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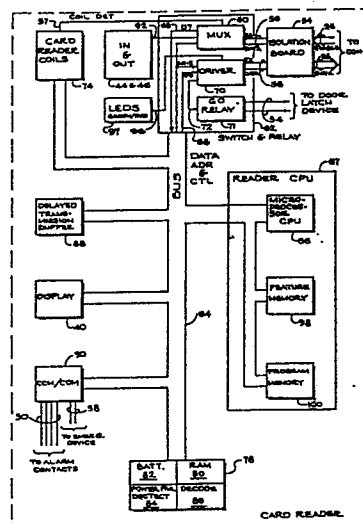
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(57) There is disclosed herein an improved card reader for a security system utilizing a central controller and a plurality of card readers for controlling traffic through critical doors in a facility. The improved reader includes means for improving 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.



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,

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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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

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.

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.

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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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

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.

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 $\overline{CSO\overline{UT}}$ 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 $\overline{CSRAM\overline{0}}$ signal from a decoder 248 in Figure 6C. The CPU 66

can cause $\overline{CSRAM0}$ 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.

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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.

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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.

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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 .53 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.

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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

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

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/W signal from the microprocessor 66. The G1 enable input is coupled to the Ø2 clock signal from the microprocessor 66, and the G2A enable signal is connected
10 to the YØ 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
30 are energized as long as the external contacts coupled to 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

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.

5 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. 10 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 15

data lines 240 of the microprocessor 66. The R/ $\bar{W}$ input line 335 of the RAM 334 is coupled to the R/ $\bar{W}$ control signal from the microprocessor 66 to control the direction of the data flow on the data lines 240.

20 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 $\bar{CSRAM0}$ on the 25 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.

30 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

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 DØ 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

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

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

contoller 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.

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

5 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 returned to the executive routine by the path 494.

10 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 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.

20 If the buffer option is not present, then no storage 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 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. This comparison is symbolized by the block 508 in Figure 12.

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 DØ 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

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 CPU returns to its other background functions as
20 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,
25 it is sent, as symbolized by the block 546, and control is 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
30 548. This is done by consulting the internal counter in 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 request the time from the central controller and then
35 returns to the executive routine. If there is no time

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 D $\emptyset$ 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
30 N in the RAM 334 of Figure 7 and writes that address on 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/ $\bar{W}$ 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

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.
25 Therefore the CPU changes the state of the flag N to an "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
30 the status word that is kept in RAM to indicate the status 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.

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

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
5 CPU 66 then reads the contact N and finds that it is still 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 notification is the first priority, the CPU 66 will merely
20 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
25 of the steps taken by the CPU in reporting the changing 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 tasks of the executive routine represented by the block
30 602 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

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 D $\emptyset$ 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 D $\emptyset$ 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

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
5 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
10 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
15 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
20 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
25 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.

30 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
35 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.

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
5 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
10 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
15 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
20 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
25 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
30 348 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.
35 The external device can be a fire alarm, sprinkler system, telephone dialer or any other device.

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 56 03 32 34 07 27 03 3E 66 3E 7F 00 20
010 56 FF 87 00 30 CE 00 00 4F A7 00 06 8C 00 67 25
020 78 56 00 82 04 07 27 54 FE 69 15 3C 04 02 27 20
030 CE 63 00 6F 00 03 3C 56 06 26 FB CE 69 2A FF 69
040 1A FF 63 1C FF 60 1E FF 60 26 CE 04 02 FF 60 15
050 CE 30 00 6F 00 03 3C 56 15 26 FB FE 60 1A BC 60
060 1C 27 03 56 1C FE 60 1E 3C 50 20 27 03 FF 60
070 30 FE 60 32 BC 60 24 27 03 FF 60 24 3D 6A 0E 7F
080 30 30 56 34 30 17 2D 72 75 24 F4 39 F3 60 FF 37
090 30 30 CE 60 30 30 30 31 36 0C 37 30 5F 7F 60 80
0A0 3D 71 28 36 00 82 84 03 27 25 81 01 22 0B 7F 60
0B0 05 7F 60 06 80 77 02 30 00 36 3D 77 91 32 35 01
0C0 27 13 95 01 23 0F 9D 7C CD 8D 72 76 24 CF 8D 29
0D0 3D 7A 41 20 C6 96 34 26 02 20 EE 8D 71 12 6D 72
0E0 75 24 B4 26 98 73 70 00 CE 80 16 6F 00 08 8C 00
0F0 27 26 F3 30 77 37 00 37 CE 39 37 A7 86 39 3C FF
100 FF 26 F3 3D 0C 36 7E 71 36 7F 00 34 CE F3 8C DF
110 21 23 33 35 3A 11 CE FF 75 FF 00 25 36 FF 37 00
120 3B 77 09 30 77 60 12 39 96 35 27 52 23 50 86 10
130 36 5D 59 32 49 DE 49 09 DF 49 24 F4 F6 00 E6 2A
140 3E 06 31 C1 19 27 91 43 34 0F DE 48 A7 30 88 DF
150 45 2C 00 45 26 23 56 5F 31 0C 27 23 56 82 C4 01
160 27 0F 09 09 09 05 00 31 09 22 14 05 8C 00 3D 26
170 F4 36 FF 37 35 06 32 C4 04 27 03 37 60 12 39 7F
180 30 36 CE 77 76 0F 25 66 77 97 38 39 5E 49 86 00
190 43 CE 00 67 A7 00 41 09 3C 00 53 26 F7 03 43 44
1A0 05 56 7C 0F 00 77 97 27 3E 00 01 01 01 01 01 F6
1B0 20 C7 05 37 35 06 36 0F CE 28 29 A7 00 41 08 8C
1C0 00 64 36 77 32 4D 27 C4 53 33 7F 00 37 7A 00 17
1D0 2A 2E 33 07 03 17 96 0F 33 14 96 11 27 23 7F 00
1E0 11 96 13 97 15 36 33 07 37 7F 00 31 20 12 7A 30
1F0 0F 27 09 96 13 97 21 76 00 15 20 04 96 FF 37 81
200 36 06 27 01 00 10 27 32 20 11 43 27 15 7A 00 15
210 26 02 26 06 07 18 35 C6 49 76 00 16 24 56 7C 00
220 10 38 7A 00 13 35 4D 7F 00 10 96 C6 2A 27 96 12
230 26 42 73 00 12 96 16 97 14 39 96 C6 25 26 86 03
240 07 12 36 31 07 16 36 08 97 16 39 96 C6 29 0E 7A
250 00 16 26 20 36 FE 97 10 66 08 97 13 38 26 80 97
260 10 7F 00 0E 33 36 C6 2A 74 7A 00 13 26 06 73 00
270 0E 7F 00 10 39 3C 96 12 27 15 96 14 7F 00 12 00
280 39 36 7F 00 00 96 11 36 FC 32 97 13 73 00 11 39
290 CE 00 03 5E 00 20 FF 57 00 96 00 3B 26 3F 86 00
2A0 50 26 35 35 04 77 00 57 4A 57 00 36 77 00 57 52
2B0 7C 30 57 CE 73 06 3D 72 DE CE 00 AD 00 F6 00 61
2C0 CE 72 53 3D 72 3E 46 00 CE 00 C1 A7 00 46 08 8C
2D0 05 16 20 77 CE 00 55 00 09 CE 7E 57 00 36 4F FF
2E0 00 55 73 00 56 77 00 56 30 00 55 87 00 55 FE 00
2F0 55 09 34 57 31 C1 5E C6 00 55 30 50 58 7F FB 3E
300 30 35 57 03 C0 00 00 00 00 55 73 32 73 F9 CE 00
310 31 7F 00 53 30 74 34 24 6A 56 50 12 26 36 96 60
320 0F 36 34 8D 74 59 64 96 36 60 39 26 2E 86 00 34
330 20 17 5D 74 59 64 96 36 36 50 76 00 32 C4 03 27
340 03 36 50 03 76 00 59 23 04 31 00 27 0A 87 00 61
350 36 7F 74 8D 71 76 36 03 00 72 7E 74 3E CE 00
360 30 77 00 53 50 74 34 24 6A 56 50 12 26 36 96 60
370 0F 36 34 8D 74 59 64 96 36 60 39 26 2E 86 00 34
380 20 17 5D 74 59 64 96 36 36 50 76 00 32 C4 03 27
390 03 36 50 03 76 00 59 23 04 31 00 27 0A 87 00 61
3A0 36 7F 74 8D 71 76 36 03 00 72 7E 74 3E CE 00
3B0 30 77 00 53 50 74 34 24 6A 56 50 12 26 36 96 60
3C0 0F 36 34 8D 74 59 64 96 36 60 39 26 2E 86 00 34
3D0 20 17 5D 74 59 64 96 36 36 50 76 00 32 C4 03 27
3E0 03 36 50 03 76 00 59 23 04 31 00 27 0A 87 00 61
3F0 36 7F 74 8D 71 76 36 03 00 72 7E 74 3E CE 00

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400 86 60 0F 27 05 36 08 7E 74 29 8D 4D 24 05 86 60
410 26 26 39 86 00 34 26 22 8D 48 25 1E 86 00 60 F6
420 00 82 C4 03 27 03 36 60 0E 87 00 61 39 4F 7E 73
430 4D 36 0A 7E 73 9F 86 0A 20 22 86 08 20 E8 86 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 05 7E 73 4D 86
480 11 7E 73 9F 86 00 82 84 04 27 EB 0D 39 86 FF 97
490 20 97 86 7F 00 30 36 00 0A 27 13 7A 00 06 26 0E
4A0 86 00 08 26 41 7F 00 0A 7F 00 08 7F 00 08 8D 72
4B0 90 7A 00 3A 26 17 86 1E 97 3A 8D 76 00 8D 76 38
4C0 8D 75 3C 8D 75 74 8D 06 8D 2B 8D 79 A8 38 96 86
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 48 CE 00 34 DF 49 86 FE 97 36 39 CE 00 EC 8D
540 1F 97 66 95 50 84 80 81 00 65 27 06 87 00 65 8D
550 7B FD CE 00 E8 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 08 08 08 8C 00 1A 26 E8 39 DF 45 06
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 76 67 76 88 75
5C0 DD 75 EA 96 3D 21 01 27 10 81 FE 27 0C 96 66 26
5D0 24 96 E6 2A 29 86 FF 97 32 8D 76 46 39 7F 00 87
5E0 7F 00 0A 7F 00 08 7F 00 08 39 86 FF 97 09 CE 89
5F0 80 FF 00 31 39 8D 76 46 CE 00 1B 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 87 00 39 7F 00 85 39 7F 00 85 CE 00 1F 7E
630 77 47 36 FF 87 00 85 7F 00 39 39 86 00 39 27 FA
640 96 E6 2B F6 20 EC 7F 00 87 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 87 00 87 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 FB 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 18 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 21 04 27 07 81 0A 27 E8 97 5E 39 D6 5D C1 02 27
6E0 08 97 5E 39 7F 00 5D C6 01 D7 5E 39 7F 00 5E 7F
6F0 00 5D 39 7F 00 38 96 E6 2A 05 CE FF F6 DF 23 39
700 86 FF 97 38 CE FF F6 DF 25 39 CE FF FF DF 19 CE
710 00 00 DF 18 39 CE 00 00 DF 19 DF 18 86 FF 97 86
720 97 87 39 CE 00 00 DF 1F DF 1D CE FF F6 DF 25 86
730 FF 97 38 97 09 7F 60 0F 7F 60 12 96 80 84 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 D8 50 E7 01 E6 00 D9
760 4F E7 20 4A 26 F1 39 86 FF 87 00 87 86 00 3C 27
770 13 CE FF EC DF 27 39 86 00 3C 27 08 CE FF EC DF
780 29 7F 20 87 39 28 01 00 64 00 00 32 00 00 16 00
790 08 CE 00 F8 8D 75 60 CE 00 FC 8D 75 61 87 60 09
7A0 3D 0C 8D 43 96 5F 81 0C 27 03 8D 78 AA 39 4F 87
7B0 60 05 87 60 06 F6 60 09 C4 0F 18 19 87 60 06 CE
7C0 77 82 F6 60 09 C4 70 08 08 38 58 24 03 8D 77 D4
7D0 5D 26 F4 39 86 60 06 AB 08 19 87 60 06 86 60 06
7E0 A9 01 19 87 60 35 39 F6 60 05 27 1D C1 01 22 0F
7F0 86 60 06 81 19 22 09 C8 40 8D 78 20 37 60 06 39

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800 7C 60 05 21 0F 87 60 06 33 86 60 06 21 59 22 01
810 39 7C 60 05 86 60 06 C6 40 5D 73 20 87 60 06 39
820 CE 60 01 87 60 06 F7 60 02 C6 01 0C 09 A6 00 A9
830 02 19 A7 04 5A 26 F5 F7 60 03 24 03 7C 60 03 CE
840 60 03 F7 60 00 F7 60 01 F7 60 02 74 60 03 39 CE
850 60 02 87 60 00 F7 60 02 C6 01 09 86 99 A0 01 A7
860 01 5A 26 F6 C6 01 0D 09 A6 00 A9 02 19 A7 04 5A
870 26 F5 25 23 CE 60 05 C6 01 09 86 99 A0 00 A7 00
880 5A 26 F6 C6 01 0D 09 86 00 A9 01 19 A7 01 5A 26
890 F5 86 60 A7 00 20 07 CE 60 03 C6 00 E7 00 C6 00
900 F7 60 00 F7 60 01 F7 60 02 39 D6 60 96 5F 8D 73
910 F6 87 60 08 F6 60 09 C4 60 27 21 F6 60 05 F7 60
920 07 F6 60 06 11 2B 6E 8D 78 4F 8D 73 FC 2D 10 F6
930 60 05 11 2B 15 8D 78 4F 8D 79 06 39 7E 79 4F 96
940 5D 06 5E 8D 78 F6 87 60 08 39 C6 24 8D 78 20 F6
950 60 05 8D 73 05 39 48 48 48 18 39 8D 79 72 87
960 60 0D F7 60 0E 39 06 50 2A 10 8D 79 73 87 60 08
970 F7 60 0C F6 60 07 F7 60 05 39 81 00 27 08 31 12
980 22 0A 8D 79 0A 39 86 12 8D 79 0A 39 C6 83 8D 78
990 20 8D 79 0A 39 86 60 3D 73 4F F6 60 08 8D 78 20
9A0 8D 73 FC 60 05 8D 31 19 87 60 05 7E 78 C0 F6
9B0 60 06 8D 73 20 25 29 81 59 22 25 8D 78 FC 8D 78
9C0 DF F6 60 05 8D 78 20 31 23 22 04 8D 79 06 39 C6
9D0 24 8D 73 4F 8D 79 06 39 16 44 44 44 44 C4 0F 39
9E0 C6 40 8D 78 20 8D 78 FC 7C 60 05 8D 78 DF F6 60
9F0 05 F7 60 07 8D 78 20 31 23 22 04 8D 79 06 39 C6
9A0 24 8D 73 4F 8D 79 06 39 86 00 22 84 04 27 15 96
9B0 35 2A 11 26 60 14 27 15 2A 1E 43 27 08 8D 3C 25
9C0 03 7C 60 14 39 8D 34 25 15 7F 60 14 39 8D 15 24
9D0 F3 87 60 13 7C 60 14 39 8D 21 24 ED 8D 3E 86 FE
9E0 87 60 14 39 4F CE 00 C4 E6 00 2A 0A 4C CE 00 C5
9F0 66 00 2A 02 0C 39 17 60 13 0D 39 CE 00 C4 FF 60
A00 10 86 60 13 88 60 11 87 60 11 86 00 89 60 10 87
A10 60 10 FE 60 10 A6 00 0C 2B 01 00 39 CE 7A 3F FF
A20 60 10 86 60 13 88 60 11 87 60 11 86 00 89 60 10
A30 87 60 10 FE 60 10 A6 00 07 60 0F 7F 60 12 39 55
A40 AA F6 00 07 26 3E D6 0A 26 3B 44 44 44 44 43 CE
A50 7A 64 DF 47 9B 48 97 43 86 00 39 47 97 47 DE 47
A60 EE 00 6E 00 78 89 7A 84 7A 84 78 E3 7A 84 77 23
A70 77 0A 7A 34 78 FB 78 A1 7B AD 78 7D 78 8D 7A 84
A80 7A 84 7A 84 39 7F 00 30 C6 0F F7 00 06 D6 08 39
A90 24 81 10 27 55 S1 13 27 06 7F 00 0A 7E 78 FD C6
AA0 FF D7 08 C6 06 D7 0C CE 00 05 DF 51 39 C6 FF F7
AB0 00 07 7E 78 FD D6 08 26 14 21 23 22 F0 F6 00 32
AC0 C4 31 26 05 F6 00 E0 2A 23 C6 FF D7 06 C6 02 D7
AD0 0D DE 51 16 44 44 44 44 A7 00 7A 00 0C 27 35 09
AE0 7A 00 0D 27 2C C4 0F 17 20 EE 20 64 D6 08 26 DD
AF0 81 00 27 19 81 12 2F 01 81 20 27 09 81 21 27 09
B00 C6 12 10 20 C4 86 08 20 C0 86 09 20 8C 86 12 20
B10 88 DF 51 39 7F 00 08 7F 00 0A 7F 00 08 7F 00 07
B20 96 00 81 09 22 8C 96 01 81 05 22 86 96 02 81 09
B30 22 80 96 03 31 05 22 42 CE 00 00 DF 2D 96 02 97
B40 60 96 03 97 5F 96 04 97 5E 96 05 97 5D 7E 7C 88
B50 CE 00 00 DF 2D FF 00 2F 86 0C 97 60 97 5F 97 5E
B60 97 5D 87 60 08 87 60 0C 87 60 0D 87 60 0E 7F 00
B70 07 7F 00 0A 7F 60 12 7E 73 FD 7E 7A 82 8D 1E 86
B80 00 50 84 06 27 74 86 FF 97 3D 7E 77 15 8D 0E 86
B90 00 80 84 08 27 64 26 01 97 3D 7E 77 0A 36 10 20
BA0 71 8D FA 86 00 30 34 06 27 50 7E 77 23 8D EE 36
BB0 00 60 84 06 27 74 7E 0A 81 96 33 27 15 28 07
BC0 73 00 33 86 80 20 28 43 25 07 7F 00 33 86 80 20
BD0 31 96 3D 27 40 28 07 73 00 3D 86 40 20 24 43 36
BE0 34 7F 00 3D 86 30 20 1A C6 0F F7 00 06 CE FF FD
BF0 FF 60 2F 86 FF 97 0A 7F 00 30 39 8D A0 36 FF 97

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C00 09 39 36 3D 07 32 20 0A 86 FF 20 06 96 31 43 43
C10 49 46 2E 72 91 86 00 82 84 91 27 04 96 E1 2A 28
C20 96 35 2A 35 86 00 82 81 04 27 13 86 60 0F 27 29
C30 81 AA 27 0A 81 55 26 D0 3D D2 86 E0 20 03 3D CC
C40 4F CE 00 00 3A 3E 3D CA 02 A6 3E 43 43 43 43 08
C50 8C 00 03 26 EF 7F 00 35 39 20 5E 96 09 28 5E BD
C60 7D 6A 24 55 86 03 B7 60 17 36 70 8D A5 17 8D A2
C70 8D 7D 6A 17 9D 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 30 06 78 00 64 79 00 63 44 24
CA0 07 D6 62 D3 64 D7 62 4D 26 EE 96 62 D6 00 18 16
CB0 86 3C 10 CE 00 2D 7E 77 47 96 09 27 0D 7F 00 09
CC0 86 30 BD 7C 12 96 01 7E 7C 12 7E 7C 08 86 00 35
CD0 2A 3E 86 00 5F 31 0C 27 34 86 60 0A 81 0F 31 00
CE0 44 26 24 86 60 0A 44 44 44 44 81 00 43 26 18 86
CF0 00 82 84 04 27 18 86 60 0F 27 15 81 AA 27 12 81
D00 55 26 66 86 E0 20 08 7F 00 35 7E 77 23 7F 00 35
D10 39 4F CE 00 00 AA 3E FF 60 18 16 BD 7D 8A 24 ED
D20 FE 60 18 08 A6 3E 48 48 48 48 08 8C 00 06 26 ES
D30 7F 00 35 F6 60 0C B6 60 08 BD 78 F6 16 BD 7D 8A
D40 F6 60 0E 86 60 0D BD 78 F6 16 BD 7D 8A FE 60 20
D50 FF 60 1E FE 60 24 FF 60 22 86 00 82 84 04 26 03
D60 7E 77 0A CE FF FB 6D 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
D80 20 01 08 FF 60 1C 0D 39 0C 39 7D 60 26 25 29 FE
D90 60 24 03 FF 60 24 FE 60 20 E7 00 86 FF 87 60 28
DA0 8C 86 05 26 05 CE 60 2A 20 01 08 FF 60 20 8C 60
DB0 1C 26 07 36 FF B7 60 26 0C 39 0D 39 00 00 00 00
DC0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
DD0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
DE0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
DF0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
E90 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
EA0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
EB0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
EC0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
ED0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
EE0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
EF0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F30 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F40 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F50 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F60 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F70 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F80 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
F90 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
FA0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
FB0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
FC0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
FD0 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
FE0 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 7D 00 71 CA 7D 00
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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 3C 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 3C 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 36 09 6C 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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00 26 3F 96 80 84 01 26 3D 7F 00 28 96 5E 84 04 27
10 0B 96 5E 84 03 D6 3A C4 03 11 26 1D 96 5F 84 0F
20 91 39 26 15 96 5F 44 44 44 44 91 38 26 03 ED 71
30 65 24 0B CE FF EC 7E 76 E7 88 F0 ED 71 66 7E 77
40 15 39 7E 70 FC 96 23 26 BF 36 30 81 04 26 F2 BD
50 7A FD BD 7B 44 25 09 7F 00 28 BD 77 15 7E 7B 12
60 BD 7B 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 43 43 48 48 02 8C

```

```

00 00 06 26 E5 0F F6 40 27 BD 71 C4 F6 40 28 0E BD
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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00 2C 32 49 DE 52 03 DE 52 24 F4 F6 00 E6 2A 1A D6
10 81 C4 10 27 01 43 84 0F DE 51 A7 00 08 BF 54 8C
20 00 33 26 04 86 FF 97 23 39 7F 00 00 39 DE 5C A6
30 00 43 CE 00 E7 A7 00 44 02 8C 00 53 26 F7 00 43
40 44 09 25 FC 6F 86 FF 97 2A 0F 00 01 01 01 01
50 F6 00 C7 96 2A 36 0E 86 0F CE 00 E0 A7 00 44 08
60 8C 00 E4 26 F7 32 4D 27 C4 59 39 E1 76 E0 E4 E3
70 74 D8 E2 77 E5 75 D9 E7 78 22 E6 79 71 93 D5 73

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20	00	04	96	06	97	08	86	09	97	02	7F	00	81	20	12	7A
30	00	02	27	09	96	08	97	81	76	00	08	20	04	86	FF	97
40	81	96	01	27	61	96	03	27	32	2A	41	43	27	15	7A	00
50	0B	26	62	86	08	97	0B	96	C6	49	76	00	09	24	56	7C
60	00	03	3B	7A	00	0B	26	4D	7F	00	03	96	C6	2A	2F	96
70	05	26	42	73	00	05	96	09	97	07	3B	96	C6	2B	36	86

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10	7A	00	0B	26	20	86	FE	97	03	86	08	97	0B	3B	86	80
20	97	0B	7F	00	01	3B	96	C6	2A	F4	7A	00	0B	26	06	73
30	00	01	7F	00	03	3B	0C	96	05	27	15	96	07	7F	00	05
40	0D	39	36	7F	00	80	96	04	26	FC	32	97	06	73	00	04
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10	31	0D	39	CE	04	E0	DF	56	96	31	9B	57	97	57	86	00
20	99	56	97	56	DE	56	A6	00	0C	2B	D3	0D	39	CE	73	F5
30	DF	56	96	31	9B	57	97	57	86	00	99	56	97	56	DE	56
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50	D6	43	D7	44	D6	42	D7	43	97	42	7C	00	30	39	86	FF
60	97	2E	39	CE	00	03	6F	42	09	8C	FF	FF	26	F8	7F	00
70	30	7F	00	2E	39	0A	07	04	01	0F	0F	0F	0F	0B	09	06

00	03	00	08	05	02	86	FF	97	80	97	B0	7F	00	B0	BD	73
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20	75	B6	BD	75	FF	BD	78	87	8D	16	BD	74	D8	8D	31	BD
30	74	A4	BD	75	20	BD	75	92	BD	77	56	86	1E	97	4F	3B
40	96	80	84	04	27	19	96	20	27	0E	2A	13	43	27	10	96
50	E7	2B	0C	86	FF	97	20	39	96	E7	2A	03	7C	00	20	39
60	96	29	27	16	2A	20	43	27	09	96	E6	2B	20	86	FF	97
70	29	39	96	E6	2B	29	7F	00	29	39	4F	97	28	96	E6	2A

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10	97	28	CE	00	33	DF	54	CE	72	6B	DF	52	BD	73	E3	86
20	FE	97	29	39	D6	82	C4	01	27	12	96	00	27	0F	2A	1A
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40	B6	68	07	2B	0D	C6	01	D7	00	39	B6	68	07	2A	04	5F
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60	FF	40	18	7A	40	1A	2B	33	A6	00	27	16	2A	1F	43	27
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30	C2	2B	2C	86	FF	97	21	7F	00	24	39	96	C2	2A	1B	96
40	82	84	10	27	07	96	24	26	03	8D	0F	39	DE	18	26	0F
50	CE	00	18	96	60	4C	48	7E	77	36	CE	00	00	DF	18	39
60	96	80	84	20	27	20	96	26	27	15	2A	1B	43	27	08	96
70	C1	2A	13	7C	00	26	39	96	C1	2A	10	7F	00	26	39	96

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30	26	F7	7C	00	2D	39	CE	00	EC	8D	30	97	61	CE	00	E0
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20	4E	DE	4E	EE	00	AD	00	DE	56	08	08	8C	00	14	26	D2
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00	0E	DF	10	86	FF	97	86	97	87	4F	97	24	96	60	4C	48
10	CE	00	10	20	21	86	FF	B7	40	21	96	80	84	10	27	15
20	CE	00	00	DF	12	DF	14	CE	FF	FE	DF	12	96	27	27	25
30	CE	FF	EC	DF	12	39	6F	00	6F	01	4D	27	18	DF	5A	CE
40	FF	EC	DF	5C	DE	5A	E6	01	DB	5D	E7	01	E6	00	D9	5C
50	E7	00	4A	26	F1	39	7A	40	2A	26	46	86	14	B7	40	2A
60	B6	40	26	26	3C	B6	40	29	8B	01	19	B7	40	29	81	60
70	26	2F	86	02	B7	40	29	B6	40	28	8B	01	19	B7	40	28

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10	28	B6	40	27	8B	01	19	B7	40	27	81	24	26	03	7F	40
20	27	39	F6	40	25	26	3A	44	44	44	44	48	CE	77	C1	DF
30	50	9B	51	97	51	86	00	99	50	97	50	DE	50	EE	00	6E
40	00	78	EA	78	96	78	96	78	D9	78	96	77	15	76	E4	78
50	96	78	2E	78	42	78	5D	78	69	78	78	78	9C	78	B5	78
60	C6	F6	40	22	26	1B	84	0F	26	13	86	FF	B7	40	27	B7
70	40	28	B7	40	26	B7	40	21	43	B7	40	25	39	B7	40	22

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00	80	7E	7A	0D	DE	18	26	41	96	2D	27	3D	2B	0C	73	00
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20	86	80	BD	73	42	86	40	7E	73	42	96	21	27	D6	2B	0B
30	73	00	21	73	00	2D	86	20	7E	7A	0D	43	26	C6	7F	00
40	2D	7F	00	21	86	10	7E	7A	0D	B6	40	16	81	01	26	0D
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60	0D	7C	40	16	86	80	BD	73	42	86	82	7E	73	42	96	82
70	84	0C	27	69	B6	40	16	26	64	CE	40	00	C6	04	96	82
00	84	08	27	02	C6	07	F7	40	1B	5F	7A	40	1B	2B	2C	5C
10	A6	00	27	22	2B	0E	63	00	4F	1B	36	86	80	BD	73	42
20	32	7E	73	42	43	26	0F	6F	00	86	40	1B	36	86	80	BD
30	73	42	32	7E	73	42	08	08	08	20	CF	B6	40	17	27	1D
40	7F	40	17	86	80	BD	73	42	86	20	BD	73	42	B6	40	1F
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60	02	26	66	96	80	84	01	26	71	8D	BE	4F	CE	00	00	AA
70	33	8D	BC	08	A6	33	48	48	48	48	08	8C	00	08	26	EF
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10	2D	86	70	BD	73	42	17	BD	73	42	BD	71	A4	17	BD	73
20	42	7A	40	2D	2A	F4	7F	40	3C	FE	40	32	FF	40	30	FE
30	40	3A	FF	40	38	39	B6	40	21	27	C9	86	30	BD	73	42
40	86	01	BD	73	42	7F	40	21	39	96	2E	27	B7	8D	9A	96
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
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20	4C	91	2F	26	0B	7F	00	82	7F	00	2F	CE	FF	C4	DF	1A
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40	C4	DF	1C	39	8D	20	7F	00	58	CE	00	00	A6	46	DF	50
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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	68	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	33	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	26	FF	97	2A	6F	00	01
160	01	01	01	01	F6	00	C7	96	2A	36	0E	86	0F	CE	00	E0
170	A7	00	44	03	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	03	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	03	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	8D	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	03	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	24	0F	31	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	6F	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
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380	97	29	39	96	E6	2B	29	7F	00	29	39	4F	97	28	96	E6
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400	27	0D	EE	01	A6	00	2B	16	FE	60	18	86	FF	A7	00	0D
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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
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460	0F	CE	00	18	96	60	4C	48	7E	76	42	CE	00	00	DF	18
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4C0	24	26	F7	7C	00	2D	39	CE	00	EC	8D	30	97	61	CE	00
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690	76	CB	76	D6	76	E5	77	09	77	22	77	33	BD	77	46	96

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7B0	0D	7F	60	16	86	80	BD	72	56	86	81	7E	72	56	81	FE
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910	8D	37	4F	20	B8	CE	00	06	A6	33	A1	3B	27	03	7F	00
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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

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[illegible]

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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

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

a time reader for determining the time of day;

a memory for storing said data read from said card and said time of day;

10 an authorization circuit in said reader for 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

15 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.

20 2. An apparatus as defined in Claim 1 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.

25 3. An apparatus as defined in Claim 1 wherein said time reader comprises synchronization circuit for synchronizing the local time at the reader with the time at said central controller.

30 4. An apparatus as defined in Claim 3 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.

35 5. An apparatus as defined in Claim 1 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.

6. An apparatus as defined in Claim 5 wherein said memory stores the other of said data items.

5 7. An apparatus as defined in Claim 1 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.

10 8. An apparatus as defined in Claims 7 wherein said access circuit selectively provides access to a controlled location based upon one of the items of data read from said card.

15 9. An apparatus as defined in Claim 8 or 5 wherein said access circuit generates a first signal if access is to be provided and a second signal if access is to be denied.

10. An apparatus as defined in Claim 9 additionally comprising:

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

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

25 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

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

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

35 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

5 a memory for storing the data read from said cards by said card reader circuit and for storing said local time at the time the card was read.

10 13. An apparatus as defined in Claim 12 further comprising an access circuit for controlling physical access to an area and an authorization circuit communicating with said access circuit for granting or denying access to said area based upon said data read from said card.

15 14. An apparatus as defined in Claim 12 further comprising a transmitter for communicating data stored in said memory to said central controller at a predetermined time.

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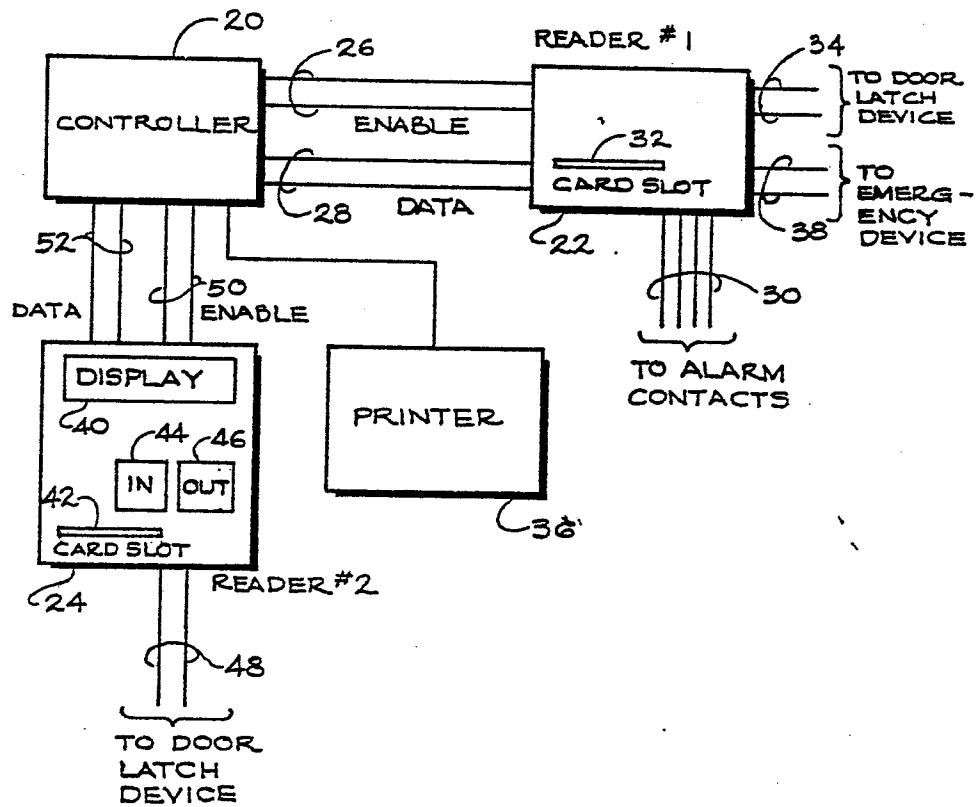


FIG. 1

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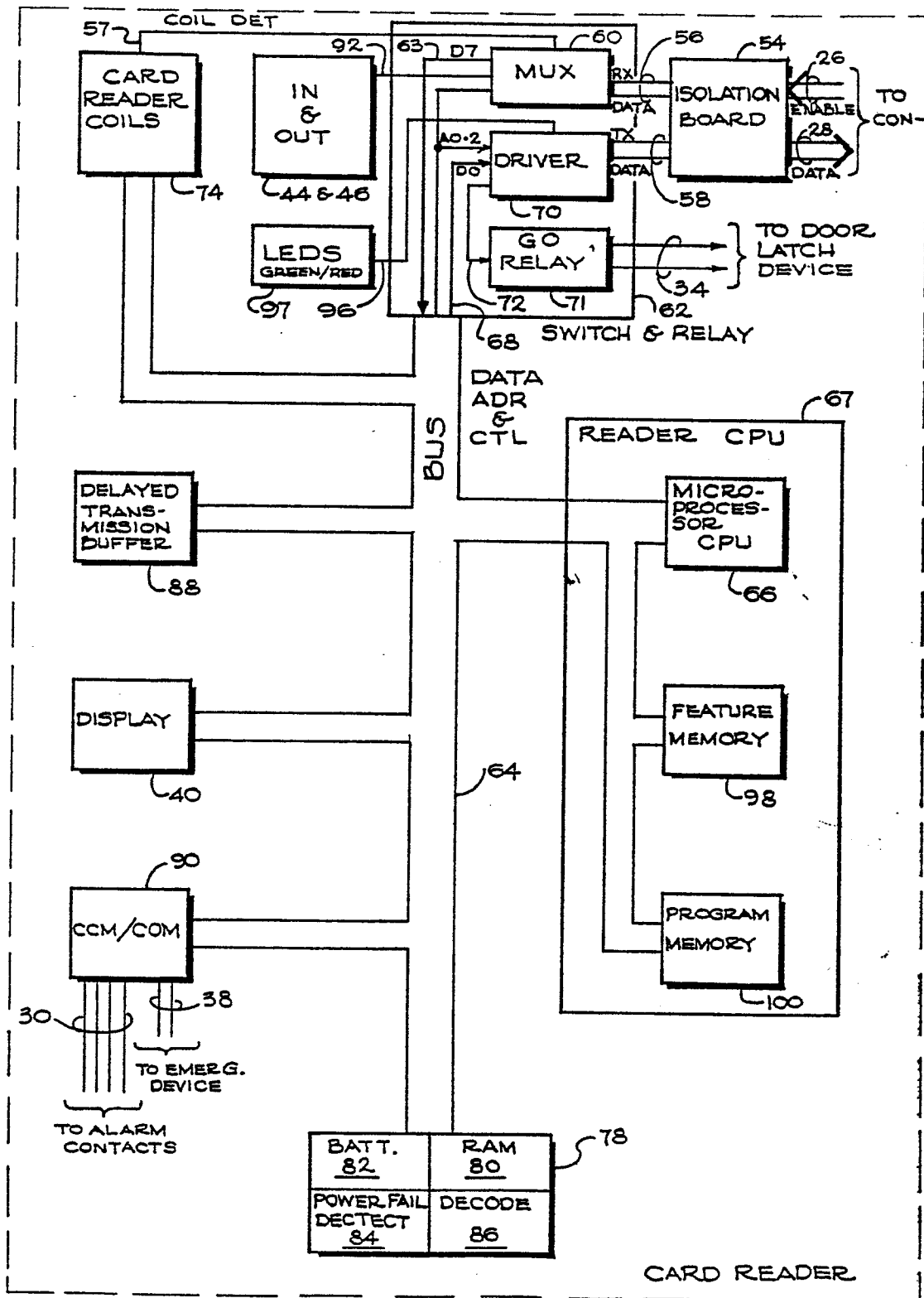


FIG. 2

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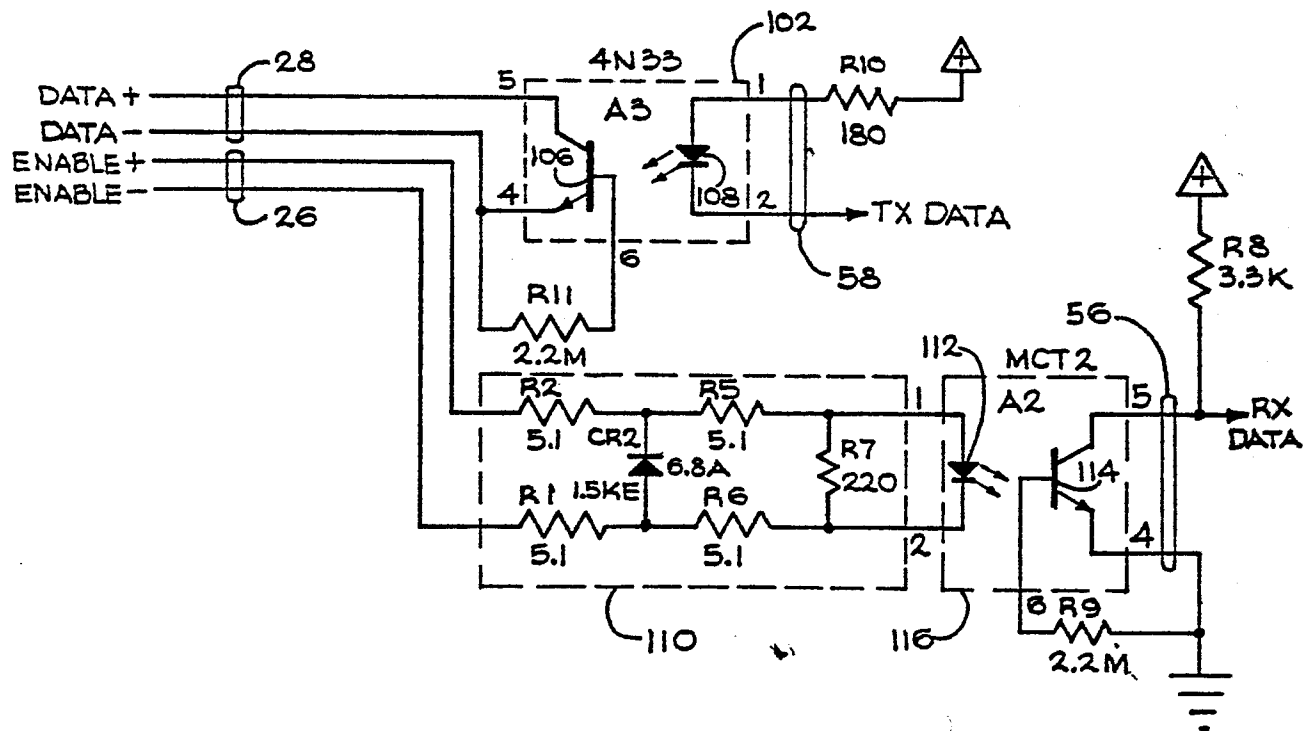


FIG. 3

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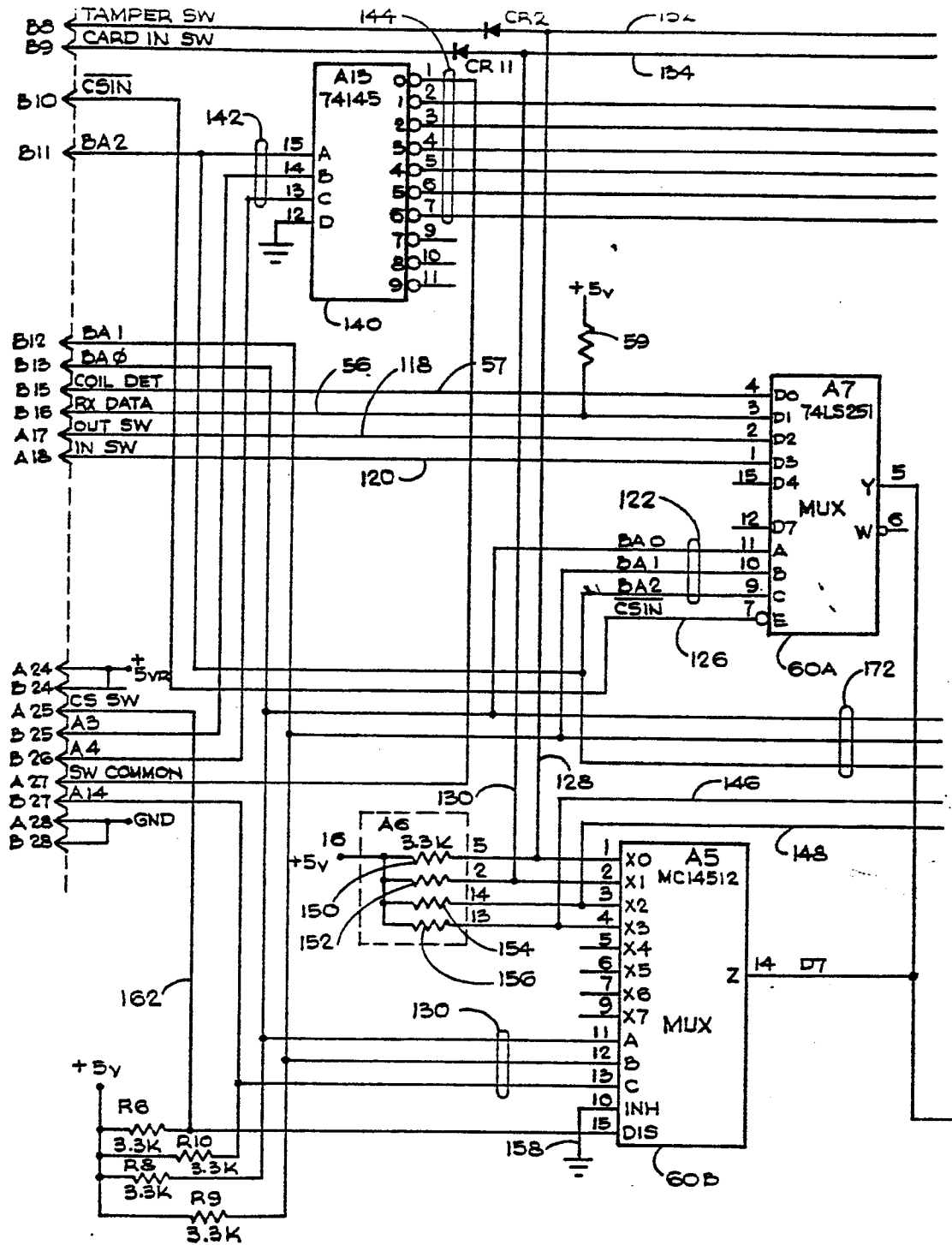


FIG. 4a

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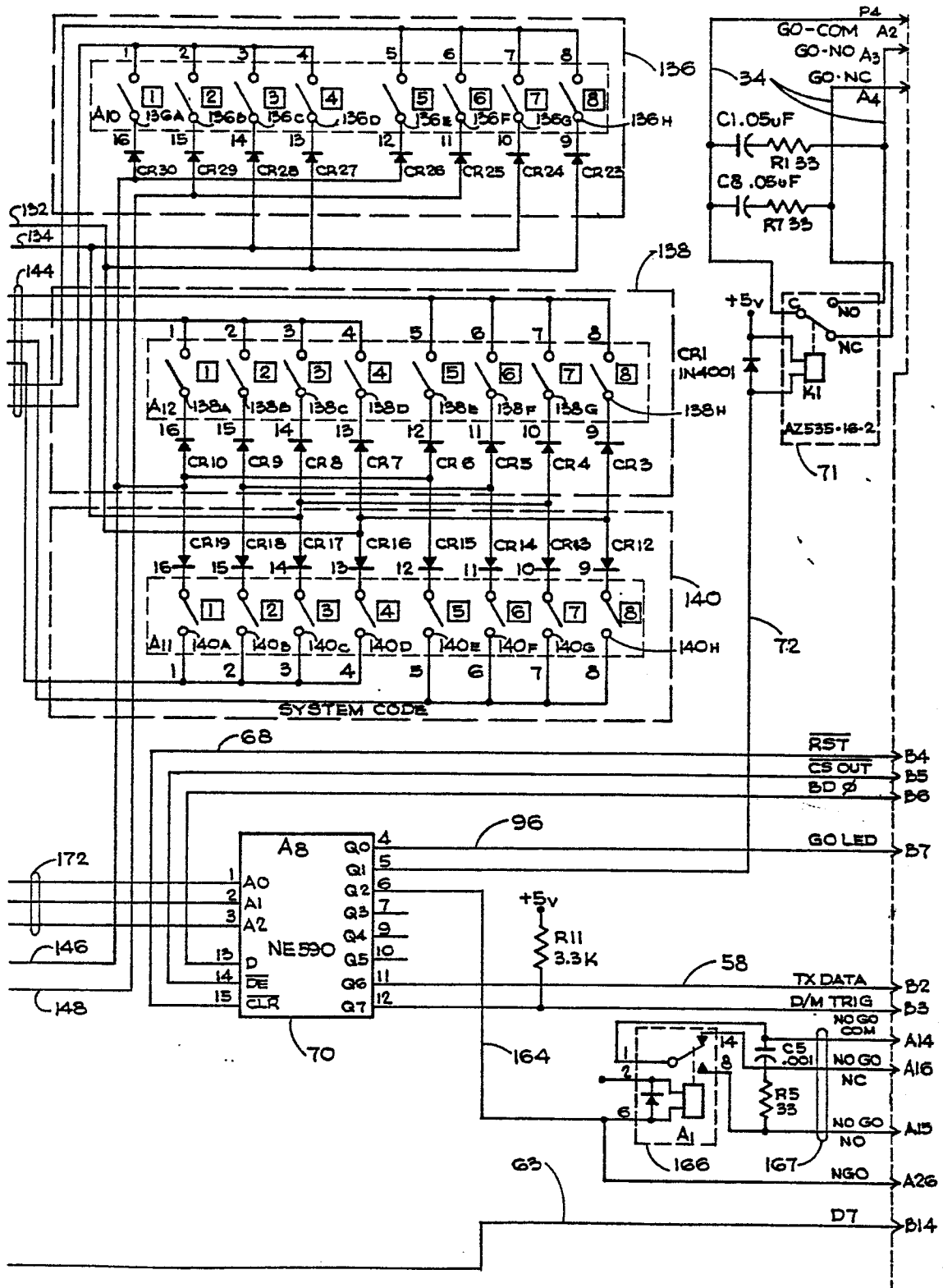


FIG. 4b



FIG. 5a

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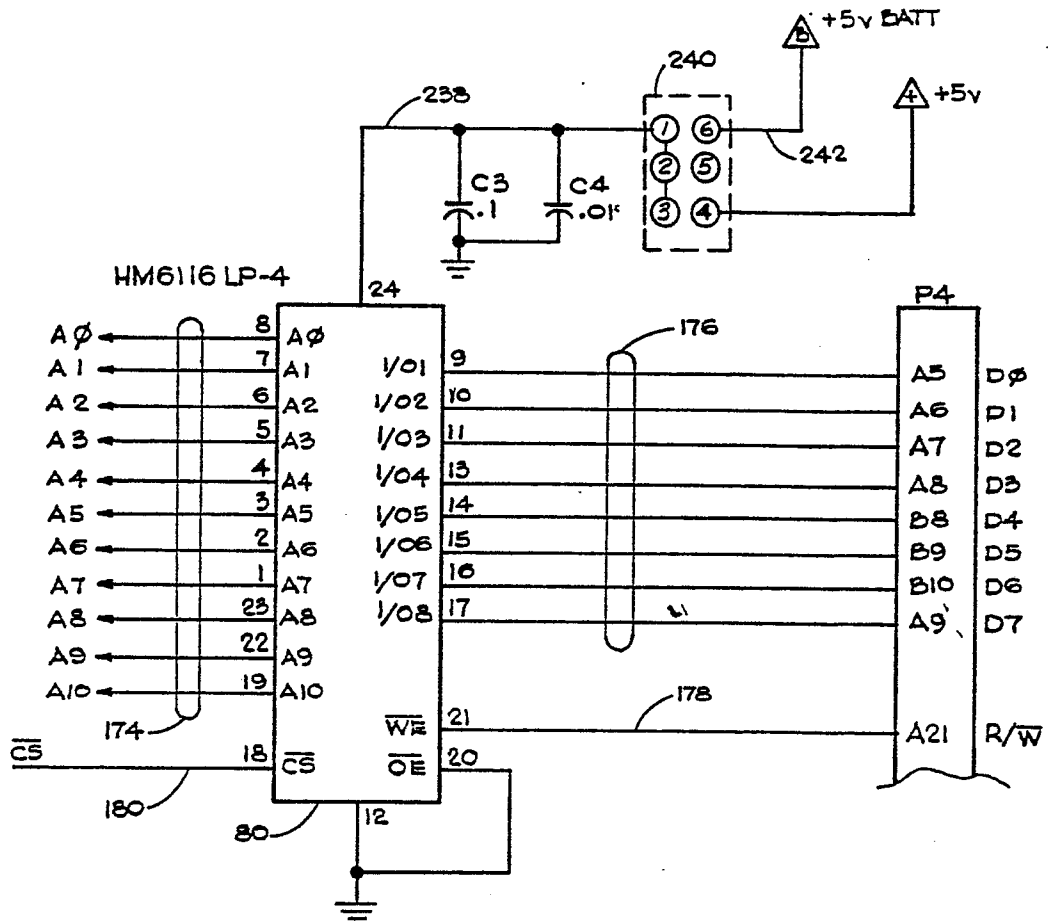
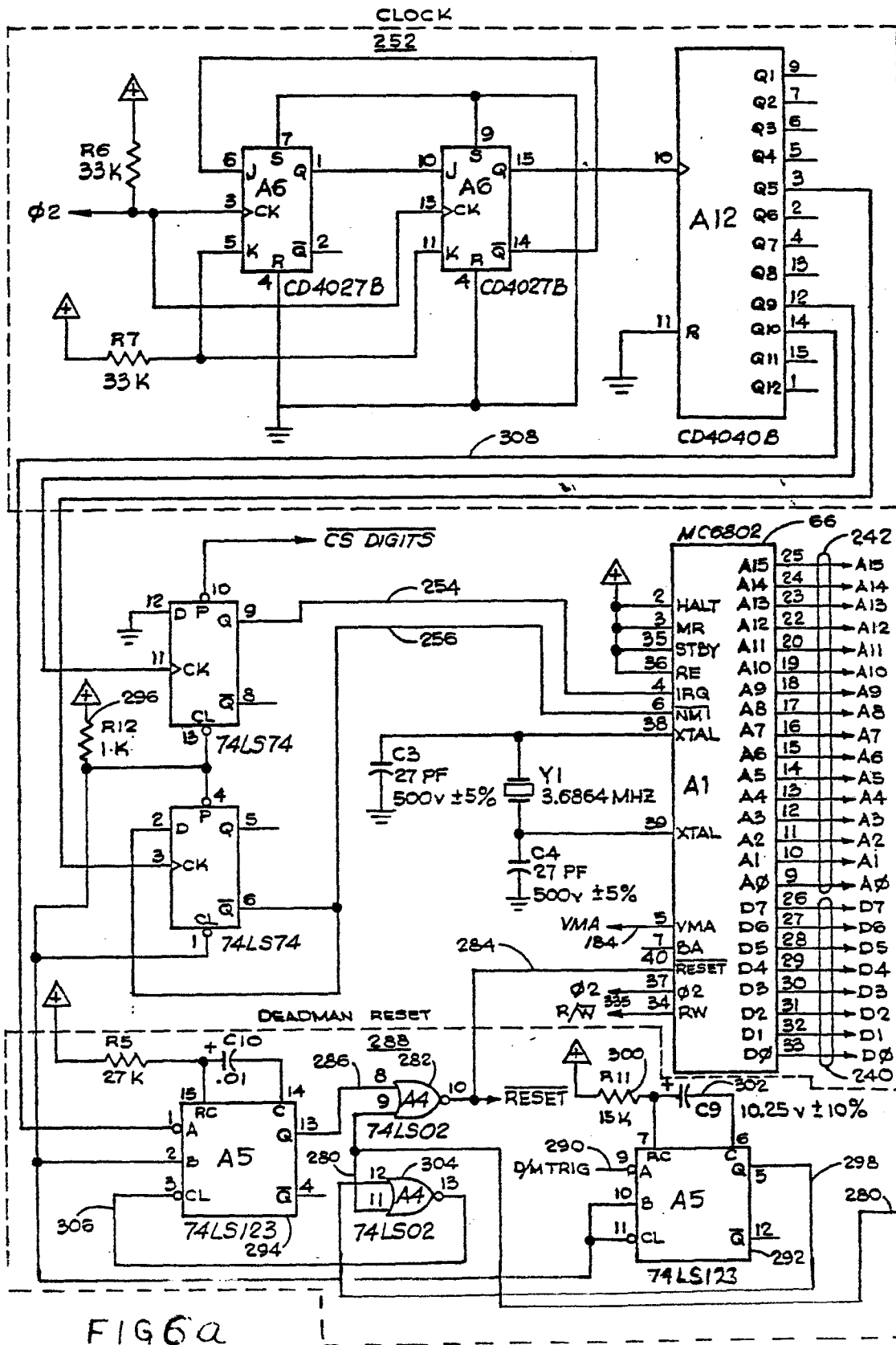


FIG. 5b

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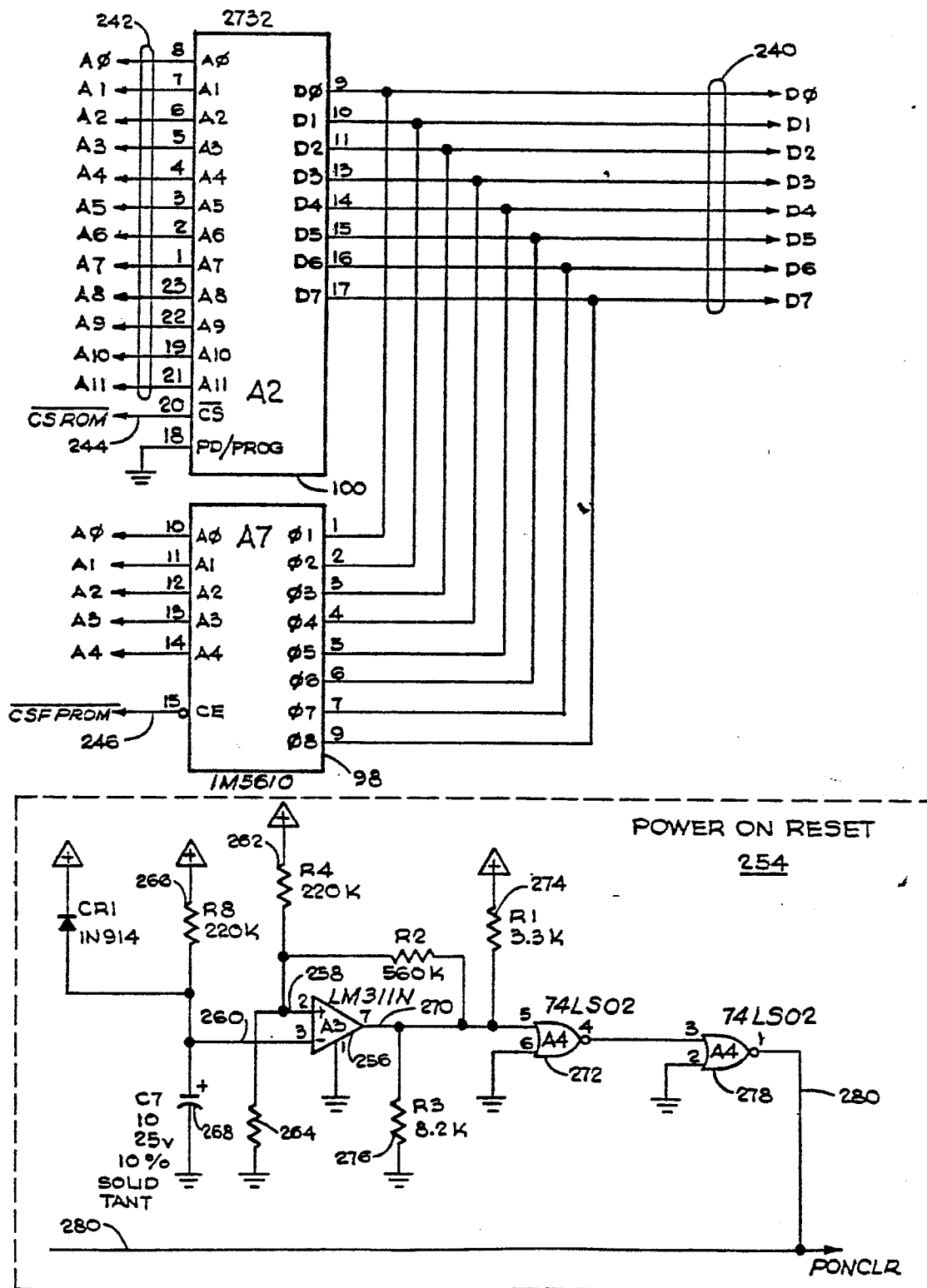


FIG 6b

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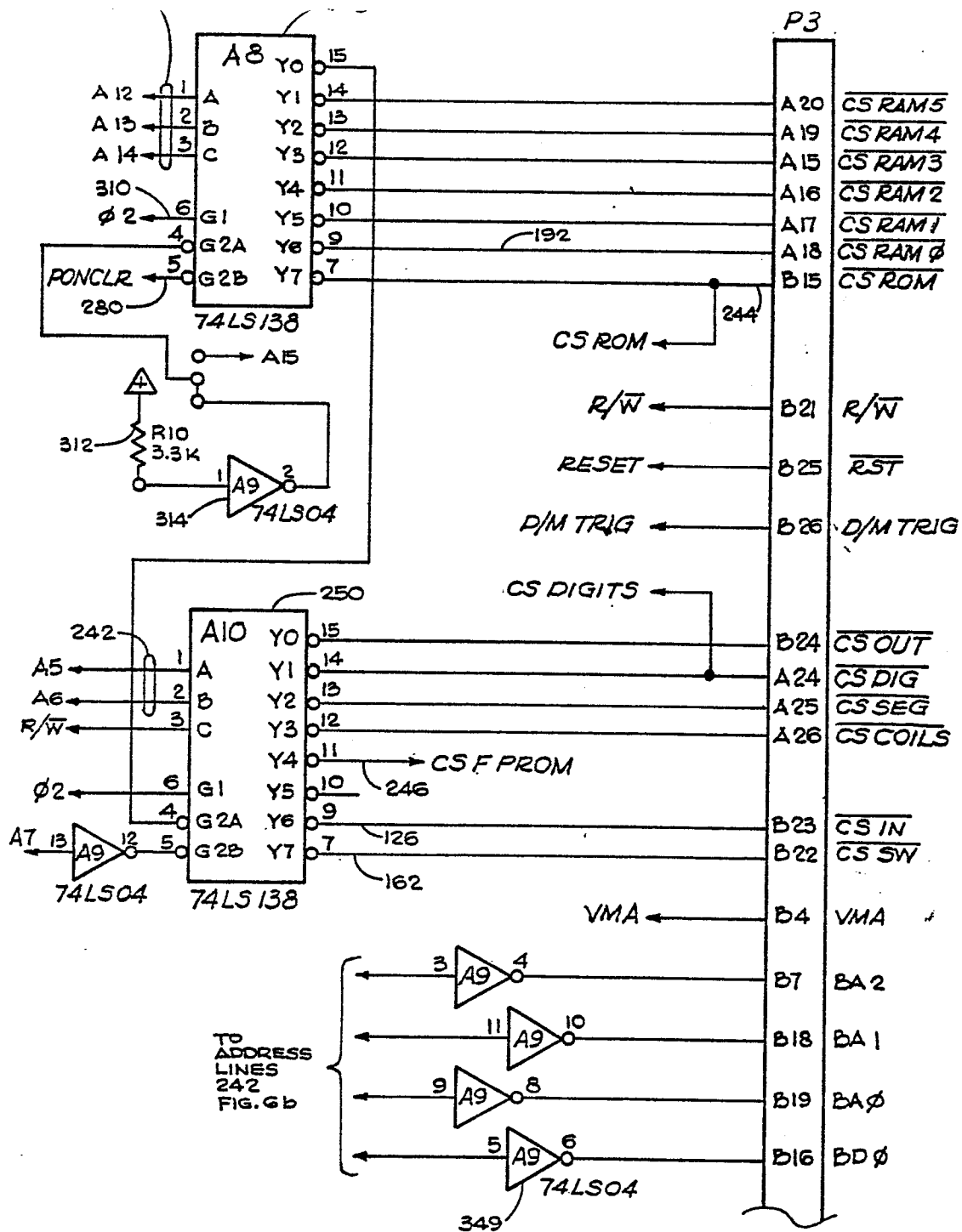


FIG. 6c

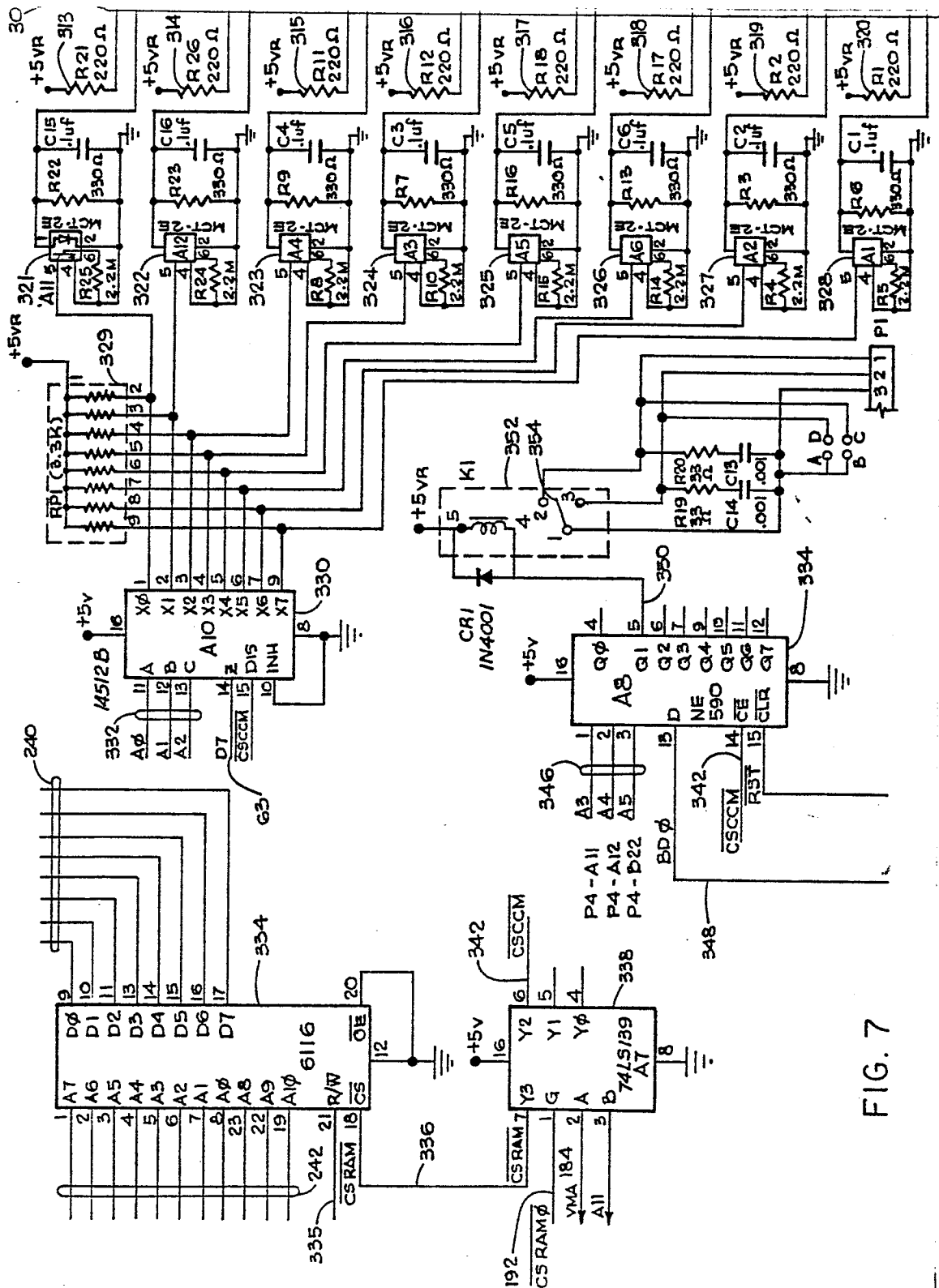


FIG. 7

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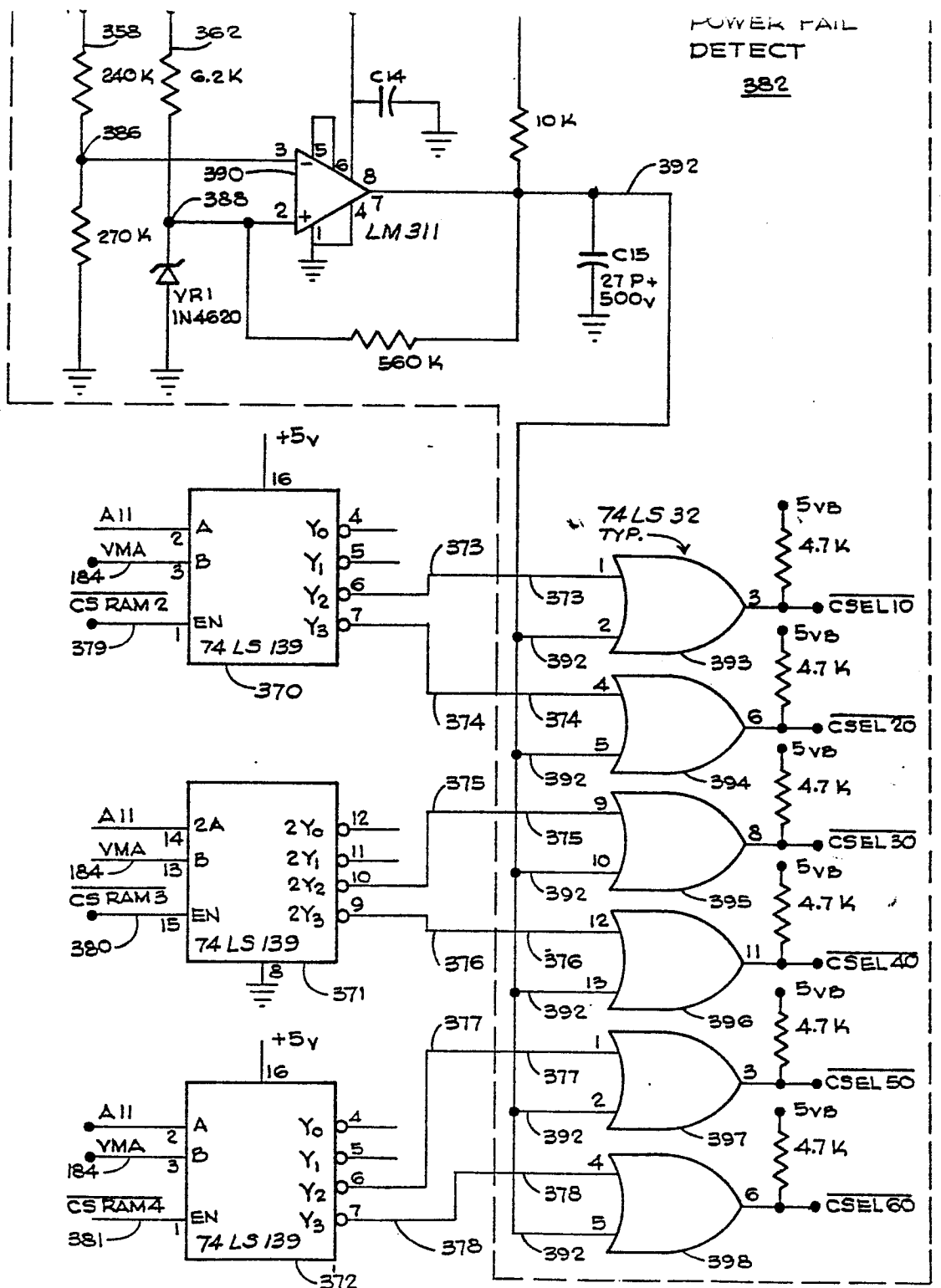


FIG. 8a

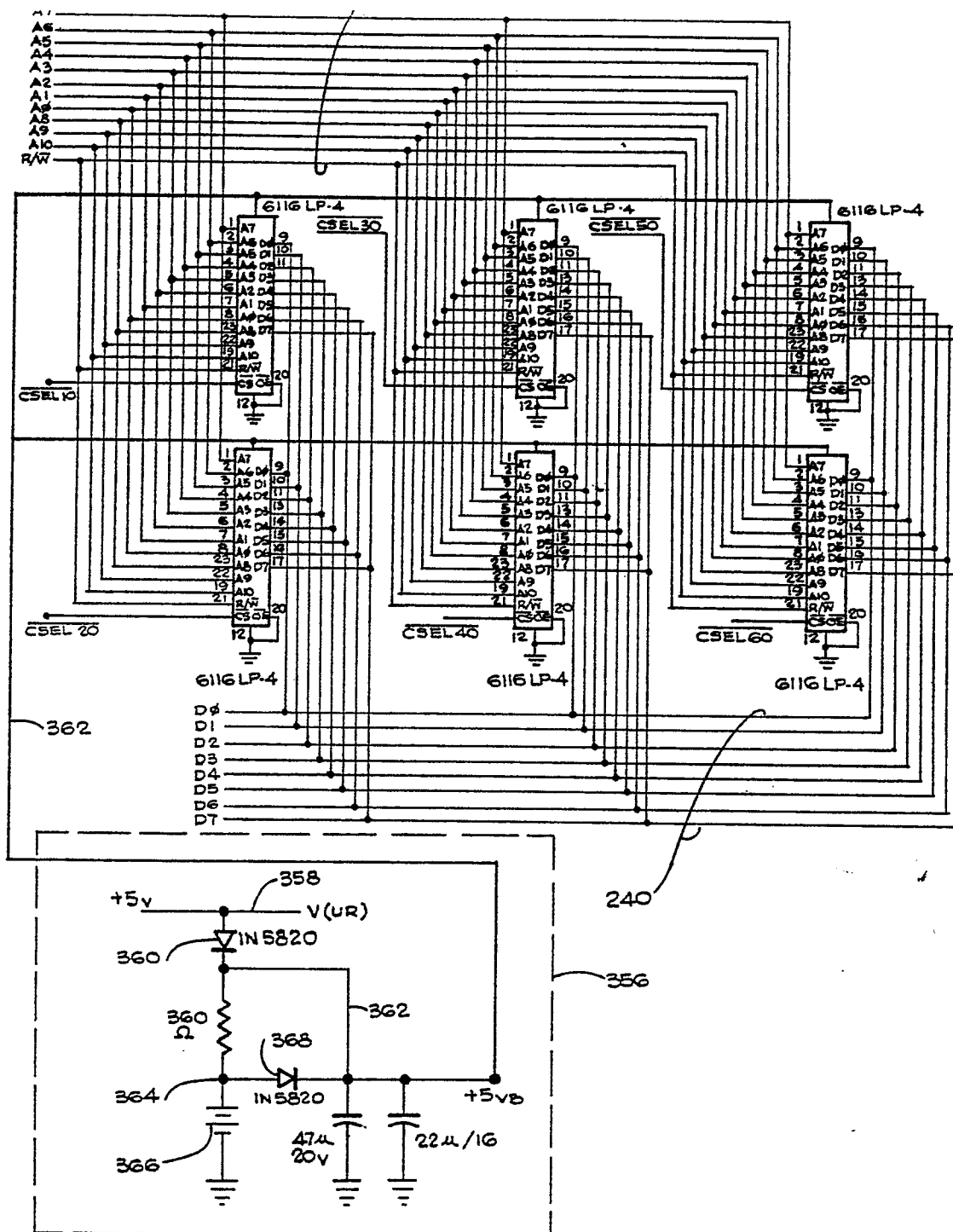


FIG. 8b

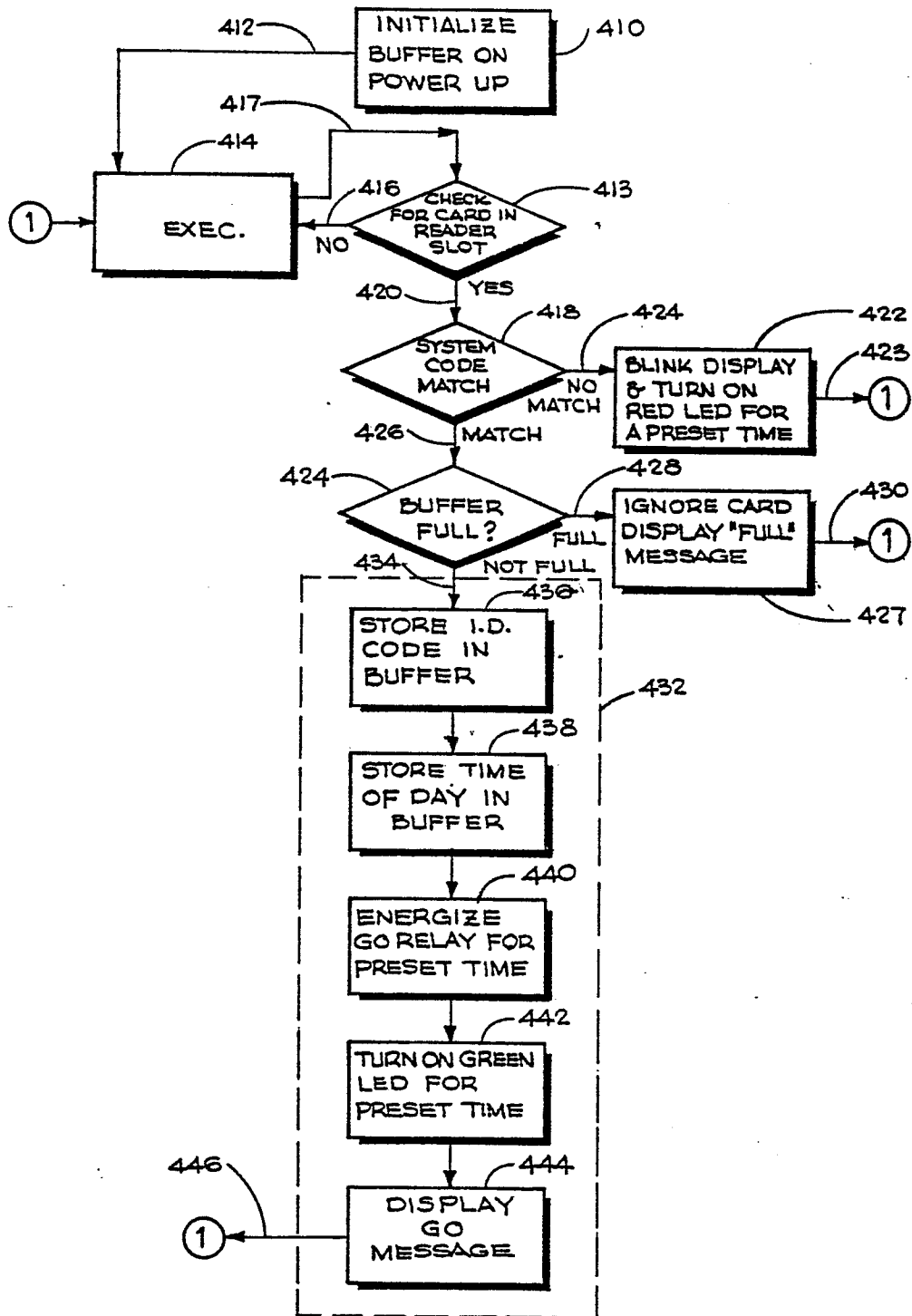


FIG. 9

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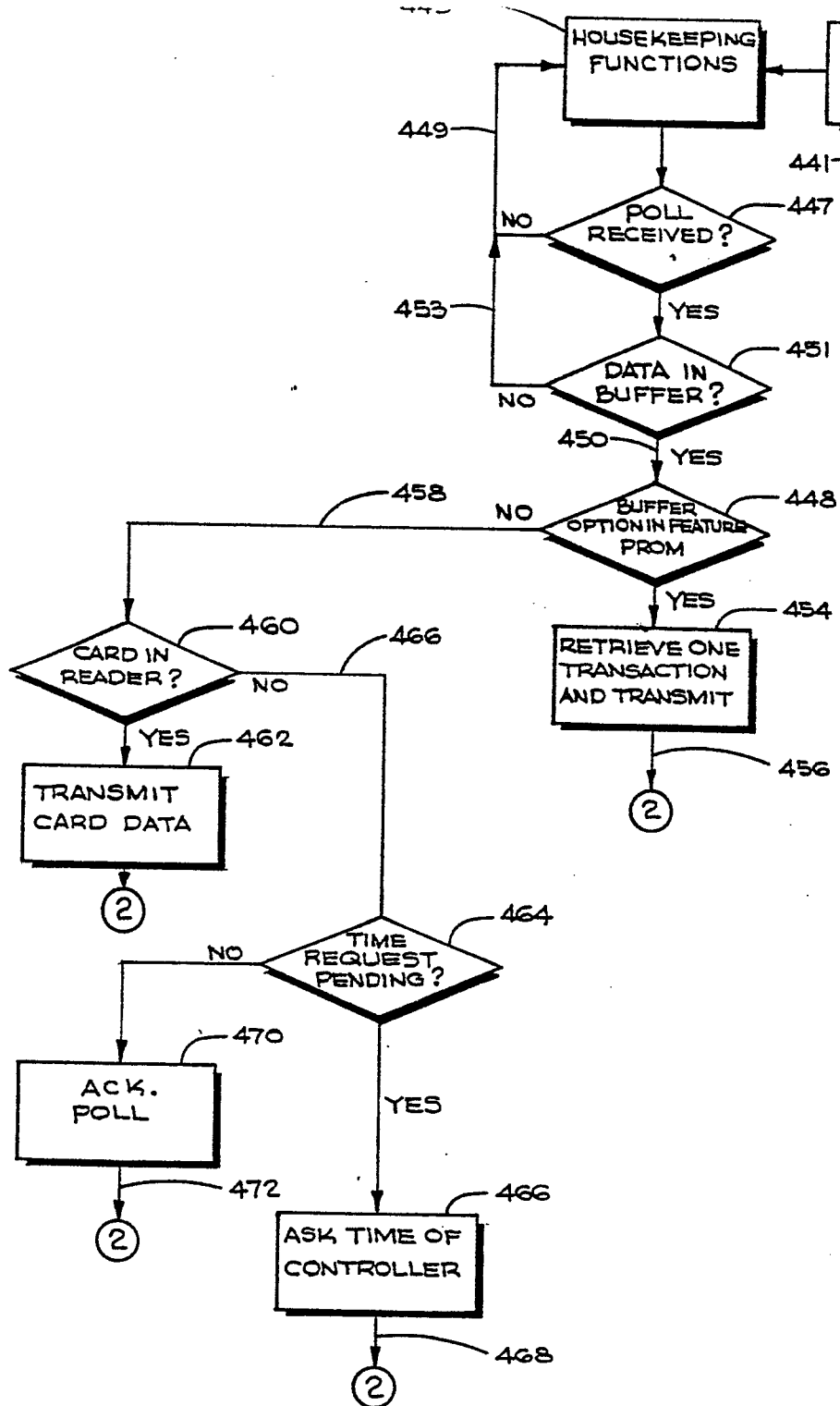


FIG. 10

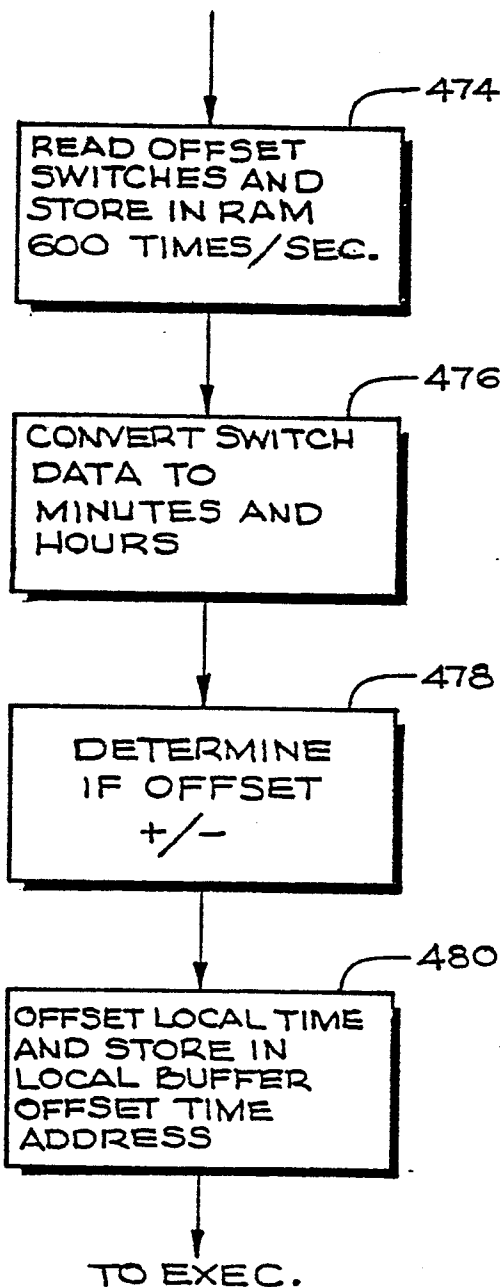
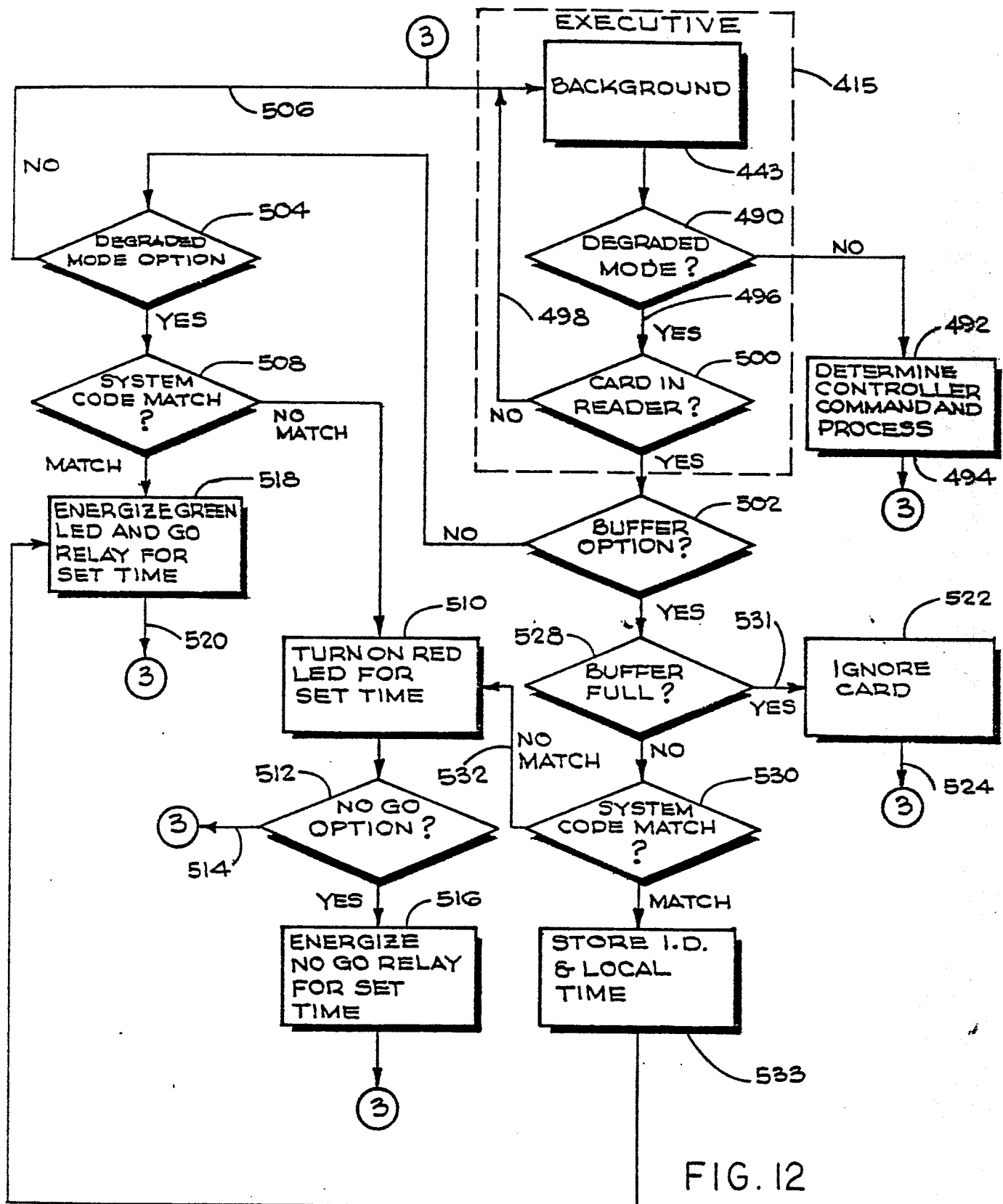
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FROM EXEC.

FIG. II



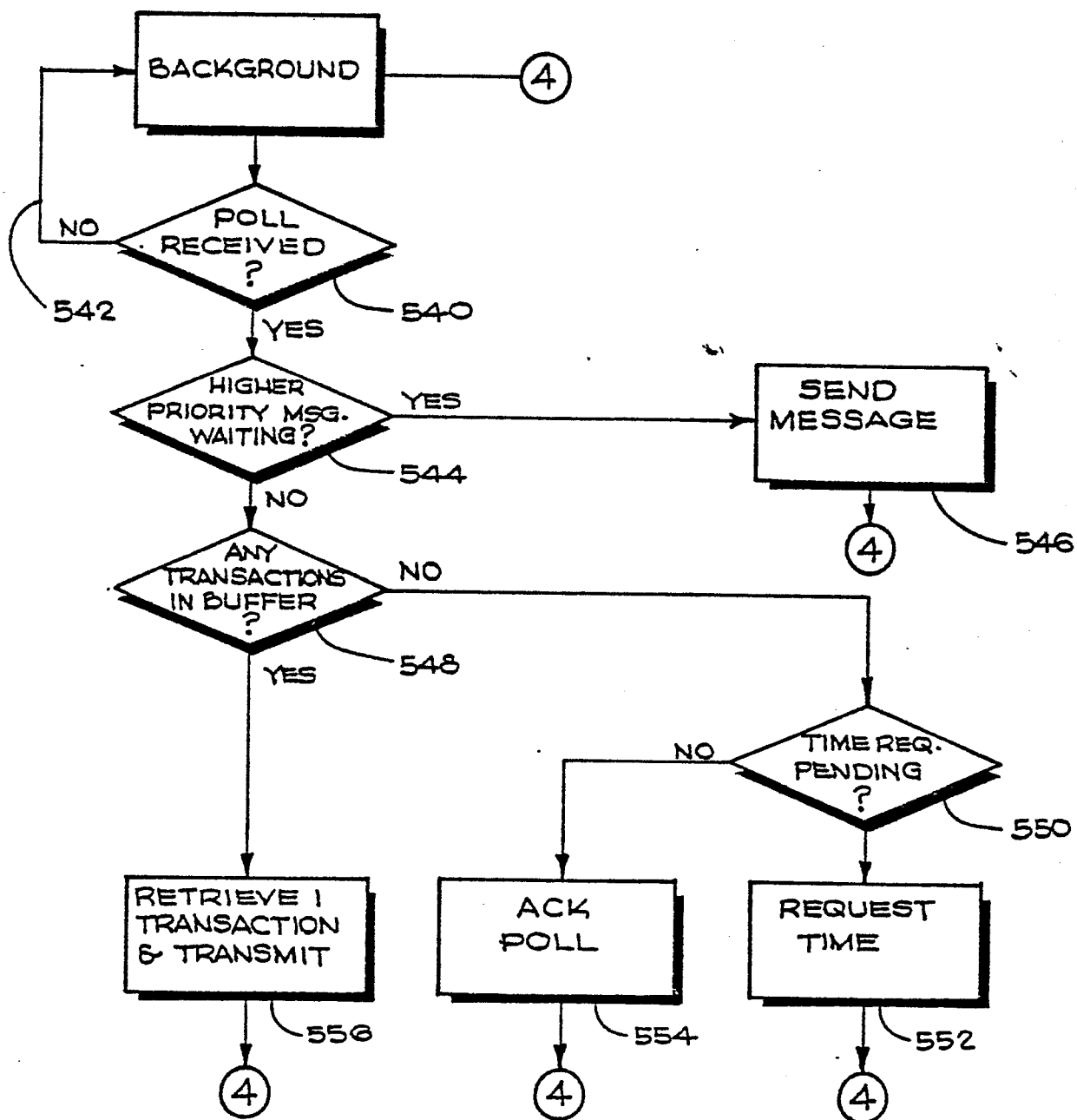


FIG. 13

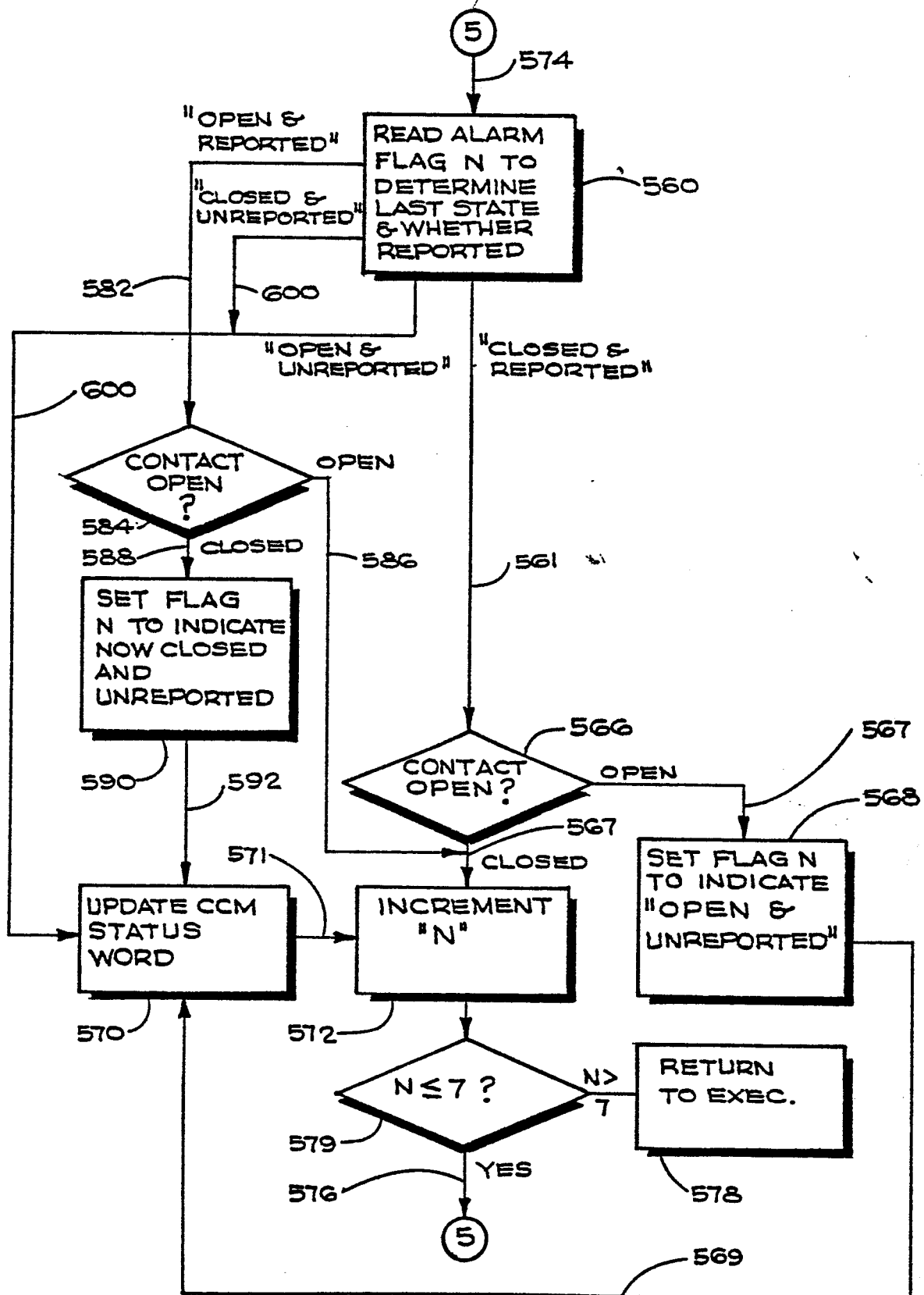


FIG. 14

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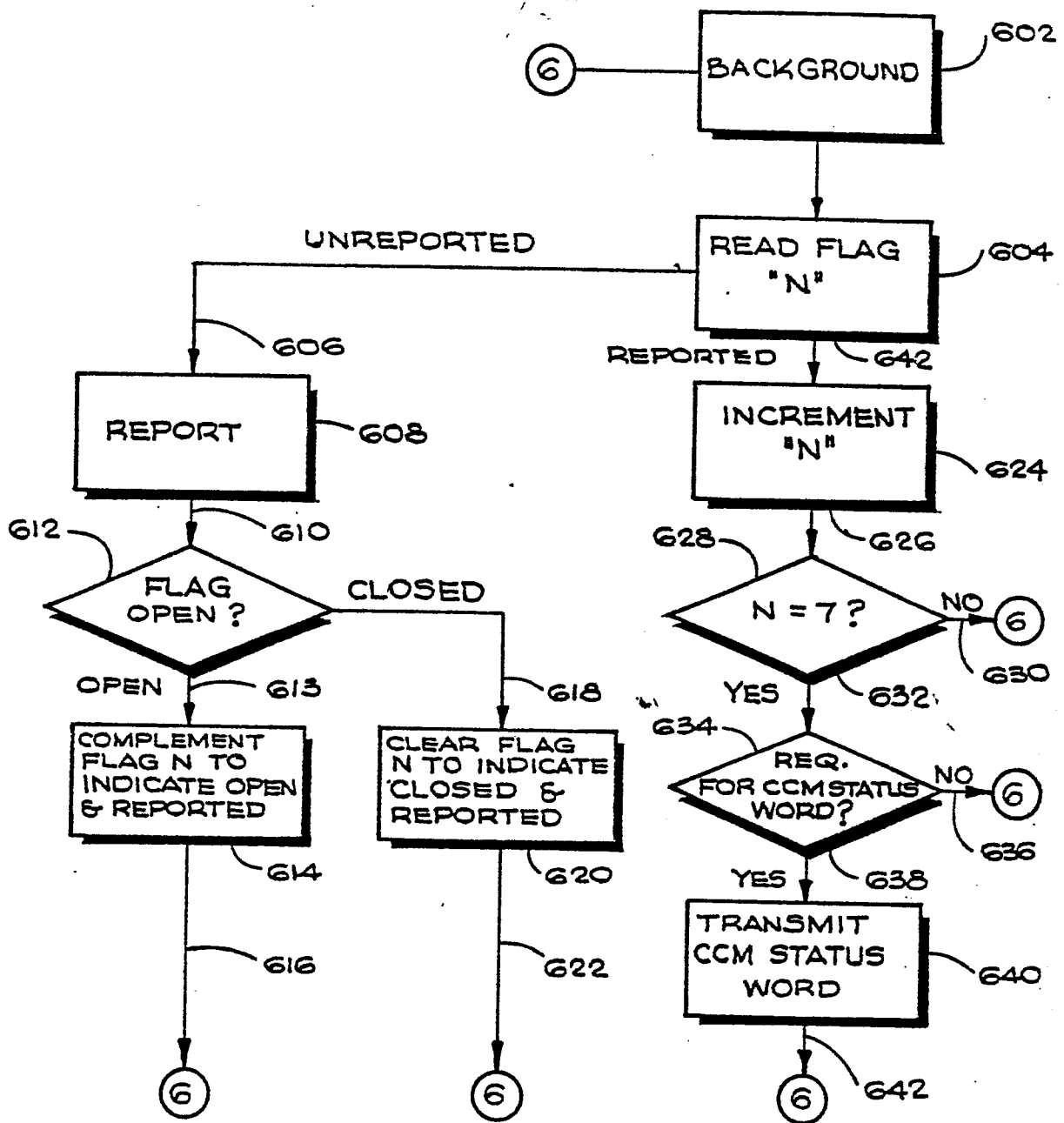


FIG. 15

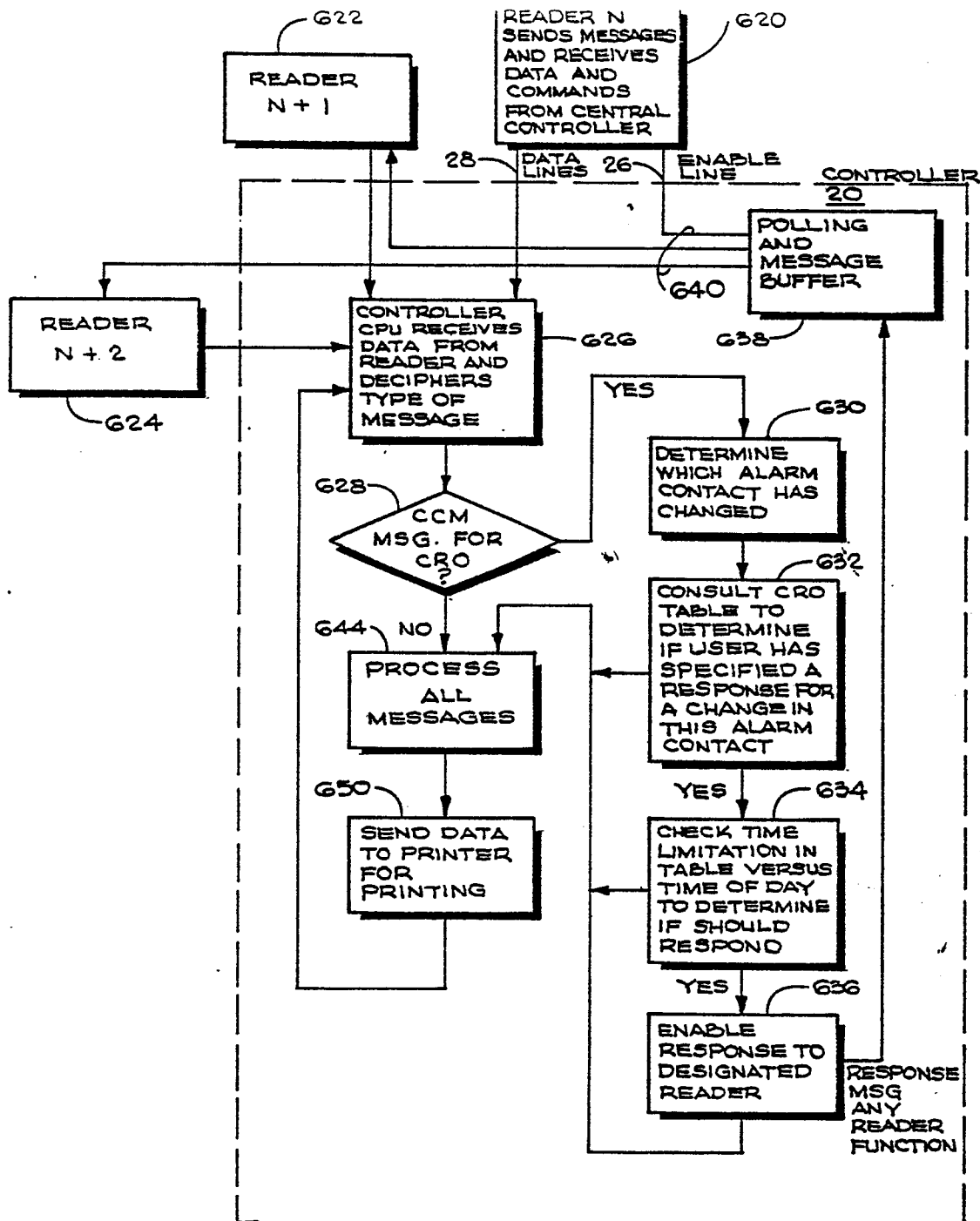


FIG. 16