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(54) **Card reader for security system.**

(57) There is disclosed herein an improved card reader for a security system utilizing a central controller and a plurality of card readers for controlling traffic through critical doors in a facility. The improved reader includes means for improving the system throughput by buffer storing large numbers of transactions all occurring within a short time for time clock functions in time and attendance applications for hourly employees. Also disclosed are means for conditioned emergency responses to sensed changes in status of alarm contacts coupled to the reader and located in the vicinity of the reader within 2 miles. There is also disclosed means for temporarily storing transaction information for transactions made during periods when communications with the controller are lost. During such degraded mode operation, access is granted to cardholders with the proper system code and their ID code and the time of the transaction are stored in a buffer. When communications are restored, the transactions saved in the buffer are sent to the controller.

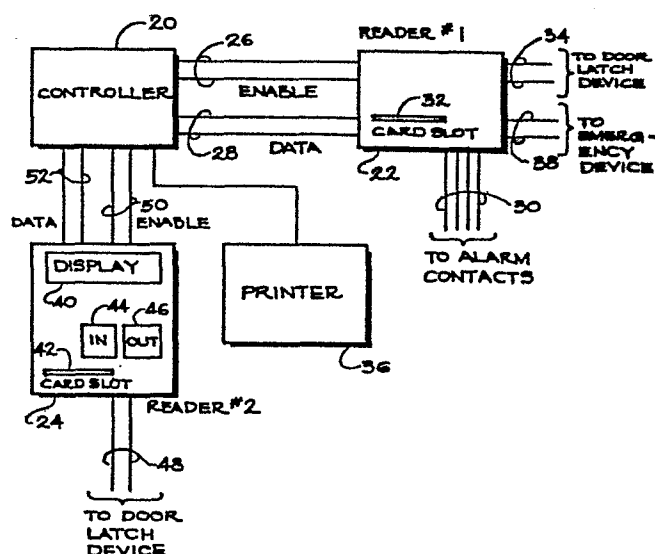


FIG. 1

Background of the Invention

This application relates to the field of door access security systems and, particularly, to the field of card readers for door access security systems.

5 Door access security systems, utilizing magnetic card readers at doors to be controlled, are known in the prior art. Such systems include central controllers coupled to a plurality of readers, each of which is located at a specific door to be controlled. Authorized persons
10 wishing to gain access through a door, insert magnetic cards into slots in the reader. Magnetic codings on the cards are then read and data is sent to the controller which authorizes or refuses entry and tells the reader either to keep the door locked or unlock the door.

15 Such a system can advantageously be used as a time clock to keep a record of the hours worked by hourly employees. - However, a problem with system throughput arises when a large number of employees all try to clock in or out at the same time. The delays caused by reading
20 of a card, waiting for a poll signal to come to the reader from the controller, sending the card data to the controller and waiting for the controller to process the information and send back a "Go" or "No Go" signal can create impatience in the workers at the end of the line.

25 Such card reader systems can also be used to monitor alarm contacts located at strategic locations throughout a facility. In the prior art, a centrally located alarm contact monitoring device was located near the controller with individual wires coupling the contact monitoring
30 device to the alarm contacts located throughout the plant. Such systems were effective but required an individual polling protocol and the associated hardware for the alarm contact monitoring device. Further, individual wires had to be strung between all the contacts
35 to be monitored and the central monitoring device. This could result in large expenditures for wire. Further,

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such central contact monitoring devices were generally not well suited to applications where only a single alarm contact needed to be monitored since the function rarely justified the expense.

5 The prior art systems also had room for improvement in the area of operation during times when the communication lines between the reader and the central controller were down. In such a situation, if all access was denied, people would be inconvenienced or, worse, trapped in an
10 undesirable emergency situation. The alternative would be to allow free access through all doors. However, with record-keeping functions done at the central controller, there would be no record of the individuals who entered and left specific areas during specific times while the
15 lines were down. As a result, if theft occurred during the down time, there would be no record to use in the investigation.

Summary of the Disclosure

20 There is disclosed herein a card reader for use in a security system for controlling access through key doors, said security system having a central controller. The card reader reads magnetic data stored on cards held by employees, etc. The cards have a system code and an I.D. code on them. The card readers can do time and attendance
25 functions to serve as a time clock by reading data stored permanently on the card and sending it to the central controller for processing. The central controller then grants or denies access based on the card data. Optionally the improved card reader can also make the
30 decision whether to grant or deny access locally without dialogue with the controller by reading some of the data on the card and storing the rest for later transmission to the central controller. Typically, this is done by reading the system code and granting authorization if the
35 system code on the card matches the system code on user programmable switches. The I.D. code is then stored in

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the buffer with the time of day of the transaction for later transmission to the central controller. This feature increases the throughput of the system by eliminating the need for each employee to wait for authorization from a controller which may be delayed while processing other messages from other readers.

The improved card reader can also sense when communications with the central controller are lost and grant or deny access without consulting the controller, based upon data on the card. During times when communications with the central controller are lost, the card reader stores the I.D. data from the card, for each employee who was granted authorization, in a buffer for later transmission to the central controller.

The improved card reader can also monitor alarm contacts for changes in status and signal these changes to the central controller. The central controller can be programmed to make a conditioned response to the reader coupled to the changed contact or to any other reader in the system. The response message can cause a relay or relays in the reader to change states, thereby signalling any devices coupled to the relay or relays that an action in response to the changed alarm contact is desired.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a block diagram of a security system in which the improved reader of the invention could be used.

Figure 2 is a block diagram of the improved reader.

Figure 3 is a logic diagram of the optical isolator board.

Figures 4 A and B are a logic diagram of the switch and relay board.

Figures 5 A and B are a circuit diagram of the RAM buffer board and power fail detect circuit.

Figures 6A, 6B and 6C are circuit diagrams of the CPU reader board.

Figure 7 is a logic diagram of the CCM/COM logic.

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Figures 8A and 8B are a logic diagram of the circuitry of the delayed transmission buffer.

5 Figure 9 is a flow diagram of the sequence of steps performed by the card reader in performing a time and attendance function.

Figure 10 is a flow diagram of the steps which are taken to unload the time and attendance data from the buffer and transmit it to the central controller 20.

10 Figure 11 is a flow diagram of the time offset routine performed by the card reader.

Figure 12 is a flow diagram of the steps taken by the card reader in buffering transactions during a degraded mode when communication is lost with the central controller.

15 Figure 13 is a flow diagram of the manner in which the card reader CPU unloads the delayed transmission buffer when communications are restored.

Figure 14 is a flow diagram of the manner in which the card reader CPU senses alarm contacts.

20 Figure 15 is a flow diagram for reporting of the status of alarm contacts by the card reader CPU.

Figure 16 is a flow diagram for the central controller process for an automatic response to a change in an alarm contact.

25 Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Referring to Figure 1 there is disclosed a system diagram of a typical magnetic card reading security system. A controller-20 is coupled to a plurality of card readers of which readers 22 and 24 are typical. The controller 20 is coupled to each reader by an enable pair and a data pair by which the controller can communicate with any card reader in the system.

30 For example, the controller 20 communicates with the reader 22 by an enable pair 26 and a data pair 28. The controller 20 polls the reader 22 for messages and sends commands to it by the enable pair 26. Data is sent to the

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controller 20 from the reader 22 via the data pair 28. Serial format is used on both lines.

5 The reader 22 is typically located at a door that needs to be access-controlled while the controller 20 can be located at some distance from the door. The structural details of the controller 20 are well known in the art, and it can be purchased under the model designation MAC 530/40 from Rusco Electronic Systems in Glendale, California. The object code software for the controller
10 is also well known and can be purchased from the same source.

In operation, the reader 22 receives a magnetic card in a card slot 32. The details of a typical magnetic card structure will be found in U.S. Patents 3,717,749 or
15 3,811,977. Other structures could also be used; the details of the structure of the magnetic card are not critical to the invention. Any structure capable of holding data encoded in a card and converting it to electrical signals capable of being transmitted over a
20 line will be satisfactory.

When the card is read, the data on the card is stored in a temporary RAM location until a polling signal from the controller 20 arrives on the enable lines 26. Upon receipt of the polling signal on the line 26, the data
25 from the card is transferred on the data lines 28 to the controller 20 unless certain options are present which cause the reader to independently make the authorization decision. The controller 20 processes the data and sends back a "Go" or "No Go" command which causes the reader 22
30 to take the appropriate action. If the command is "Go", the reader 22 unlocks the door latch via the lines 34 and lights a green LED. If the command is "No Go", the reader 22 lights a red LED and, optionally, energizes a No Go relay.

35 The reader 22 can also incorporate circuitry to monitor a plurality of alarm contacts connected to the

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lines 30. When one of the contacts changes state, the reader 22 senses the change and signals the controller 20 on the next poll. The controller 20 can then print out a pre-programmed message on a printer 36. More importantly, the controller 20 can automatically send back a command to cause a switch closure by energizing a relay in the reader 22 or in any other reader in the system. This automatic response can also be any other command that the reader receives normally from the controller. The relay can be connected to an emergency device via the lines 38. The emergency device can be any device such as an automatic phone dialer, a sprinkler system, an alarm or whatever other device that is desired.

The reader 24 is a different type of improved reader which can be used to keep time records for the attendance of hourly employees' on their jobs. The reader 24 has a display 40, a card slot 42, and "in" and "out" buttons, 44 and 46. In operation, an employee would place his card in the card slot 42 and press either the "in" button 44 or the "out" button 46. The data on his card plus the time of day displayed in the display 40 would then be stored in a buffer in the reader 24. Based upon the system code data on the card, the reader 24 would authorize or deny entry to the employee. If entry is authorized by the reader 24 and a green LED will be lit, the door will be unlocked via the lines 48. If entry is denied, the reader 24 will so indicate by lighting a red LED on the face plate. All authorization or denial decisions are made locally by the reader 24, and the data regarding each transaction is stored in the local buffer in the reader 24.

The controller 20 is coupled to the reader 24 by an enable pair 50 and a data pair 52. The controller 20 polls the reader 24 by sending a poll signal on the line 50. Upon receipt of the poll signal, the reader 24 transfers the data for one transaction out of its buffer

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to the controller 20 via the data lines 52. The controller then can process the data in any fashion including printing it out on the printer 36. The details of the structure and operation of the controller 20 are exemplified by U.S. Patents 4,216,375 and 4,218,690.

The reader 24 can also include means to offset the time displayed in the display 40 from the time kept by the controller 20 in the case that the controller is in a different time zone from the reader. Normally the controller 20 keeps the master time for the system and the reader 24 keep its own time. Every 15 minutes, the reader 24 inquires the time of the controller 20 and synchronizes the reader's local time with the master time kept by the controller. When the reader 24 is in a different time zone from the controller 20, a group of offset switches in the reader 24 are set to indicate the number of minutes of offset between the local reader time and the controller time.

The reader 22 can also include a local buffer for keeping a record of all transactions which occur during times when communications with the controller 20 are lost due to cutting of the wire pairs, power failure or for other reasons. When the reader 22 has not received a poll from the controller for a predetermined time, the reader will start storing the data for transactions during the downtime in its local buffer. Each magnetic card has a system code and an ID code. The system code is used by the reader to determine whether or not to grant authorization for entry to the individual. If the individual is permitted to enter, his ID code and the local time will be stored in the local buffer. When communications with the controller 20 are restored, the data in the buffer will be sent to the controller via the data lines for processing there.

Referring to Figure 2, there is shown a block diagram of a card reader for use in a security system such as is

shown in Figure 1. Although in reality two different types of readers exist, the core circuits of each type of reader are the same with one type of reader having certain additional optional circuits which the other does not have. Figure 2 represents a combined functional block diagram of a reader with the common core circuits and with all the optional circuit elements of both types of readers also present.

The card reader of Figure 2 communicates with the controller 20 of Figure 1 through an isolation board 54. The isolation board 54 serves to isolate the data on the enable pair 26 and data pair 28 from the logic circuitry of the rest of the card reader. The isolation board 54 passes the signals from the enable line 26 through to the RX data lines 56 and passes the data from the Tx data lines 58 through to the data lines 28.

The RX data lines 56 are coupled to a multiplexer 60 in a switch and relay board 62. The purpose of the multiplexer 60 is to select various data channels for connection to a data line D7, 63, of a bus 64. The bus 64 is coupled between the switch and relay board 62 and the data, address and control terminals of a microprocessor CPU 66 on a reader CPU board 67. Address lines A0-A2 from the bus 64 are also coupled to the multiplexer 60. Through these address lines, the CPU 66 causes the multiplexer 60 to select one of the data channels connected to it for connection to its data output coupled to the line D7. The microprocessor 66 can then read the data on the selected data channel through the D7 line 63. In Figure 2 the only data channels which are shown are the Rx data line 56 through which commands and polling signals are received and the coil detect line 57 which carries data read from the card. Other data channels are used for other features of the reader not relevant to the present discussion.

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Data to be transmitted from the card reader to the central controller 20 are input from the D \emptyset line 68 of the data bus 64 to a driver 70. The driver 70 is also coupled to the A \emptyset -A2 address lines of the data bus 64 which supply an address from the microprocessor 66. The driver 70 has several addressable outputs, one of which is the Tx data lines 58. The address supplied to the driver 70 causes it to apply the signal on the D \emptyset line 68 to the selected output. To transmit data, the microprocessor 66 places the data to be sent on the D \emptyset bus line and writes the proper address on the address lines A \emptyset -A2 of the bus 64. The serial data on the D \emptyset line is then applied to the Tx data lines 58.

The central controller 20 receives the data on the data line 28 and acts upon the data message in some fashion depending upon what the message is and may or may not send a command back to the card reader via the enable line 26.

A go relay 71 is coupled to a door latch device by the lines 34. The lines 34 can be coupled to relay contacts or other switching devices to provide an interruptible current flow path to control whether the door latch is in a locked or unlocked state. The go relay is also coupled to the driver 70 by a switching line 72. The switching line controls the state of the go relay and thereby controls the state of the door latch device. The switching line is addressable by the microprocessor 66 through the driver 70 such that the microprocessor 66 controls the state of the go relay 70.

The microprocessor 66 is also coupled to a card reader coil circuit 74 by the bus 64. The card reader coils 74 consist, in the preferred embodiment, of a plurality of coils coupled to the address and data line of the bus 64 and physically arranged so as to individually magnetically interact with a plurality of magnetized spots on a card inserted in the card slots 42 or 32. The microprocessor

66 can individually address and read each coil in the card reader coil circuit 74 to determine the data in the magnetic spots on the card. The details of the card reading coil circuit are known to those skilled in the art and are not critical to the invention.

The microprocessor 66 is also coupled to an optional display 40 by the bus 64. In readers which are being used for time and attendance functions, i.e., as time clocks, it is desirable that the time of day be displayed externally for the benefit of workers who are lined up and waiting to put their cards into the reader 24 to start or end their work shifts. The display 40 can be any conventional display, and the details of its construction are not critical to the invention.

The microprocessor 66 is also coupled to a random access memory (RAM) board 78. The RAM board 78 contains a RAM buffer memory 80, a battery backup system comprised of a battery 82 and a power fail detect circuit 84. The power fail detect circuit 84 monitors the 12 volt unregulated D.C. voltage derived from the A.C. power line and connects the battery 82 to the power terminals of the RAM buffer 80 when the A.C. line power fails so as to preserve the data stored in the RAM 80. The RAM 80 is selected by the microprocessor 66 through connection of a decoder 86 to the address and control lines of the bus 64. When the microprocessor 66 wishes to write a word in the RAM 80, the microprocessor generates the proper address to select the RAM 80 and places it on the bus 64 thereby enabling the RAM 80 through the decoder 86. The data to be written into the RAM 80 is then placed on the data lines of the bus 64.

A delayed transmission buffer 88 is also coupled to the microprocessor 66 through the bus 64. The purpose of the delayed transmission buffer 88 is to store data read from the magnetic cards during times when communication with the central controller 20 are lost.

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A CCM/COM board 90 is also coupled to the microprocessor 66 by the bus 64. The purpose of the CCM/COM board 90 is to monitor the condition of an alarm device or devices external to the card reader and to
5 generate data indicating the condition of the alarm devices for transmission to the central controller. The CCM/COM board 90 also can receive data from the central controller which causes a switch closure on the CCM/COM board. This switch is coupled to an emergency device by
10 the lines 38. The alarm contacts are coupled to the CCM/COM board 90 by the lines 30.

When the card reader is being used for a time and attendance function, the In and Out buttons 44 and 46 are used to tell the card reader whether the cardholder wishes
15 to enter or leave an area. The In and Out buttons 44 and 46 are coupled to the MUX 60 in the switch and relay board 62 by the line 92.

A red and a green indicator LED, represented by block 97 are each coupled to the MUX 60 by the bus 96. The
20 LED's are used by the microprocessor 66 to signal whether authorization has been granted or denied.

The microprocessor 66 is coupled to a feature memory 98 and to a program memory 100 by the bus 64. The program memory 100 stores the instructions for the microprocessor
25 66 and the feature memory 98 stores data indicating which options are in effect for the microprocessor 66.

Referring to Figure 3, there is shown a circuit diagram for the isolation board 54 in Figure 2. The data
30 lines 28 are coupled to the collector and emitter of a transistor 106 in the optical isolator 102. The light emitting diode 108 of the optical isolator 102 is coupled across the TX data lines 58. When the current is flowing
35 in the TX data lines 58, the LED 108 is energized and emits light causing the transistor 106 to assume one of its two switching states. The opposite state is assumed when the LED 108 is de-energized.

The enable lines 26 are coupled through a noise suppression circuit 110 to the LED 112 of an optical isolator 116. The transistor 114 of the optical isolator has its collector and emitter coupled to the RX data lines 56. In the preferred embodiment, the optical isolator 116 is a Monsanto MCT2. The optical isolator 102 is a Monsanto 4N33.

The details of the circuit of the switch and relay board 62 are given in Figures 4 A and B which are a logic diagram of that board. The RX data line 56 is coupled to the data input D1 of the multiplexer 60A. A resistor 59 couples a +5 volt supply to the line 56 to positively clamp it at a logic 1 level except where the transistor 114 on the isolation board clamps the line 56 to ground potential. The other data inputs of the multiplexer 60A are coupled to other data channels. For example the card reader coil circuit 74 is coupled to the D0 input of the multiplexer 60A by a line 57. The coil detect signal line 57 carries the data from each coil in the card reader coil circuit 74 as it is addressed by the microprocessor 66. The out switch 46 and the in switch 44 are coupled to the D2 and D3 inputs respectively by the lines 118 and 120.

The address inputs 122 of the multiplexer 60A are coupled to the A0-2 address lines of the bus 64. The output 63 of the multiplexer 60A is coupled to the D7 data line of the bus 64. The microprocessor 66 controls which of the data inputs are coupled to the data output 63 by the address it supplies on the address lines 122. The chip select input 126 is coupled to the address lines in the bus 64 of the microprocessor 66 through a decoder on the reader CPU board to be discussed more fully below. The microprocessor 66 can enable the multiplexer 60A by writing the proper address on the address lines driving the decoder coupled to the line 126 (not shown).

A multiplexer 60B has its data output coupled to the D7 data line 63. The data inputs of the multiplexer 60B

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are coupled to various data channels. The X0 data input is coupled by the line 128 to a "tamper" switch (not shown). The tamper switch is physically situated so as to change states when the faceplate of the card reader is removed causing an alarm message to be transmitted to the controller 20. The X1 data input is coupled to a "card in" switch (not shown). The "card in" switch is situated so as to change states when a card is inserted in the card slot. By periodically checking the condition of these two switches, the microprocessor 66 can tell whether tampering is occurring or whether there is a card to be read in the card slot.

There are three groups of eight switches on the switch and relay board-62. A time offset group of switches 136 is comprised of 8 switches 136A-H which are used to set a binary number representing the number of minutes of time offset at the local card reader. In those cases where the local card reader is in a different time zone than the central controller 20, the switches 136 are set for the number of minutes by which the local time at the card reader differs from the time at the central controller.

A second group of switches 138 has several purposes. The switches 138A-D are used to set the amount of time that the unlock signal on the lines 34 to the door latch device causes the door latch to remain unlocked. The switches 138A-D also determine the time of energization of a No Go relay 166 and the time the red and green LEDs (not shown) in the block 97 in Figure 2 are energized during certain times in the operation. The switch 138E is used to signal whether a 12 hour or 24 hour time display format is desired. The switch 138F is used to enable and disable the buffer RAM 80 as an option. The switches 138G and H are not used.

The switches 140 are used by the customer to set the system code. The system code is one of the items of data which is magnetically stored on each cardholder's card.

When the card reader makes the authorization decision locally without consulting the central controller 20, it is the system code stored on the switches 140A-H which is compared to the system code on the cardholder's card to
5 determine if authorization will be granted.

The switches 136, 138 and 140 are individually addressable by the microprocessor 66 through the multiplexers 60A and 60B and a decoder 140. The decoder 140 has address inputs 142 coupled to the address lines in
10 the bus 64. The address supplied on the lines 142 is converted in the BCD to decimal decoder 140 to a logic zero signal on one of the output lines 0-6 which comprise a bus 144. Each of lines in the bus 144 is coupled to one terminal of a plurality of switches in the switch-groups
15 136, 138 and 140. When the group address appears on the address lines 142, one of the outputs in the bus 144 goes low thereby activating that group. The other terminal of each switch is coupled to the cathode of a diode which has its anode coupled to one of the X0-X3 inputs of the
20 multiplexer 60B via the lines 132, 134, 130, 128, 146 or 148. All of the X0-X3 inputs are also coupled to a +5-volt supply through the resistors 150, 152, 154 and 156. The X0-X3 inputs will be held in a logic one condition except if the line coupling that input is also coupled to
25 a group of switches of which one has been enabled by a logic zero from the decoder 140 and the switch is closed.

The groups of switches coupled to the X0-X3 inputs of the multiplexer 60B intersect with the groups connected to the bus 144 such that for any particular output of the
30 decoder 140 which has been enabled, and for any particular input of the multiplexer 60B which has been enabled, only one switch is coupled to both enabled lines. Thus the microprocessor 66 can individually read each switch in the groups 136, 138 and 140 by changing the address signals on
35 the address lines of the bus 64.

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The multiplexer 60B has its inhibit line grounded by the line 158 and its disable input held high by connection through a resistor 160 to a +5 volt supply. The disable input is pulled low to take the D7 output out of the high impedance state when the signal $\overline{CS}\overline{SW}$ is true on the line 162. The line 162 is coupled to a decoder on the reader CPU board 67 which is coupled to address and control lines of the microprocessor 66 in the bus 64.

Data to be transmitted to the microprocessor 66 is placed on the Tx data line 58 by a driver 70. The driver 70 also has several other outputs. For example, the output line 164 can be connected to an optional No Go relay 166. When the line 164 is grounded by the driver 70, a +5 volt supply coupled to the other terminal of the coil of the No Go relay 166 causes current to flow through the relay coil, thereby energizing it and causing the electrical conditions on the lines 168 coupled to the relay contacts to change.

In the preferred embodiment, the decoder 140 is a 74145 type TTL decoder such as made by Signetics, the MUX 60A is a 74LS 251 type multiplexer such as is made by Texas Instruments, the MUX 60B is a MC14512, (CMOS type decoder such as is made by Motorola, and the driver 70 is an NE590 type amp driver such as made by Signetics.

An output line 96 from the driver 70 is coupled to the GO LED (not shown) to energize it when authorization to access has been granted. An output line 72 from the driver 70 is coupled to a terminal of the coil of a GO Relay 71. When the driver 70 grounds the line 72, a +5 volt supply coupled to the other terminal of the relay coil energizes the coil, causing the relay contacts to change the condition on the lines 34 coupled to the door locking device.

The driver 70 has a data input, the D0 data bit on the line 68, and it has address inputs on the lines 172. The address inputs 172 are coupled to the microprocessor 66 by

the bus 64. The address at these inputs determines which of the outputs of the driver 70 will be coupled to the data input 68. The microprocessor 66 can thus write a logic 0 or 1 to any of the outputs of the driver 70 by controlling the address on the lines 172 and the data on the data input line 68 which is coupled to data bit zero of the bus 64. The chip enable and clear inputs are coupled to decoder 250 of Figure 6C and a gate 282 in Figure 6B by the signal lines $\overline{CSO\overline{U}T}$ and \overline{RST} .

Referring to Figure 5, there is shown a circuit diagram of the RAM buffer and power fail detect board. The RAM buffer 80 has address lines 174 which are coupled to the address lines of the microprocessor 66 in the bus 64. Data inputs and outputs 176 are also coupled to the microprocessor 66 data lines in the bus 64. A write enable line 178 is coupled to a control line in the bus 64 from the microprocessor 66 to control whether the RAM buffer 80 is reading or writing data through the data lines 176 to the address specified on the lines 174.

A chip select line 180 is coupled to a decoder 86. The decoder 86 has a VMA signal input line 184 coupling one input of a NOR gate 182 to a VMA control line of the microprocessor 66 in Figure 6B. The VMA signal is true when there is a valid memory address on the address lines 174. Because the other input to the NOR gate 182 is grounded, the NOR gate 182 serves as an inverter with the output on the line 186 false when a valid memory address is present on the address lines 174. The resistor 188 couples a positive voltage supply to the VMA input of the gate 182 to hold it at logic one except when VMA is false. The VMA signal on the line 184 is a control signal from the CPU 66 which indicates when a valid memory address exists on the address lines of the CPU. A NOR gate 190 has one input coupled to the output of the NOR gate 182 and the other input coupled to a $\overline{CSRAM\overline{O}}$ signal from a decoder 248 in Figure 6C. The CPU 66

can cause $\overline{CS}\overline{RAM}\overline{0}$ to be true, i.e., logic zero, and can assert VMA on the line 184. This causes two logic 0's at the inputs of the NOR gate 190 and a logic 1 appears on the line 194. This logic 1 is inverted in a NOR gate 196 and appears as a logic 0 on the line 198.

A NOR gate 200 serves to gate a power fail detect signal on a line 202 from a power fail detector 84 through to the chip select input at pin 18 of the RAM buffer 80 if power fails. When power has not failed, however, the signal on the line 198 controls whether the RAM 80 is selected or deselected. Normally, the signal from the power fail detector 84 on a line 20 is a logic 0 indicating no power failure. When the signal on the line 198 is a logic 0, the RAM 80 is selected because the signal on the line 204 is a logic 1 which is inverted by a NOR gate to assert the \overline{CS} signal on the line 180 at logic zero thereby enabling the RAM buffer 80 to read and write data.

A \overline{RST} signal on a line 208 comes from a reset circuit on the reader CPU board which will be described below. The \overline{RST} signal is a logic 0 at power up but becomes logic 1 1.2 seconds later as will be explained in connection with Figure 6B. A NOR gate 210 inverts this signal such that its output line 212 which is coupled to one input of a NOR gate 214 is normally low after power has been on for 1.2 seconds.

The NOR gate 214 has its other input coupled to the output of a comparator 222 in the power fail detect circuit 84. The comparator 222 has its inverting input 224 coupled to a voltage reference of approximately .5.3 volts when the power has not failed. The line 224 is held at this reference level by the voltage divider effect of the resistors 228 and 226 which couple a +12 volt D.C. supply of line power to ground.

The non-inverting input 230 of the comparator 222 is coupled to a 3.6 volt reference source derived from

battery power. This reference voltage is generated by a resistor 232 which couples a battery 82 (not shown) to ground through a zener diode 234. The zener has a 3.6 volt breakdown voltage, and has its cathode coupled to the line 230. The comparator 222 has a resistor 236 coupled between the output and its non-inverting input to provide positive feedback. The output on the line 216 will be a logic 0 as long as the power has not failed. When the power fails, the battery reference on the line 230 exceeds the voltage on the line 224, and the output on the line 216 rises to a logic 1 level indicating power has failed.

The logic 1 on the line 216 with the logic zero on the line 212 causes the NOR gate 214 to lower its output on the line 218 to a logic zero. This 0 on the line 218 is inverted to a 1 on the line 202 by the NOR gate 220 which causes the output of the gate 200 to change to a 0, thereby deselecting the buffer 80 if it was in a selected condition. When the RAM buffer 80 is deselected, no data may be written into or read out of the buffer. The power input 238 of the RAM buffer 80 will be coupled through any known switching mechanism 240 to the battery 82 (not shown) via a line 242 upon power failure.

Referring to Figures 6A, 6B, and 6C, there is shown a circuit diagram of the reader CPU board. The microprocessor 66 is coupled to a feature memory 98 by data lines 240 and address lines 242. The feature memory contains data regarding which options are incorporated into the card reader. The microprocessor 66 is also coupled to a program memory 100 by the data lines 240 and the A0-A4 address lines 242. The enable inputs of the memories 100 and 98 are coupled via the lines 244 and 246 to the microprocessor's address lines 242 through decoders 248 and 250, respectively, in Figure 6C. A clock generates timing signals for the IRQ and NMI inputs on the lines 254 and 256, respectively. The details of the construction and operation of the clock and of the feature

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and program memories will be appreciated by those skilled in the art. Any mechanism which generates signals periodically on the lines 254 and 256 will suffice for purposes of the invention.

5 The microprocessor 66 executes the instructions which are stored in the program memory 100. Within the program, which will be described below, there are certain subroutines which accomplish various housekeeping routines. The IRQ and NMI inputs on the lines 254 and 256
10 cause vectoring to certain of these subroutines. For example, the IRQ line 254, when asserted true, will cause the program control of the microprocessor 66 to be vectored to a routine which reads all the switches described herein.

15 When the NMI line 256 is asserted true, the microprocessor 66 is vectored to a transmit routine which transmits data to the central controller 20 via the Tx data lines 58 and data lines 28.

20 The microprocessor 66 must be reset to the beginning of the program upon the initial application of power to the circuit. A power on reset circuit 254 accomplishes this purpose. A comparator 256 has its non-inverting input 258 coupled to a reference voltage defined by a resistive voltage divider comprised of the resistors 262
25 and 264 coupling the power supply to ground. The inverting input 260 is coupled to one terminal of a capacitor in an RC circuit comprised of a resistor 266 and a capacitor 268. When the power is first turned on, the capacitor 268 acts as an initial short to ground and the
30 voltage on the line 258 will exceed the voltage on the line 260, and the output of the comparator 256 on the line 270 will be a logic 1. The line 270 is coupled to the input of a NOR gate 272 which acts as an inverter. The resistors 274 and 276 serve as a voltage divider to hold
35 the line 270 in a logic 1 condition except when the comparator 256 asserts the line 270 low.

The logic 1 at power up on the line 270 is inverted once in the NOR gate 272 and again in a NOR gate 278 to become the PONCLR signal on the line 280.

5 As the voltage on the capacitor 268 rises, it exceeds the voltage on the line 258 at a time determined by the values of the resistor 266 and the capacitor 268. When this happens, the 1 on the output line 270 changes to a 0 and line 280 follows suit. The initial 1 on the line 280 is communicated to the reset line 284 of the CPU 66 as a 0
10 by passage through a NOR gate 282. The other input to the NOR gate 282 is a line 286 from a deadman reset circuit 288. The line 286 is normally a logic 0 except when there is a problem, as will be described below. With the line 286 normally logic 0, the initial logic 1 on the line 280
15 is inverted by the NOR gate 282 and resets the microprocessor-- 66 to the beginning address of the program. Thereafter, the line 280 goes to a logic 0 and stays there.

The deadman reset circuit 288 serves to reset the
20 microprocessor 66 in case there is a software problem. Normally, the deadman reset circuit 288 will attempt to reset the microprocessor 66 periodically unless the software gives a trigger signal "D/M trigger" on the line 290. Thus if for some reason the signal D/M trigger does
25 not occur, program control is lost, and the deadman reset circuit will cause the program counter to be reset to the beginning program location.

The manner in which the deadman reset function is accomplished is through the use of two retriggerable
30 monostable multi-vibrators 292 and 294. The one shot 292 has its B and clear (R_{D2}) inputs coupled to a +5 volt source through a resistor 296 and are therefore always in a logic 1 state. The 0 output on the line 298 is normally low until a negative transition occurs on the D/M trigger
35 line 290, at which time the 0 output line 298 goes to a logic 1 state for a time determined by the values of the

resistor 300 and the capacitor 302 coupled to the external RC circuit terminals. However, the pulse time established by the resistors 300 and 302 is longer than the period of the D/M trigger signal. Thus, the output line 298 will not return to zero after the initial trigger pulse because the D/M trigger signal on the line 90 continues to retrigger the one shot 292.

The signals on the lines 298 and 280 are coupled to the inputs of a NOR gate 304. The output line 306 of the NOR gate 304 is coupled to the clear input of the one shot 294. The B input of the one shot 294 is held in a logic 1 condition by connection to a +5 volt supply through the resistor 296. The A input of the one shot 294 is coupled by a line 308 to the clock 252 and carries a 600 hertz clock signal.

After the initial power up period, the NOR gate 304 will have a logic 0 at the input coupled to the line 280 and a logic 1 at the line 298 input unless the D/M trigger signal on the line 290 does not occur. The output line 306 will remain in a logic 0 state at all times which causes the one shot 294 to ignore all signals at the A and B inputs. However, if the D/M trigger signal on the line 290 fails to occur on schedule, indicating some problem with the program execution, the one shot 292 will time out and enable the one shot 294. The clock signal on the line 308 will then trigger the one shot 294 causing a logic 0 to 1 transition on the line 286. This causes the line 284 to drop from logic 1 to 0 and resets the microprocessor 66.

Referring to Figure 6C, there is shown a logic diagram of the decoder circuitry which forms part of the decoder 86 in Figure 2. The decoder chip 248 has its select inputs coupled to the AI2-AI4 lines of the address bus 242 of the microprocessor 66. The G1 enable input 310 is coupled to the $\phi 2$ output from the microprocessor 66 which is the clock signal for the rest of the system. The G2A

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enable input low by virtue of being coupled to a logic 1 through a resistor 312 and an inverter 314. The G2B input is coupled to the power on clear signal PONCLR on the line 280.

5 The decoder 250 has its A and B select inputs coupled to the address bus 242 and its C select input coupled to the R/\bar{W} signal from the microprocessor 66. The G1 enable input is coupled to the $\phi 2$ clock signal from the microprocessor 66, and the G2A enable signal is connected
10 to the $Y\phi$ output from the decoder 248. The G2B enable input is coupled to the A7 line of the address bus 242 from the microprocessor 66.

Both the decoders 248 and 250 are 74L5138 one of eight decoders such as are manufactured by Texas Instruments.
15 The outputs of the two decoders 248 and 250 are coupled to the various chip select inputs in the system as labelled in Figure 6C. By writing the proper addresses on the address lines 242, the microprocessor 66 can enable any chip in the system needed for a particular operation.

20 Turning to Figure 7 there is shown a logic diagram of the CCM/COM board 90 in Figure 2. A plurality of alarm contacts are connected to the board by a plurality of wire pairs together comprising the bus 30. Each pair in the bus 30 is energized by connection of one of the lines
25 through one of the resistors 313-320 to a 5-volt power supply. The other line from the pair is coupled through a parallel RC noise suppression circuit to the anode of the diode in one of the optical isolators 321-328. The diodes are energized as long as the external contacts coupled to
30 the wire pairs are closed.

The transistors in the optical isolators have their collectors coupled to a +5-volt regulated power supply through one of the resistors in the resistor block 329. The collectors are also coupled to the data channels of a
35 multiplexer 330 which is typically a 14512B type multiplexer such as is made by Motorola. The data input

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of the multiplexer is coupled to the D7 data line 63 of the microprocessor 66. The select inputs 332 are coupled to the A0-A2 address lines of the microprocessor 66 such that the microprocessor can individually read each external contact condition through the D7 data line 63.

The microprocessor 66 is programmed to periodically check the condition of each of the external contacts coupled to the bus 30. After the contact is read, the microprocessor 66 operates on a flag to indicate the status of the alarm contact corresponding to that flag. The flags are address positions in a RAM memory 334 which can be a 6116 type CMOS static RAM such as is made by Hitachi. The address inputs of the RAM 334 are coupled to the address lines 242 of the microprocessor 66, and the data I/O ports of the RAM 334 are coupled to the data lines 240 of the microprocessor 66. The R/W input line 335 of the RAM 334 is coupled to the R/W control signal from the microprocessor 66 to control the direction of the data flow on the data lines 240.

The chip select input line 336 of the RAM 334 is coupled to the Y3 output of a decoder 338 which has its A and B select inputs coupled to the VMA control signal line 184 and A11 address line respectively of the microprocessor 66. The enable input signal $\overline{\text{CSRAM0}}$ on the line 192 for the decoder 338 is coupled to a chip select output from the decoder 248 in Figure 6C such that the microprocessor 66 can enable the RAM 334 by enabling the decoder 338 and writing the proper bit on the A11 line of the address bus.

Only two outputs from the decoder 338 are used so only one address bit is needed to specify which output is active. The other output on the line 342 is coupled to the chip select input 342 of a relay driver 344. This

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driver 344 has three address inputs 346 which are coupled to the address lines of the microprocessor 66. The relay driver also has a data line 348 coupled to the buffered D \emptyset data line of the microprocessor 66 through a 74L504 buffer 349 on Figure 6C. The relay driver 344 has an output 350 which is coupled to the coil of a COM relay 352. When the microprocessor 66 selects the relay driver 344, and writes the proper address on the lines 346, the line 348 will control the state of the line 350, thereby controlling the state of the relay contacts 354.

Turning to Figures 8A and 8B there is shown a logic diagram of the circuitry of the delayed transmission buffer 88 of Figure 2. A battery backup circuit 356 in Figure 8B serves to protect the information in the RAM chips shown in Figure 8B. Each of the RAM chips is a 6116LP-4 CMOS static RAM such as is manufactured by Hitachi. The +5-volt line supply voltage on the line 358 normally causes a forward bias on the diode 360 and the +5 volt signal is thus coupled to the output line 362. However, when the power fails, the positive voltage on the line 364 from the battery 366 exceeds the voltage on the line 358 which causes a reverse bias on the diode 360. The diode 368, however, will be forward biased such that the battery power will be coupled to the line 362 to keep the information in the RAM intact.

A series of decoders 370-372 are coupled to the A11 line of the address bus 242. These decoders are 74L5139 one of four decoders in the preferred embodiment. The decoders have outputs 373-378 which are coupled to the chip select inputs of the 6 RAM chips of Figures 8B through a power fail detect circuit 382. Each decoder has its B enable input coupled to the VMA output 184 from the microprocessor 66 to enable the decoder to read the A11 bit when the decoder has been enabled. The decoders 370-372 are enabled by enable signals on the lines 379-381 coupled to the decoder 248 in Figure 6C. A power fail

circuit 382 senses when the line power represented by the voltage on the line 358 has failed by comparing the voltage at node 386 maintained by the line to the voltage at a node 388 maintained by the battery 366. A comparator
5 390 changes the state of its output 392 when the battery voltage at the node 388 exceeds the line voltage at the node 386. The comparator is a National LM311 in the preferred embodiment.

The chip select signals on the lines 373-378 are
10 individually coupled through 74L532 OR gates 393-398 to the chip select inputs of the RAM chips in Figure 8B. Each chip select input is also coupled through the OR gates 393-398 to the output 392 from the comparator 390 such that when the comparator finds a failure of line
15 power, all the RAM chips in Figure 8B will be deselected so as to maintain the integrity of the data.

The connections and functioning of the RAM chips of Figure 8B will be apparent to those skilled in the art. Data from the microprocessor 66 is input and output on the
20 lines 240 to and from the addresses on the lines 242.

Turning now to Figure 9 there is shown a flow diagram of the steps taken by the card reader in performing a time and attendance function. In this function, the card reader reads cards and locally authorizes entry or
25 departure based upon the system code on the card without consulting the central controller and stores the data for each transaction with the local time for later reporting to the central controller.

In an initialization step 410, the microprocessor CPU
30 66 clears the RAM 80 on powerup. Thereafter, the CPU 66 transfers on the path 412 to the executive routine 414 where several housekeeping functions are performed. One of these functions is to check for the presence of a card in the card slot. This function is represented by the
35 transfer on the path 417 to the state 413 where the card switch is checked via the line 130 and the MUX 60B in

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Figure 4 to determine if there is a card in the card slot. If no card is in the slot, the CPU returns to the executive routine 414 by the path 416. In the executive routine, certain basic tasks are performed. For example, the CPU checks whether a command from the central controller 20 has been received, whether a poll from the central controller needs to be acknowledged or whether there is a request for time from the local controller. Periodically, the CPU returns to the state 413.

10 If a card was found in the card slot, the CPU transfers to a decision state 418 along the path 420 to determine if the system code on the card in the slot matches the system code set on the switches 140 in Figure 4. To do this, the CPU 66 individually addresses the reading coils in the card reader 74 in Figure 2 via the bus 64. The data from each coil is transferred to the CPU 66 via the coil detect line 57, MUX 60A, D7 line 63 and the bus 64 in Figure 2.

20 If there is no match, the CPU 66 transfers to a no authorization state 422 via the path 424. In this state, the CPU causes the display 40 in Figure 2 for a preset time to blink in a manner known to those skilled in the art and turns on the red LED in the LED block 97 in Figure 2 for a preset time via the line 96, the driver 70, the D0 line 68 and the bus 64. The CPU 66 then returns the executive state 414 via the path 423.

30 If the system code matches, the CPU 66 transfers to a buffer full decision state 424 via a path 426 to determine if there is room in the RAM buffer 80 in Figure 2 to store the present transaction. If the buffer is full, the CPU transfers to a state 427 via a path 428 to ignore the card and display a message on the display 40 in Figure 2 indicating that the buffer is full. The CPU then transfers back to the executive state 414 by the path 430.

35 If the buffer is not full, the CPU transfers to an authorization state 432 by a path 434. In the

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authorization state the CPU performs 5 tasks. First the ID code from the magnetic card is stored in the buffer 80 along with the time of day in states 436 and 438. Then the Go relay 71 in Figure 2 is energized for a preset time via the bus 64, the D0 data bit line 68, the address line AO-2 and the driver 70. The Go relay is energized for the time set by the switches 138 in Figure 4 so they must be read via the multiplexer 60B and the D7 data bit line 63.

Finally, the green LED in the LED block 97 in Figure 2 is turned on for a preset time via the line 96 and the CPU displays a "Go" message in the display 40 as represented by the states 442 and 444. The CPU 66 then returns to the executive state 414 via the path 446.

Turning to Figure 10 there is shown a flow diagram of the steps which are taken to transmit the data in the buffer 80 to the central controller 20. The steps of Figure 10 are taken each time a poll signal comes in from the controller 20. The CPU normally operates in an executive mode symbolized by the state 441 in Figure 10. The executive jumps to various subroutines which perform housekeeping and command scan functions as mentioned earlier. These subroutines are symbolized by the state 443. One of the functions is to periodically check for the presence of a poll signal from the controller 20 in Figure 1. The poll signal is sent periodically to each card reader in the system via the enable pair 26 coupled that card reader. The check for the presence of a poll signal is symbolized by the state 447 in Figure 10. If no poll has been received, the CPU returns to its other housekeeping functions in the state 443 via the path 449.

If a poll has been received, the CPU will check an internal counter which is incremented each time a transaction is stored in the buffer 80. This operation is symbolized by the block 451 in Figure 10. If the count is non-zero, then, the CPU knows that there is data in the buffer 80 which needs to be transmitted to the central

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controller 20. Transfer is then made to a state 448 by a path 450. If the count is zero, the CPU returns to its other functions because there is no data to transmit. This transfer is symbolized by the path 453.

5 In the state 448, the CPU determines if the buffer option data is present in the feature memory 98 in Figure 2. If the feature is present, the CPU will retrieve the data for one transaction from the buffer 80 and transmit it to the central controller 20. This operation is
10 symbolized by the state 454 in Figure 10 and is accomplished by addressing one of the transactions in the buffer 80 and reading the data there by the bus 64. The data is then converted to serial format in the CPU 66 and sent via the DØ data bit line 68 to the driver 70 in
15 Figure 2. The driver then places the data on the Tx data lines 58 and it is sent through the optical isolator board 54 onto the data line 28 to the central controller 20. The CPU then returns to the executive routine via the path 456.

20 If the buffer option is not present, the CPU 66 will transfer to a state 460 by a path 458 where it checks for the presence of a card in the card slot. If there is a card in the card reader, the card data will be read by the CPU 66, converted to serial format and transmitted to the
25 central controller 20. This step is symbolized by the block 462. Control is then returned to the executive.

If there is no card in the reader, the CPU will transfer to the state 464 via the path 466 to determine if there is a time request pending. The card readers which
30 have the time and attendance function keep the local time but periodically request the time from the central controller so as to synchronize the local time with the central controller time. If there is a time request pending, the card reader will ask the time of the central
35 controller 20 as symbolized by the state 466 and return to the executive via the path 468.

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If no time request is pending, the CPU will acknowledge the poll as symbolized by the state 470 and return to the executive routine by the path 472.

Turning to Figure 11, there is shown a flow diagram of the time offset routine performed by the CPU 66 to keep track of the local time from the central controller time when the central controller is in a different time zone from that of the reader.

The first step in the process is to read the offset switches 136 in Figure 4 through the MUX 60B. The value of those switches is stored in RAM at a specific address. This is done 600 times per second in the state 474.

Next, the CPU 66 converts the data in the RAM switch data address to minutes and hours of offset. The data from the 8th switch determined whether the offset is positive or negative while the first 7 switches provide a binary number representing up to 127 minutes of offset. Any number of switches could be used, however. This is symbolized by the states 476 and 478.

Finally, the local time is offset in a state 480 and stored in a local buffer offset time address. Control is then returned to the executive routine.

Referring to Figure 12 there is shown a flow diagram for the steps taken by the CPU 66 in handling transactions during a degraded mode when communication with the central controller 22 is lost. The block 415 symbolizes the executive routine. The background block 443 symbolizes all the routine housekeeping checks and functions that the card reader does when it is not doing one of the foreground routines to handle certain conditions the CPU discovers during the executive routine. Part of the normal executive routine is to check for the periodic appearance of a poll signal from the central controller. This check is symbolized by the block 490. This function is implemented by the CPU 66 in determining whether a poll

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signal has arrived in the preceding 30 seconds. If a poll signal has arrived during the last 30 seconds, then there is no degraded mode and the CPU 66 determines what type of command has been received, if any, and processes the command as symbolized by the block 492. Control is then
5 returned to the executive routine by the path 494.

If a poll signal has not arrived during the preceding 30 seconds, the card reader CPU 66 knows that something is wrong and enters the degraded mode. This is symbolized by
10 the path 496. The first step is to determine if there is a card in the reader slot. This step is symbolized by the block 500. If there is not a card in the reader, control is returned to the executive background loop 443 as symbolized by the path 498.

15 If there is a card in the reader, the CPU 66 addresses the feature memory 98 in Figure 2 to determine if the buffer option is present. This is symbolized by the block 502 in Figure 12.

If the buffer option is not present, then no storage
20 of transactions during the degraded mode will occur. However, it is still possible to authorize or deny access to a card holder based upon the system code that is on his card without storing the I.D. code and time of day in a buffer. To determine whether or not to do this, the CPU
25 66 must again address the feature memory 98 to determine whether the degraded mode option is present. This operation is symbolized by the block 504 in Figure 12. If the degraded mode option is not in effect, the CPU returns to the background loops 443 by the path 506.

30 If the degraded mode option is present, the CPU reads the system code on the magnetic card in the reader slot via the card reader coils 74 and then reads the switches 140 in Figure 4. The CPU 66 compares the system code on the card to the system code on the switches for a match.
35 This comparison is symbolized by the block 508 in Figure 12.

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If there is no match, the CPU 66 turns on the red LED for a time set by the switches on the switch and relay board 62 in Figure 2. This indicates no authorization as symbolized by the state 510. The CPU 66 then addresses the feature memory 98 to determine if the no go option is in effect, as symbolized by the state 512. If it is not in effect, the CPU 66 returns to the background loops 443 via the path 514. If the option is in effect, the CPU addresses the no go relay 166 in Figure 4 through the driver 70 by placing the proper address on the lines 172 and writing a logic 1 on the buffered D $\bar{0}$ data bit line 68. The no go relay 166 is thereby energized for a time set by the switches on the switch and relay board 62, and whatever external device that is coupled to the no go relay contacts through the lines 167 will be signalled that an unauthorized person has attempted an entry. This operation is symbolized by the block 516 in Figure 12.

If the system code on the switches match that on the card, the CPU 66 energizes the green LED in the LED block 97 of Figure 2 for a predetermined time. The CPU 66 also energizes the go relay 71 in Figure 4 for a time set by the switches 138. This is done in a similar manner to that just described for the no go relay. This operation is symbolized by the block 518 in Figure 12. Control is then returned to the background loops 442 via the path 520.

Returning to the state 502 in Figure 12, if the buffer option is present, the CPU 66 checks its internal counter to determine if the buffer 88 in Figure 2 is full of transaction data. This is symbolized by the block 528 in Figure 12. If the buffer is full, the CPU 66 ignores the card and transfers back to the background loops 443 as symbolized by the path 531 through the state 522.

If the buffer is not full, the CPU 66 will read the system code switches in Figure 4 and the system code data on the card and compare them as symbolized by the block

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530. If there is no match, the red LED in the LED block 97 in Figure 2 will be turned on for a time as symbolized by a transfer to the state 510 via the path 532 in Figure 12. Processing from the state 510 will continue as previously described.

5 If the system code does match, the CPU will store the I.D. code from the card along with the local time in the delayed transmission buffer 88 of Figure 2 as symbolized by the block 533. The green LED and Go relay are then energized for a preset time in state 518.

10 The buffer 88 is unloaded one transaction at a time when communications are restored. Referring to Figure 13, there is shown a flow diagram of the manner in which the CPU unloads the buffer. During the executive background routine, the CPU 66 continually checks for the presence of
15 a poll signal from the central controller. When a poll finally arrives, the reader knows that communications have been restored. This monitoring function is symbolized by the block 540 in Figure 13. If no poll has arrived, the
20 CPU returns to its other background functions as symbolized by the path 542.

If a poll has arrived, the CPU 66 will check to see if any higher priority messages are waiting to be sent as symbolized by the block 544. If there is such a message, it is sent, as symbolized by the block 546, and control is
25 returned to the background routine of the executive.

If no higher priority message is waiting, the CPU 66 will determine if there are any transactions stored in the buffer waiting to be sent as symbolized by the block 548. This is done by consulting the internal counter in
30 the CPU 66 to determine how full the buffer 88 is. If no data, is in the buffer 88, the CPU determines whether there is a time request pending as symbolized by the block 550. If there is, the CPU 66 moves to the state 552 to
35 request the time from the central controller and then returns to the executive routine. If there is no time

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request pending, the CPU 66 will acknowledge the poll in a state 554 and return to the executive routine.

Returning to the state 548 in Figure 13, if there are transactions in the buffer 88 to be sent, the CPU 66 will
5 retrieve one transaction data group, format it for serial transmission and transmit it in the manner previously discussed, using the DØ data bit line 68, the driver 70, the address lines AO-2, the Tx data lines 58 and the isolation board 54. The format for the transmission in
10 the preferred embodiment is a header identifying the type of reader with the data, followed by a condition code indicating the type of transaction that has been retrieved. Following the condition code, the I.D. data from the card is sent along with the time of day when the
15 transaction occurred. These steps are symbolized by the block 556. Any format for transmission will do, however. Control is then returned to the executive routine.

Turning now to Figure 14, there is shown a flow
20 diagram of the steps the card reader CPU 66 takes in monitoring the alarm contacts connected to the lines 30 from the CCM/COM board 90. The routine illustrated in Figure 14 is executed by the CPU 600 times per second and is intended to sense the condition of the flags which
25 symbolize the state of the alarm contacts. The first step is to read a CCM flag N to determine the last state of the flag. This step is symbolized by the block 560 in Figure 14. To do this the CPU 66 picks the address for the flag N in the RAM 334 of Figure 7 and writes that address on
30 the lines 242 after selecting the RAM with the All and VMA lines coupled to the decoder 338 to drive the line 336 low. The R/W input of the RAM 334 is driven to the read state by the microprocessor 66 in Figure 6A.

There are four possible states for the flag
35 symbolizing the state of its corresponding alarm contact. The flag can show "open and reported", "closed

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and unreported", "open and unreported" or "closed and reported". One 8 bit byte is used to symbolize these states.

5 If the flag shows "closed and reported", the CPU 66 must know whether the alarm contact N has changed status since its last state as indicated by the flag N. Therefore, the CPU 66 causes the alarm contact N to be read. This step is represented by the transfer on the path 561 to the block 566 and is physically accomplished
10 by selecting the contact N address and writing that address to the multiplexer 330 on the lines 332 in Figure 7. The CPU 66 also enables the multiplexer 330 in any known manner utilizing the $\overline{CS}\overline{CC}\overline{M}$ signal connected to pin 15 of the multiplexer 330. The $\overline{CS}\overline{CC}\overline{M}$ signal can be
15 generated by decoders coupled to the address bus of the CPU 66 or in any other known manner. With the address on the lines 332 set, the multiplexer 330 will select the one of its outputs X0-X7 for connection to the D7 line coupled to the CPU 66 data bus 64. The CPU 66 can then read the
20 desired contact through one of the optical isolators 321-328.

If the alarm contact N is open, the CPU 66 knows that the alarm contact has changed its status since the last time it was read and that this fact must be reported. Therefore the CPU changes the state of the flag N to an
25 "open and unreported" status. This operation is symbolized by the transfer on the path 567 to the block 568 in Figure 14. Because the status of the alarm contacts has changed, the CPU 66 must update one bit of the status word that is kept in RAM to indicate the status
30 of the alarm contacts. The status word has one bit for each alarm contact, and the bit for contact N is changed to indicate the most current status. This operation is symbolized by the transfer to the block 570 on the path
35 569.

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After the status word has been updated, the CPU 66 is ready to move on to read the next flag. To do this, N must be incremented. This step is represented by the path 571 to the block 572. After N is incremented, the CPU 66 must know whether it has completed reading all the flags and contacts. To do this, the CPU compares the value of N after it has been incremented to the total number of alarm contacts connected to the lines 30 in Figure 2. In the preferred embodiment, this number is 7, but it can be any number depending upon how much hardware is available. This comparison operation is represented by the block 574 in Figure 14. If N is less than or equal to 7, the CPU returns to the state 560 by the path 576. If, however, N is greater than 7, the flag reading task is finished and the CPU 66 returns to the executive routine as symbolized by the block 578.

If the flag N had been in the "open and reported" state, the CPU would again like to know if there has been any change of status of the alarm contact associated with the flag N. To determine this, the CPU 66 reads the contact N. This operation is symbolized by the path 582 to the state 584.

If the contact N is open, there has been no change from its last status and the CPU 66 is ready to read the next flag. N will be incremented and processing continues as previously described. This operation is symbolized by the path 586 to the state 572 previously discussed.

If the contact N is closed, the CPU 66 knows there has been a change in status since the last check. Accordingly, the CPU 66 must set the flag N to indicate the contact N is now closed and unreported. This operation is symbolized by the transfer on the path 588 to the state 90 in Figure 14.

Because there has been a change in the status of one of the alarm contacts, the status word must be updated. This operation is symbolized by the transfer on the path

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592 to the state 570. Processing then continues as previously described.

Returning to the state 566, if after reading flag N and finding its status to be "closed and reported", the CPU 66 then reads the contact N and finds that it is still
5 closed, there has been no change in the alarm contact condition since the last reading. Thus there is no need to change the flag status and there is no need to change the status word. Accordingly, the CPU 66 merely
10 increments N as symbolized by the transfer on the path 567 to the state 572. Processing then continues as previously described.

If in the state 560, the CPU 66 determines the flag N is either "closed and unreported" or "open and
15 unreported", there is no need to read the alarm contact because the central controller has not yet been notified of the change in status of the alarm contact which caused the flag to be set in either of these two states. Since
20 notification is the first priority, the CPU 66 will merely update the status word to indicate the new status and continue reading the other flags. This operation is symbolized by the transfer on the path 600 to the previously described state 570.

Referring to Figure 15, there is shown a flow diagram of the steps taken by the CPU in reporting the changing
25 conditions on the alarm contacts coupled to the lines 30 to the central controller 20 in Figure 1. The routine shown in Figure 15 is periodically executed when program control of the CPU 66 is transferred from the background
30 tasks of the executive routine represented by the block 602 to the routine of Figure 15.

The first step is for the CPU 66 to read the flag N to determine if it has been reported or is currently in an unreported status. If the alarm contact N change in
35 status has not yet been reported as indicated by an unreported status of the flag N, then the CPU 66 sends a

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CCM message to the central controller 20 reporting the changed condition of the alarm contacts N. These operations are represented by the block 604 where the flag N is read and the transfer on the path 606 to the block 608 where the CCM message is transmitted to the central controller. Referring to Figure 2, the CCM message is transmitted by formulation of the serial format message inside the CPU 66 and placing it on the DØ data bit line 68 to drive the driver 70. The address bit lines A0-A2 are held by the CPU 66 at the address which connects the DØ data bit line to the Tx data lines 58. The serial data CCM message then passes through the optical isolators on the isolation board 54 and over the data lines 28 to the central controller 20 in Figure 1.

The next step after transmitting the CCM message is for the CPU 66 to determine if the flag is open or closed to determine whether to change the flag to a "closed and reported status" or an "open and reported status". This step is represented by the transfer to the state 612 by the path 610.

If the flag is open, the CPU 66 transfers to the state 614 by the path 613 to change the flag status to "open and reported". Control is then transferred to the state 602 by the path 616. If the flag is closed, the CPU 66 must change the flag to indicate that the condition has now been reported. The CPU 66 then changes the flag status to "closed and reported" status. This is represented by a transfer to the state 620 on the path 618. Control is then returned to the state 602 by a path 622. From the state 602 processing continues. The CPU 66 then transfers to the state 604 where flag N is again read. This time, the flag N will show that it has been reported so the CPU 66 will increment N. This is represented by the transfer to the state 624 by the path 642. The CPU 66 then compares the value of N to the maximum number of flags to be read as represented by a transfer on a path 626 to a

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state 628. If N is less than the maximum number of flags in the system, control is transferred back to the executive via a path 630. The next time the executive jumps to the routine of Figure 15, the CPU 66 will read flag N + 1.

If N is equal to the maximum number of flags in the system, the CPU 66 is finished reading all the flags and need only determine whether the central controller 20 has requested the CCM status word. This determination is represented by a transfer to the state 634 by the path 632. If the central controller 20 has not requested the CCM status word, control is transferred back to the executive via the path 636. If the central controller has requested the CCM status word, the status word is sent as represented by transfer to the state 640 on the path 638. Thereafter, control is returned to the executive via the path 642.

Referring to Figure 16 there is shown a flow diagram of the steps taken by the central controller 20 in Figure 1 to process messages from the card readers regarding changes in the status of the alarm contacts. The blocks 620, 622 and 624 represent individual readers in the system which are coupled to the central controller 20. Each reader has its own data lines, such as data line 28 for the reader N, upon which data is transmitted from the reader to the central controller 20. The controller 20 is also coupled to each reader by enable lines, such as the enable line 26 coupled to the reader N, upon which commands are sent from the controller 20 to the reader.

As represented by the blocks 620, 622 and 624, each reader formulates and sends a number of messages to the central controller.

The messages received by the central controller 20 are deciphered to determine what type of message it is and what is the data in the message. This operation is symbolized by the block 626.

One of the questions asked by the controller is whether or not the received message is a CCM message. This decision is represented by the block 628.

If the message is a CCM message, the controller must
5 determine from the data in the message which alarm contact has changed. This determination is represented by the block 630. The reason for this determination is that the controller may not be programmed by the user to do anything in response to changes in certain alarm
10 contacts. What the controller does in response to a change in status of a particular alarm contact is user programmable. The controller keeps a table of user programmable entries. The table can have an entry for each alarm contact in the system or it may only have
15 entries for some of the alarm contacts. This table is called the CRO table, which stands for Conditioned Response Option. A typical table entry would include the alarm contact number, the contact condition, the reader location, the condition response location, a CRO override
20 command and time limitation data.

The controller, after deciphering the CCM message, must consult the CRO table to determine if there is an entry for that alarm contact. If there is, the controller will examine the contact condition code, the alarm contact
25 number, and the reader location data in the CCM message to determine if it matches the entry in the CRO table. This operation is symbolized by the block 632 in Figure 16.

The time zone data in the CRO table can be user-programmed to only allow the specified conditioned
30 response if the CCM message for the contact in question comes in within the time parameter. Alternatively, the time zone may be unlimited if the user programs the appropriate code, such that the conditioned response will occur any time a message matching the CRO entry comes into
35 the controller. This operation is symbolized by the block 634.

-40-

If there is a CRO table entry and the CCM message comes in within the time parameters of the CRO table entry, the controller will send a CRO command to the location specified in the CRO table entry. This could be to the reader coupled to the CCM contact which changed to cause the CCM message in question, or it could be to some other reader location in the system. This operation is symbolized by the block 636. The CRO response message is sent to a buffer which holds messages to be sent to particular readers until their turn for transmission over the enable lines come up. The messages are sent on a first come, first serve basis. This message buffering and the periodic polling function of the central controller are represented by the block 638. The messages are sent on one of the enable pairs 640.

The central controller also searches the CRO table for other entries regarding the same alarm contact. That is, the central controller may send one or more CRO responses to one or more locations in the system in response to a change on an alarm contact. The CRO response can be any of the reader commands associated with the other reader functions such as "go off line" or "send CCM status word". In particular, it may be a command to energize a COM relay anywhere in the system. This "energize COM relay", command, when received by the CPU 66 in the reader, causes it to address the relay 352 in Figure 7 through the address lines 346 after selecting the driver 344 using the line 342 and the decoder 338. The coil of the relay 352 is then connected to the DØ data bit line 348 from the CPU 66 in Figure 2 such that the CPU 66 can energize the relay coil by writing a logic zero on the line 348. This changes the state of the relay contact 354 which notifies an external device coupled to the relay contacts 354 by the lines 38 that some action is needed. The external device can be a fire alarm, sprinkler system, telephone dialer or any other device.

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After the CRO message is sent, the central controller continues on with processing all the incoming messages. This is symbolized by the transition on the path 642 to the state 644. The same would be true if there were
5 either no CRO table entry corresponding to the CCM message or if the CCM message were outside the time zone set by the CRO table entry. These two transitions are represented by the paths 646 and 648, respectively, to the state 644. The central controller then sends data to be
10 printed regarding any or all of the incoming messages to a printer as represented by the block 650. The central controller may send a message to the printer regarding the CCM message if desired.

This concludes the description of the system of the
15 improved card reader. Below there is listed the machine language in hexadecimal notation, implementing the preferred embodiment of the flow diagrams of Figures 9-16. Appendix A is the machine language for the flow diagrams of Figures 9-11. Appendix B is the machine
20 language for the flow diagrams of Figures 12-13. Appendix C is the machine language for the flow diagrams of Figures 14-16.

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Appendix A

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003 3E 00 7F 88 00 82 34 07 27 03 3E 56 3E 7F 00 30
010 86 FF 87 00 30 CE 00 00 4F A7 00 08 8C 00 57 25
020 FB 86 00 82 34 07 27 54 FE 60 15 8C 04 D2 27 20
030 CE 63 00 67 00 08 8C 96 06 26 F8 CE 60 2A FF 23
040 1A FF 63 1C FF 60 1E FF 60 26 CE 04 D2 FF 60 15
050 CE 63 00 67 00 08 8C 96 15 26 F8 FE 60 1A 8C 60
060 1C 27 03 3E 7F 60 1E 60 1A 8C 60 20 27 03 3E 60
070 20 FE 60 22 8C 60 24 27 03 FF 60 24 3D 6A 0E 7F
080 20 00 96 24 26 17 8D 72 75 24 54 26 F8 FF 37
090 20 29 CE 29 30 77 30 31 36 0C 37 30 57 7F 60 80
0A0 3D 71 28 36 00 82 34 03 27 23 81 01 22 08 7F 60
0B0 05 7F 60 88 8D 77 82 20 20 26 3D 77 91 32 85 01
0C0 27 13 95 81 23 0F 8D 7C CD 8D 72 75 24 3C 8D 29
0D0 9D 7A 41 20 C8 96 24 26 02 20 5E 8D 71 12 8D 72
0E0 75 24 84 26 88 7E 70 00 CE 00 15 6F 00 08 8C 00
0F0 27 23 F8 36 77 37 00 37 CE 30 37 A7 86 39 3C FF
100 FF 26 F8 3D 0C 36 7E 71 86 7F 00 34 CE FJ A8 DF
110 21 23 8C 3E 29 11 CE FF F8 FF 20 25 36 FF 37 00
120 3B 7F 03 3E 7F 80 12 39 96 35 27 32 23 50 86 10
130 36 3D 59 32 49 DE 49 08 2F 49 24 F4 F8 99 86 2A
140 3E 06 21 C4 10 27 01 43 34 0F DE 48 A7 30 88 DF
150 45 27 08 45 20 28 96 5F 81 0C 27 23 36 82 C4 01
160 45 27 08 45 20 28 96 5F 81 0C 27 23 36 82 C4 01
170 74 36 FF 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37
180 30 30 CE 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30
190 43 CE 00 E7 07 00 44 09 3C 00 33 26 77 03 43 44
1A0 06 06 77 0F 36 77 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37
1B0 00 CE 00 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37
1C0 06 34 26 F7 32 40 27 C4 59 33 7F 00 37 7A 00 17
1D0 2A 2E 36 07 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37 37
1E0 11 06 13 97 15 06 83 57 87 37 37 37 37 37 37
1F0 0F 27 09 96 13 97 81 76 00 15 20 01 86 7F 81
200 36 0E 27 01 06 13 27 32 2F 41 43 27 15 7A 03 18
210 2E 2E 2E 0E 0E 0E 0E 0E 0E 0E 0E 0E 0E 0E 0E
220 10 3B 7A 06 13 26 4D 7F 00 10 96 CE 2A 2F 96 12
230 26 42 73 00 13 06 16 07 14 3B 36 CE 23 26 86 63
240 37 12 36 01 37 16 36 00 37 16 36 00 37 16 36
250 00 16 26 20 36 FE 37 10 56 08 97 13 38 86 80 97
260 10 27 20 2E 36 00 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
270 0E 7F 09 10 3B 3C 96 13 27 16 56 14 7F 00 12 0D
280 39 56 7F 09 80 99 11 26 7C 32 97 13 73 99 11 39
290 CE 00 33 FE 00 86 FF 57 00 26 00 33 26 3F 86 00
2A0 50 20 33 36 04 74 00 57 27 37 06 32 7F 00 57 53
2B0 7C 30 37 CE 73 06 3D 72 DE FE 00 8D 00 F6 00 61
2C0 CE 73 73 3D 72 CE 46 09 CE 00 71 97 80 46 08 8C
2D0 00 30 26 77 CE 00 53 FE 00 30 CE FE 00 39 4F FF
2E0 00 50 72 00 58 77 00 56 30 00 55 87 00 53 FE 00
2F0 50 50 34 FE 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34
300 50 50 77 50 00 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34
310 81 7F 00 53 3D 74 34 24 8A 86 50 12 36 36 86 60
320 00 10 36 80 74 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 34
330 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
340 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
350 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
360 0F 37 36 29 04 4F 7E 73 97 26 10 7E 73 9F 2D 74
370 00 24 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
380 30 01 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
390 00 61 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
400 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
410 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
420 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
430 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
440 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
450 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
460 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
470 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
480 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
490 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36
500 CE 00 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36

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400	86	60	0F	27	05	36	0B	7E	74	29	8D	4D	24	05	86	50
410	26	26	39	86	00	34	26	22	8D	48	25	1E	86	00	60	F6
420	80	82	C4	03	27	03	36	60	0E	E7	00	61	39	4F	7E	73
430	4D	36	0A	7E	73	3F	26	0A	20	E2	86	0B	20	EB	36	0A
440	7E	73	4D	86	0E	7E	73	9F	86	0D	20	A0	86	0D	20	D9
450	86	12	7E	73	9F	86	13	20	93	86	00	82	84	01	27	16
460	0D	39	86	00	3D	26	11	86	00	36	27	0A	FE	00	13	26
470	07	86	00	38	26	02	0C	39	0D	39	86	06	7E	73	4D	86
480	11	7E	73	9F	86	00	82	84	04	27	EB	0D	39	26	FF	97
490	20	97	80	7F	00	80	36	00	0A	27	13	7A	00	06	26	0E
4A0	86	00	0B	26	41	7F	00	0A	7F	00	08	7F	00	0B	8D	72
4B0	90	7A	00	3A	26	17	86	1E	97	3A	8D	76	0B	8D	76	38
4C0	5D	75	3C	8D	75	74	8D	06	8D	2B	8D	79	A8	3B	96	80
4D0	84	04	27	20	96	33	27	15	2A	1A	43	27	17	96	E7	2B
4E0	13	86	FF	97	33	39	86	FF	87	00	07	20	C1	96	E7	2A
4F0	03	7C	00	33	39	96	36	27	1C	2A	26	43	27	0F	96	E6
500	2B	26	86	FF	97	36	7F	60	12	7F	60	0F	39	96	E6	2B
510	26	7F	00	36	39	4F	97	35	96	E6	2A	0C	86	01	97	36
520	39	96	E6	2B	04	7F	00	36	39	86	01	97	35	CE	00	3E
530	DF	4B	CE	00	84	DF	49	86	FE	97	36	39	CE	00	EC	8D
540	1F	97	66	96	50	84	80	B1	00	65	27	06	37	00	65	8D
550	7B	FD	CE	00	EB	3D	09	CE	00	F4	8D	05	87	60	0A	39
560	4F	E6	03	59	49	E6	02	59	49	E6	01	59	49	E6	00	59
570	49	83	0F	39	CE	00	00	6D	19	27	0A	6C	1A	26	06	6C
580	19	26	02	8D	03	08	08	8C	00	1A	26	EB	39	DF	45	D6
590	46	CE	75	A9	DF	55	D8	56	D7	56	C6	00	D9	55	D7	55
5A0	DE	55	EE	00	AD	00	DE	45	39	75	C3	75	FE	76	18	76
5B0	32	76	70	77	00	76	F3	77	67	77	77	79	67	76	88	75
5C0	DD	75	EA	96	3D	81	01	27	10	81	FE	27	0C	96	66	26
5D0	24	96	E6	2A	29	86	FF	97	38	8D	76	46	39	7F	00	07
5E0	7F	00	0A	7F	00	02	7F	00	0B	39	36	FF	97	03	CE	89
5F0	80	FF	00	31	39	8D	76	46	CE	00	18	7E	77	47	96	3D
600	31	01	27	36	81	FE	27	32	7E	77	15	96	38	27	78	96
610	E6	2B	74	7F	00	38	20	E6	96	66	26	0D	96	E6	2A	12
620	36	FF	B7	00	39	7F	00	85	39	7F	00	85	CE	00	1F	7E
630	77	47	86	FF	B7	00	85	7F	00	39	39	86	00	39	27	FA
640	96	26	2B	F6	20	EC	7F	00	B7	CE	FF	E7	DF	2B	CE	FF
650	FB	DF	27	CE	FF	EC	DF	29	C6	FF	F7	00	3C	7F	00	86
660	7F	00	87	7F	60	0F	39	86	FF	B7	00	B7	7F	00	3C	39
670	7F	60	0F	7F	60	12	86	00	82	24	01	26	0A	86	FF	97
680	34	8D	78	86	7F	00	3D	39	CE	F8	50	DF	2D	96	60	4C
690	21	0A	27	03	97	60	39	4F	97	60	96	5F	4C	81	06	27
6A0	03	97	5F	39	7F	00	5F	96	5E	4C	D6	E0	2B	22	F6	00
6B0	82	C4	01	26	1B	81	03	27	0E	81	0A	27	03	97	5E	39
6C0	7C	00	5D	7F	00	5E	39	D6	5D	C1	01	27	17	97	5E	39
6D0	81	04	27	07	81	0A	27	E8	97	5E	39	D6	5D	C1	02	27
6E0	0B	97	5E	39	7F	00	5D	C6	01	D7	5E	39	7F	00	5E	7F
6F0	00	5D	39	7F	00	3B	96	E6	2A	05	CE	FF	F6	DF	23	39
700	86	FF	97	3B	CE	FF	F6	DF	25	39	CE	FF	FF	DF	19	CE
710	00	00	DF	1B	39	CE	00	00	DF	19	DF	1B	86	FF	97	86
720	97	87	39	CE	00	00	DF	1F	DF	1D	CE	FF	F6	DF	25	86
730	FF	97	3B	97	09	7F	60	0F	7F	60	12	96	80	24	10	27
740	E1	CE	FF	FF	DF	1D	39	6F	00	6F	01	4D	27	18	DF	4D
750	CE	FF	EC	DF	4F	DE	4D	E6	01	DB	50	E7	01	E6	00	D9
760	4F	E7	00	4A	2E	F1	39	86	FF	B7	00	B7	86	00	3C	27
770	13	CE	FF	EC	DF	27	39	86	00	3C	27	08	CE	FF	EC	DF
780	29	7F	00	B7	39	28	01	00	64	00	00	32	00	00	16	00
790	80	CE	00	F0	8D	75	60	CE	00	FC	8D	75	61	87	60	09
7A0	8D	0C	8D	43	96	5F	81	0C	27	03	8D	78	AA	39	4F	B7
7B0	60	0E	97	60	06	F6	60	09	C4	0F	1B	19	B7	60	06	CE
7C0	77	82	F6	60	09	C4	70	08	08	86	53	24	03	8D	77	D4
7D0	5D	26	F4	39	86	60	06	AB	00	19	B7	60	06	86	60	05
7E0	A9	01	19	B7	60	35	39	F6	60	05	27	1D	C1	01	22	0F
7F0	86	60	06	81	19	22	09	C6	40	8D	78	20	37	60	06	39

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200 7C 60 05 34 0F B7 60 06 39 36 60 06 21 59 22 01
210 39 7C 60 05 36 60 06 C6 40 8D 73 20 37 60 06 39
220 CE 60 01 37 60 00 F7 60 02 C6 01 0C 09 A6 00 A9
230 02 19 A7 04 5A 26 F5 F7 60 03 24 03 7C 60 03 CE
240 60 03 F7 60 00 F7 60 01 F7 60 02 74 60 03 39 CE
250 60 02 37 60 00 F7 60 02 C6 01 09 86 99 A0 01 A7
260 01 5A 26 F6 C6 01 0D 09 A6 00 A9 02 19 A7 04 5A
270 26 F5 25 23 CE 60 05 C6 01 09 86 99 A0 00 A7 00
280 5A 26 F6 C6 01 0D 09 86 00 A9 01 19 A7 01 5A 26
290 F5 86 80 A7 00 20 07 CE 60 03 C6 00 E7 00 C6 00
300 F7 60 00 F7 60 01 F7 60 02 39 D6 60 96 5F 8D 72
310 F6 87 60 08 F6 60 09 C4 60 27 21 F6 60 05 F7 60
320 07 F6 60 06 11 2B 6E 8D 78 4F 8D 78 FC 8D 10 F6
330 60 05 11 2B 15 8D 78 4F 8D 79 06 39 7E 79 4F 96
340 5D D6 5E 8D 78 F6 87 60 08 39 C6 24 8D 78 20 F6
350 60 05 8D 73 D5 39 48 48 48 48 1F 39 8D 79 72 87
360 60 0D F7 60 0E 39 D6 E0 2A 10 8D 79 73 87 60 08
370 F7 60 0C F6 60 07 F7 60 05 39 81 00 27 08 31 12
380 22 0A 8D 79 0A 39 86 12 8D 79 0A 39 C6 88 8D 78
390 20 8D 79 0A 39 86 60 8D 73 4F F6 60 08 8D 78 20
400 8D 73 FC 86 60 05 88 31 19 87 60 05 7E 78 CD F6
410 60 06 8D 73 20 2E 29 21 59 22 25 8D 78 FC 8D 78
420 DF F6 60 05 8D 78 20 21 23 22 04 8D 79 06 39 C6
430 24 8D 78 4F 8D 79 06 39 16 44 44 44 44 C4 0F 39
440 C6 40 8D 78 20 8D 78 FC 7C 60 05 8D 78 DF F6 60
450 05 F7 60 07 8D 78 20 81 23 22 04 8D 79 06 39 C6
460 24 8D 78 4F 8D 79 06 39 86 00 22 84 04 27 15 96
470 35 2A 11 26 60 14 27 15 2A 1E 43 27 08 8D 3C 25
480 02 7C 60 14 39 8D 34 25 15 7F 60 14 39 8D 15 24
490 F3 87 60 13 7C 60 14 39 8D 21 24 ED 8D 3E 86 FE
500 87 60 14 39 4F CE 00 C4 E6 00 2A 0A 4C CE 00 C5
510 E6 00 2A 02 0C 39 37 60 13 0D 39 CE 00 C4 FF 60
520 10 36 60 13 88 60 11 87 60 11 86 00 89 60 10 87
530 60 10 FE 60 10 A6 00 0C 2B 01 0D 39 CE 7A 3F FF
540 60 10 FE 60 13 88 60 11 87 60 11 85 00 89 60 10
550 87 60 10 FE 60 10 A6 00 87 60 0F 7F 60 12 39 55
560 AA F6 00 07 26 3E D6 0A 26 38 44 44 44 44 CE
570 7A 64 DF 47 98 45 97 48 86 00 99 47 97 47 0E 47
580 EE 00 6E 00 78 89 7A 84 7A 84 78 E3 7A 84 77 23
590 77 0A 7A 84 78 F3 78 A1 78 AD 78 7D 78 8D 7A 84
600 7A 84 7A 84 39 7F 00 60 C5 0F F7 00 06 D6 08 26
610 24 81 10 27 55 81 13 27 05 7F 00 0A 7E 78 FD C6
620 FF D7 08 C6 06 D7 0C CE 00 05 DF 51 39 C6 FF F7
630 00 07 7E 78 FD D6 08 26 14 31 23 22 F0 F6 00 22
640 C4 01 25 05 F6 00 E0 2A 23 C6 FF D7 06 C6 02 D7
650 0D DE 51 16 44 44 44 44 A7 00 7A 00 0C 27 35 09
660 7A 00 0D 27 2C C4 0F 17 20 EE 20 64 D6 08 26 DD
670 81 00 27 19 81 12 2F D1 81 20 27 09 81 21 27 09
680 C6 12 10 20 C4 86 08 20 C0 86 09 20 8C 86 12 20
690 88 DF 51 39 7F 00 08 7F 00 0A 7F 00 08 7F 00 07
700 96 00 81 09 22 8C 96 01 81 05 22 86 96 02 81 09
710 22 80 96 03 31 05 22 42 CE 00 00 DF 2D 96 02 97
720 60 96 03 97 5F 96 04 97 5E 96 05 97 5D 7E 7C 88
730 CE 00 00 DF 2D FF 00 2F 8E 0C 97 60 97 5F 97 5E
740 97 5D 87 60 08 87 60 0C 87 60 0D 87 60 0E 7F 00
750 07 7F 00 0A 7F 60 12 7E 73 FD 7E 7A 82 8D 1E 86
760 00 60 84 08 27 74 86 FF 97 3D 7E 77 15 8D 0E 86
770 00 80 84 08 27 64 86 01 97 3D 7E 77 0A 26 10 20
780 71 8D FA 86 00 80 34 06 27 50 7E 77 23 3D EE 86
790 00 80 84 08 27 14 7E 77 2A 01 96 33 27 13 28 07
800 73 00 33 86 80 20 3B 43 26 07 7F 00 33 86 80 20
810 31 96 2D 27 40 25 07 73 00 3D 86 48 20 24 43 26
820 34 7F 00 3D 86 30 20 1A C6 0F F7 00 06 CE FF FD
830 FF 00 2F 86 FF 97 0A 7F 00 30 39 3D A0 86 FF 97

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C00	09	39	36	3D	07	32	20	0A	86	FF	20	06	96	31	43	42
C10	48	48	7E	72	B1	B6	00	82	84	91	27	04	96	E1	2A	28
C20	96	35	2A	35	B6	00	82	21	04	27	13	B6	60	0F	27	20
C30	81	AA	27	0A	81	55	26	D0	3D	D2	86	E0	20	03	3D	CC
C40	4F	CE	00	00	AA	3E	8D	CA	03	A6	3E	43	43	43	43	08
C50	8C	00	03	25	EF	7F	00	35	39	20	5E	96	09	23	5E	BD
C60	7D	6A	24	55	86	03	B7	60	17	86	70	8D	A5	17	8D	A2
C70	8D	7D	6A	17	8D	9C	7A	60	17	2A	F5	7F	60	26	FE	60
C80	1C	FF	60	1A	FE	60	24	FF	60	22	39	D6	01	D7	61	4F
C90	97	62	97	63	36	0A	20	86	78	00	61	79	00	63	41	24
CA0	07	D6	62	D3	64	D7	62	4D	25	EE	96	62	D6	00	1B	18
CB0	86	3C	10	CE	00	2D	7E	77	47	96	09	27	0D	7F	60	09
CC0	86	30	BD	7C	12	86	01	7E	7C	12	7E	7C	08	B6	00	35
CD0	2A	3E	B6	00	5F	31	0C	27	34	B6	60	0A	84	0F	91	00
CE0	44	25	24	B6	60	0A	44	44	44	44	81	00	43	26	18	B6
CF0	00	62	84	04	27	1B	B6	60	0F	27	15	81	AA	27	12	81
D00	55	25	66	86	E0	20	08	7F	00	35	7E	77	23	7F	00	35
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D40	F6	60	0E	B6	60	0D	BD	78	F6	16	BD	7D	8A	FE	60	20
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D60	7E	77	0A	CE	FF	FB	BD	77	0D	39	FE	60	24	27	19	09
D70	FF	60	24	FE	60	1C	E6	00	8C	66	05	26	05	CE	60	2A
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D90	60	24	03	FF	60	24	FE	60	20	E7	00	86	FF	87	60	28
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FE0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
FF0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	74	8D	70	00	71	CA	70	00

Appendix B

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00 8E 00 7F 7F 00 80 86 FF B7 00 80 FE 40 2B 8C 92
10 34 27 2C CE 00 00 4F A7 00 08 8C 00 64 26 F8 CE
20 40 00 6F 00 08 8C 70 00 26 F8 CE 41 20 FF 40 30
30 FF 40 32 FF 40 34 FF 40 36 CE 12 34 FF 40 2B CE
40 40 00 6F 00 08 8C 40 2B 26 F8 FE 40 30 BC 40 32
50 27 03 FF 40 32 FE 40 34 BC 40 36 27 03 FF 40 36
60 FE 40 38 BC 40 3A 27 03 FF 40 3A BD 70 AC 8D 5B
70 BD 78 87 86 FF B7 40 21 0E 7F 00 80 96 27 26 07

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00 BD 73 36 24 F4 26 F2 7F 00 80 BD 71 F6 96 27 26
10 0E BD 73 36 24 F1 8D 51 BD 77 A2 8D 0F 20 E8 BD
20 70 F2 BD 73 36 24 E0 26 DE 7E 70 00 CE 40 01 86
30 68 A7 00 08 08 08 8C 40 16 26 F6 09 09 86 06 A7
40 00 4A 09 09 09 8C 3F FF 26 F5 39 CE 00 0C 6F 00
50 08 8C 00 64 26 F8 86 FF CE 00 07 A7 86 09 8C FF
60 FF 26 F8 8D 04 36 7E 72 57 7F 00 27 CE FD A8 DF
70 16 39 96 28 2A 4B 96 80 84 40 27 46 96 80 84 02

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20 91 39 26 15 96 5F 44 44 44 44 91 38 26 02 ED 71
30 65 24 0E CE FF EC 7E 76 E7 88 F0 BD 71 66 7E 77
40 15 39 7E 70 FC 96 23 26 BF 96 30 81 64 26 F2 BD
50 7A FD BD 7B 44 25 09 7F 00 28 BD 77 15 7E 7B 12
60 ED 7E 31 20 A3 4F CE 00 00 AA 33 FF 40 2E 16 BD
70 71 C4 24 2C FE 40 2E 08 A6 33 48 48 48 48 02 8C

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10 71 C4 FE 40 36 FF 40 34 FE 40 3A FF 40 38 0D 39
20 7F 00 28 39 FE 40 3A 27 19 09 FF 40 3A FE 40 32
30 E6 00 8C 6F FF 26 05 CE 41 20 20 01 08 FF 40 32
40 0D 39 0C 39 7D 40 3C 26 29 FE 40 3A 08 FF 40 3A
50 FE 40 36 E7 00 86 FF B7 40 3E 8C 6F FF 26 05 CE
60 41 20 20 01 08 FF 40 36 BC 40 32 26 07 86 FF B7
70 40 3C 0C 39 0D 39 96 28 27 2E 2B 2C 86 10 36 8D

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10 81 C4 10 27 01 43 84 3F DE 54 A7 00 08 BF 54 80
20 00 33 26 04 86 FF 97 23 39 7F 00 88 39 DE 52 A8
30 00 43 CE 00 E7 A7 00 44 00 30 00 E3 26 F7 08 43
40 44 09 25 FC 6F 88 FF 97 2A 8F 00 01 01 01 01 01
50 F6 00 C7 96 2A 36 0E 86 0F CE 00 E0 A7 00 44 08
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70 74 08 E2 77 E5 75 D9 E7 78 82 E6 79 71 B3 D5 73

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50	96	78	2E	78	42	78	5D	78	69	78	78	78	9C	78	B5	78
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50	43	48	48	48	48	9A	42	7E	73	42	96	23	26	8B	96	30
60	81	04	26	A0	86	50	BD	73	42	8D	12	BD	7B	44	25	07
70	8D	20	86	F0	7E	7A	6C	8D	38	4F	7E	7A	6C	CE	00	06
00	A6	33	A1	3B	27	03	7F	00	2F	A7	3B	09	8C	00	01	26
10	EF	39	96	81	84	40	27	18	7C	00	2F	96	62	44	84	07
20	4C	91	2F	26	0B	7F	00	82	7F	00	2F	CE	FF	C4	DF	1A
30	39	96	81	84	20	27	0C	96	2E	27	08	7F	00	83	CE	FF
40	C4	DF	1C	39	8D	20	7F	00	58	CE	00	00	A6	46	DF	50
50	97	59	DE	58	A6	33	DE	50	A1	42	26	08	08	8C	00	04
60	26	EA	0D	39	0C	39	96	63	44	44	44	44	44	97	32	4F
70	C6	04	CE	00	4A	91	32	26	01	4C	A7	00	08	4C	5A	26

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Appendix C

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000	8E	00	7F	7F	00	80	86	FF	B7	00	80	CE	30	00	4F	A7
010	00	08	8C	00	64	26	F8	CE	60	00	4F	A7	00	08	8C	60
020	1E	26	F8	BD	70	5E	8D	55	BD	76	F4	0E	7F	00	80	96
030	27	26	07	BD	72	4A	24	F4	26	F2	7F	00	80	BD	71	0A
040	96	27	26	0E	BD	72	4A	24	F1	8D	50	BD	76	62	8D	0E
050	20	E8	BD	70	A4	BD	72	4A	24	E0	26	DE	20	A2	CE	60
060	01	86	68	A7	00	08	08	08	8C	60	16	26	F6	09	09	86
070	06	A7	00	4A	09	09	09	8C	5F	FF	26	F5	39	CE	00	0C
080	6F	00	08	8C	00	64	26	F8	86	FF	CE	00	07	A7	86	09
090	8C	FF	FF	26	F8	8D	04	36	7E	71	6B	7F	00	27	CE	FD
0A0	A8	DF	16	39	96	28	2A	41	96	80	84	40	27	3B	96	80
0B0	84	02	26	35	96	80	84	01	26	30	7F	00	28	96	5E	84
0C0	04	27	0B	96	5E	84	03	D6	3A	C4	03	11	26	18	96	5F
0D0	84	0F	91	39	26	10	96	5F	44	44	44	44	91	38	26	06
0E0	CE	FF	EC	7E	75	F8	7E	76	26	39	96	23	26	CC	96	30
0F0	81	04	26	F5	BD	79	15	BD	79	5C	25	09	7F	00	28	BD
100	76	26	7E	79	2A	BD	79	49	20	B0	96	28	27	2E	2B	2C
110	86	10	36	8D	2C	32	49	DE	52	08	DF	52	24	F4	F6	00
120	E6	2A	1A	D6	81	C4	10	27	01	43	84	0F	DE	54	A7	00
130	08	DF	54	8C	00	3B	26	04	86	FF	97	28	39	7F	00	23
140	39	DE	52	A6	00	43	CE	00	E7	A7	00	44	09	8C	00	E3
150	26	F7	08	43	44	09	25	FC	0F	86	FF	97	2A	6F	00	01
160	01	01	01	01	F6	00	C7	96	2A	36	0E	86	0F	CE	00	50
170	A7	00	44	08	8C	00	E4	26	F7	32	4D	27	C4	59	39	B1
180	76	B0	E4	E3	74	D8	E2	77	E5	75	D9	E7	78	B2	E6	79
190	71	B3	D5	73	72	B4	D7	D6	E8	E1	E0	D1	D0	D4	70	7F
1A0	00	2A	7A	00	0A	2A	2E	86	07	97	0A	96	02	26	14	96
1B0	04	27	22	7F	00	04	96	06	97	08	86	09	97	02	7F	00
1C0	81	20	12	7A	00	02	27	09	96	08	97	81	76	00	08	20
1D0	04	86	FF	97	81	96	01	27	61	96	03	27	32	2A	41	43
1E0	27	15	7A	00	0B	26	62	86	08	97	0B	96	C6	49	76	00
1F0	09	24	56	7C	00	03	3B	7A	00	0B	26	4D	7F	00	03	96
200	C6	2A	2F	96	05	26	42	73	00	05	96	09	97	07	3B	96
210	C6	2B	36	86	03	97	0B	86	01	97	03	86	80	97	09	3B
220	96	C6	2B	0E	7A	00	0B	26	20	86	FE	97	03	86	08	97
230	0B	3B	86	80	97	0B	7F	00	01	3B	96	C6	2A	F4	7A	00
240	0B	26	06	73	00	01	7F	00	03	3B	0C	96	05	27	15	96
250	07	7F	00	05	0D	39	36	7F	00	80	96	04	26	FC	32	97
260	06	73	00	04	39	96	25	27	15	2A	1D	43	27	08	8D	37
270	25	20	7C	00	25	39	8D	2F	25	14	7F	00	25	39	2D	13
280	24	10	97	31	7C	00	25	39	8D	1D	24	EE	8D	33	86	FE
290	97	25	39	4F	CE	04	E0	E6	00	2A	08	4C	08	81	14	26
2A0	F6	0C	39	97	31	0D	39	CE	04	E0	DF	56	96	31	9B	57
2B0	97	57	86	00	99	56	97	56	DE	56	A6	00	0C	2B	D3	0D
2C0	39	CE	73	09	DF	56	96	31	9B	57	97	57	86	00	99	56
2D0	97	56	DE	56	A6	00	84	0F	81	0A	27	16	81	0B	27	17
2E0	D6	44	D7	45	D6	43	D7	44	D6	42	D7	43	97	42	7C	00
2F0	30	39	86	FF	97	2E	39	CE	00	03	8F	42	09	8C	FF	FF
300	26	F8	7F	00	30	7F	00	2E	39	0A	07	04	01	0F	0F	0F

310	0F	0B	09	06	03	00	08	05	02	86	FF	97	80	97	B0	7F
320	00	B0	BD	72	65	7A	00	4F	26	26	BD	74	71	BD	75	90
330	BD	75	BE	BD	74	C7	BD	75	10	BD	76	F4	8D	13	BD	73
340	E9	8D	2E	BD	73	B5	BD	74	31	BD	74	A3	86	1E	97	4F
350	3B	96	80	84	04	27	19	96	20	27	0E	2A	13	43	27	10
360	96	E7	2B	0C	86	FF	97	20	39	96	E7	2A	03	7C	00	20
370	39	96	29	27	16	2A	20	43	27	09	96	E6	2B	20	86	FF
380	97	29	39	96	E6	2B	29	7F	00	29	39	4F	97	28	96	E6
390	2A	0C	86	01	97	29	39	96	E6	2B	04	7F	00	29	39	86
3A0	01	97	28	CE	00	33	DF	54	CE	71	7F	DF	52	BD	72	F7
400	27	0D	EE	01	A6	00	2B	16	FE	60	18	86	FF	A7	00	0D
410	56	20	10	EE	01	A6	00	2A	F6	FE	60	18	6C	00	0C	56
420	20	01	54	FE	60	18	08	08	08	7E	73	F1	54	F7	60	15
430	39	96	80	84	80	27	39	96	21	27	11	2A	33	43	27	30
440	96	C2	2B	2C	86	FF	97	21	7F	00	24	39	96	C2	2A	1B
450	96	82	84	10	27	07	96	24	26	03	8D	0F	39	DE	18	26
460	0F	CE	00	18	96	60	4C	48	7E	76	42	CE	00	00	DF	18
470	39	96	80	84	20	27	20	96	26	27	15	2A	1B	43	27	08
480	96	C1	2A	13	7C	00	26	39	96	C1	2A	10	7F	00	26	39
490	96	C1	2B	03	7C	00	26	39	96	C1	2B	F0	86	FE	97	26
4A0	7E	75	F5	96	82	84	10	27	11	96	2D	27	0E	2A	0B	43
4B0	27	08	D6	C2	2B	04	86	FF	97	2D	39	96	C2	2A	FB	96
4C0	24	26	F7	7C	00	2D	39	CE	00	EC	8D	30	97	61	CE	00
4D0	E0	8D	29	97	60	CE	08	E4	8D	22	97	5E	CE	00	E8	8D
4E0	1B	CE	00	F4	8D	17	97	5F	CE	00	F0	8D	0F	CE	00	FC
4F0	8D	0B	97	63	CE	00	F8	8D	03	97	62	39	4F	E6	03	59
500	49	E6	02	59	49	E6	01	59	49	E6	00	59	49	88	0F	39
510	CE	00	00	6D	0C	27	23	6C	0D	26	1F	6C	0C	26	1B	DF
520	56	D6	57	CE	75	42	DF	4E	DB	4F	D7	4F	C6	00	D9	4E
530	D7	4E	DE	4E	EE	00	AD	00	DE	56	08	08	8C	00	14	26
540	D2	39	75	56	75	83	75	C8	75	9D	75	B6	75	D4	75	CD
550	75	EA	75	E5	75	EF	86	FF	97	24	96	22	81	01	27	10
560	81	FE	27	0C	96	61	26	0F	96	E6	2A	17	86	FF	97	2B
570	7F	00	86	7F	00	87	39	7F	00	86	7F	00	87	CE	00	0E
580	7E	76	42	96	22	81	01	27	5B	81	FE	27	57	7E	76	0B
590	96	2B	27	50	96	E6	2B	4C	7F	00	2B	20	E6	96	61	26
5A0	0C	96	E6	2A	11	86	FF	97	2C	7F	00	85	39	7F	00	85
5B0	CE	00	14	7E	76	42	86	FF	97	85	7F	00	2C	39	96	2C
5C0	27	22	96	E6	2B	1E	20	EE	86	FF	97	84	39	7C	00	21
5D0	7C	00	2D	39	96	80	84	40	27	0A	86	FF	97	27	BD	76
5E0	DE	7F	00	22	39	86	FF	97	83	39	86	FF	97	82	39	86
5F0	FF	B7	68	08	39	CE	FF	FE	DF	0C	CE	00	00	DF	0E	DF
600	10	96	80	84	20	27	03	7F	00	84	39	CE	00	00	DF	0C
610	DF	0E	DF	10	86	FF	97	86	97	87	4F	97	24	96	60	4C
620	48	CE	00	10	20	1C	96	80	84	10	27	15	CE	00	00	DF
630	12	DF	14	CE	FF	FE	DF	12	96	27	27	25	CE	FF	EC	DF
640	12	39	6F	00	6F	01	4D	27	18	DF	5A	CE	FF	EC	DF	5C
650	DE	5A	E6	01	DB	5D	E7	01	E6	00	D9	5C	E7	00	4A	26
660	F1	39	44	44	44	44	48	CE	76	7C	DF	50	9B	51	97	51
670	86	00	99	50	97	50	DE	50	EE	00	6E	00	77	4B	77	03
680	77	03	77	03	77	03	76	26	75	F5	77	03	76	9C	76	B0
690	76	CB	76	D6	76	E5	77	09	77	22	77	33	BD	77	46	96

6A0	82	84	0C	27	19	C6	01	F7	60	16	86	FF	B7	60	17	39
6B0	BD	77	46	96	82	84	0C	27	05	86	FE	B7	60	16	39	BD
6C0	77	46	96	80	84	08	27	3B	7E	76	26	8D	79	96	80	84
6D0	08	27	30	7E	75	F5	8D	6E	96	80	84	08	27	25	86	FF
6E0	97	22	7E	76	0B	8D	5F	96	80	84	08	27	16	86	01	97
6F0	22	7E	75	F5	96	80	84	01	27	09	96	62	84	01	27	04
700	7F	00	23	39	86	FE	97	23	39	8D	3B	96	82	84	02	27
710	21	86	01	B7	60	1D	4F	B7	68	08	96	61	CE	00	1E	7E
720	76	42	8D	22	96	82	84	02	27	08	4F	B7	68	08	4C	B7
730	60	1D	39	8D	11	96	82	84	02	27	F7	86	55	B7	60	1D
740	86	FF	B7	68	08	39	86	10	7E	78	90	01	96	20	27	3B
750	2B	08	73	00	20	86	80	7E	78	6E	43	26	2E	7F	00	20
760	86	80	7E	78	6E	DE	18	26	41	96	2D	27	3D	2B	0C	73
770	00	2D	86	80	BD	72	56	4F	7E	72	56	43	26	2C	7F	00
780	2D	86	80	BD	72	56	86	40	7E	72	56	96	21	27	D6	2B
790	0B	73	00	21	73	00	2D	86	20	7E	78	6E	43	26	C6	7F
7A0	00	2D	7F	00	21	86	10	7E	78	6E	B6	60	16	81	01	26
7B0	0D	7F	60	16	86	80	BD	72	56	86	81	7E	72	56	81	FE
7C0	26	0D	7C	60	16	86	80	BD	72	56	86	82	7E	72	56	96
7D0	82	84	0C	27	69	B6	60	16	26	64	CE	60	00	C6	04	96
7E0	82	84	08	27	02	C6	07	F7	60	1B	5F	7A	60	1B	2B	2C
7F0	5C	A6	00	27	22	2B	0E	63	00	4F	1B	36	86	80	BD	72
800	56	32	7E	72	56	43	26	0F	6F	00	86	40	1B	36	86	80
810	BD	72	56	32	7E	72	56	08	08	08	20	CF	B6	60	17	27
820	1D	7F	60	17	86	80	BD	72	56	86	20	BD	72	56	B6	60
830	15	84	7F	D6	82	C4	08	26	57	84	0F	7E	72	56	96	22
840	27	13	2B	07	73	00	22	86	40	20	23	43	26	07	7F	00
850	22	86	30	20	19	B6	60	1D	81	01	26	07	86	FE	B7	60
860	1D	20	11	81	55	26	2C	86	FE	B7	60	1D	20	0F	36	8D
870	19	32	20	1C	86	80	BD	72	56	86	40	20	13	86	80	BD
880	72	56	86	44	20	0A	86	FF	20	06	96	81	48	48	48	48
890	7E	72	56	96	28	2A	EF	96	5E	84	04	27	21	96	5E	84
8A0	03	D6	3A	C4	03	11	26	11	96	5F	16	84	0F	91	39	26
8B0	08	54	54	54	54	D1	38	27	05	CE	00	00	DF	38	96	80
8C0	84	02	26	21	96	80	84	01	26	2B	8D	BE	4F	CE	00	00
8D0	AA	33	8D	BC	08	A6	33	48	48	48	48	08	8C	00	08	26
8E0	EF	7F	00	28	39	96	2E	27	9D	8D	DF	96	43	48	48	48
8F0	48	9A	42	20	9B	96	23	26	D1	96	30	81	04	26	87	86
900	50	8D	8D	8D	10	BD	79	5C	25	06	8D	1E	86	F0	20	BD
910	8D	37	4F	20	B8	CE	00	06	A6	33	A1	3B	27	03	7F	00
920	2F	A7	3B	09	8C	00	01	26	EF	39	96	81	84	40	27	18
930	7C	00	2F	96	62	44	84	07	4C	91	2F	26	0B	7F	00	82
940	7F	00	2F	CE	FF	C4	DF	1A	39	96	81	84	20	27	0C	96
950	2E	27	08	7F	00	83	CE	FF	C4	DF	1C	39	8D	20	7F	00
960	58	CE	00	00	A6	46	DF	50	97	59	DE	58	A6	33	DE	50
970	A1	42	26	08	08	8C	00	04	26	EA	0D	39	0C	39	96	63
980	44	44	44	44	44	97	32	4F	C6	04	CE	00	4A	91	32	26
990	01	4C	A7	00	08	4C	5A	26	F4	7F	00	58	96	63	44	44
9A0	44	84	03	97	59	DE	58	A6	4A	97	49	43	A7	4A	96	63
9B0	44	84	03	97	59	DE	58	A6	4A	2A	01	43	97	48	43	A7
9C0	4A	CE	00	49	08	A6	00	2B	FB	97	47	08	A6	00	2B	FB

9D0	97	46	96	63	84	01	27	08	96	47	D6	46	97	46	D7	47
9E0	39	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
9F0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A30	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A50	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A60	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A70	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
A90	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
AA0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
AB0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
AC0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
AD0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
AE0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
AF0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B10	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B20	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B30	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B40	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B50	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B60	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B70	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B80	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
B90	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
BA0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
BB0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
BC0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
BD0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
BE0	00	00	00	00												

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[illegible]

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A security system comprising:

a central controller;

a card reader remote from said central controller
for reading data stored on cards;

transceiver for transmitting the data from said
card reader to said central controller and for
receiving data from said central controller; and

a monitor coupled to said transceiver for
monitoring the condition of an alarm device external
to said card reader and for generating data indicating
a change in condition of said alarm device for
transmission to said central controller by said
transceiver.

2. An apparatus as defined in claim 1 wherein said
central controller includes a generator circuit for
generating a response signal to data from said card reader
indicating a change in condition of said alarm device.

3. An apparatus as defined in Claim 1 or 2 further
comprising a receiver coupled to said transceiver for
receiving data from said central controller and for
causing a switch closure in said card reader.

4. A security system comprising:

a data link;

a plurality of card readers coupled to said data
link, each card reader comprising:

a circuit for reading data stored on a card;

a monitor circuit for monitoring the
condition of an alarm device external to said
card reader and for generating data indicating
the condition of said alarm device;

a switch for causing a switch closure in
said card reader upon the receipt of
predetermined data;

a transceiver for placing data from said
card reader and said monitor circuit on said data

link and for receiving data from said data link
and applying said data to said switching means;
and

5 a central controller for receiving data read from
said cards and data regarding the condition of said
alarm device from said transceiver and for causing
data to be placed on said data link for communication
to any one or more of said switch circuits in said
card readers to cause said switch closure upon receipt
10 of data from said monitor circuits indicating a change
in status of said alarm device.

5. A method of operating a security system,
comprising:

providing a central controller;
15 providing plural remote terminals;
reading personnel identification data at said
remote terminals;
reading the conditions of alarm devices external
to said remote terminals at said remote terminals;
20 transmitting said personnel identification data
and said alarm conditions from said remote terminals
to said central controller;
transmitting a command signal from said central
controller to said remote terminals in response to
25 said alarm condition; and
causing an event to occur at said remote
terminals in response to said command signal.

6. The apparatus of claim 1 wherein said controller
keeps the time of day and wherein said card reader
30 includes:

a time reader for determining the time of day;
a memory for storing said data read from said
card and said time of day;
an authorization circuit in said reader for
35 authorizing or refusing authorization based upon the
data on said card and for causing said data read from

said card and said time of day to be stored in said storage means at a first time; and

5 a sending circuit for causing said transceiver to send said data read from said card and said stored time of day data from said memory to said central controller at a second time controlled by said central controller.

10 7. An apparatus as defined in Claim 6 wherein said sending circuit causes only data from one card reading transaction to be sent from said memory to said central controller upon a signal from said central controller.

15 8. An apparatus as defined in Claim 6 wherein said time reader comprises synchronization circuit for synchronizing the local time at the reader with the time at said central controller.

9. An apparatus as defined in Claim 8 wherein said time reader further comprises an offset circuit for offsetting the local time kept in said card reader from the time kept by said central controller.

20 10. An apparatus as defined in Claim 6 wherein said card contains at least two data items and an access in circuit said card reader is enabled by one of said data items.

25 11. An apparatus as defined in Claim 10 wherein said memory stores the other of said data items.

30 12. An apparatus as defined in Claim 6 further comprising an access circuit for controlling physical access to an area and said authorization circuit for communicating with said access circuit for granting or denying access to said area based upon the data on said card.

13. An apparatus as defined in Claims 9 additionally comprising:

35 an access circuit for selectively providing access to a controlled location based upon said one of said data items.

14. An apparatus as defined in Claim 13 wherein said access circuit generates a first signal if access is to be provided and a second signal if access is to be denied.

15. An apparatus as defined in Claim 14 additionally comprising:

disable circuit for disabling said access circuit in response to said second signal.

16. A method of operating a card reader in a security system having a central controller and plural remote card readers, comprising:

reading card data at a first rate determined by the frequency of card insertions at said reader;

storing said card data in a memory at said reader; and

transmitting said card data from said memory to said central controller at a second rate determined by said controller.

17. A card reader for use in a security system having a central controller which keeps the time of day, said card reader comprising:

a card reader circuit for reading data stored on a card;

a time keeping circuit for keeping the local time at said card reader synchronized with the time at said central controller but offset from it by a predetermined amount, and

a memory for storing the data read from said cards by said reading means and for storing said local time at the time the card was read.

18. An apparatus as defined in Claim 17 further comprising an access circuit for controlling physical access to an area and authorization communicating with said first means for granting or denying access to said area based upon said data read from said card.

19. An apparatus as defined in Claim 17 further comprising a transmitter for communicating data stored in

said memory to said central controller at a predetermined time.

20. The apparatus of Claim 1 wherein said central controller communicates with said card reader means and said card reader comprises:

a memory;

a card reader circuit for reading data stored on cards;

a receiver for receiving data from said central controller;

a sensor coupled to said receiver for sensing when communication with said central controller is lost; and

a memory responsive to said sensor for storing said data from said card reader in said memory during times when communication with said central controller is lost.

21. An apparatus as defined in Claim 1 wherein said central controller periodically polls said card reader and wherein said sensor senses when communications with said central controller is lost by the absence of poll signals from said central controller for a predetermined time.

22. An apparatus as defined in Claim 20 further comprising a time keeper circuit for keeping the local time at said card reader and for synchronizing it with time kept by said central controller.

23. An apparatus as defined in Claim 22 further comprising a authorization circuit coupled to said card reading circuit for granting or denying access to a controlled location based upon data read from said card.

24. An apparatus as defined in Claim 23 wherein said memory includes an inhibit circuit to inhibit the storage of data from card reading transactions when authorization is denied.

25. An apparatus as defined in Claim 20, additionally comprising:

a memory monitor for determining whether said memory is full, and

an inhibit circuit for inhibiting storage of data in said memory when said memory is full.

5 26. An apparatus as defined in Claim 20, further comprising an authorization circuit for authorizing access to a controlled location in response to data read from said card, wherein said authorization circuit includes an inhibit circuit to ignore data from said circuit card reader circuit when said memory is full.

10 27. An apparatus as define din Claim 26 further including a time keeper circuit for determining the time of day, and wherein said memory stores the time of day with said data from said card reader when said card is read.

15 28. An apparatus as defined in Claim 27 wherein said authorization circuit includes a signaling circuit for generating a first signal when authorization is granted and a second signal when authorization is denied.

20 29. An apparatus as defined in Claim 20 or 21 or 22 or 23 or 24 or 25 or 26 or 27 or 28 further comprising a transmitter for transmitting the data stored by said means for storing to said central controller when communication is restored.

25 30. An apparatus as defined in Claim 29 wherein said central controller polls said card reader, and wherein said transmitter transmits data for one card reading transaction from said memory at the time of each said poll from said central controller.

30 31. An apparatus as defined in Claim 23 or 26 or 27 or 28 wherein said card contains a first portion of data and a second portion of data and said authorization circuit includes a circuit for granting or denying authorization based upon said first portion of data only.

35 32. An apparatus as defined in Claim 31 wherein said memory stores said second portion of data only.

33. An apparatus as defined in Claim 32 wherein said memory includes means for storing the local time at the time said second portion of data is read.

5 34. A method of operating a security system which controls access to a location and which includes a local card reader and a central controller which communicate to limit access based on card date, comprising:

sensing at said local card reader for inability to communicate with said central controller;

10 storing card data at said local card reader during periods of inability to communicate; and

transmitting stored card data from said local card reader to said central controller when communications is restored.

15 35. A method, as defined in Claim 34, additionally comprising:

storing the time of day with said card data at said local card reader.

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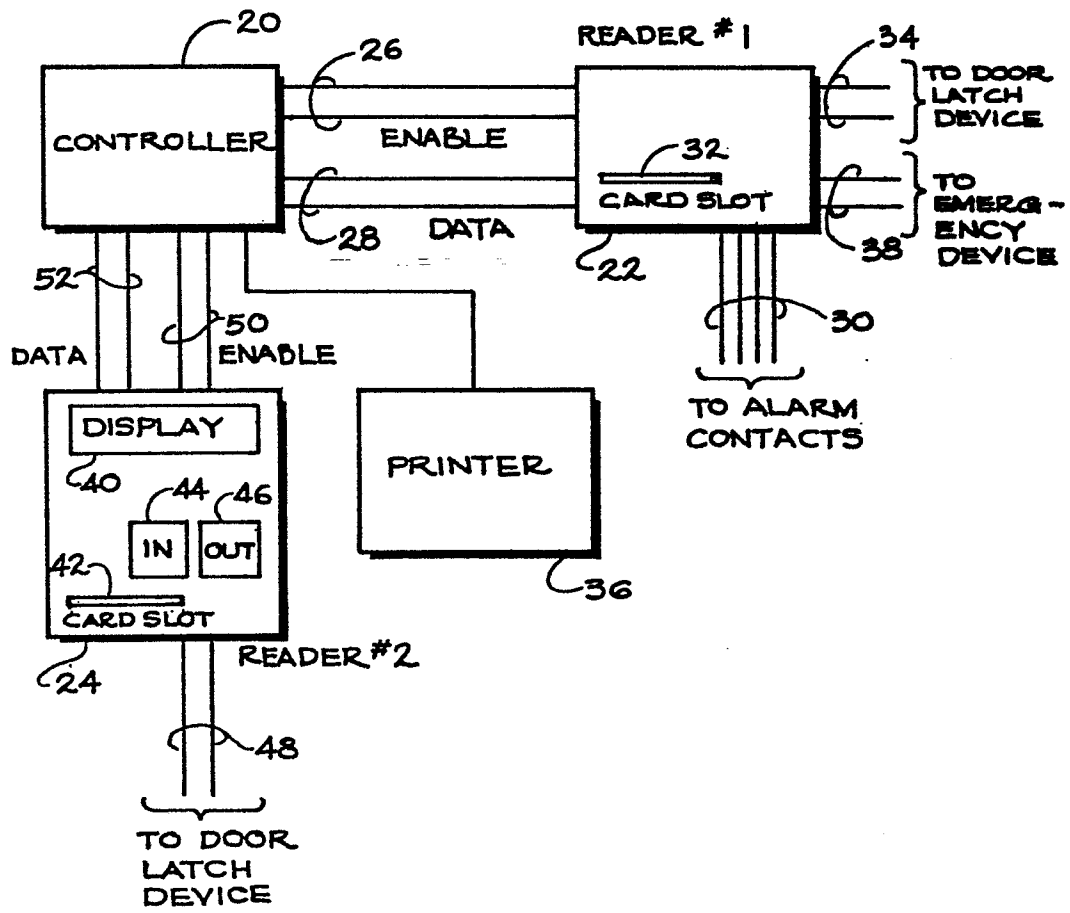


FIG.1

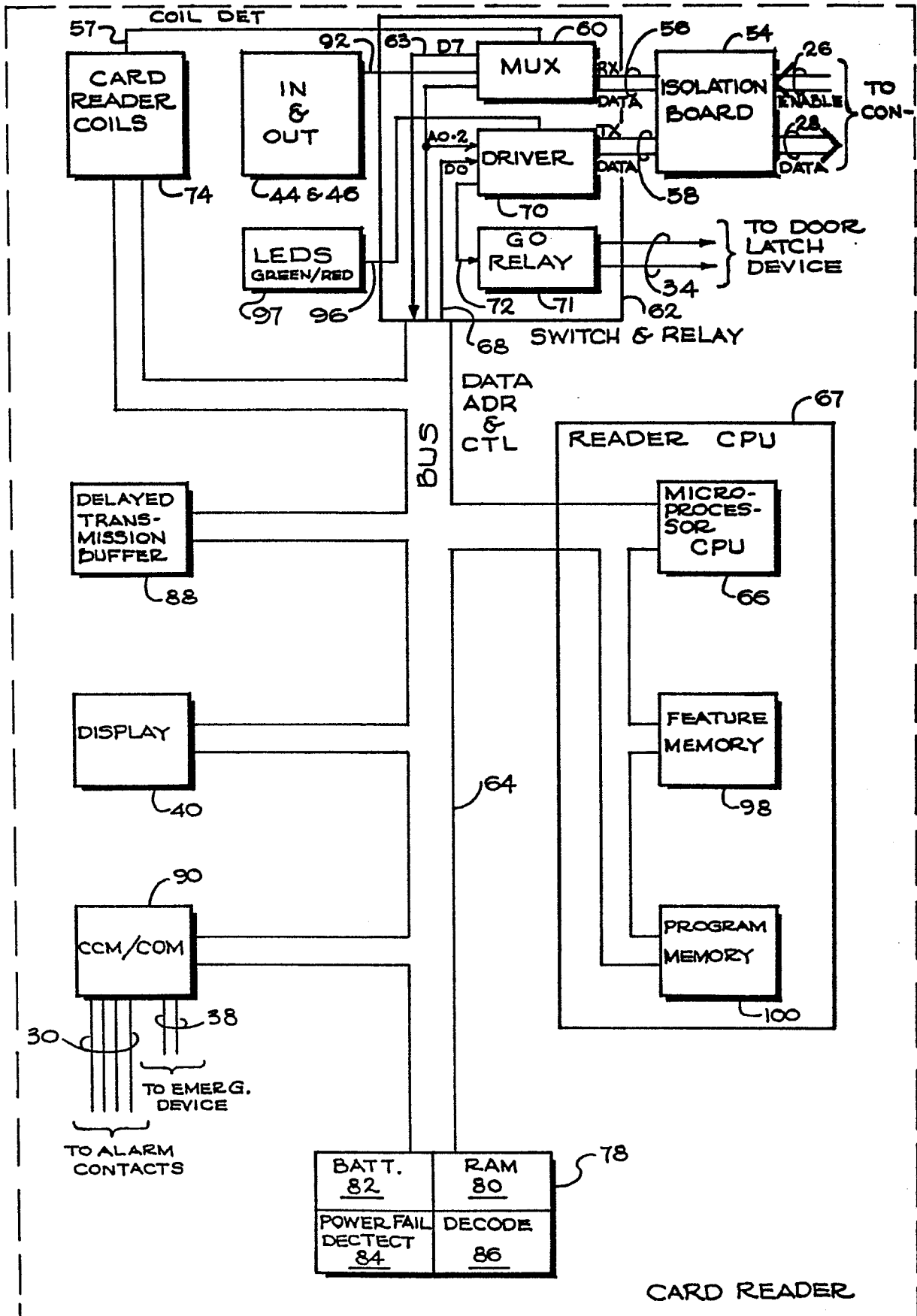


FIG. 2

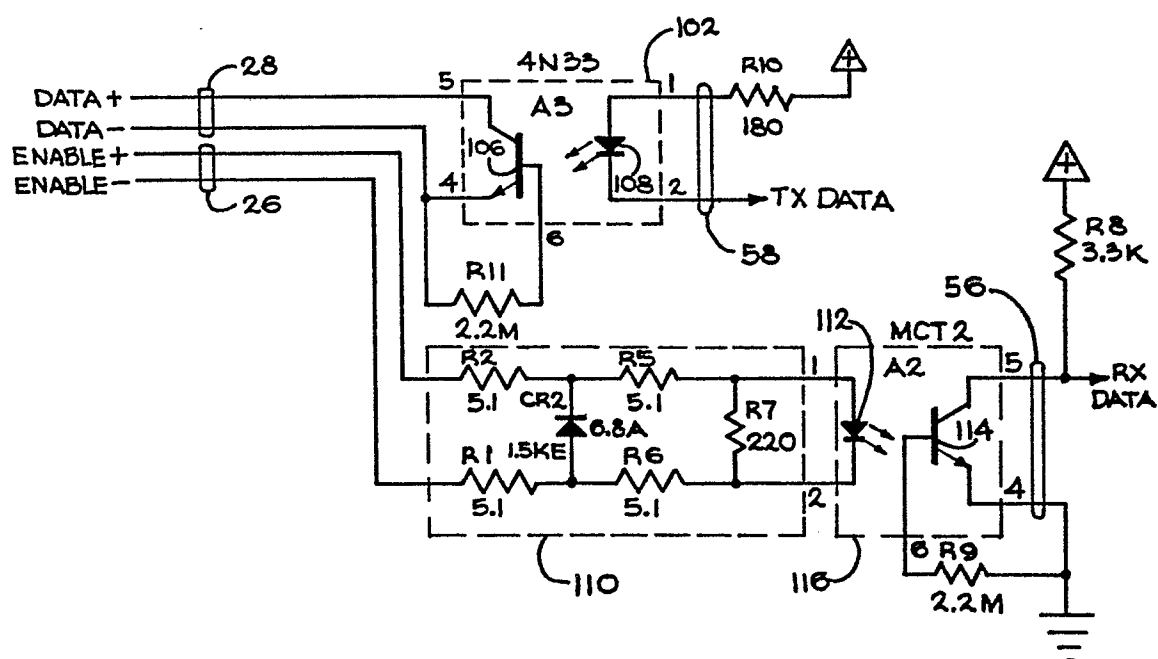


FIG. 3

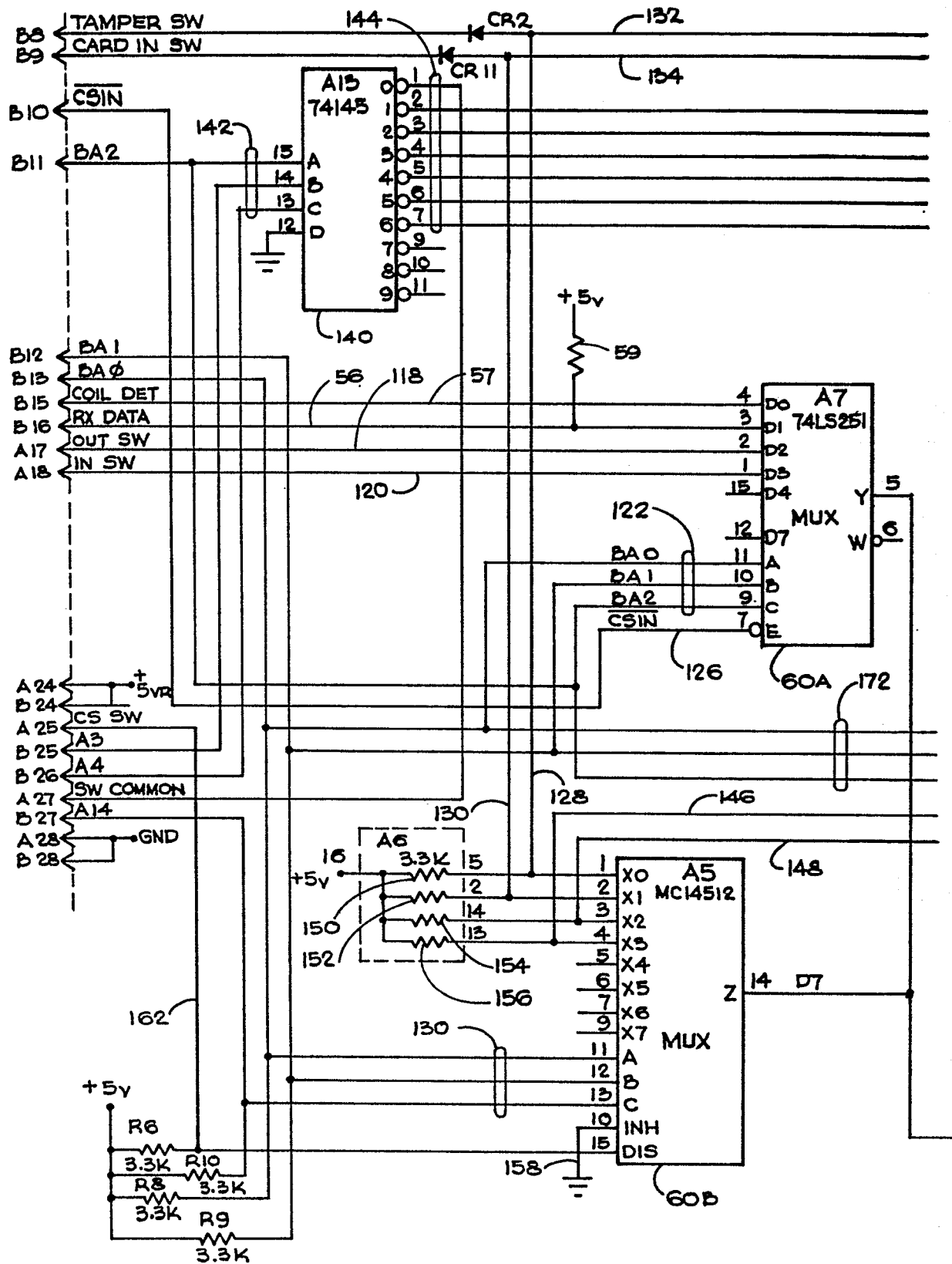


FIG. 4a

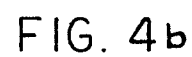


FIG. 4b

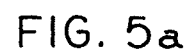


FIG. 5a

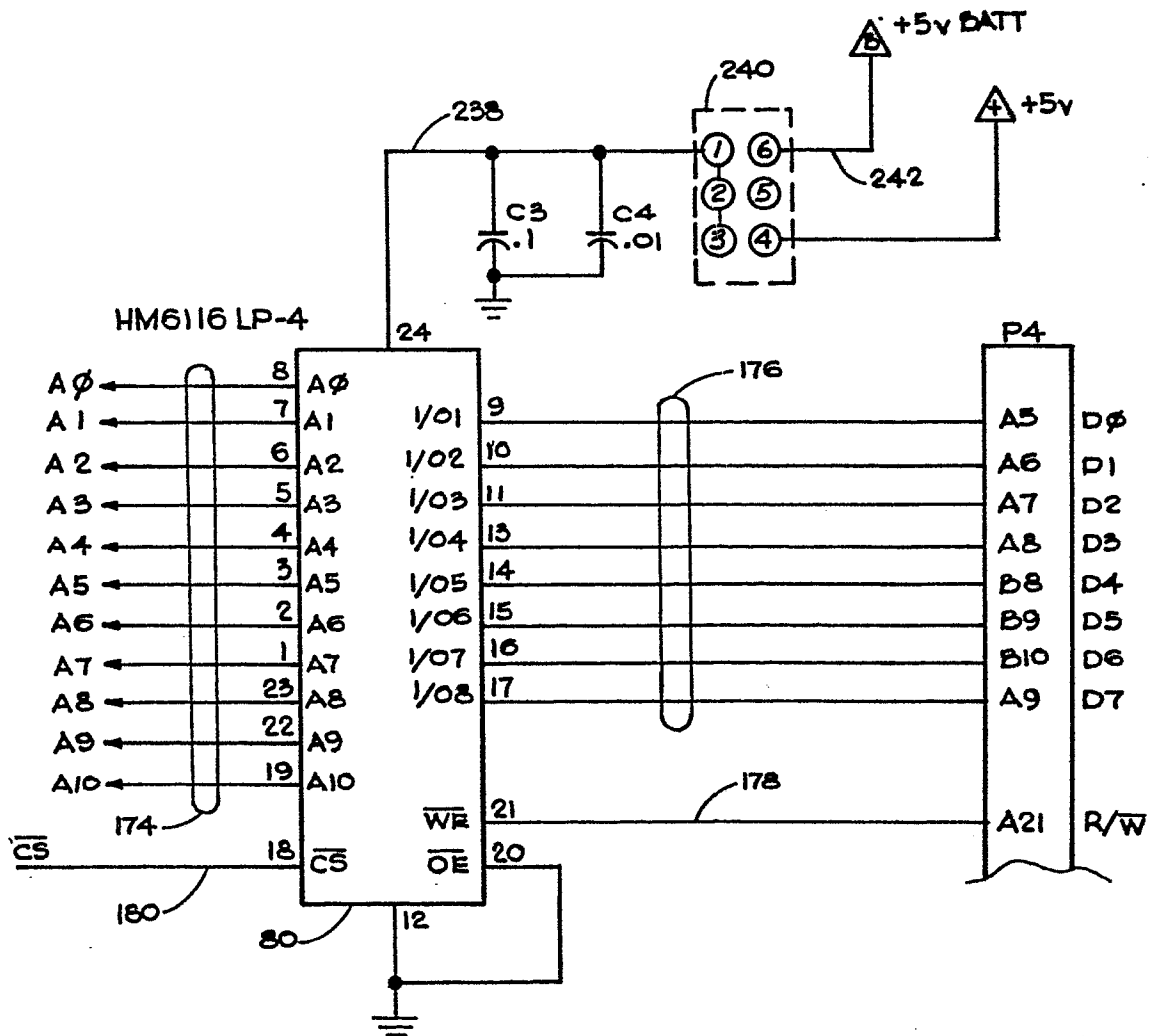
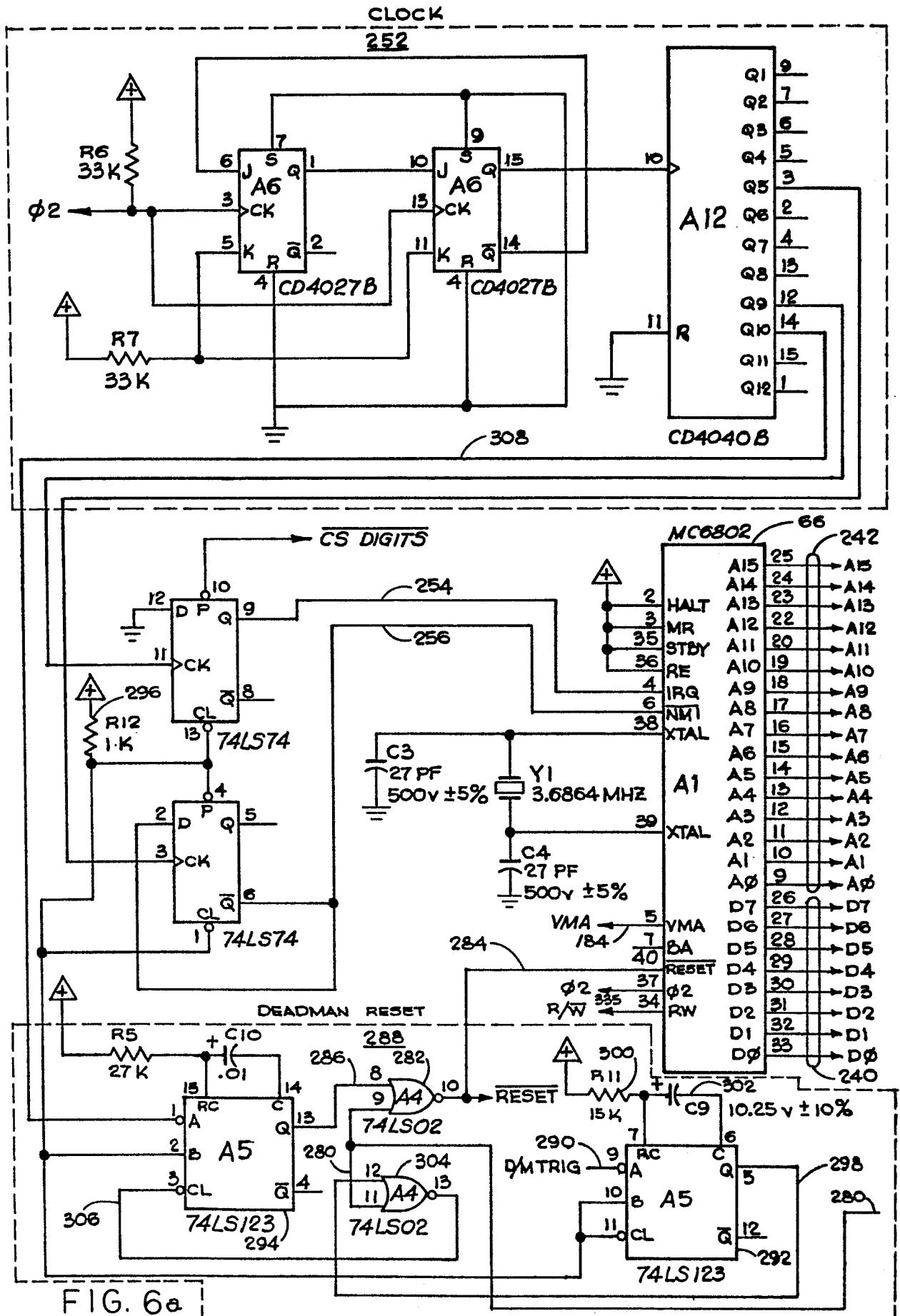


FIG. 5b



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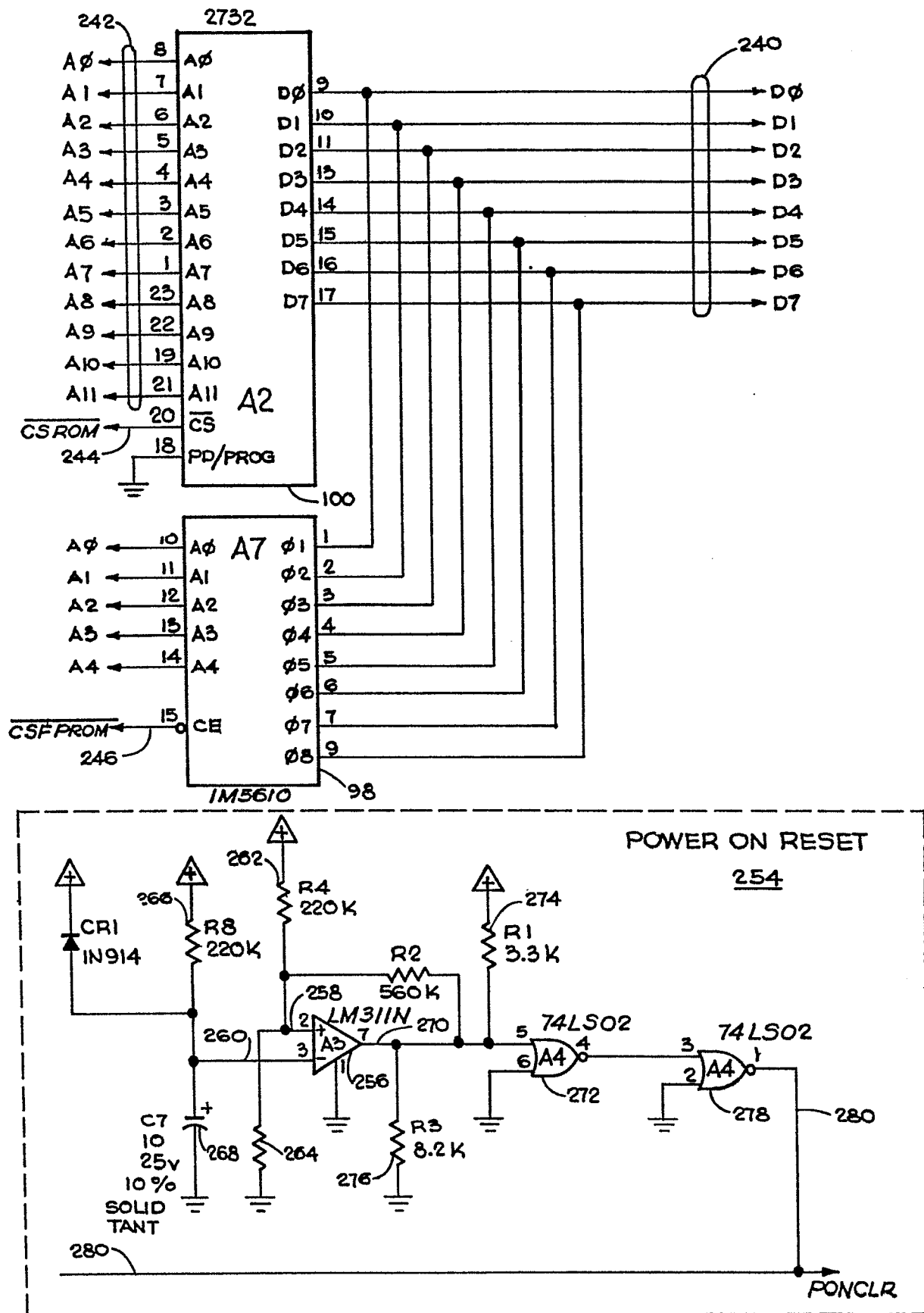


FIG. 6b

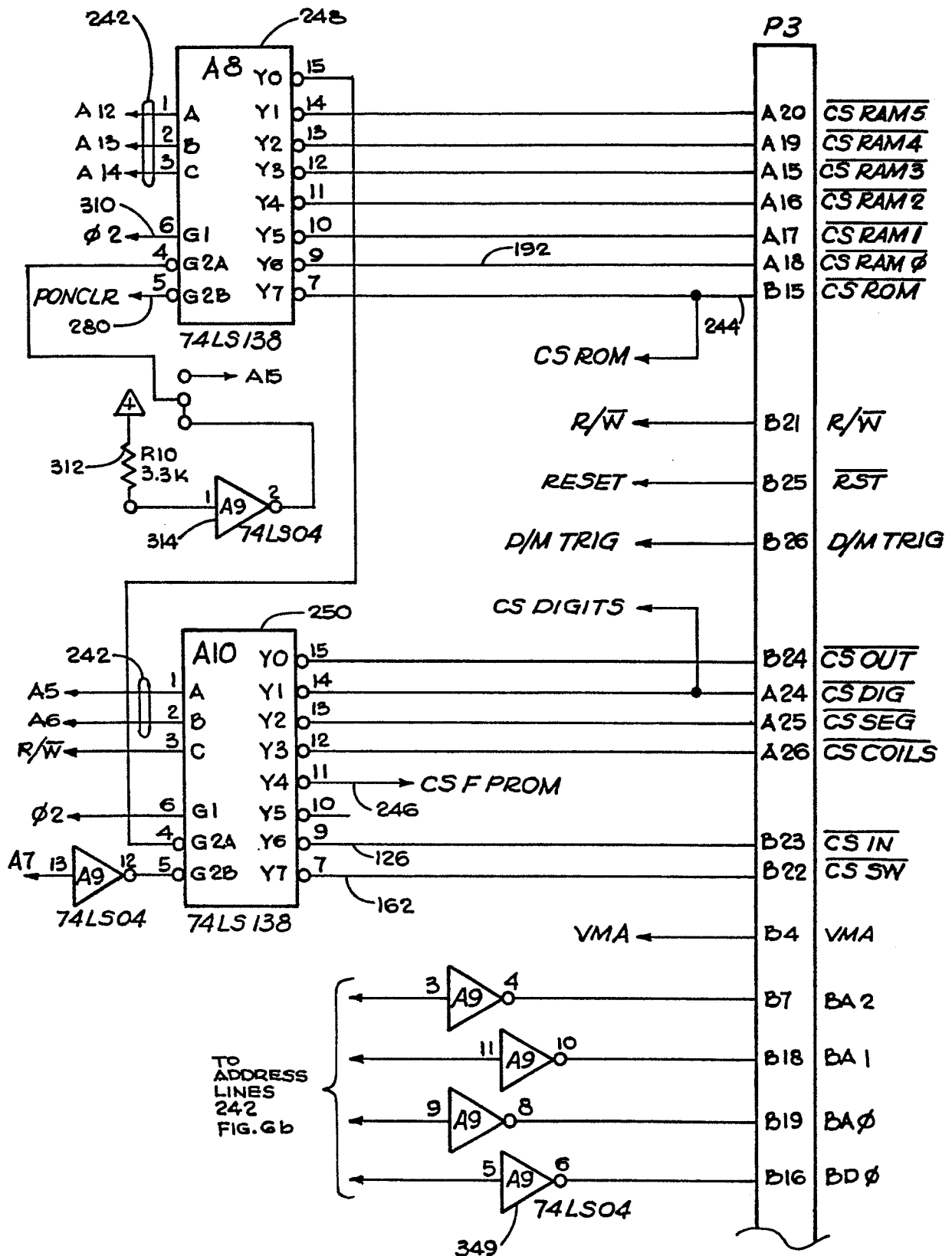


FIG. 6c



FIG. 7

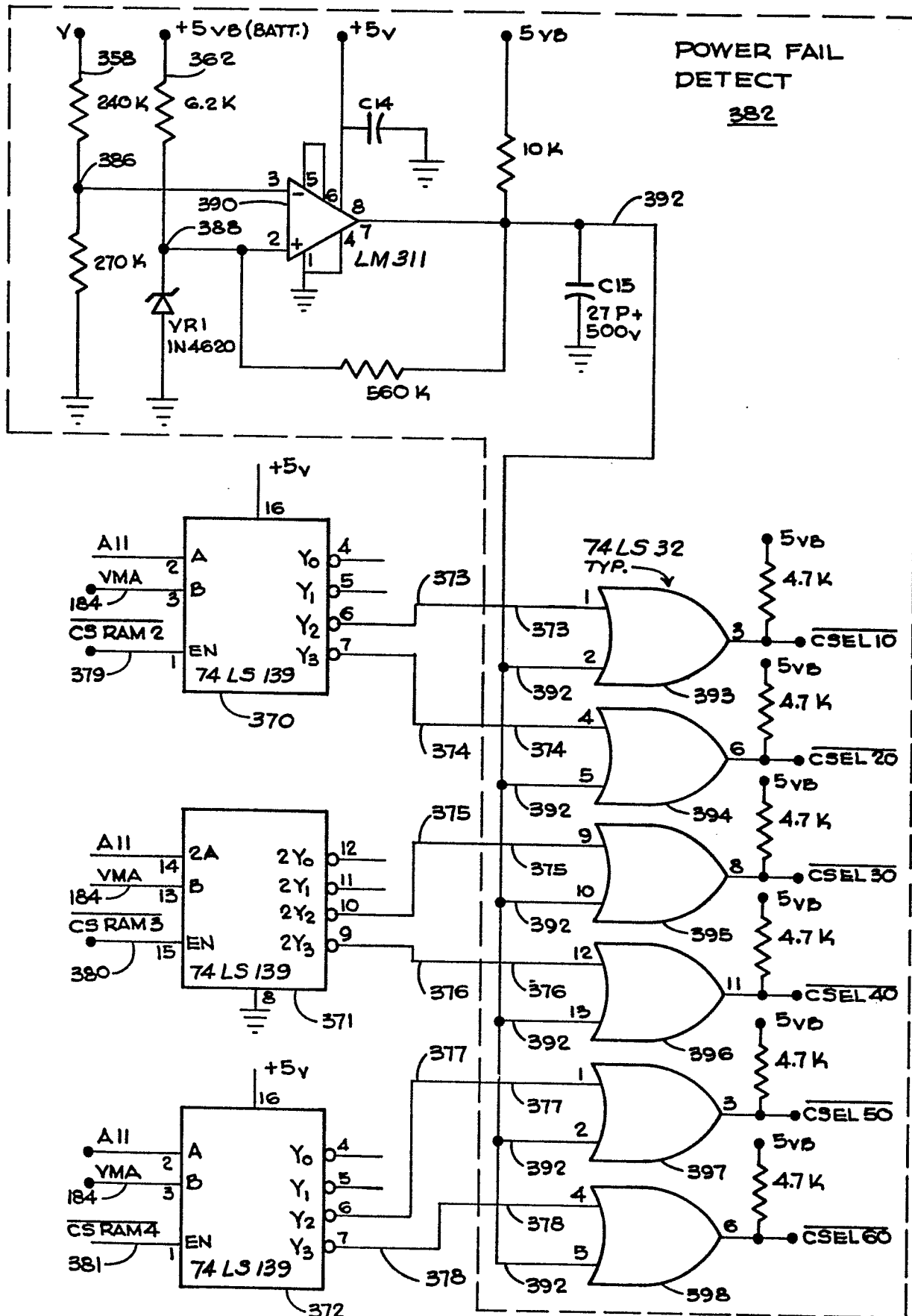


FIG. 8a

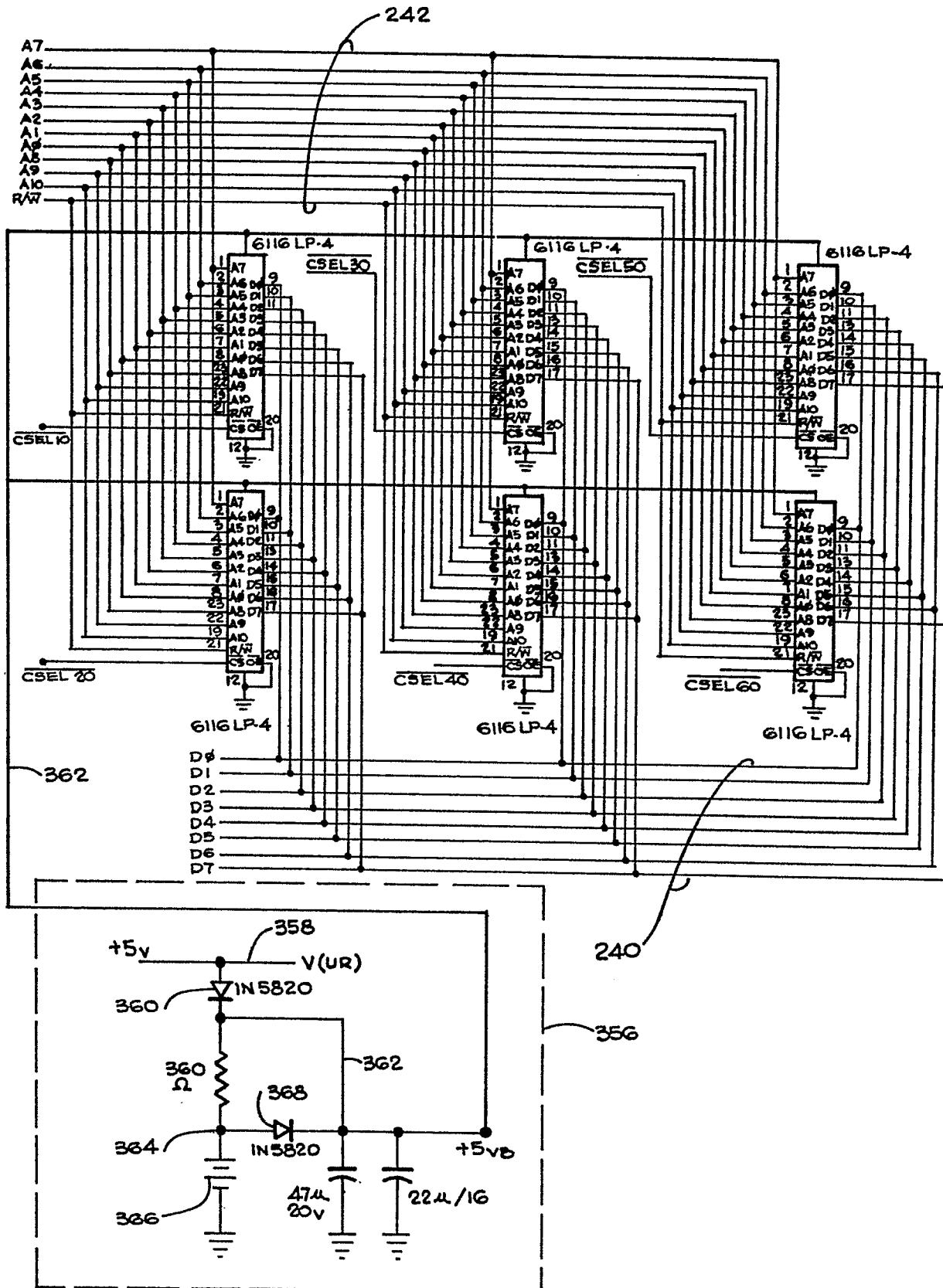


FIG. 8b

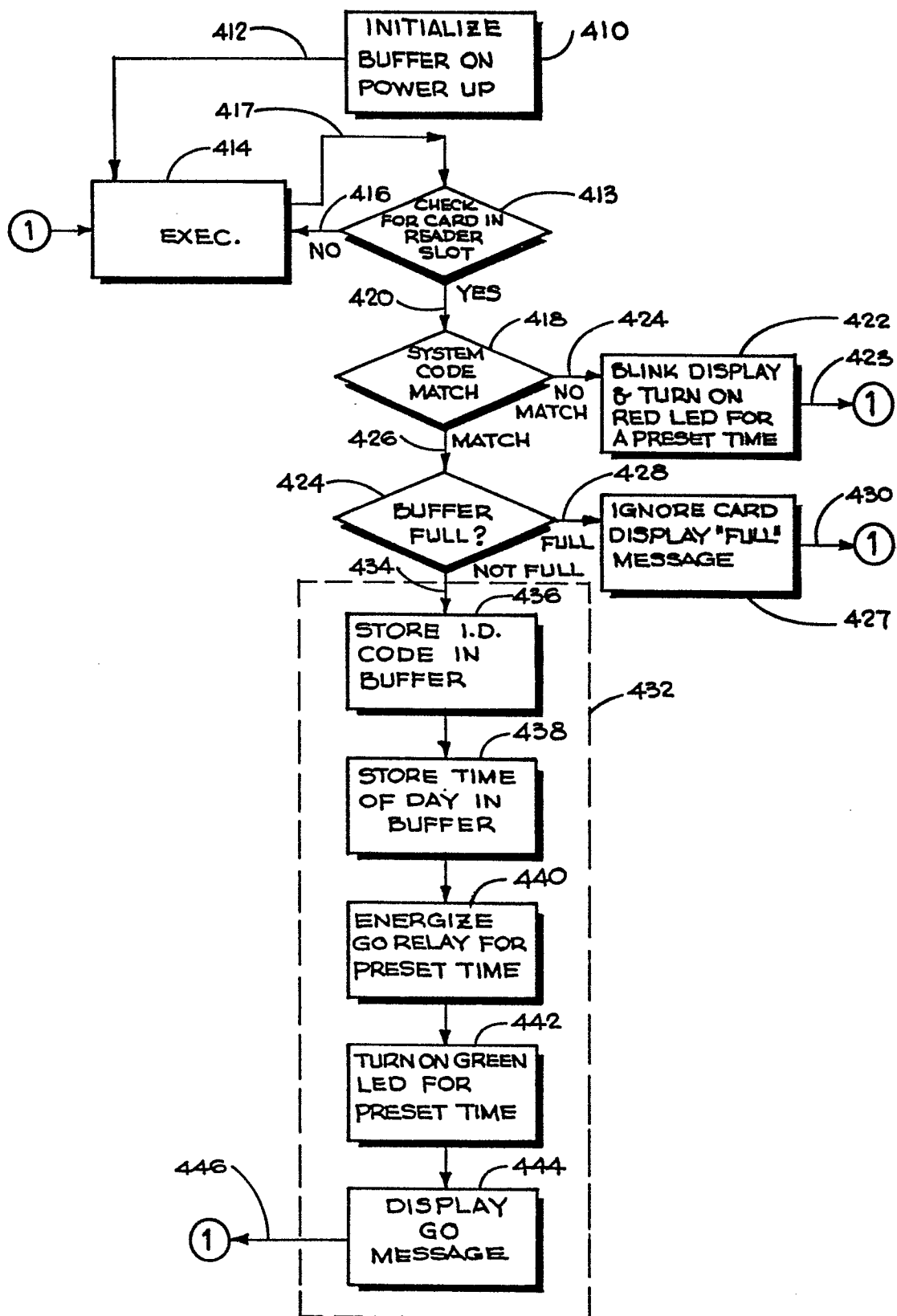


FIG. 9

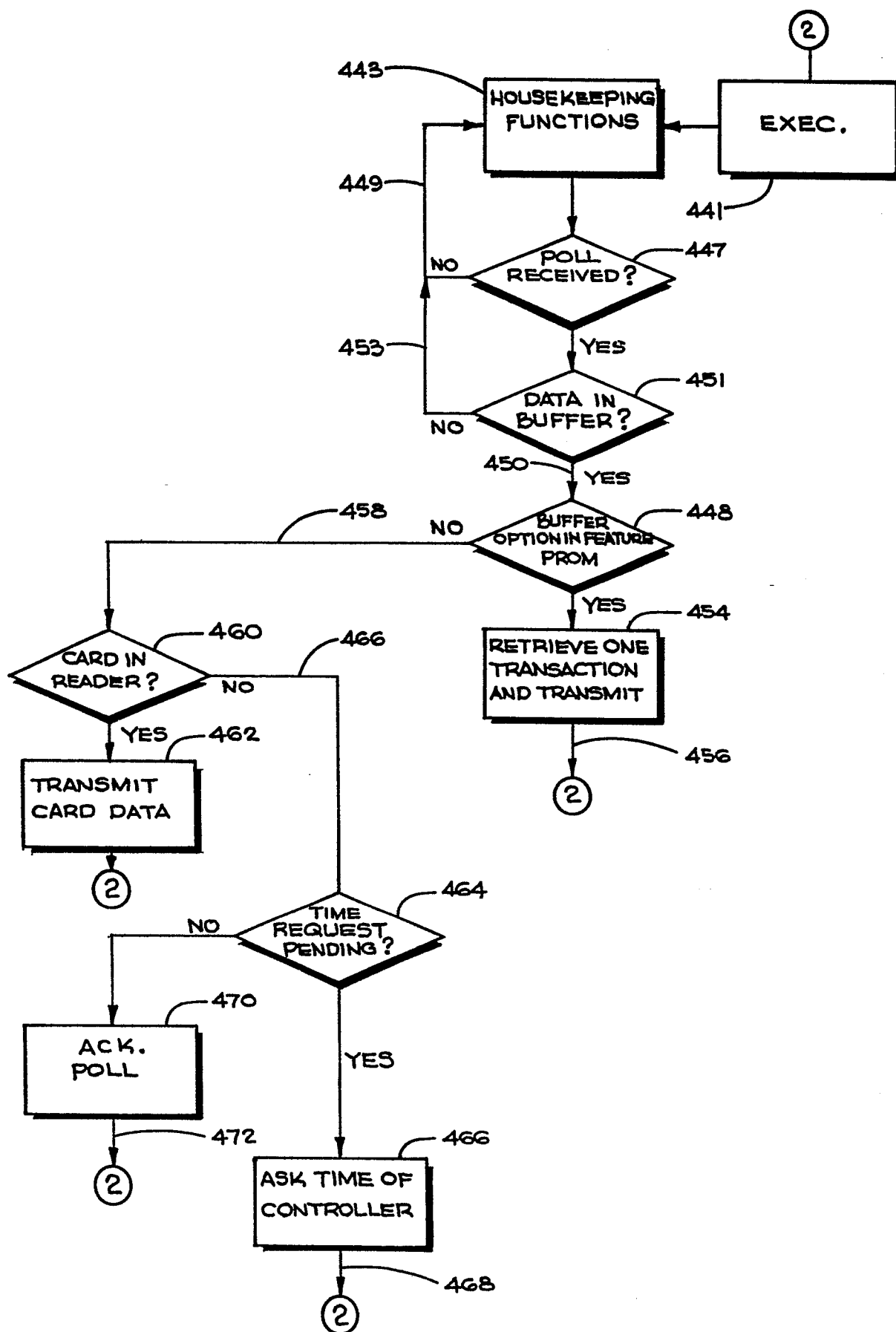


FIG. 10

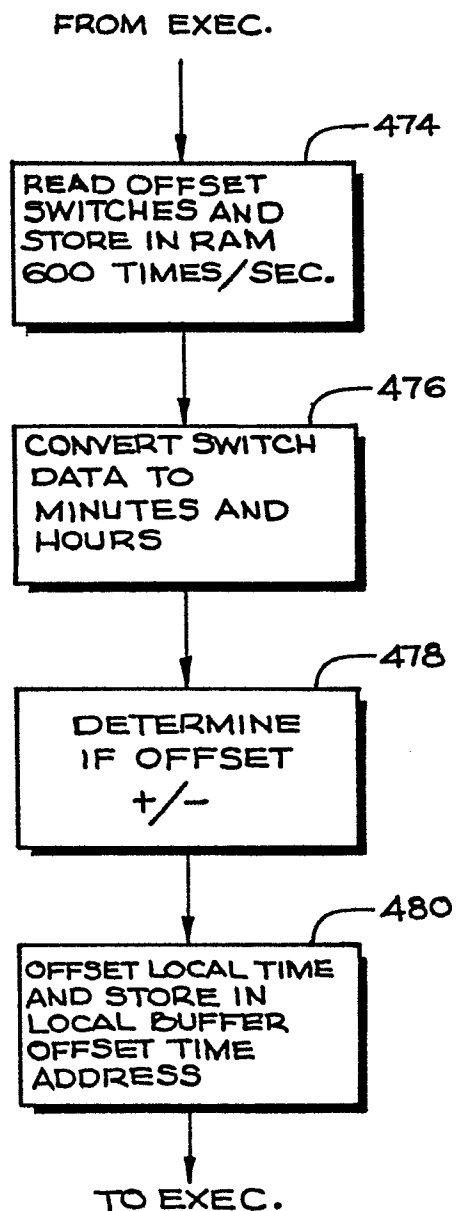


FIG. II

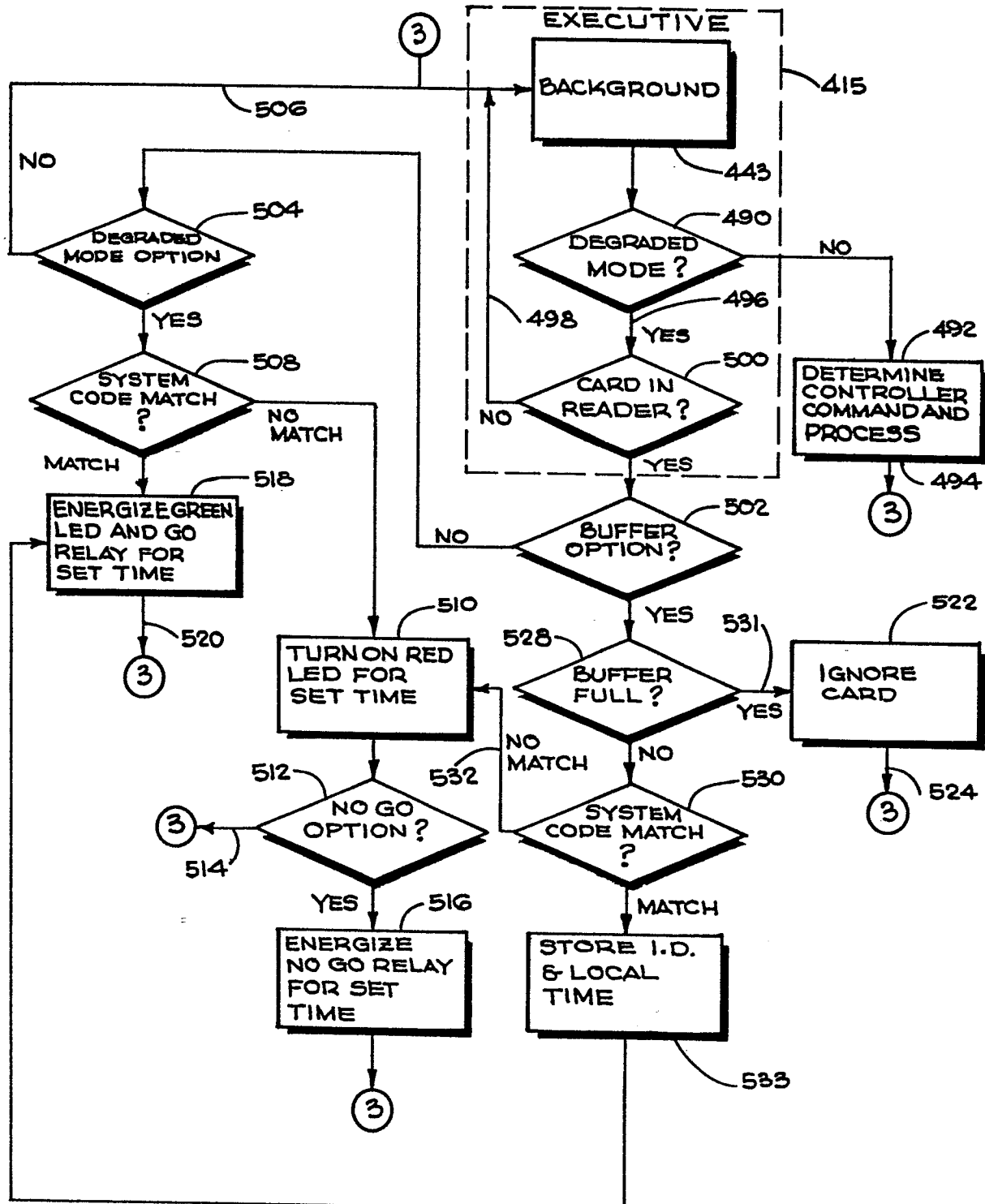


FIG. 12

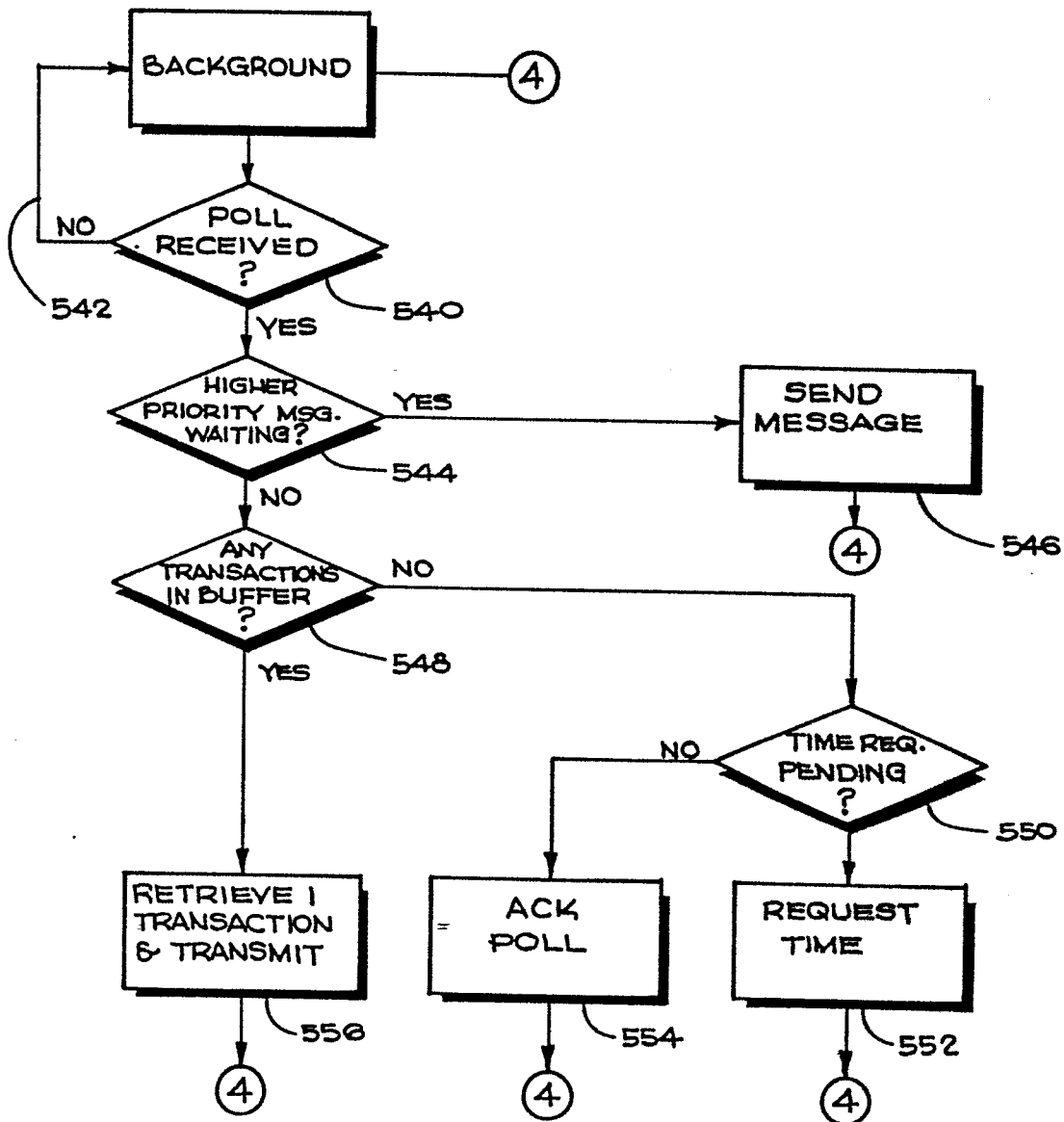


FIG. 13

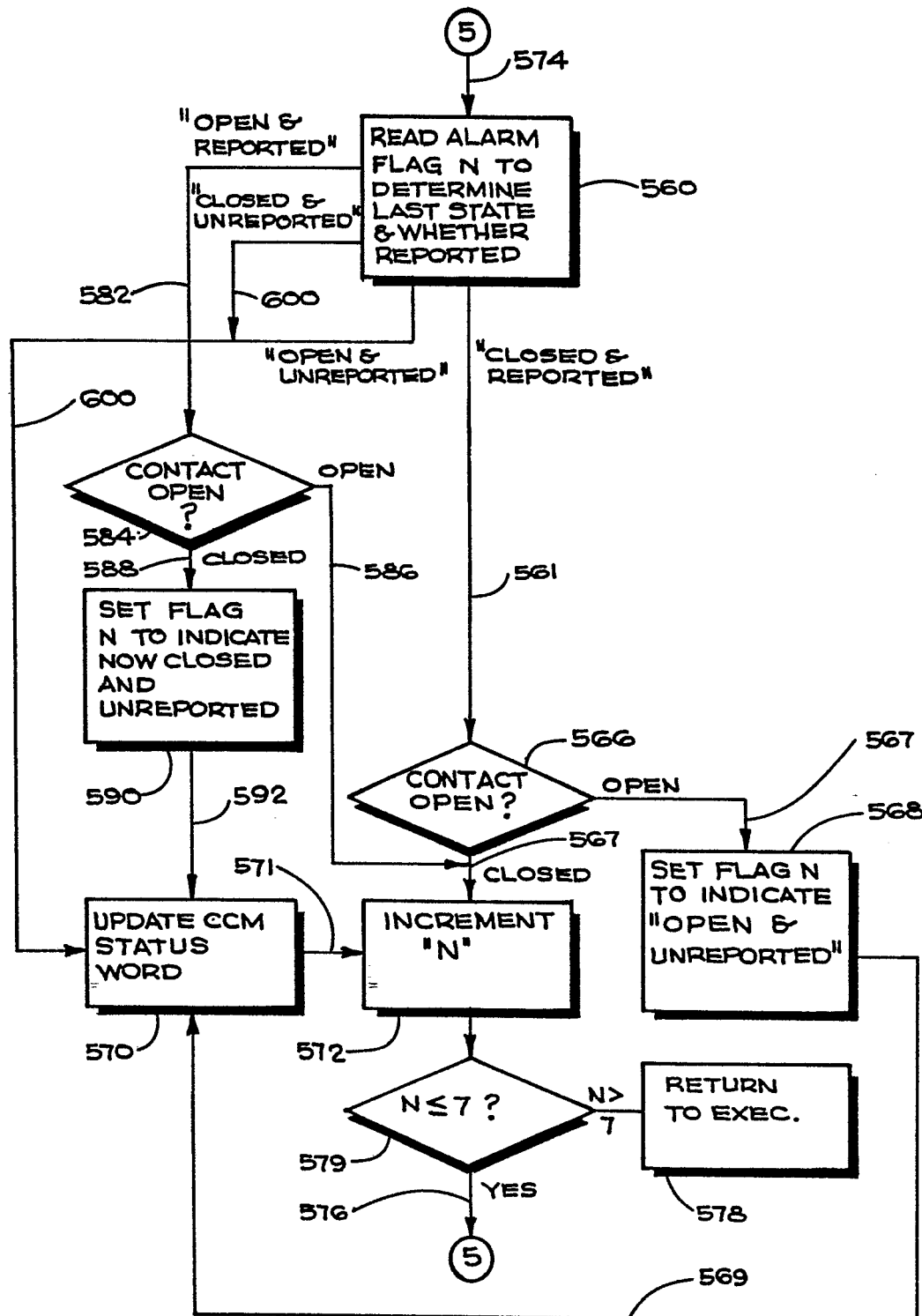


FIG. 14

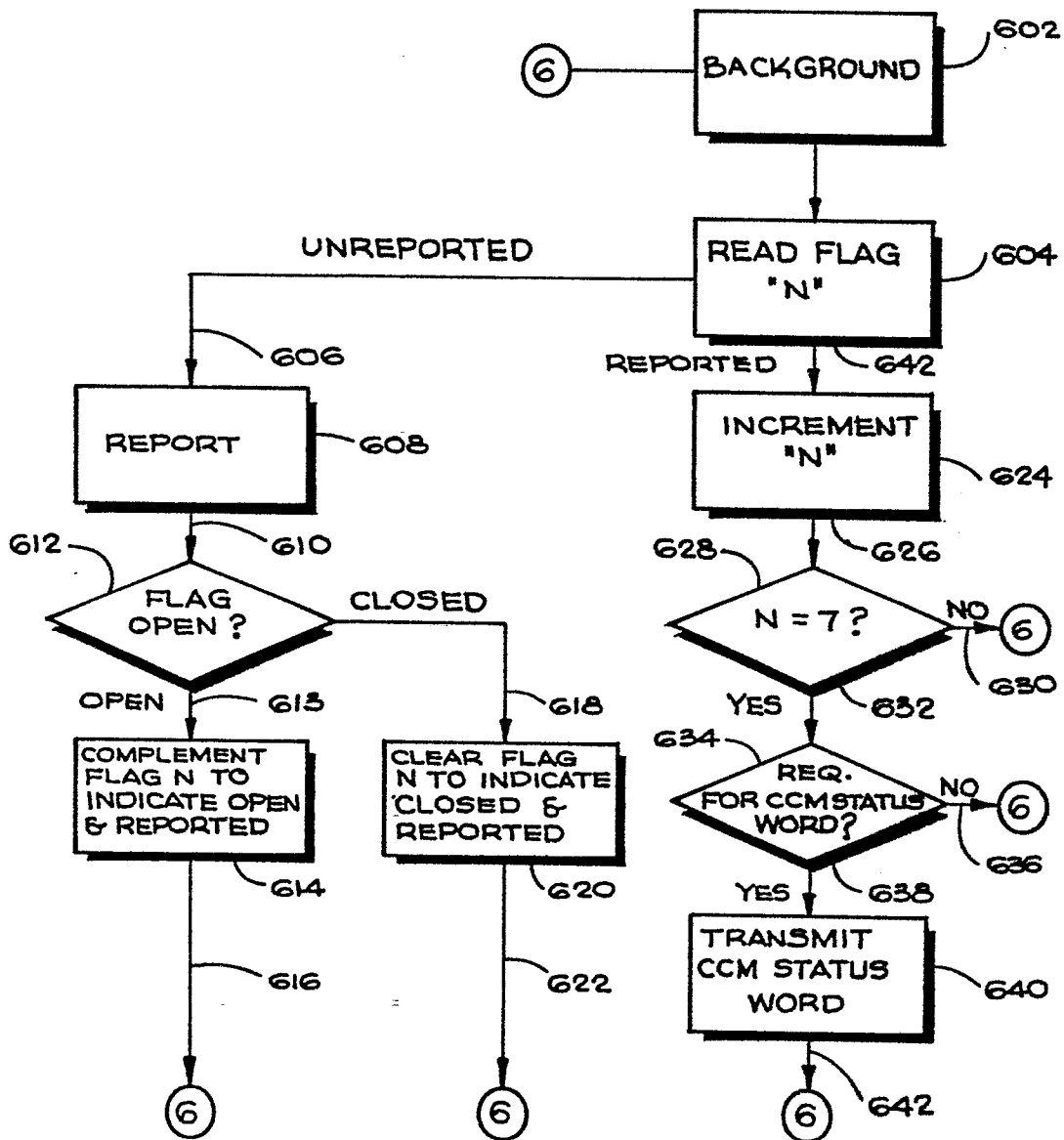


FIG. 15

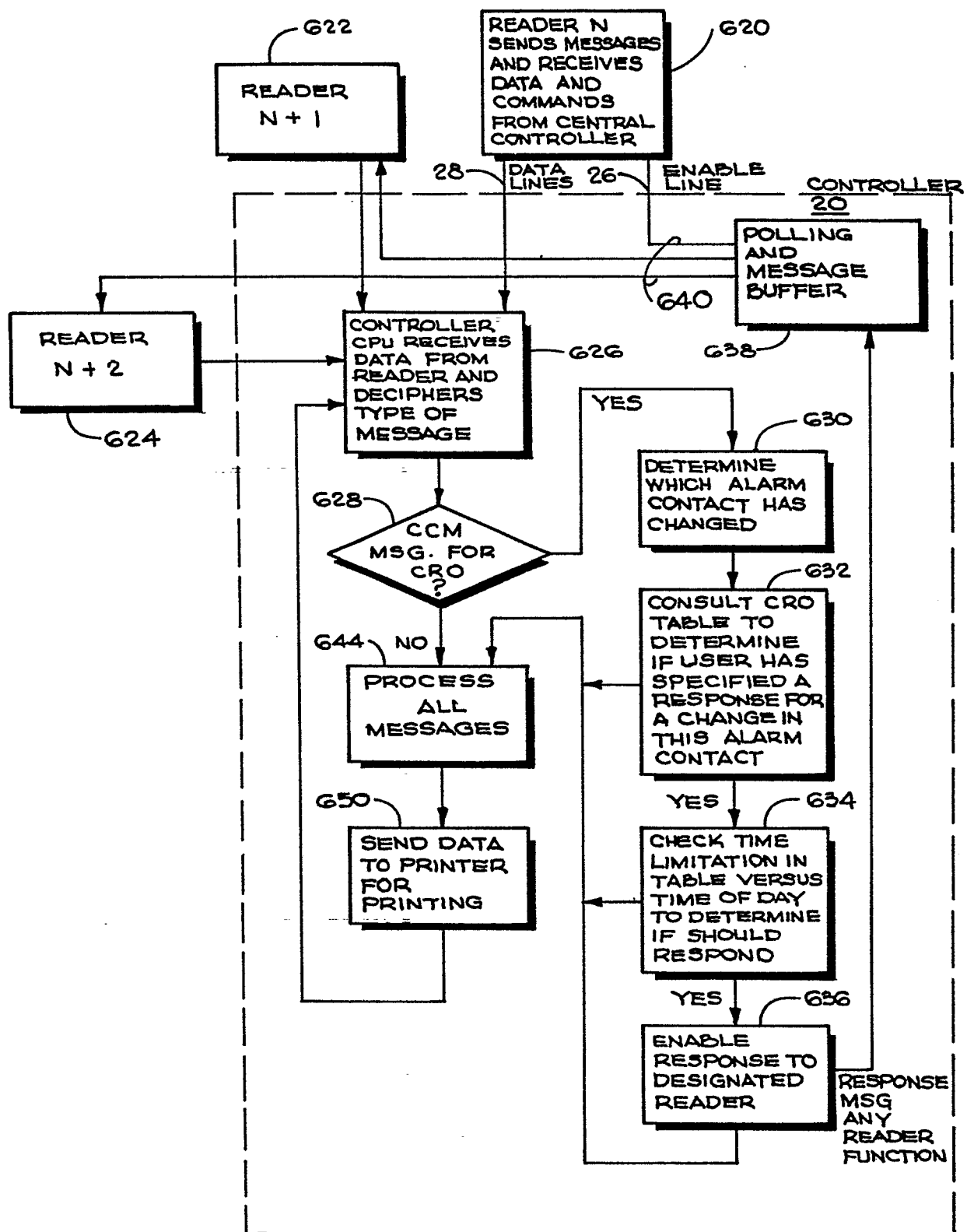


FIG. 16