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(54) **Electronic system for the control and elaboration in real time of the data typical of "Totocalcio" traditional system predictions.**

(57) The apparatus in question was produced to enable the "sistemista" (the Totocalcio player) to monitor in real time the score predicted by his own forecast. As it can be seen by the following description, such appliance consists of a programmed electronic device.

Its working is based on digital elaboration of the data inserted by the user through a keyboard. A liquid crystal display (lcd) permits to monitor in real time all the scores during a complete football day, divided game per game according to the "Totocalcio" football match calendars.

Setting hypothetical predictions, by systems with a maximum of three variables for each prediction, this device is able to give the user the whole and the single favourable events, distributed among the several systems, predicted by the forecast itself.

Furthermore, through more powerful elaboration data devices, it is possible to solve a considerable number of statistical, data elaboration and data memorization functions.

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## FOREWORD

The apparatus in question was produced to enable the "sistemista" (the Totocalcio player) to monitor in real time the score predicted by his own forecast. As it can be seen by the following description, such appliance consists of a programmed electronic device.

Its working is based on digital elaboration of the data inserted by the user through a keyboard. A liquid crystal display (lcd) permits to monitor in real time all the scores during a complete football day, divided game per game according to the "Totocalcio" football match calendars.

Setting hypothetical predictions, by systems with a maximum of three variables for each prediction, this device is able to give the user the whole and the single favourable events, distributed among the several systems, predicted by the forecast itself.

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## DESCRIPTION

### HARDWARE DESCRIPTION

to make it more easily comprehensible, this description has been divided in three parts, corresponding to the single electronic circuit diagrams.

The diagrams are divided as follows:

- 1) keyboard
- 2) Control logic
- 3) Power supply

### KEYBOARD

The keyboard is composed of thirty-two function and entry keys, plus a thirty-third one to turn on/off the apparatus.

All the keys, except the last one, are linked together by a matrix organized in four columns and eight rows. they, so linked, can be easily located by a dedicated circuitry described hereunder.

### CONTROL LOGIC

The device control logic is based on an integrated MPU circuit (Micro Processor Unit); its task is to perform, by a means of a program, determined functions according to the key digitized by the user.

The main characteristics of this integrated circuit are the following:

- system architecture	:8 bit
- clock frequency	:8 MHz
- supply voltage	:3-6 V
- program ROM memory (Read Only Memory)	:1828 bytes
- data ROM memory	:64 bytes
- data RAM memory (Random Access Memory)	:64 bytes
- user programmable I/O	:20
- not maskable interrupt	:1

Every time the user presses a key, the integrated U2 circuit dedicated to the matrix keyboard decodification, will inform, via a specific signal (Data Available), the MPU that, on the data pins of the decodification itself, a binary code, corresponding to the key digitized, is present. The identification of this particular event by the MPU takes place by means of a dedicated input pin (NMI) which, for each falling edge of the signal applied, sets the MPU in a particular operative cycle, called interrupt. The task of the four inputs NAND, which is connected as an inverter between the D.A. and NMI signals, is to correctly interface the two integrated circuits, since the D.A. pin validates the data present on its output pins with a rising edge of the signal, while the MPU needs a falling edge of the signal to initialize the interrupt cycle.

The recognition of the key pressed, by the integrated circuit decoder, is accomplished through a multiplexer. This device sets the proper output pins, connected with the columns of the keyboard, at logic level 0 in a sequential and cyclical trend. Every time a key is pressed, the row input correlated with it is set at logic level 0. Therefore, since the integrated circuit has identified the row/column key co-ordinates, it will convert these data into a binary code according to the key digitized and will set at high level the output D.A. signal.

However, the keyboard integrated circuit decoder works as interface for only sixteen keys. But the expansion concerns thirty-two keys, that is the number of the keys necessary to operate the device; this expansion was obtained by means of a network composed by D2, D3, D4, D5, R5, R6, R7, U3A. every time a key is pressed, it will or will not set the NAND U3A output at logic level 1, according to the value given to the key: if this is higher than sixteen, the output will have a logic level 1.

Once the data relating to the key pressed is introduced into the MPU, through the input/output port configured as PA input, the software will recognize the key either as a team key or as a function key. Once the kind of the key digitized has been recognized, the software will perform the operations related to the key pressed.

If for example, the key pressed is the one which increases the number of the goals scored by a team, the program will increase the score and will check the results displaying the symbol used to decide the outcome of the game.

If, on the contrary, it's a function key, the program will perform the appointed operations.

They are:

- A) variables line position increment,
- B) variables setting,
- C) change page.

The device has a decrement function operating on all the increment ones in order to correct every mistake, if any, and to change uncertain data, if any.

Once the requested function is performed, the favourable predictions are checked and counted and then displayed, after which the cycle is ended and the program awaits for the pressing of a further key. the commercial version display we use has its own control logic, prescribed by the CMOS LSI controller and dedicated to this kind of functions, located on the display control board.

This controller works as a visualization processor and converter of the data supplied by the MPU into character data to be visualized. This procedure is made possible through a set of hexadecimal software commands which implement a display mini-operative system. The main software commands this MPU uses are the ones which define the display point where to position the cursor and to write the characters.

the following is the command sequence used in our system to display the characters : bit BUSY reading, operating code relating to least significant address writing, least significant address, bit BUSY reading, operating code relating to Most significant address writing, Most significant address, bit BUSY reading, operating code relating to data writing or reading, character code writing or reading.

The display control signals are supplied to the controller through the two MPU PB and PC ports, which perform the following functions respectively: bi-directional data bus, control signals of the various data and operative codes writing and reading cycles. The two ports transfer the signals elaborated by the MPU to the display by means of the JP1 output connector.

The clock frequency, required by the MPU to time its own internal operations, is supplied to the integrated circuit by the resonance circuit composed by C1, C2, X1, while the missing part necessary for a proper oscillation of the system is inside the integrated circuit itself.

Through the circuitual network composed by C3, R1, D1, SW4, it is possible to reset the appliance by pressing the key.

The device is also able to produce sounds by means of the piezoelectric buzzer commanded by the Q1 transistor and the relevant polarizer circuitry composed by R3, R4.

the MPU starts the buzzer sound through the "TIMER" pin, which is connected to a timer located inside the integrated circuit; the sound duration is determined by proper waiting cycles set in the software.

The LCD display requires an adjustment of the crystal polarization tension to reach the correct contrast level. The regulation is carried out by the trimmer R2 connected between the negative and positive power supply.

## POWER SUPPLY

The power supply part which supplies the correct voltage to the various components consists of series stabilization power supply components (for the positive voltages). The output voltages are +8 and +5,

while for the - 13.5Volt negative voltage required by the LCD display, a DC-DC converter consisting of an oscillator and a tension-quadruplicator is used. To reduce the heat dissipation and the charge/discharge time of the capacitors, a high oscillating frequency is used; it consequently enhances the output efficiency of the converter itself. This allows to obtain a negative voltage of 20 Volt approximately. It will be subsequently stabilized by a dedicated stabilizer, of the series type, whose output voltage, however, will be adjusted by the R20 trimmer at the voltage required by the LCD.

This part also includes a digital switch, consisting of the FLIP\_FLOP U8A and the transistor Q3, which allows the user to turn on/off the device, by the switch SW33, without necessarily connecting or disconnecting it to/from the power supply source.

To work properly, the apparatus requires a DC input voltage between 12 and 18Volt.

## PROGRAM

N.B. The italics are external comments to the program operation; therefore they do not execute any instructions nor are they an integral part.

<pre> 20  ;*****  TREDICINO  REV  1.0     ;*****      ;These assembler instructions allow to     ;define the program priority     ;parameters, which will be used by the     ;compiler for the writing out of the     ;program in machine code (HEX codes)     ;DIRECTIVE      .title " tredicino 1.0 "     .vers " ST6215 "     .romsize 2     .w_on     .pp_on     .input " 6215_reg.asm "     ;data register      ;***** data RAM *****         </pre>	<p><i>The status indicate the program if predetermined events, situations, functions, must or must not be considered in the program decisional choices.</i></p> <p><i>This variables arrangement makes the program structure more articulate, thus causing it to be even more versatile and synthetic.</i></p> <p><i>The parameter assignment is performed by operating on each single BIT of the two RAM memory BYTES so destined.</i></p> <pre> status .def 084h ,M          ;stato programma ;----- b_msb      .equ 0 n_inc      .equ 1 s_addr     .equ 2 w_r        .equ 3 p_or_m     .equ 4         </pre>
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<pre> change_v      .equ 5 col_t         .equ 6 ram_loc       .equ 7  5  status_b      .def 085h,      ;stato programma ;----- 10 n_var        .equ 0 t_del_1       .equ 1 t_del_2       .equ 2 t_del_3       .equ 3 t_del_4       .equ 4 15 no_del_w    .equ 5 last_r        .equ 6  ;***** REGISTERS ***** 20 <i>The registers used by the program are defined with the assembler command ".DEF"</i>  code          .def 086h,M 25 n_car_r     .def 087h,M pos_l_3       .def 088h v_delay       .def 089h v_save        .def 08ah xx            .def 08bh 30 reg_v       .def 08ch reg_n_pag     .def 08dh reg_pag       .def 08eh reg_l_ram     .def 08fh  35 result      .def 093h  ;***** CONSTANTS *****  tmz           .equ 7 40 eti         .equ 6 dout          .equ 4  ;***** ROM *****  45 .section 1 .org 80h  <i>Data ROM memory is defined through the definition of BYTES representing 50 the display character codes.</i> </pre>	<pre> prt_res .byte 042H      ;B 40         .byte 065H      ;e 1         .byte 06eH      ;n 2         .byte 076H      ;v 3         .byte 065H      ;e 4         .byte 06eH      ;n 5         .byte 075H      ;u 6         .byte 074H      ;t 7         .byte 069H      ;i 8         .byte 069h      ;i 9         .byte 06eh      ;n a         .byte 03ah      ; b         .byte 02eh      ; c          .byte 02eh      ; d         .byte 02eh      ; e         .byte 022h      ;" f         .byte 054h      ;T 50         .byte 052h      ;R 1         .byte 045h      ;E 2         .byte 044h      ;D 3         .byte 049h      ;I 4         .byte 043h      ;C 5         .byte 049h      ;I 6         .byte 04eh      ;N 7         .byte 04fh      ;O 8         .byte 022h      ;" 9         .byte 02dH      ;- a         .byte 0a0H      ;s b         .byte 0a0H      ;s c         .byte 0a0H      ;s d         .byte 0a0H      ;s e         .byte 02dH      ;- f         .byte 02dH      ;- 60         .byte 02dh      ;- 1         .byte 030h      ;0 2         .byte 020h      ;s 3         .byte 030h      ;0 4         .byte 020h      ;s 5         .byte 07ch      ;! 6         .byte 058h      ;X 7         .byte 07ch      ;! 8         .byte 020h      ;s 9         .byte 020h      ;s a         .byte 07ch      ;! b         .byte 020h      ;s c         .byte 020h      ;s d </pre>
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	call w_r_c_d		<i>; routine for the writing and reading of</i>
	ldi code,02h		<i>operating codes, to and from the</i>
	ldi x,00011101b		<i>display.</i>
5	call w_r_c_d		w_r_c_d jrs
	ldi code,03h		no_del_w,status_b,no_del_c
	ldi x,00111111b		call delay
	call w_r_c_d		no_del_c call busy_f
	ldi code,04h		ldi drc,10010000b
10	ldi x,00000111b		ldi drc,11010000b
	call w_r_c_d		ld a,code
	ldi code,08h		ld drb,a
	ldi x,000h		ldi drc,10010000b
	call w_r_c_d		jrs w_r,status,read
15	ldi code,09h		ldi drc,11000000b
	ldi x,000h		ld a,x
	call w_r_c_d		ld drb,a
	ldi code,00001010b		ldi drc,10000000b
	ldi x,00000000b		end_w_r ret
20	call w_r_c_d		read ldi wdr,0feh
	ldi code,00001011b		ldi drb,0ffh
	ldi x,00000000b		ldi ddrb,000h
	call w_r_c_d		ldi orb,000h
25	ret		ldi drc,10100000b
	<i>;Timing routine.</i>		ldi drc,11100000b
	<i>;The waiting time is determined by the</i>		nop
	<i>status t bit of the xx at logic level 1.</i>		ld a,drb
30	delay jrs t_del_4,status_b,delay_4		nop
	jrs t_del_3,status_b,delay_3		ldi drc,10100000b
	jrs t_del_2,status_b,delay_2		ldi drc,10000000b
	jrs t_del_1,status_b,delay_1		ldi drb,0ffh
	jp end_del		ldi ddrb,0ffh
35	delay_4 ldi v_delay,0FFh		ldi orb,0ffh
	jp fv_k		jp end_w_r
	delay_3 ldi v_delay,07Fh		<i>;Waiting routine for the display</i>
	jp fv_k		<i>operation ending.</i>
	delay_2 ldi v_delay,03Fh		busy_f ldi wdr,0feh
40	jp fv_k		ldi drb,0ffh
	delay_1 ldi v_delay,01Fh		ldi ddrb,000h
	fv_k ldi a,0FFh		ldi orb,000h
	fv_m dec a		ldi drc,10110000b
45	ldi wdr,0feh		ldi drc,11110000b
	jrnz fv_m		nop
	dec v_delay		ld a,drb
	jrnz fv_k		nop
50	end_del ret		
55			

5	<pre> ldi drc,10110000b ldi drc,10000000b ldi drb,0ffh ldi ddrb,0ffh ldi orb,0ffh jrs 7,a,busy_f ldi wdr,0feh ret </pre>	<pre> res t_del_1,status_b ret </pre>
10	<pre> ; display clearing routine.  pag_0    ldi xx,02h          clr v          clr w          call set_addr half     ldi n_car_r,0f0h          ldi x,020h          set no_del_w,status_b cvb_m    call wr_cart          dec n_car_r          jrnz cvb_m          dec xx          jrz ret_r          jp half 25      ret_r    ret </pre>	<pre> ;Initial mask displaying routine.  pag_2    ldi v,01h first_r  ldi w,0ch          ldi n_car_r,08h          call pl          jrr last_r,status,next_r          res last_r,status exit_r   ret next_r   ldi v,02h inc_row  ldi w,00h          ldi n_car_r,01h          call pl          set n_inc,status          set s_addr,status          ldi n_car_r,07h          call pl          res n_inc,status          ldi n_car_r,0dh          call pl          res s_addr,status          inc v          ld a,v          cpi a,0fh          jrnz inc_r          ldi y,062h          jp inc_row inc_r    set last_r,status          ldi y,05ah          jp first_r </pre>
30	<pre> ;Displaying message writing routine: ;"BENVENUTI IN TREDICINO".  pag_1    ldi w,0ah          ldi v,04h          ldi y,prt_res.d          ldi n_car_r,09h          call pl 35      ldi w,0ah          ldi v,07h          ldi n_car_r,06h          call pl          ldi w,09h          ldi v,0bh          ldi n_car_r,0bh          res no_del_w,status_b          set t_del_4,status_b          call delay          call delay          res t_del_4,status_b          set t_del_1,status_b          call pl 45 </pre>	<pre> ;Score mask displaying routine.  score    ldi v,05h first_s   ldi w,01bh          ldi y,070h          ldi n_car_r,02h          call pl          jrr last_r,status,next_s          res last_r,status exit_s   ret next_s   ldi v,06h inc_r_s  ldi w,01ah          ldi n_car_r,04h          call pl </pre>
50		
55		



<pre> 5      inc v         ld a,v         cpi a,0dh         jrn i_l_l_s         ldi y,072h         jp inc_r_s i_l_l_s  set last_r,status         jp first_s  10 ;Cursor pointers displaying routine.  aow_key ldi w,0fh         ldi v,01h         call set_addr 15      ldi x,07eh         call wr_cart         ldi w,019h         ldi v,06h         call set_addr 20      ldi x,07eh         call wr_cart         ldi reg_v,01h         ldi reg_l_ram,090h 25      set change_v,status         ret  ;INTERRUPT routine for the pressed key recognition and the related function execution.  30      ack_tas  ld a,dra         ld n_car_r,a         ldi code,00h         ldi x,00110000b 35      call w_r_c_d         ld a,n_car_r         set no_del_w,status_b         set t_del_2,status_b         andi a,00011111b 40      ld y,a         cpi a,01ah         jrn t_f         addi a,02h 45      cpi a,0fh         jrc inc_col0         jp inc_col9 t_f      jp tas_fun  50 </pre>	<pre> ;keys related to the teams.  inc_col0 ldi w,00h         res col_t,status         jp d_inc inc_col9 ldi w,09h         subi a,0dh         set col_t,status  d_inc    ld v,a         jrs change_v,status,no_bip_1         call bip no_bip_1 call set_addr         call rd_cart         jrs p_or_m,status,m_col         ld a,n_car_r         cpi a,039h         jrc inc_col         call bip         jp end_t_a inc_col  inc n_car_r         jp wr_r_c m_col    ld a,n_car_r         cpi a,030h         jrnz dec_col         call bip         res p_or_m,status         jp end_t_a dec_col  dec n_car_r         res p_or_m,status wr_r_c   call set_addr         ld a,n_car_r         ld x,a         call wr_cart  ; score comparison.  comp_res jrr col_t,status,cpi_c0         ldi w,00h         jp cpi_r cpi_c0   ldi w,09h cpi_r    ld a,x         ld y,a         call set_addr         call rd_cart         ld a,y         cp a,n_car_r </pre>
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	jrnz no_x		ld v,a
	jp prt_x		cpi a,0fh
no_x	ldi n_car_r,031h		jrnc inc_p
5	jrc wr_2_1		jp set_a
	jrr col_t,status,prt_cart	inc_p	ldi reg_v,01h
	inc n_car_r		set change_v,status
	jp prt_cart	set_a	ld a,reg_v
wr_2_1	jrs col_t,status,prt_cart		ld v,a
10	inc n_car_r		call set_addr
	jp prt_cart		ldi x,07eh
prt_x	ldi n_car_r,058h		call wr_cart
prt_cart	ldi w,0ch		jp end_t_a
	call set_addr	mind_v	ld a,reg_v
15	ld a,n_car_r		cpi a,01h
	ld x,a		jrz pos_h
	call wr_cart		dec reg_v
	jp end_t_a		ld a,reg_v
20			cpi a,01h
	<i>; score comparison.</i>		jrnz n_change
			set change_v,status
	tas_fun subi a,01ah	n_change	ld v,a
	jrnz no_mind		res p_or_m,status
25	jrr p_or_m,status,set_mind		jp set_a
	res p_or_m,status		<i>;increment/decrement key of the</i>
	jp end_t_a		<i>variables set row.</i>
30	<i>; Minus function</i>		
	set_mind set p_or_m,status	pos_h	ldi v,0eh
	jp end_t_a		ldi reg_v,0eh
			res p_or_m,status
			jp set_a
35	<i>; other functions.</i>		
	no_mind cpi a,01h	no_tsf_1	subi a,02h
	jrz inc_dec		cpi a,03h
	jp no_tsf_1		jrc tsf_2_4
40			jp no_tfs_4
	inc_dec res change_v,status		<i>;Variables selection keys.</i>
	ldi w,0fh	tsf_2_4	cpi a,01h
	ld a,reg_v		jrz t_a_a
	ld v,a		jrc t_b_b
45	call set_addr		ldi w,013h
	ldi x,020h		jp code_v
	call wr_cart	t_a_a	ldi w,012h
	jrs p_or_m,status,mind_v		jp code_v
	inc reg_v	t_b_b	ldi w,011h
50	ld a,reg_v		
55			

	code_v	jrr change_v,status,mnb		call set_addr
		call bip		call rd_cart
		jp end_t_a		ld a,n_car_r
5	mnb	ld a,reg_v		ld y,a
		ld v,a		ldi w,011h
		call set_addr		call set_addr
		call rd_cart		call rd_cart
		ld a,n_car_r		ld a,y
10		cpi a,020h		cp a,n_car_r
		jrz car_r_sp		jrnz no_p_1
		cpi a,031h		jp wr_point
		jrz car_r_1	no_p_1	inc w
		cpi a,032h		call set_addr
15		jrz car_r_2		call rd_cart
		jp car_r_x		ld a,y
	car_r_sp	ldi n_car_r,031h		cp a,n_car_r
		jp wr_v		jrnz no_p_2
20	car_r_1	ldi n_car_r,058h	no_p_2	jp wr_point
		jp wr_v		inc w
	car_r_2	ldi n_car_r,020h		call set_addr
		jp wr_v		call rd_cart
	car_r_x	ldi n_car_r,032h		ld a,y
25		jp wr_v		cp a,n_car_r
	wr_v	ld a,reg_v		jrnz no_p_3
		ld v,a	no_p_3	jp wr_point
		call set_addr		ldi w,015h
30		ld a,n_car_r		call set_addr
		ld x,a		ldi x,020h
		call wr_cart		call wr_cart
		jp end_t_a		inc v
35				ld a,v
				cpi a,0fh
				jrnc exit_p
				jp again
			exit_p	ret
	no_tfs_4	call bip	wr_point	ldi w,015h
		jp end_t_a		call set_addr
40	end_t_a	res t_del_2,status_b		ldi x,07fh
		call arow_p		call wr_cart
		call wr_result		inc result
		reti		inc v
45				ld a,v
				cpi a,0fh
				jrnc exit_pp
				jp again
	arow_p	clr result	exit_pp	jp exit_p
50		ldi v,02h		
	again	ldi w,0ch		
55				

; page change key.

; displaying of the pointers correlated  
with the favourable prediction.

; total score displaying.

```

5      wr_result      ldi v,06h
                        ld a,result
                        cpi a,0ah
                        jnc no_1_1
                        jp no_1
10     no_1_1         subi a,0ah
                        ld result,a
                        ldi w,01bh
                        call set_addr
                        ldi x,031h
                        call wr_cart
15     no_1           jp yes_1
                        ldi w,01bh
                        call set_addr
                        ldi x,020h
                        call wr_cart
20     yes_1          ldi w,01ch
                        call set_addr
                        ld a,result
                        addi a,030h
                        ld x,a
25     call wr_cart
                        ret

;Memorization routine of the data
inserted in the systems, if any.

30     wr_ram         nop
                        ret

;Reading routines of the memorized
data inserted in the systems, if any.

35     rd_ram         nop
                        ret

40     ;Sound signal routine.

bip    set tmz,tscr
        set dout,tscr
        ldi tcr,000h
45     call delay
        res dout,tscr
        ldi tcr,000h
        ret

50     ;Displaying writing routine of the
BYTE data memorized by the ROM.

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pl      jrs s_addr,status,pl1
        call set_addr
pl1     call inc_v
        jrnz pl1
        ret

; displaying routine to set the cursor
co-ordinates definition.

set_addr  call k_x_row
          ld x,a
          ldi code,00001010b
          call w_r_c_d
          jrr b_msb,status,no_msb
          ldi x,00000001b
          jp wr_msb
no_msb   ldi x,00000000b
wr_msb   ldi code,00001011b
          call w_r_c_d
          ret

;ROM pointer increment routine.

inc_v     ld a,(y)
          ld x,a
          call wr_cart
          jrs n_inc,status,inc_off
          inc y
inc_off   dec n_car_r
          ret

;Co-ordinates multiplication routine.

k_x_row   res b_msb,status
          ld a,v
          ld v_save,a
          jrnz mul
          jp end_mulemul      addi
a,01dh
          jrnz k_x_row2
          set b_msb,status
k_x_row2  dec v_save
          jrnz mul
end_mul   add a,w
          jrnz exit_m
          set b_msb,status
exit_m    ret

```

<pre> ; character writing displaying routine 5  wr_cart  ldi wdr,0feh           ldi code,00001100b           call w_r_c_d           ret 10 ; character reading displaying routine.           rd_cart  ldi wdr,0feh           set w_r,status 15          ldi code,00001101b           call w_r_c_d           ldi code,00001101b           call w_r_c_d 20          res w_r,status           ld n_car_r,a           ret  ;@@@ INTERRUPT VECTORS @@@ 25          .section 32 </pre>	<pre> .org 00h int4      nop           reti int3      nop           reti int2      nop           reti int1      nop           reti  .org 0ch  ; Interrupt Vectors. nmi       jp ack_tas res       jp reset </pre>
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The software was realized with:

ST6     STARTER KIT  
ST6210/15  
SGS-THOMSON Microelectronics

In which it's possible to find:

ASSEMBLER Program  
LINKER Program  
Simulation software program  
Programming of the integrated circuit program  
Instruction manuals  
Data Book  
ST6xxx programmer

## LIST OF COMPONENTS

	Quantity	Reference	Component Part
5	1	BZ1	buzzer
	1	piezoelectric	
	2	C1,C2	22pF
	9	C3,C4,C7,C8,C13,C14,C21,C22,C26	100nF
10	7	C5,C6,C16,C19,C20,C25,C27	100mF
	3	C9,C11,C23	10mF
	3	C10,C15,C24	1mF
	1	C12	470mF
	1	C17	10nF
15	1	C18	470pF
	12	D1,D2,D3,D4,D5,D7,D8,D9,D11,D12 D13,D14	1N4148
	1	D6	led
	2	D10,D15	1N4004
	1	J1	dc plug
20	1	JP1	20 poles
	connector		
	4	JP2,JP3,JP5,JP6	14 poles
	connector		
	1	JP4	jumper
25	2	Q1,Q2	BC848
	1	Q3	BD676A
	3	R1,R15,R18	10KOhm
	2	R2,R20	10KOhm trimmer
	3	R3,R11,R16	1KOhm
30	2	R4,R10	2,2KOhm
	5	R5,R6,R7,R8,R14	100KOhm
	1	R9	680 Ohm
	2	R12,R13	47 KOhm
	1	R17	2,2 KOhm, 1/4
	Watt		
35	1	R19	5 KOhm
	34	SW1,SW2,SW3,SW4,SW5,SW6,SW7, SW8,SW9,SW10,SW11,SW12,SW13, SW14,SW15,SW16,SW17,SW18,SW19, SW20,SW21,SW22,SW23,SW24,SW25, SW26,SW27,SW28,SW29,SW30,SW31, SW32,SW33,SW34	n. a. switch
40	1	U1	ST62E15
	1	U2	74C922
	1	U3	CD4012
45	1	U4	LM78L08
	1	U5	LM7805
	1	U6	NE555
	1	U7	LM79L05
	1	U8	CD4013
50	1	X1	Quartz 8 MHz

displaying part LCD LM238XB Hitachi inc.

## 55 Claims

1. Electronic system for the control and elaboration in real time of the data typical of "Totocalcio" traditional system predictions.

a) a program which memorises, associates, processes and displays the data inserted by the user in many times. The program, as far as associative functions are concerned, is specifically dedicated to the data distributive logic configured by the adopted graphic "mask".

In its first part such mask reproduces the associative numeric sequence of the football teams, as it was presented in the weekly calendar of "Totocalcio" game.

In a second part the partial and then final scores of the corresponding matches are reproduced, employing the symbols commonly used to indicate the match result (1,2,X). In the third part the predictions introduced by the user referring to the single day are reported, up to a maximum of four hypothetical issues. Besides, the favourable data of the comparison between scores and predictions are displayed in real time. In the fourth and last part the favourable events sum (1 to 13) relating to the systems is indicated;

b) an electronic device consisting of a 33 function keys keyboard, an LCD display (interface machine-user) and an electronic control and management electronic board based on a component part working with programmable digital logic according to a). From a functional point of view, every element of this device is strictly necessary to the mask displaying and to the data input according to the distributive logic of the same.

#### **SUB-CLAIMS**

a. same system as sub 1, a), with the possibility of employing elaboration data devices of higher capacity to introduce data corresponding to more than four hypothetical score-issues;

b. same system as sub 1, as for sub-claim a., with the possibility to perform complex statistical functions;

c. same system as sub 1, with the possibility of a battery power supply or anyway without direct power supply from the mains;

d. same system as sub 1, with the possibility to employ any displaying system;

e. same system as sub 1, with the possibility to use any system based on a microprocessor or similar devices (i.e. micro-controllers);

f. same system as sub 1, with the possibility to employ semi-custom integrated circuits;

g. same system as sub 1, with the possibility to employ custom integrated circuits;

h. same system as sub 1, with the possibility to employ integrated circuits that implement any logical function whatsoever;

i. same system as sub 1, with the possibility to employ any memorization device.



European Patent  
Office

## PARTIAL EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

which under Rule 45 of the European Patent Convention EP 93 11 7069  
shall be considered, for the purposes of subsequent  
proceedings, as the European search report

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.5)
X	GB-A-2 150 331 (M.RINALDI, IT) 26 June 1985 * the whole document * ---	1	G06F15/44
X	GB-A-2 092 342 (DUTCHFORD LIMITED, UK) 11 August 1982 * the whole document * ---	1	
X	US-A-4 141 548 (I.M.EVERTON, US) 27 February 1979 * the whole document * -----	1	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.5)
			G06F
INCOMPLETE SEARCH			
<p>The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the provisions of the European Patent Convention to such an extent that it is not possible to carry out a meaningful search into the state of the art on the basis of some of the claims</p> <p>Claims searched completely : Claims searched incompletely : Claims not searched : Reason for the limitation of the search:</p> <p>program for computers</p>			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
THE HAGUE		28 December 1994	Barba, M
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ----- & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	