

automatically appear as the focus is stopped on the item in question, here item **42**. Then, it may be that the toolbox **45** appears as an expansion of the list item **42**, and shows functional (or other) options related to the item.

[0044] The toolbox **45** may preferably have indicative arrows to guide navigation directions. Initially, the toolbox can be accessed by using down arrow key, see the down arrow indicator **46** in **FIG. 5B**. Left-right arrow keys (see key indicator **47** in **FIG. 5C**) provide for navigation between toolbox items. Toolbox items can be selected by pressing select key, see the gleaming phone icon **48** of **FIG. 5C** (note, the toolbox may preferably not interrupt select-function of the item in question.). Further functionalities may be provided by popup, see popup box **49** in **FIG. 5D**, here depicting two alternative telephone numbers to be selected from for calling the listed person. Though not shown in **FIG. 5**, a tooltip (a written explanation of an icon in question) may be used as help for understanding the icons in the toolbox **45**. Such a tooltip may be made to appear if focus stays on a certain icon for a pre-selected or pre-defined time. When in toolbox, e.g., after having started navigation therein, pressing the up or down keys may be made to take the focus to the next item/object above or below in the list **41** (e.g. to the next contact in the Contacts list shown).

[0045] In a double item list, such as the list **51** shown in the display **50** of **FIG. 6** (including **FIGS. 6A-6C**), the toolbox **55** (**FIG. 6B**) may appear after a timeout (perhaps automatically), as focus is stopped on the item **52** in question, see the gleamin **53** in **FIG. 6A**. In this case, the toolbox **55** may be made to replace the second line of the normal view of the item **52** (see **FIG. 6A**). As before, the toolbox **55** may show multiple options (functions, information et al.) related to the item. Also as before, the toolbox **55** can be accessed by using down arrow key, and, left-right arrow keys may provide navigation between toolbox items. Preferably, the toolbox may have indicative arrows to guide navigation directions, see **FIG. 6C**, in a fashion like that described for **FIG. 5**, above.

[0046] In a still further example, as shown in **FIG. 7** (including sub-part **FIGS. 7A, 7B** and **7C**), the user interface (UI), see display **60**, may be placed in a full screen mode with an object **61** (e.g. viewing pictures, editable or otherwise), a toolbox **65** can be activated. Pressing the select key may be used to activate the toolbox **65** which may then appear as shown in **FIG. 6B** (note the optional gleaming **63** to show the activation relative to the entire object **61**). As before, left-right arrow keys may provide for navigation between toolbox items, the toolbox preferably having indicative arrows to guide navigation directions. As shown in **FIG. 7C**, a tooltip **66** can be used for help in understanding icons. As before, toolbox items can be selected by pressing the select key. The right soft key "Cancel" can be used to deactivate the floating toolbox **65**.

[0047] The toolbox concept may also be used in object browsing situations, as when browsing between objects (e.g. pictures, or web links). As shown in **FIG. 8** (including sub-part **FIGS. 8A-8E**), the toolbox **75** may be activated (perhaps automatically) after a timeout when an object in question, see object **72**, is focused upon. As before, the toolbox **75** can be accessed by using up-down arrow keys depending whether toolbox is below or above the object in focus. When operating in the toolbox **75**, pressing a down

key can then take operation to an item/object below (e.g. to the next link). Left-right arrow keys may provide navigation between toolbox items, preferably using indicative arrows.

[0048] A more particular description of the example shown in the display **70** of **FIG. 8** includes first a depiction in **FIG. 8A** of common browsing on a world wide web (WWW) site, with a focus **72** on a selected link. Then, dependent upon the navigation options of the browser, a category **74** of options can be selected. Either upon selection, or after a timeout automatically, the toolbox **75** may be made to appear. An arrow indicator **76** may indicate the possibility of navigating to the toolbox **75** by using down arrow button on the phone. As before, left-right arrow indicators **77, 78** as shown in **FIGS. 8D and 8E** may provide for navigation between items in toolbox. These indicative arrows help a user to visualize navigation directions. Notice also the gleaming of the icons in **FIGS. 8D and 8E** which indicates the focus on the particular respective action.

[0049] A slightly distinct example is shown in **FIG. 9**, including sub-part **FIGS. 9A, 9B** and **9C**. Here, the focus is shown on a certain picture **71** in the display **70**; see **FIG. 9A**. The toolbox **75** may appear automatically after a time out. The user may navigate down to the toolbox as in the previous examples. As shown by the gleaming icon **73** in **FIG. 9B**, the user selects a function (here, an exemplar save-function). Then, as shown in **FIG. 9C**, a pop-up list **79** (here, a list of: "to Device memory" or "to Memory card") appears.

[0050] In each of these examples, the toolbox provides for visualizations of the options a user has related to each selected user interface (UI) item and enables direct access to those. In the prior art, these options could only be found under separately activated menus. The toolbox may but preferably does not offer options that are inaccessible with the selected item. More general menu listings can be made shorter as some of its items are presented in the toolbox.

[0051] As still further examples of implementation of improved user interface operability, **FIGS. 10 and 11** show the general concept of what is here denominated as a multi-focus list control in a UI style of the present invention. Generally, focused-upon items are shown here marked with dotted backgrounds (though these could be highlighted otherwise, e.g., by being brightened or gleamed relative to other selection alternatives or by being presented in a distinctive colour, or other style, inter alia). Up and down keys of a joystick (or other cursor movement implementation such as a four or eight way button) can be used to select the establishment of a focus or highlighting on an item, e.g., "Item 1" element **81**, "Item 2" element **82**, and/or "Item 3" element **83**. Left and right keys can be used to select focus or highlighting on an action, as e.g., the "Select" element **84** and the "Cancel" element **85** in **FIG. 10**; and "Act 1" **94**, "Act 2" **95** and "Exit" **96** in **FIG. 11**. In these embodiments, the "items" **81, 82, 83** may be considered as either selectable items or features as these terms are used throughout. Similarly, the "actions" **84, 85** and/or **94, 95, 96** hereof may also though opposingly be considered either features or selectable items. If such "actions" are features, they will generally also be selectable. In any situation the user can press the middle button of the joystick (or 4/5 way or 8/9 way button arrangement) or an alternative selectkey or the like, to trigger a highlighted action. Note also indicated generally in