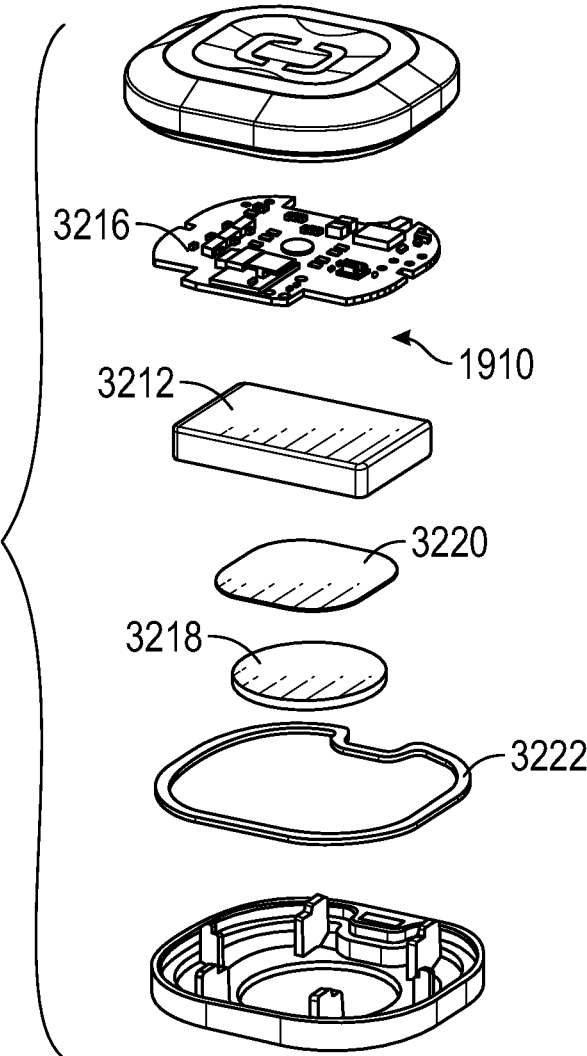


FIG. 32A

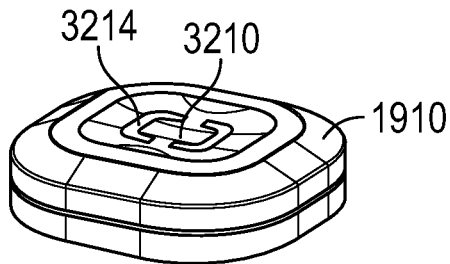


FIG. 32B

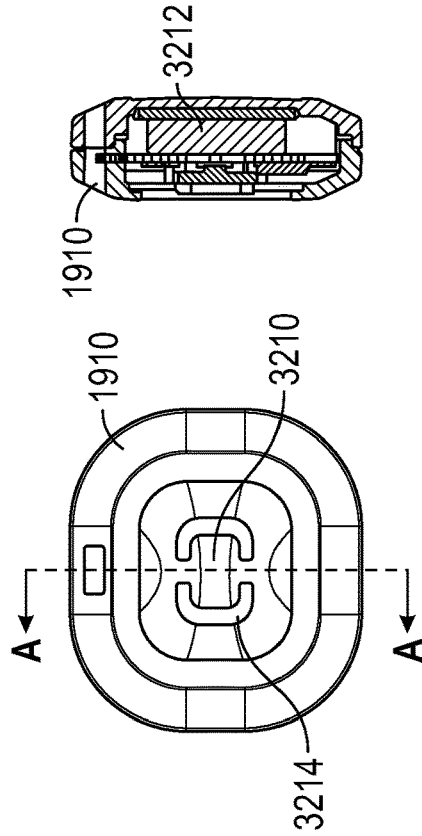


FIG. 32C

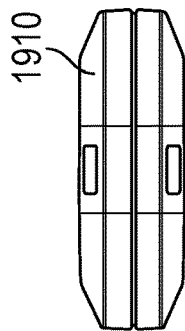


FIG. 32D

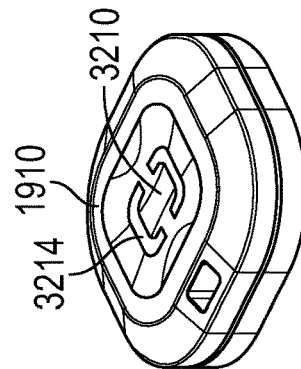
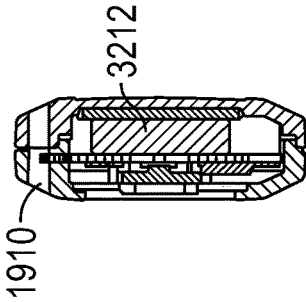


FIG. 32E

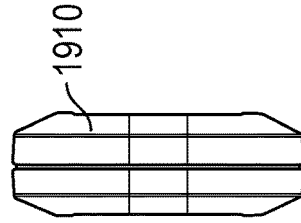


FIG. 32G

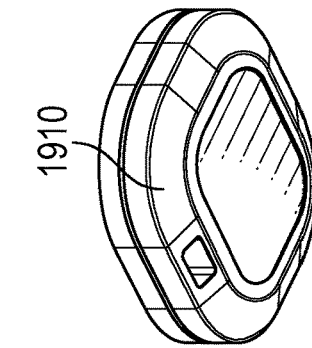


FIG. 32H

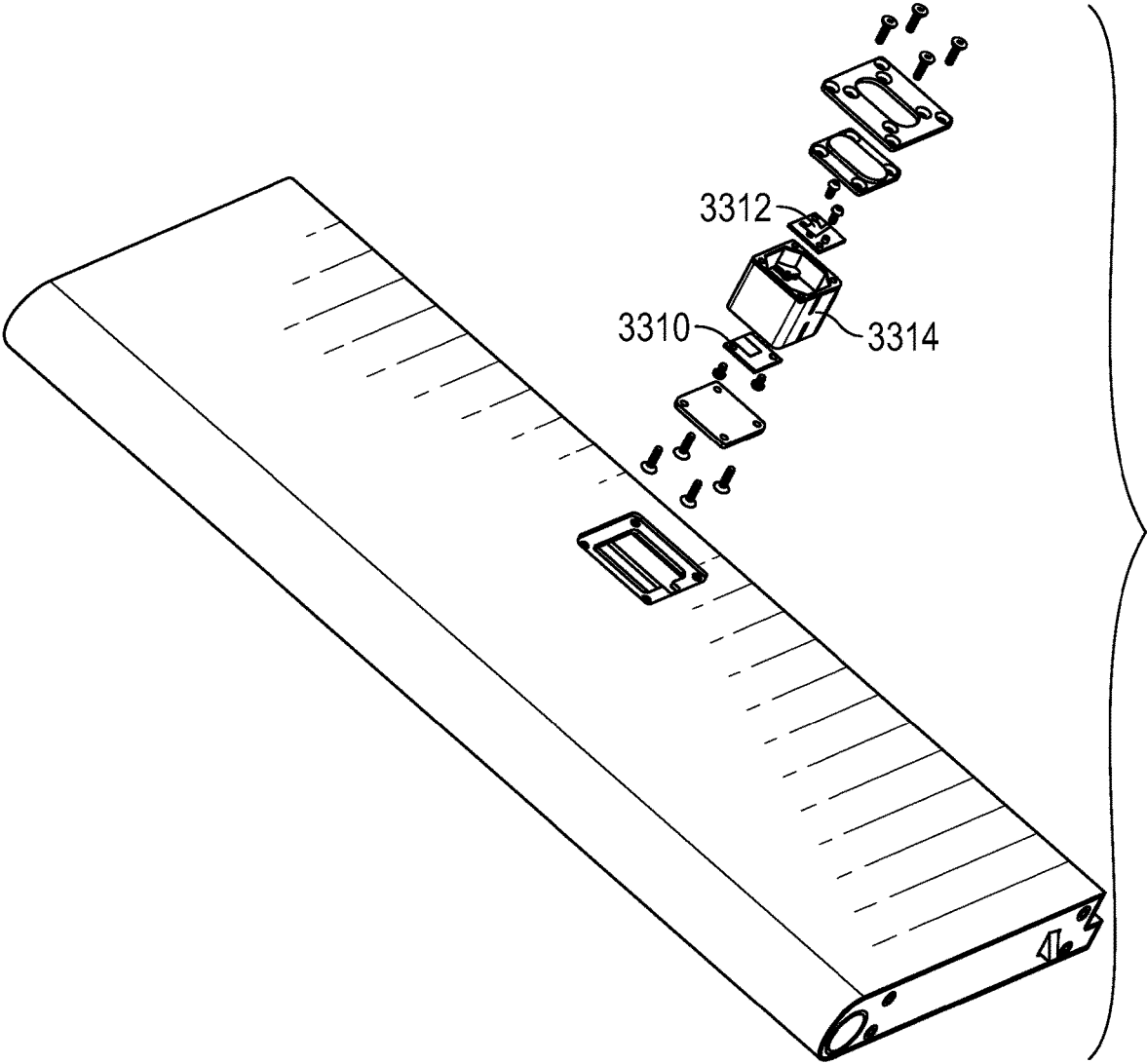


FIG. 33

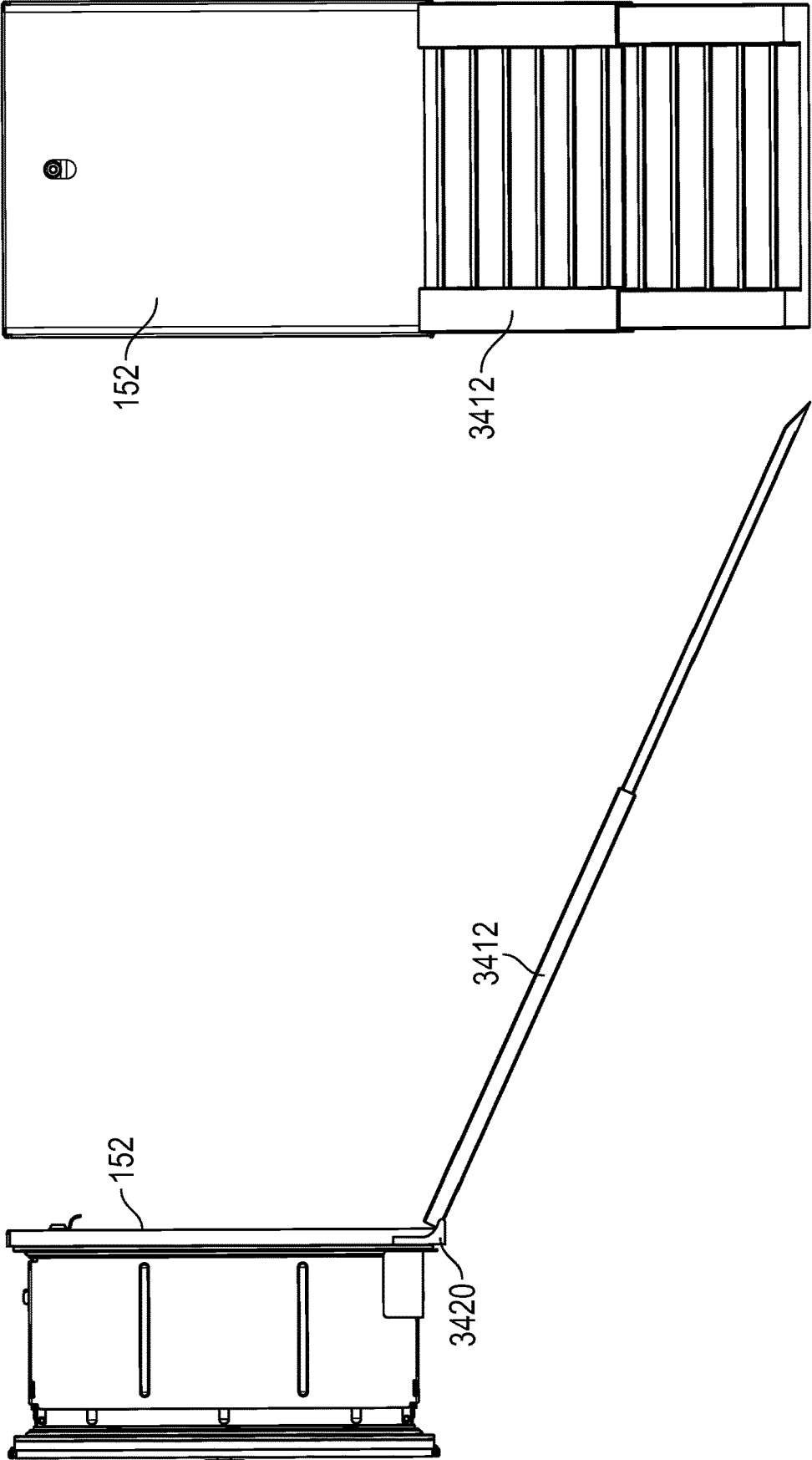


FIG. 34A

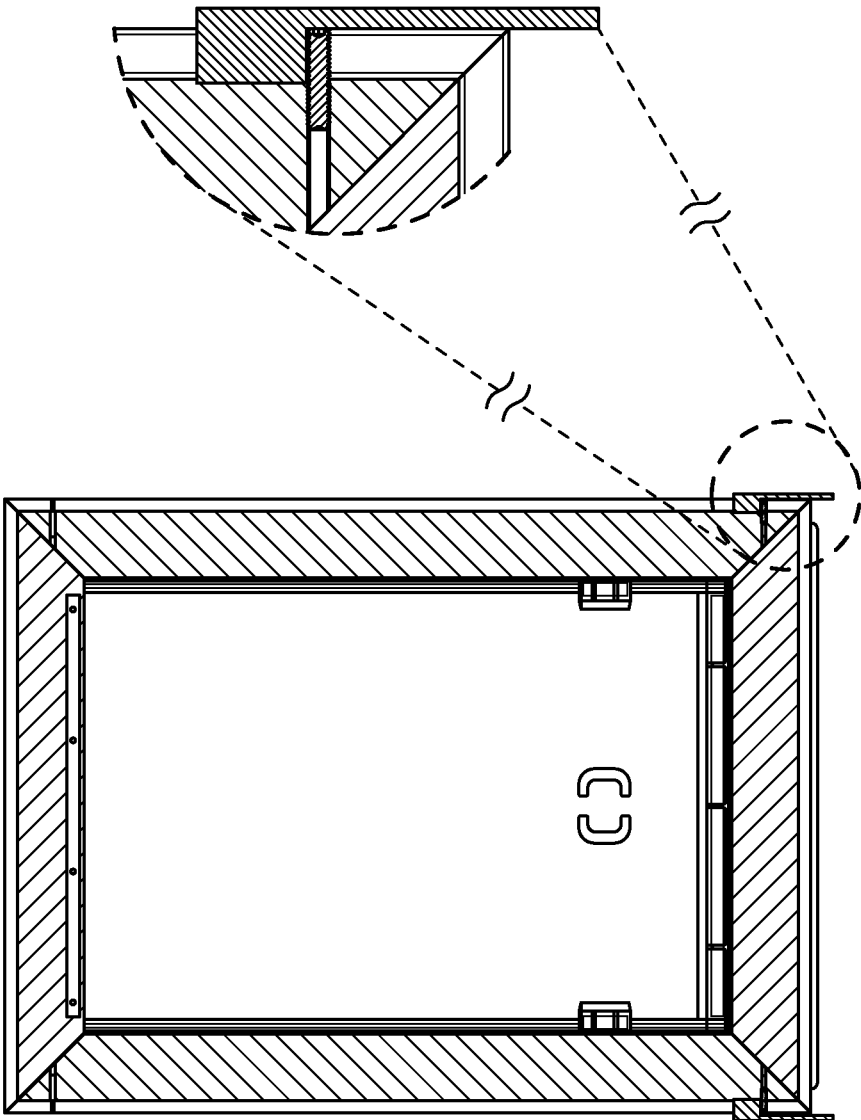
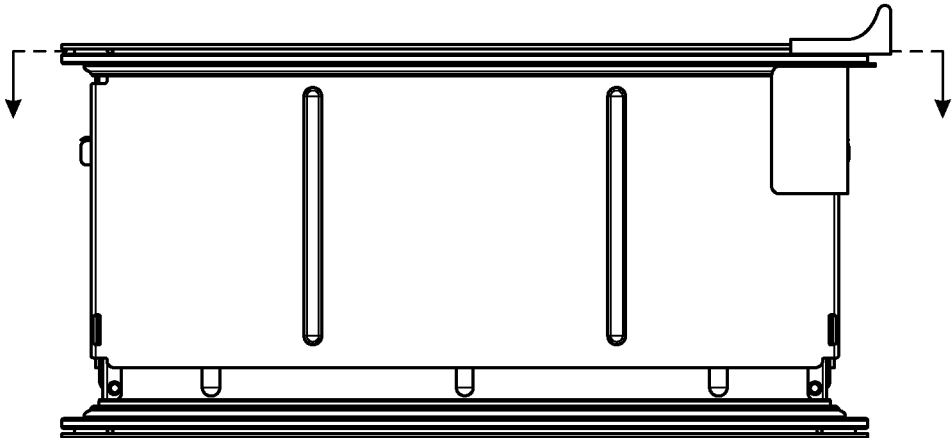


FIG. 34B



METHODS AND APPARATUS FOR PET DOORS

CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 16/911,071, filed Jun. 24, 2020, which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 62/866,187, filed Jun. 25, 2019, and incorporates its disclosure by reference.

BACKGROUND

Pets enrich the lives of families and individuals around the world, providing companionship, love, protection, and entertainment. For many pet owners, nothing is more important than the safety, comfort, and well-being of their pets. Pets may even occupy a position comparable to children.

Unlike children, however, pets have specific needs that are not shared with their owners. Common household pets, such as dogs and cats, may live mostly indoors, but go outside to relieve themselves, exercise, or avoid boredom. Busy owners, however, may not be able to let the pets in and out conveniently, due to being at work, traveling, or otherwise away from home.

Family members, neighbors, or hired help often fill the pet care gaps. These solutions, however, rely on humans, which are prone to forgetting about their obligations, leaving the pets stranded inside or outside. Pet doors, on the other hand, allow pets to let themselves in and out, but present a potential security risk and allow access to undesired animals. Pet doors also let the pets in and out regardless of the owner's wishes. For example, if workers are in the yard in the afternoon, the owner may wish to allow the pets to access the yard in the morning but keep them in the house in the afternoon to be sure they do not bother or harm the workers or possibly escape through an open gate in the yard. To meet this need, the owner again requires human on-site assistance.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING FIGURES

A more complete understanding of the present technology may be derived by referring to the detailed description and claims when considered in connection with the following illustrative figures. In the following figures, like reference numbers refer to similar elements and steps throughout the figures.

FIG. 1 representatively illustrates a conceptual side cross-section view of a pet access control system according various aspects of the present technology;

FIG. 2 is an exploded side view of the pet access control system;

FIG. 3 illustrates a security panel holder;

FIG. 4 illustrates multiple security panel holders;

FIG. 5 is a front view of a door unit with the doors closed;

FIG. 6 is a front view of a door unit with the doors open;

FIG. 7 is an exposed view of the back of a door unit;

FIG. 8 is a side view of a door unit with a hang structure;

FIG. 9 is a top view of a door unit with a hang structure;

FIG. 10 is a back view of the door unit;

FIGS. 11-13 illustrate a door unit sliding onto a security panel holder;

FIG. 14 illustrates a latch on top of a door;

FIG. 15 illustrates a detent of the door unit;

FIG. 16 illustrates a latch on top of a door;

FIG. 17 illustrates a latch on the bottom of a door;

FIG. 18 is a view of a control panel;

FIG. 19 illustrates a tag sensor communicating with a tag;

FIG. 20 is a conceptual diagram of a control system and various elements that communicate with and/or are controlled by the control system;

FIGS. 21A-F illustrate various aspects of a tunnel;

FIG. 22 is a flow chart for inviting a pet into a structure and through a pet door;

FIG. 23 is a flow chart for inviting a pet to leave a structure and through a pet door;

FIG. 24 illustrates an interior frame with a security panel holder with an outer slot;

FIG. 25 illustrates a security panel mounted on the security panel holder of FIG. 24;

FIGS. 26A-E are views of a door unit;

FIG. 27 is an exploded view of a door unit;

FIGS. 28A-C are views of a door unit, tunnel, and interior and exterior frames and details;

FIG. 29 is an exploded view of a door;

FIG. 30 is an exploded view of a door;

FIGS. 31A-B are cross-section views of a door with a clutch mechanism;

FIGS. 32A-H illustrate a tag;

FIG. 33 is an exploded view of a door with a sensor; and

FIGS. 34A-B illustrate a ramp.

Elements and steps in the figures are illustrated for simplicity and clarity and have not necessarily been rendered according to any particular sequence. For example, steps that may be performed concurrently or in different order are illustrated in the figures to help to improve understanding of embodiments of the present technology.

DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

The present technology may be described in terms of functional block components and various processing steps. Such blocks and steps may be realized by any number of hardware or software components configured to perform the specified functions and achieve the various results. For example, a system according to various aspects of the present technology may employ transmitters, receivers, doors, control elements, motors, and the like, which may carry out a variety of functions. In addition, the present technology may be practiced in conjunction with any number of access systems and animal control systems, and the systems described are merely example applications. Further, a system according to various aspects of the present technology may employ any number of conventional techniques for wireless communications, door control, and the like.

Methods and apparatus for controlling pet access according to various aspects of the present technology may operate in conjunction with a pet access control system, for example to control a pet door. The pet access control system may comprise or operate in conjunction with a tunnel through an opening in a structure. The system may include a door and a control system. The control system may control the movement of the door via a locking mechanism and/or actuator. The control system may receive signals from electronically readable tags on pets to open the door only for authorized pets, and/or may be remotely controlled, such as via a phone app or web interface.

The pet access control system may enhance security from intruders. In various embodiments, the pet access control system includes unique pet recognition to only allow authorized pets and to facilitate curfews or other schedules. Conventional pet doors allow intruders, such as insects,

raccoons, coyotes, bobcats, neighbors' pets, and even burglars. To block intruders, conventional pet doors utilize a security panel that must be manually installed.

The pet access control system may also provide environmental protection. Conventional pet doors are not effective barriers against the weather. Most pet doors have one or two flexible flaps that offer minimal protection against wind, heat, cold, and debris. Pet owners may spend considerable sums in additional heating and cooling costs due to inefficient pet doors.

The pet access control system may be configured in any appropriate size or set of sizes to accommodate different sizes of pets. For example, one size may operate in conjunction with a tunnel opening that is 11 inches wide and 19 inches tall, and another size would cover openings that are 9 inches wide and 13 inches tall.

Various aspects of the present pet access control system may also be adapted for other configurations. For example, the pet access control system may be configured as an interior pet gate for use inside a home or other structure. The pet access control system may be configured to prevent a pet from getting through a gate while allowing people through it. In addition, various aspects of the system could be implemented in an automatic baby gate that would prevent babies from getting through the gate but allow adults or others through the gate. In another embodiment, various aspects of the present technology may be implemented in conjunction with an indoor dog kennel, such as to remotely lock or unlock it.

In various embodiments, methods and apparatus for controlling pet access may operate in conjunction with a pet access control system, for example to control a pet door. Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, the pet access control system 100 may comprise a door unit 156 at one end of a passage 162 through a structure 160. In various embodiments, the door unit 156 operates in conjunction with other dedicated elements, such as dedicated tunnel 150 and interior and exterior frames 152, 154, but may also function with legacy pet door systems, such as a pre-existing and unrelated passage 162 and a legacy security panel holder around the passage 162. In various embodiments, the door unit 156 may be connected to the security panel holder to support the door unit 156 over the passage 162 entrance.

For example, the legacy pet door system's security panel holder may comprise a slotted security panel holder having a geometric shape, such as rectangular, to support a security panel. In various embodiments, referring to FIGS. 3 and 4, the security panel holder 310 is configured to engage the lower and at least one lateral edge of a security panel. For example, the security panel holder 310 may include a grooved mounting structure configured to engage the security panel, such as a grooved mounting structure extending away from the opening and forming a rectangle with an open top or side. The grooved mounting structure may comprise a wall protruding substantially perpendicularly from the vertical surface of the wall surrounding the opening with a groove that is open toward the interior of the mounting structure.

The legacy security panel holder 310 may be substantially rectangular to receive a substantially rectangular security panel. The security panel may be secured to the security panel holder 310 by sliding the security panel into the groove through the open top or side of the mounting structure until it rests on the bottom or opposite side of the groove along the bottom or opposite side of the rectangle.

The door unit 156 provides pet access through the passage 162 and may be mounted on the legacy security panel holder

310. Referring to FIGS. 5 and 6, the door unit 156 may comprise one or more doors 158 to be disposed at one end of the passage 162. The door unit 156 may be mounted directly or indirectly on the structure 160 to provide access to the passage 162. The door unit 156 may be mounted in any suitable manner using secure and/or removable mounting systems. In various embodiments, the door unit 156 slides over legacy security panel holders to obscure the tunnel, flap, and other elements and effects of the legacy pet door.

For example, the door unit 156 may include a security panel interface configured to mate with the security panel holder. In the present embodiment, referring to FIGS. 4 and 8-13, the security panel interface may comprise a hang structure 810 extending from the door unit 156, such as from the back of the frame 708, and substantially matching the geometric shape of the slotted security panel holder. The hang structure 810 includes a lip extending outwardly from the protruding edge of the hang structure 810, forming a groove in the exterior of the hang structure 810 to engage the slotted security panel holder 310 by sliding into the groove of the security panel holder 310 (FIGS. 11-13). The hang structure may comprise any suitable material, such as extruded aluminum, that slides into the existing pet door security panel grooves.

In the present embodiment, the hang structure 810 may comprise a modular system comprising multiple different hang structures 810A-D configured to match different sizes and types of security panel holders 310. Each hang structure 810A-D may be configured to be removably mounted on the frame 708, such as on the back of the door unit 156. The user may select the appropriate hang structure 810 that matches the particular legacy security panel holder 310 and mount the selected hang structure on the back of the door unit 156.

The door unit 156 may operate in conjunction with legacy pet door systems, and the door unit 156 may also be configured to operate with dedicated elements. For example, referring again to FIGS. 1 and 2, the pet access control system 100 may include a tunnel 150, an exterior frame 152, and an interior frame 154 as dedicated interoperable elements. The tunnel 150 defines a passage 162 for the pet through the hole in the structure 160, such as through a wall or door. The passage 162 may comprise a legacy passage or a new opening through the structure 160. The tunnel 150 separates the interior of the passage 162 from the rough interior surfaces of the structure 160, such as drywall, insulation, and wall studs, and provides a finished interior surface defining the passage 162. The tunnel 150 may also engage one or both frames 152, 154. The tunnel 150 may comprise a substantially rigid and smooth material, such as metal, plastic, or wood.

In one embodiment, the tunnel 150 comprises a collapsible reinforced aluminum tunnel 150 that requires no cutting to install. For example, referring to FIGS. 21A-F, the tunnel 150 may comprise two main sections 2110, 2112 that may be joined. In various embodiments, one main section 2110 slides into the opening from the interior, and the second main section 2112 slides into the opening from the exterior. One main section may slide into the other in a telescoping manner so that the length of the tunnel may be adjusted according to the wall thickness (FIG. 21C). The two sections 2110, 2112 may then be joined together in position, such as using one or more fasteners 2114, to form a single continuous tunnel 150.

In addition, the tunnel 150 may comprise subsections to be assembled on-site. In one embodiment, each tunnel section comprises multiple wall sections 2120, such as eight

sections, that snap into a receiving portion of the interior frame 154 and exterior frame 152, respectively (FIGS. 21E-F). Thus, the tunnel 150 may break down into individual pieces and a relatively flat package for shipping, assembly, and storage (FIG. 21B). The tunnel 150 may, however, comprise any appropriate elements and materials for defining the passage 162.

The exterior frame 152 defines a perimeter around the exterior end of the passage 162. In various embodiments, the exterior frame 152 comprises a rigid weather resistant material, such as metal, plastic, or wood. In one embodiment, the external frame comprises a composite material that is resistant to outdoor elements, such as humidity, water, heat, cold, and ultraviolet exposure, such as steel reinforced aluminum. The exterior frame 152 may attach to the tunnel 150 and may obscure the end of the tunnel 150 and the surrounding edges of the hole in the structure 160. The exterior frame 152 may also provide structures for mounting other elements of the system 100, such as a solar panel, a ramp, or a shade/shelter.

The interior frame 154 defines a perimeter around the interior end of the passage 162. In various embodiments, the interior frame 154 comprises a substantially rigid material, such as metal, plastic, or wood. The interior frame 154 may attach to the tunnel 150 and may obscure the end of the tunnel 150 and the surrounding edges of the hole in the structure 160. In various embodiments, the interior frame 154, the exterior frame 152, and/or the tunnel 150 comprise extruded aluminum, which may facilitate different sizes by cutting various lengths of the frame and tunnel pieces. The interior frame 154 may also provide structures for mounting other elements of the system 100, such as a solar panel or a ramp.

The pet access control system 100 may also include one or more security panels to selectively block the passage 162 with a physical barrier, such as in addition to or instead of the door unit 156. The security panel provides a barrier that can securely disable the passage 162, such as when the owner is departing for an extended time and/or removing the door unit 156 from the interior frame 154. The security panel may comprise any appropriate barrier for blocking the passage 162. For example, the security panel 164 may comprise a rigid and sturdy panel that may be secured across the passage 162 to form a barrier. In one embodiment, the security panel 164 comprises a rectangular panel of metal, wood, or plastic that engages the interior frame 154 and/or the exterior frame 152 to block access through the tunnel 150.

The exterior frame 152 and/or the interior frame 154 may be configured to engage the security panel 164. In various embodiments, the frame 152, 154 may include a mounting structure, such as a structure like the security panel holder 310, configured to engage the lower and lateral perimeter of the security panel and/or a corresponding mounting structure on the back of the door unit 156. In the present embodiment, referring to FIGS. 24 and 25, at least one of the frames 152, 154 includes a grooved mounting structure 2510, such as grooves on the lateral edges of the frame. The groove is open to the exterior edge of the frame. The security panel 164 may be secured to the frame 152, 154 by sliding a connector on the security panel 164 into the lateral grooves through the open top of the groove until it rests on the top of the frame. The security panel 164 may include a lock, such as a keyed lock 2512 or a manual pin lock, to secure the security panel 164 in place and inhibit removal.

In various embodiments, the pet access control system 100 includes an exterior security panel near the exterior end

of the tunnel 150, such as an exterior security panel that slides onto the exterior frame 152 on the outside of the home or other structure. The exterior security panel may cover most or all of the exterior frame 152. In some embodiments, the exterior security panel may be locked from inside the tunnel 150, and may be locked without a need for a key. Other embodiments may use a key-operated lock. The exterior security panel may secure the home or structure for relatively long periods, such as by securing the tunnel 150 to deter intruders and inhibit rain, snow, leaves, and/or other debris from entering the tunnel 150.

Referring again to FIG. 1, the pet access control system 100 may include one or more flaps 166, for example to provide a barrier to the elements without inhibiting passage of the pet. The flap 166 may comprise any appropriate system for limiting airflow, dust, dampness, and the like through the passage 162 while still permitting the pet to pass through. In various embodiments, the flap 166 may comprise a tear-resistant flexible material hanging from the top of one or both of the frames 152, 154, and/or the tunnel 150 or a rigid, lightweight material hanging via a hinge.

The flap 166 may include features to enhance its functionality. For example, the flap 166 may engage weatherstripping, such as a low-profile fuzzy weatherstripping, attached to the edges of the frame to inhibit airflow around the flap. The flap 166 may also comprise an opaque or translucent material to reduce visibility of smudges and dirt. In the present embodiment, the flap 166 comprises translucent vinyl with metal strikes molded into the vinyl to reduce noise as the flap 166 closes. The bottom of the flap 166 may include a metal strike to enhance the seal, such as a metal strike along the entire bottom edge of the flap 166.

The door unit 156 provides access through the passage 162. Referring to FIGS. 5-7 and 10, the door unit 156 may comprise one or more doors 158 that respond to electronic signals. In various embodiments, the doors 158 are operated by one or more motors 710, and the motors 710 are controlled by the control system 112. The control system 112 responds to commands received from a user, such as via a manual control panel, a wireless signal (such as a wireless router signal, an RF signal, an RFID signal, and/or an NFC signal), an app running on a mobile device, and/or an Internet web-based user interface. The operation of the motor 710 via a control system 112 provides a variety of conditions and parameters for opening and closing the doors 158. For example, the door unit 156 may be configured to open the doors 158 upon the approach of an authorized pet and/or to allow an owner to remotely open, close, or lock the doors 158.

The door unit 156 may provide a barrier against weather in addition to the flap(s). To enhance the barrier, the door unit 156 may include weatherstripping around the door. For example, referring to FIGS. 28A-C, the door unit 156 may include a resilient rubberlike sealing bumper 2810 surrounding the tunnel entrance and abutting the door when closed, to keep out wind, heat, and cold. The door unit 156 may also include a second resilient rubber-like sealing bumper 2812 where the doors 158 overlap to provide an additional seal. The door 158 may allow the pet access control system 100 to work with existing legacy flaps and other elements that had previously been installed, such as by swinging away from the legacy systems or sliding open and closed.

The door unit 156 may include a frame 708 supporting a housing 1010 and various other elements of the door unit 156. The door unit frame 708 may comprise a sturdy material, such as extruded aluminum. Various parts of the door unit frame 708 may comprise stronger material, such as

steel where the door unit frame 708 supports the locking mechanism. The frame 708 defines a hole through which a pet may pass.

The housing 1010 may contain various elements of the door unit 156, such as to obscure them from sight. For example, referring to FIGS. 5-7, 10, 26A-E, and 27, the housing 1010 may contain a power supply for the door unit 156. The power supply may comprise any suitable system for providing power to the various elements of the door unit 156, such as a converter to be connected to a conventional power outlet, a battery, and/or an alternative power source like a solar charger. In various embodiments, the housing 1010 may support a power inlet that connects to an AC adapter for a wall outlet. A battery back-up may also be included to allow functionality if power fails or as a main power source. In some embodiments, the housing 1010 includes two AC power ports at the bottom of the door unit 156, one on each side of the door unit 156. The power supply may also include a rechargeable battery and/or a connection to a photovoltaic source. The rechargeable battery may be recharged from any suitable source, such as via the AC adapter and/or the photovoltaic source.

The door unit 156 may be mounted directly or indirectly on one of the frames 152, 154 as well as on a legacy security panel holder, and may be removably or permanently installed. In various embodiments, the door unit 156 slides over a corresponding support mounted on the wall (FIGS. 11-13), such as on the interior frame 154 or a legacy security panel holder 310 from a previously installed pet door.

In the present embodiment, referring to FIGS. 8-13, the door unit 156 is configured to mount on the interior frame 154 via the groove of a mounting structure that can also receive a security panel 164. The hang structure 810 not only permits the door unit 156 to engage the frame 152, 154, but also permits the door unit 156 to engage other conventional pet door systems that use such a groove to accommodate security panels.

The door unit 156 may be configured to connect to any legacy element, such as the security panel holders provided by unrelated pet door systems. By interfacing with existing security door connectors, the door unit 156 facilitates easy and fast installation and removal without tools. The door unit 156 also covers unsightly existing dog doors and flaps but does not interfere with the operation of the existing pet door. Easy removal also allows an owner to take the door unit 156 to a new or second home.

The door 158 comprises one or more doors for selectively facilitating access to a structure 160, such as a swinging rigid pet door, a rolling door, or a one- or two-way door. In the present embodiment, referring again to FIGS. 5-7 and 10, the door 158 is disposed over the hole and mounted on the frame 708 and comprises double doors with two side-by-side panels. The doors 158 are pivotably mounted, such as by hinges 712. The hinges 712 allow the doors 158 to swing between open and closed positions, for example in response to force applied by the motors 710. In the present embodiment, the door 158 opens only away from the security panel holder 310. By swinging away from the security panel holder 310 around the opening, the doors 158 do not interfere with the flap(s) 166 and other components nearer the interior of the pet access control system 100, which further facilitates mounting the door unit 156 on legacy pet door elements. The doors 158, however, may comprise any suitable door(s) for facilitating access to the structure 160, such as doors that slide laterally or vertically or swing via a top-connected hinge.

In various embodiments, the door 158 provides privacy. For example, unlike transparent flaps, the door 158 may be opaque to inhibit observation through the passage. The door 158 also cannot be easily moved aside to see through the passage.

In various embodiments, the door 158 may include additional elements. For example, referring to FIG. 29, batteries 2910 in a sleeve 2912 may form a battery pack which is housed in one or both doors to supply power to the pet access control system 100. Placing the batteries in the door instead of the housing on the frame 708 reduces the space required for the housing and may reduce the overall size of the door unit 156.

The door 158 may also provide better protection from the environment by forming a relatively tight seal to inhibit the transfer of heat, cold, or air. In various embodiments, the door 158 may cooperate with weatherstripping to limit airflow around the door 158. When installed on an existing legacy door system or on a new dedicated tunnel 150 and/or frames 152, 154 like those described herein, the door 158 may provide a second or third barrier against the weather in addition to the flap(s) 166. In contrast, many conventional pet doors are not effective barriers against the weather. Conventional pet doors have one or two flexible flaps that offer minimal protection against wind, heat, and cold.

The motor 710 drives movement of the door 158 such that the motor may move the doors 158 between the open and closed positions. The motor 710 may be responsive to signals from the control system 112 to control the operation of the door 158. Any appropriate system may actuate movement of the door 158, such as one or more electric motors, springs, magnets, or weights, and may interact with the doors 158 in any suitable manner. In the present embodiment, referring to FIGS. 7 and 29, the motor 710 comprises two electric motors mounted on the frame 708, one of which is connected to each of the door hinges 712, to simultaneously open and close each door 158. Alternatively, the motors 710 may be disposed in the door 158, which may reduce the space required for the housing and may reduce the overall size of the door unit 156.

The housing 1010 may include one or more sensors to detect the position of the door 158, such as to determine when the door 158 panels are fully closed, fully open, or in between, and signal the control system 112 accordingly, such as to stop the motor 710. The sensors may comprise any suitable sensors for determining the position of the door. For example, various embodiments operate in conjunction with a magnetic position sensor mounted on the door 158, such as on the hinge 712. In one embodiment, the sensors comprise contactless Hall-based magnetic position sensors that provide angular measurement over the full range of motion for the door 158. The sensor may include a diametrical two-pole magnet rotating on the door 158 and an integrated circuit mounted on the frame 708. The integrated circuit may respond to detected rotation of the magnet by generating a corresponding signal, such as a pulse width modulated signal. The sensors may indicate when the door 158 is fully closed or fully open, and may also detect an obstruction inhibiting the door 158 from opening or closing.

The motor 710 may also include safety mechanisms, such as to prevent the doors 158 from closing on a pet, person, limb, or other object. For example, the motors 710 may detect increased voltage indicating resistance to closing and respond by halting and instructing the control system 112 to sound an alarm. A clutch system, such as a pulley-clutch safety mechanism, may be coupled to the motor 710 and responsive to a resistance to movement of the door, in which

case the clutch system may at least partially disengage the motor 710 from the door 258 in response to resistance. For example, the clutch system may permit the drive force of the motor 710 to slip if something obstructs movement of the door 158. Referring to FIGS. 29 and 31A-B, an example 5 clutch system 2914 may comprise a frictional clutch 2916 driven by a spring 2918. If a pet has not fully cleared the door 158, the clutch system 2914 permits the connection between the door 158 and the motor 710 to slip to avoid applying excessive force to the door 158 and potentially 10 harming the pet and/or the door 158. In the present embodiment, the upper part of the clutch mechanism is biased by the spring against the lower part of the clutch mechanism. When the door 158 hits an obstruction, the spring force is overcome and the clutch 2916 slips. In addition, should a pet 15 decide to push through the door 158 panels once they are unlocked when coming into the home, the clutch system may open the door with significant resistance to prevent the motors 710 and/or doors 158 from being damaged.

A locking mechanism 210 may affect movement of the door 158 and may be controlled by the control system 112. In some embodiments, the locking mechanism 210 may be controlled manually. The locking mechanism 210 controls whether the door 158 may move. The locking mechanism 210 may comprise any suitable system for selectively inhibiting 20 movement of the door 158. For example, the hinge 212 and/or door 158 may have a locked state and an unlocked state, such that the door 158 moves or may be moved in the unlocked state, and the door 158 is substantially immobilized in the locked state. The transition between the locked 25 state and the unlocked state may occur in response to a signal, such as an electrical signal, mechanical force, or other signal.

For example, in various embodiments, the hinge 712 includes or responds to an actuator responsive to the control 30 system 112, such as the motor 710, to facilitate locking the hinge 712 in position to prevent rotation and inhibit movement of the door 158. The actuator may also respond to the control system 112 to unlock the hinge 712 to permit the door 158 to swing. Alternatively, the locking mechanism 210 may be separate from the hinge 212, such as a bar, clamp, bolt, or other mechanism that may selectively inhibit 35 movement of the door 158. In another embodiment, the locking mechanism 210 may be incorporated into another system, such as the motor 710.

In the present embodiment, the locking mechanism 210 includes a latch and detent system for holding the door 158 in place. Referring to FIGS. 14-17 and 29-30, each door 158 may include an extendable latch 1410 in the top and/or 40 bottom surface of the door 158, and the door unit 156 may include detents 1510 formed in or attached to the housing 1010 above and below the door 158. The latch 1410 catches in the detent 1510 to hold the door 158 in place. The latch 1410 or detent 1510 may extend and retract in response to signals from the control system 112, mechanical linkage to 45 the motor 710, springs, or any other suitable system for extending and retracting the latch 1410 or detent 1510.

In the present embodiment, the latches 1410 are electronically retractable in response to signals from the control 50 system 112 and biased to extend by springs. Thus, to open the door 158, the latches 1410 are momentarily retracted to allow the door 158 to clear the detents 1510. To close the door 158, the latches 1410 are extended by the springs, pushed down by the leading edges of the detents 1510 as the door 158 closes, and extended again by the springs within 55 the detent 1510 when the latches 1410 pass the most prominent part of the detent 1510.

The locking mechanism 210 secures the closed doors 158 so that the doors 158 open only for authorized pets and block human intruders and unwanted animals like raccoons, coyotes, bobcats, and unauthorized pets. The door unit 156 may 5 generate an audible alarm if the doors 158 are forced open to alert the owner and deter potential intruders. In some embodiments, the door unit 156 also sends an alert to the owner's phone if the doors 158 are forced open. For example, the door unit 156 may include sensors to recognize when the doors 158 are fully closed. If the doors 158 are 10 forced open, the sensor signals the opening, and the control system 112 may activate the audible alarm and alert the owner's phone.

The control system 112 controls the locking mechanism 210 to control whether the locking mechanism 210 is in the locked or unlocked state. The control system 112 may also operate the door 158 using the motor 710. The control system 112 may comprise any appropriate system for controlling the locking mechanism 210 and/or the door 158. For 15 example, the control system 112 may comprise a conventional processor, logic circuit, analog circuit, or other control system connected to the locking mechanism 210 and/or the door 158. In the present embodiment, the control system 112 includes a microprocessor connected to the locking mechanism 210 and the motor 710 to provide control signals to the locking mechanism 210 and to the door 158, such as via the motor 710. The control system 112 may also be connected 20 to or include a wireless transceiver 114 and a manual control panel to receive instructions.

The control system 112 may also be self-contained and operate without instructions from a wireless transceiver 114 or other source, for example in conjunction with a program or a sensor, such as a light, weather, or temperature sensor. The program may operate the locking mechanism 210 25 and/or the door 158 in any suitable manner, such as a time-based program to lock and unlock the locking mechanism 210 at selected times. For example, an owner may set a curfew such that the door unit 156 only permits authorized pets to enter, but not exit, a home between certain hours. The control system 112 may also prohibit entering the home between certain hours unless certain weather conditions occur, such as rain, lightning, or excessive cold or heat. 30

In various embodiments, the control system 112 may operate in conjunction with a camera, for example to allow 35 owners to check on pets remotely, such as via a web browser or phone app. The control system 112 may also operate with smart technologies, such as Amazon's Alexa systems or Google's Home Pod and other voice recognition and web services, Nest, and Apple's Siri, to receive and/or implement 40 commands.

In various embodiments, the control system 112 allows owners to access the door unit 156 via Bluetooth, over the Internet via Wi-Fi, and/or through an app on a smartphone. Features may include remote lock and unlock, setting schedules, setting door control modes such as only-in and only-out, receiving alerts such as when the door is used or if an intruder forces the door open, adjusting door sensor sensitivity and door open timing and speed, and pet location (e.g., 45 inside or outside).

The control panel provides a manual user interface that is 50 on or near the door unit 156 and facilitates various door unit 156 functions. The control panel may comprise any appropriate user interface for controlling door unit 156 functions, such as a touch panel, buttons, touch screen, keypad, switches, and the like. In the present embodiment, referring 55 to FIG. 18, an example control panel 1810 comprises a touch panel with a series of buttons corresponding to various

functions. The functions available on the control panel **1810** may be selected according to any suitable criteria for operating the door unit **156**. In the present embodiment, the control panel **1810** functions include power on/off, open/close the door **158**, lock/unlock the door **158**, Bluetooth connection (status and/or pairing), Wi-Fi connection (status and/or connection initiation), and power condition, such as the charge state of the battery or other power source. Thus, a user may open and close the door **158**; lock and unlock the door **158**; activate, deactivate, and power cycle the door unit **156**; check the status of wireless connections; initiate and terminate connection to wireless devices; and determine the power supply status.

The control system **112** may automatically operate the door **158** in conjunction with an access authorization system that determines whether a particular pet is authorized to pass through the pet access control system **100**. The access authorization system may identify authorized pets in any appropriate manner, such as facial recognition or electronic identification. In the present embodiment, the access authorization system may respond to a signal from an authorized tag associated with a pet. Referring to FIG. **19**, a tag **1910** may provide electronically readable credentials to pass through the door **158**, and a tag sensor **1912** may read the tag **1910** to determine whether the tag **1910** has the appropriate authorization.

The tag **1910** may comprise any suitable mechanism for electronically providing credentials, such as an RFID, NFC, Bluetooth, RF, facial recognition, magnetic, acoustic, or optical system. In the present embodiment, referring to FIGS. **32A-H**, the tag **1910** comprises a Bluetooth transmitter (and in various embodiments, a Bluetooth receiver) that can be associated with the pet, such as by being attached to the pet's collar. In various embodiments, the tag **1910** may be recharged, such as using wired or wireless charger technology, and may be fully sealed and waterproof. In some embodiments, the tag **1910** may include a GPS locator component to track and transmit the GPS coordinates of the tag **1910**.

The tag **1910** may include any suitable elements for communicating with the tag sensor **1912** and other functions. For example, a tag **1910** according to various aspects of the present embodiment may comprise a button, such as a waterproof membrane button **3210**, to initiate various functions, such as to pair a tag to a door unit **156**. The button may also include a light **3214**, for example to convey information about the tag **1910** status and to locate a pet in the dark. Various embodiments may include an accelerometer, such as to detect movement of the dog or other pet.

In one embodiment, the tag **1910** does not include the button, and various functions of the tag **1910** may be activated and deactivated in response to the accelerometer. For example, the tag **1910** may terminate transmissions, like authorization codes and/or GPS positions, if the accelerometer indicates that the pet is not moving and has not moved for a selected period of time, such as 30 seconds. When the accelerometer indicates movement, the tag **1910** may resume transmissions. Terminating transmissions when the tag **1910** and/or pet is stationary tends to preserve battery charge. Elimination of the button may also simplify the mechanical implementation and improve water resistance.

The accelerometer may also affect the interval between transmissions. For example, the tag **1910** may emit the authorization code via a Bluetooth signal at a selected interval, such as seven times per second. If the accelerometer indicates that the pet is running, the tag **1910** may emit the signal more frequently, such as in proportion to the

detected speed of the dog. The control system **112** may respond to the interval, such as by determining the speed of the dog, opening the door **158** sooner or later than a default time, and/or opening the door **158** faster or slower according to the speed of the dog. The control system **112** may also respond according to the distance of the pet from the door **158**, which may be determined in any suitable manner, such as signal strength of the authorization code signals, optical instruments, motion sensors, and/or other sensors.

The present tag **1910** includes a circuit board **3216** that implements various functions, such as Bluetooth communications, light control, GPS location and position transmission. The tag **1910** may also include a wirelessly rechargeable battery **3212**. For example, the battery **3212** may be recharged via a wireless power transfer using inductive charging, such as a Qi compliant charger **3218**. The tag may also include other appropriate elements, such as an EMI shield **3220** and a waterproofing gasket **3222**.

The tag sensor **1912** reads the credentials from the tag **1910**, such as by receiving Bluetooth signals transmitted by the tag **1910**. The control system **112** may cause the motor **710** to open the door **158** when the tag sensor **1912** receives a signal from an authorized tag **1910**. The tag sensor **1912** may comprise any appropriate sensor for reading the tag **1910** and may be associated with the door unit **156** in any suitable manner.

For example, referring to FIGS. **26A-E** and **33**, the tag sensor **1912** may be mounted on the door unit **156**, such as above the door **158** or on the door **158**, or multiple tag sensors **1912** may be mounted on the interior and/or exterior frames **152**, **154**. In the present embodiment, the tag sensor **1912** is disposed near the center of the door **158** for a clear path through the tunnel **150** to read tags **1910**. When the tag sensor **1912** reads a tag **1910**, the tag sensor **1912** may provide tag **1910** credentials to the control system **112**, which can then open the door **158** if the approaching pet associated with the tag **1910** is authorized and according to other criteria, such as whether the door **158** is locked.

In various example embodiments, the tag **1910** may comprise a waterproof wireless tracker tag to identify specific pets. Each tracker tag **1910** may have a unique identifier so curfews and door controls can be established for each pet. The wireless tracker tag may intermittently transmit a unique Bluetooth signal for the identifier, and the tag sensor **1912** may be configured to receive the Bluetooth signals.

The control system **112** may be responsive to signals from the tag sensor **1912** and sense whether the pet is inside or outside using directional wireless sensor technology. The directional wireless technology may comprise any suitable technology for determining the direction or other location information for the pet, such as two wireless sensors separated by RF shielding to detect differences in RF intensity to determine whether the pet is inside the home or outside the home.

In various embodiments, an exterior sensor may be mounted on the exterior side of the door **158** and/or frame **708** and an interior sensor may be mounted on the interior side of the door **158** and/or frame **708**. The two sensors may be separated by RF shielding. In the present embodiment, the tag sensor **1912** is mounted in the door near the center and comprises an exterior sensor **3310**, an interior sensor **3312**, and a shield housing **3314**. The sensors **3310**, **3312** are mounted on opposite sides of the shield housing **3314**. The shield housing **3314** may comprise an electromagnetic shielding material, such as aluminum, to inhibit transmis-

sion of electromagnetic waves to the sensors **3310**, **3312**, except from the open front and back of the shield housing **3314**, respectively.

The directional wireless sensors **3310**, **3312** may constantly monitor for signals within range and track the signal strength. The control system **112** may average the signal data to determine where the pet is in relation to the door unit **156**. When the signal strength reaches an adjustable threshold, the control system **112** may unlock the door **158** and the motors **710** may open the door **158**. The sensor may include other sensors, such as a proximity sensor to detect when a pet approaches the door **158**.

In various embodiments, the directional wireless sensors allow the owner to set a sensitivity level for inside the home and outside the home, for example to accommodate structures having different wall thicknesses and materials that may affect signal strength.

The tag **1910** and sensor **1912** may also affect the closing of the door **158**. For example, the motors **710** may close the doors after a selected time period. In some embodiments, the time before closing may be adjusted by the user, such as through the control system **112**, a web interface, or an app on a phone. The motors **710** may close the doors until a sensor signals the doors are completely closed.

Referring to FIG. **20**, the control system **112** may include or be connected to the wireless transceiver **114** to receive signals for controlling the pet access control system **100**. The wireless transceiver **114** is configured to receive signals via a wireless connection and provide corresponding signals to the control system **112**. The wireless transceiver **114** may comprise any suitable system for transmitting and/or receiving wireless signals, such as cellular, Wi-Fi, infrared, Bluetooth, RF, or acoustic signals. The wireless transceiver **114** may be implemented as a wireless receiver that only receives wireless signals and does not send them.

The wireless transceiver **114** may be controlled in any suitable manner. For example, the wireless transceiver **114** may comprise an IEEE 802.11 compliant transceiver configured to transmit and receive signals to communicate with other wireless systems, such as a wireless router. The wireless transceiver **114** may also comprise a Bluetooth system for exchanging signals with Bluetooth enabled devices, such as a cell phone or remote-control device. In the present embodiment, the wireless transceiver **114** is integrated into the housing of the door unit **156** and may include an integrated antenna.

In the present embodiment, the pet access control system **100** may operate in conjunction with a software program operating on a remote device **116**, such as a conventional personal computer or smartphone, which interacts with the control system **112** via a suitable wireless connection, such as Bluetooth or a local wireless network. The user may interact with the software via a graphical user interface (GUI), which presents options for controlling the pet access control system **100**. For example, the GUI may comprise a website interface that is run by the remote computer **116** and may be accessed by other computers **118**, and/or the GUI may comprise an app running on a mobile device such as a smartphone. The user interface may also operate in conjunction with voice-enabled interfaces, such as Amazon's Alexa systems or Google's Home Pod and other voice recognition and web services, Nest, and Apple's Siri.

A user may use a computer **118** or remote device **116** to access the control system **112**, for example via the Internet, and select operations for the pet access control system **100**, such as locking and unlocking the locking mechanism **210**. The computer **118** or remote device **116** provides signals to

the wireless transceiver **114**, for example via a router, which are used to control the locking mechanism **210** via the control system **112**.

Access to the control system **112** via the wireless transceiver **114** may be performed in any suitable manner. For example, the control system **112** may include a computer that may be controlled from other computers **118** without connecting to the remote computer **116**. In one embodiment, the functions of the remote computer **116** may be integrated into the control system **112**.

The pet access control system **100** may also include one or more ramps to assist pets to gain access to the tunnel **150**. The ramps may provide access in any suitable manner, such as by attaching one end of the ramp to the bottom of the exterior frame **152** or the interior frame **154**. In one embodiment, referring to FIGS. **34A-B**, the ramp **3412** attaches to a ramp mount **3420** at the bottom of the external frame **152**. The ramp **3412** may comprise sections that slide "telescopically," fold on hinges, or otherwise reconfigure into a shorter configuration closed over the exterior frame **152**. In various embodiments, the ramp **3412** may be rotated up to cover the exterior frame **152** and locked in position, such as with a padlock, to securely block access to the passage **162**.

The pet access control system **100** may also include any other suitable systems associated with pets, pet access, pet monitoring, or other functions. For example, a rain guard and/or sunshade may be removably or permanently mounted on the exterior, such as on the exterior frame **152**.

The pet access control system **100** may further include a camera **120** connected directly or indirectly to the wireless transceiver **114**. In the present embodiment, referring to FIG. **20**, the camera **120** is configured to monitor one or both sides of the structure **160**, such as to monitor the status of the pet. The camera **120** may monitor an area for a pet wishing to pass through. The camera **120** may be connected to the wireless transceiver **114** via the control system **112**, such as to send image data to the remote device **116** and/or other computers **118** and devices via the wireless transceiver **114** so that a user may monitor an area. The camera **120** may also receive signals from the control system **112**, for example to activate and deactivate the camera **120**, zoom, pan, or otherwise operate the camera **120**. Images from the camera may be provided to the user interface, such as a web browser or a phone app.

The pet access control system **100** may also include an audio system, such as a microphone **122** and/or a speaker **124**. The audio system may be connected to the control system **112**, for example to communicate with the user via the remote computer **116** and the wireless transceiver **114**. The audio system may perform any suitable functions. For example, signals may be transmitted from the user to the speaker **124**, such as to talk to pets or provide audible signals from the user or the control system **112**. In addition, the microphone **122** may transmit signals corresponding to sounds to the control system **112** and/or user, such as to monitor a pet's condition. The speaker may also generate other sounds, such as an audible intruder alarm if the door is forced open.

The pet access control system **100** may also include a food dispenser **126**, for example to provide training incentives and/or remotely feed pets. The food dispenser **126** may comprise any suitable system, such as a hopper for containing treats or other food and a dispenser for releasing the food for consumption. The food dispenser **126** is suitably connected to the control system **112** to control the food dispenser **126**, for example in response to a program for regular

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feeding of the pet and/or signals from the user via the remote computer and/or the wireless transceiver **114**.

To install the door unit **156**, the appropriate security panel interface may be selected from the group of available options, which may match multiple legacy security panel holders. The selected security panel interface may be secured to the door unit **156**. The door unit **156** may be slid onto the security panel holder so that the security panel holder engages the security panel interface so that the hole in the frame is aligned with the opening in the tunnel **150**. The tag **1910** may be paired with the door unit **156** so that the tag **1910** is authorized for the particular door unit **156**, and the tag may be attached to the pet's collar or otherwise associated with the pet.

In operation, the pet access door **158** may be in a locked state with the pet inside the structure **160** on one side of the door **158**. Referring to FIG. **23**, the user may access the pet access control system **100** remotely, for example by accessing an Internet website via a web browser or running an app on a mobile device (**310**). The user may interact with the pet access control system **100** via the remote device **116** or other computer **118** in any suitable manner. For example, the user may activate the camera **120** (**312**) and the microphone **122** (**314**) to monitor the pet's condition, such as to see whether the pet wishes to be let outside or is lonely. The user may also operate the speaker **124**, such as to provide commands to the pet or speak to the pet. In addition, the user may activate the food dispenser **126**, such as to remotely feed the pet, reward behavior, make the pet happy, or the like.

The various functions may be integrated into one or more pages of the website or app, such as by providing buttons on the GUI to activate the microphone **122**, camera **120**, and food dispenser **126**, a viewing area to display the transmission from the camera **120**, and status displays, such as to show the state of the locking mechanism **210**, fullness of the food dispenser **126**, last time and date the pets were allowed outside and for how long, and the like.

To allow the pet outside, the user may change the state of the locking mechanism **210** to an unlocked state (**316**) via the remote computer **116**, such as by pressing a corresponding GUI button. In various embodiments, the control system **112** will not open the door **158**, even if an authorized tag **1910** is present, if the locking mechanism is in a locked state. In an unlocked state, the control system **112** may open the door **158** in response to an authorized tag **1910**.

Instructions to change the lock/unlock state may be transmitted to the control system **112**, for example from the remote device **116** via a wireless network and the wireless transceiver **114**. The user and/or control system **112** may also encourage the pet to exit via the door **158** (**318**), for example by providing a verbal command, ringing a bell or emitting a corresponding sound via the speaker **124**, or the like. The user may also confirm the exit of the pet via the camera **120** (**320**). When the pet exits, the control system **112** and/or the user may leave the door **158** unlocked or change the locking mechanism **210** to a locked state (**322**).

Referring to FIG. **22**, while the pet is outside, the user may monitor the pet, for example via an outdoor camera **120** (**410**) and microphone **122** (**412**). When the pet returns, the door **158**, if locked, may be unlocked to permit the pet to enter (**414**). Alternatively, the door **158** may remain unlocked for a selected period. The control system **112** and/or the user may also generate a signal, such as sounding a bell or buzzer or a verbal command, to signal the pet to return and enter through the door **158**. For example, the user may activate the speaker **124** (**416**), adjust the volume (**418**), and command the pet to go inside (**420**).

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When the pet enters, the user and/or control system **112** may monitor the pet's return (**422**) and lock the door **158** (**424**). The user and/or control system **112** may also provide any appropriate feedback to the pet, such as verbal rewards or a treat from the food dispenser **126** (**426**).

The user may leave the door **158** unlocked, in which case the door **158** remains closed until the tag **1910** on the pet approaches the sensor **1912**. When the tag **1910** approaches, the sensor **1912** reads the information from the tag **1910** and the control system **112** determines whether the information corresponds to an authorized tag **1910**. If so, the control system **112** activates the motor to open the door **158**. When the pet passes through the door **158**, the control system **112** activates the motor to close the door **158**.

In the foregoing specification, the invention has been described with reference to specific exemplary embodiments. Various modifications and changes may be made, however, without departing from the scope of the present invention as set forth in the claims. The specification and figures are illustrative, rather than restrictive, and modifications are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention. Accordingly, the scope of the invention should be determined by the claims and their legal equivalents rather than merely the examples described.

For example, the steps recited in any method or process claims may be executed in any order and are not limited to the specific order presented in the claims. Additionally, the components and/or elements recited in any apparatus claims may be assembled or otherwise operationally configured in a variety of permutations and are accordingly not limited to the specific configuration recited in the claims.

Benefits and other advantages and solutions to problems have been described above with regard to particular embodiments. Any benefit, advantage, solution to problem, or any element that may cause any particular benefit, advantage, or solution to occur or to become more pronounced, however, are not to be construed as critical, required, or essential features or components of any or all the claims.

As used herein, the terms "comprise," "comprises," "comprising," "having," "including," "includes," or any variation thereof, are intended to reference a non-exclusive inclusion, such that a process, method, article, composition or apparatus that comprises a list of elements does not include only those elements recited, but may also include other elements not expressly listed or inherent to such process, method, article, composition, or apparatus. Other combinations and/or modifications of the above-described structures, arrangements, applications, proportions, elements, materials, or components used in the practice of the present invention, in addition to those not specifically recited, may be varied or otherwise particularly adapted to specific environments, manufacturing specifications, design parameters or other operating requirements without departing from the general principles of the same.

The invention claimed is:

1. A door unit configured to connect to a pet door security panel holder having a groove, comprising:
 - a frame having a hole defined therethrough;
 - a door disposed over the hole and mounted on the frame; and
 - a security panel interface on the frame comprising a lip adapted to slide into and engage the groove and hang the frame on the security panel holder, wherein the security panel interface comprises a nondedicated connector adapted to hang on multiple legacy security panel holders of different origins.

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2. A door unit according to claim 1, wherein the door opens only away from the security panel holder.

3. A door unit according to claim 1, wherein the nondedicated connector comprises a selectable modular connector, wherein the selectable modular connector comprises the lip adapted to slide into and engage the groove and hang the frame on the security panel holder.

4. A door unit according to claim 1, further comprising a tag sensor disposed on a central part of the door, wherein the tag sensor comprises a directional wireless Bluetooth sensor comprising:

- an interior sensor disposed on a first side of the door;
- an exterior sensor disposed on a second side of the door;
- and

a shield housing, wherein the shield housing shields the interior sensor from signals from a first direction and shields the exterior sensor from signals from a second direction.

5. A door unit according to claim 1, further comprising: a motor, wherein the motor drives movement of the door; and

a control system responsive to external signals, wherein: the motor is responsive to the control system; and the control system causes the motor to open the door in response to the external signals.

6. A door unit according to claim 5, wherein the motor is disposed inside the door.

7. A door unit according to claim 1, wherein the frame obscures the security panel holder when the frame is hung on the security panel holder.

8. A door unit according to claim 1, wherein the frame and the door are oriented substantially parallel to the security panel interface.

9. A door unit configured to connect to a pet door security panel holder having a groove and respond to a signal from an authorized tag associated with a pet, comprising:

- a frame having a hole defined therethrough;
- a door disposed over the hole and mounted on the frame;
- a motor, wherein the motor drives movement of the door;
- a security panel interface on the frame comprising a lip, wherein the lip slides into and engages the groove and hangs the frame on the security panel holder, wherein the security panel interface comprises a nondedicated connector adapted to hang on multiple legacy security panel holders of different origins; and

a control system responsive to signals from the tag, wherein the motor is responsive to signals from the control system.

10. A door unit according to claim 9, wherein the door opens only away from the security panel holder.

11. A door unit according to claim 9, wherein the security panel interface comprises a selectable modular connector, wherein the selectable modular connector comprises the lip adapted to slide into and engage the groove and hang the frame on the security panel holder.

12. A door unit according to claim 9, further comprising a tag sensor disposed on the door, wherein:

- the tag sensor comprises a directional wireless Bluetooth sensor comprising:

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an interior sensor disposed on a first side of the door; an exterior sensor disposed on a second side of the door; and

a shield housing, wherein the shield housing shields the interior sensor from signals from a first direction and shields the exterior sensor from signals from a second direction; and

the control system causes the motor to open the door when the tag sensor receives the signal from the authorized tag.

13. A door unit according to claim 12, wherein the tag sensor is disposed on a central part of the door.

14. A door unit according to claim 9, wherein the frame and the door are oriented substantially parallel to the security panel interface.

15. A door unit according to claim 9, wherein the frame obscures the security panel holder when the frame is hung on the security panel holder.

16. A method of operating a door unit configured to connect to a pet door security panel holder having a groove and surrounding an opening, comprising:

- positioning a frame having a hole defined therethrough adjacent the opening, wherein the hole is aligned with the opening; and

hanging the frame on the security panel holder via a security panel interface comprising a lip on the frame, comprising sliding the lip into the groove and engaging the groove to the lip, wherein the security panel interface comprises a nondedicated connector adapted to hang on multiple legacy security panel holders of different origins.

17. A method of operating a door unit according to claim 16, wherein hanging the frame on the security panel holder comprises orienting the frame substantially parallel to the security panel holder.

18. A method of operating a door unit according to claim 17, further comprising:

- determining whether a sensed signal corresponds to an authorized tag; and
- determining whether the pet is on a first side of a door or a second side of the door, comprising:
 - sensing the signal from the direction of the first side of the door;
 - sensing the signal from the direction of the second side of the door; and
 - comparing the signals as sensed from the first and second sides of the door.

19. A method of operating a door unit according to claim 16, wherein the security panel interface comprises a selected modular connector, further comprising:

- selecting the selected modular connector from a plurality of modular connectors, wherein the selected modular connector is configured to engage the security panel holder and comprises the lip; and
- mounting the selected modular connector on the frame.

20. A method of operating a door unit according to claim 16, wherein hanging the frame on the security panel holder comprises obscuring the security panel holder with the frame.

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