

BASIC SCHOOL SUPPLIES DISPENSER WITH SINGLE TRANSACTION PAYMENT

by

**Zyner M. Detablan
Mari Alexis Kaye F. Marquez
Gerome Cristopher P. Refre**

A Design Report Submitted to the School of Electrical Engineering,
Electronics Engineering, and Computer Engineering in Partial
Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree

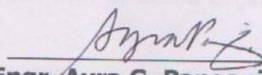
Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering

Mapua Institute of Technology
December 2011

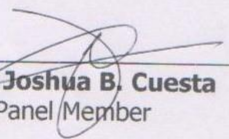
Approval Sheet

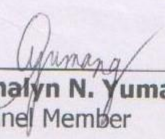
Mapua Institute of Technology School of EECE

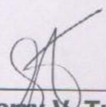
This is to certify that we have supervised the preparation of and read the design report by **Zyner M. Detablan, Mari Alexis Kaye F. Marquez, and Gerome Cristopher P. Refre** entitled **BASIC SCHOOL SUPPLIES DISPENSER WITH SINGLE TRANSACTION PAYMENT** and that the said report has been submitted for final examination by the Oral Examination Committee.


Engr. Ayra G. Panganiban
Design Adviser

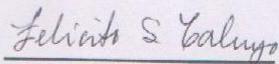
As members of the Oral Examination Committee, we certify that we have examined this design report, presented before the committee on **December 16, 2011**, and hereby recommended that it be accepted in the fulfillment of the design requirements for the degree in **Bachelor of Science in Computer Engineering**.


Engr. Joshua B. Cuesta
Panel Member


Engr. Analyn N. Yumang
Panel Member


Engr. Jerry V. Turingan
Panel Member

This design report is hereby approved and accepted by the School of Electrical Engineering, Electronics Engineering, and Computer Engineering in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree in **Bachelor of Computer Engineering**.


Dr. Felicito S. Caluyo
Dean, School of EECE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

To the Lord Almighty, who constantly guides us, for giving us the strength to persevere and the patience to undertake whatever obstacle we meet our heartfelt thanks.

Our sincerest thanks go to **Engr. Noel B. Linsangan** for all the patience and support that you give to all the students taking the course, for giving us chances in finishing this design and to our adviser, **Engr. Ayra G. Panganiban** for supporting and believing in us and for guiding us to take the right path. These two people have been with us in the beginning and until the end of this design.

To the persons behind this project, thanks for the camaraderie, unity and cooperation. Overnights will never be the same without three laptops and a bunch of sleepless and restless teenagers battling fatigue during midnight. Nevertheless, the experience shaped us to be better individuals.

Zyner M. Detablan
Mari Alexis Kaye F. Marquez
Gerome Cristopher P. Refre

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
Chapter 1: DESIGN BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION	1
Background	1
Statement of the Problem	3
Objectives of the Design	4
Significance and Impact of the Design	4
Design Constraints	5
Definition of Terms	6
Chapter 2: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	8
Chapter 3: DESIGN PROCEDURES	17
Hardware Development	17
Software Development	21
Prototype Development	24
Bill of Materials	27
Chapter 4: TESTING, PRESENTATION, AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA	28

Chapter 5: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	42
Conclusion	42
Recommendation	43
REFERENCES	44
APPENDIX	45
Appendix A: Operation's Manual	45
Appendix B: Pictures of Prototype	49
Appendix C: Program Listing (in assembly)	51
Appendix D: Data Sheets	96
• LM78XX Data Sheet	96
• 1N5400 Data Sheet	100
• MM74C922 Data Sheet	103
• PIC16F877A Data Sheet	113
• ULN2001A Data Sheet	126
• Keypad board Data Sheet	133
Appendix E: IEEE Format Document	140

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 List of Materials	27
Table 4.1 Product Dispensing Test Result	28
Table 4.2 Coin Slot Test Result	31
Table 4.3 Change Test Result	33
Table 4.4 Keypad input and LCD output test result	35
Table 4.5 Empty dispenser detection test	40

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1 Conceptual Diagram	17
Figure 3.2 Block Diagram	18
Figure 3.3 Schematic Diagram	20
Figure 3.4 System Flowchart	21
Figure 3.5 Program Flowchart	23
Figure 4.1 Sample Display when keypad 0 is pressed	36
Figure 4.2 Sample Display when keypad 9 is pressed	36
Figure 4.3 Sample Display when keypad 8 is pressed	37
Figure 4.4 Sample Display when keypad 7 is pressed	37
Figure 4.5 Sample Display when keypad 5 is pressed	38
Figure 4.6 Sample Display when admin and keypad # is pressed	38
Figure 4.7 Sample Indicator display when the dispenser is empty	41
Figure 6.1 Front view of the design	49
Figure 6.2 Side view of the design	50

ABSTRACT

The design's concept is a vending machine that dispenses various school materials. It is intended to provide students faster access buying school supplies rather than purchasing supplies on the bookstore that usually results on too much time wasted and normally, a hassle. When buying a specific school material, the student can itemize the quantity they want and it will be dispense after inserting the necessary amount of coins needed. The whole transaction will only be once—depends on how many items the student bought—since the design is incorporating a single payment. The total number of item obtained with each type of school supply available will also be tallied automatically by the machine. Student inserts an amount of money necessary then specifies the type of school supply and its desired quantity. The vending machine will check the amount of money inserted and process the dispensing of the school material. The vending machine dispenses the desired school material and its quantity.

Keyword: Dispensing, school supplies, vending machine, single payment

Chapter 1

DESIGN BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Background

Convenience nowadays, plays an essential role in the development of social environment. Purchasing distinct items at ease is one primary technique in selling products. In providing solution to this, different types of vending machines were introduced to provide customers the opportunity to buy items almost any time when necessary. Basically, a vending machine is an apparatus that dispenses merchandise after the customer selects and deposits money. The mechanism of this device is that after paying, a product will be dispensed by either the machine releases it, so that it falls in an open section at the bottom or the turning of a knob to release an item. Vending machines have a money detector which determines if the amount inserted is sufficient to purchase the desired product.

The design is intended to help both students and the bookstore. This vending machine can distribute basic school supply needs especially if the class hours of the students do not fit within the bookstore hours. Convenience as well is brought by this school supply dispenser provided that the students need not any more to go to the bookstore just to buy certain products which can cause hassles and consumption of time. With the aid of this device, the bookstore can effectively distribute school supplies.

The main feature of the vending machine is the single transaction payment. The vending machine that can be seen in airports, streets, and other places can only dispense a single item per transaction or at least one kind of item per transaction. Unlike this new and improved vending machine, different items can be transacted at the same time. This basic school supply vending machine dispenses items such as large yellow booklet with and without lines, small yellow booklet, black ball pen, and a pencil. First, the user selects the type of school supply followed by the number of quantity of each item. After selecting specific items with corresponding quantity, student can now insert appropriate amount of coins into the machine. The cost for each kind of item, the total cost for the whole sale to be purchase, and the total credit will be displayed.

The dispenser will exhibit a keypad for selecting school supplies as well as for entering desired quantity and a 4-liner LCD display for showing the selection of items to be purchased. There will be a 3 coin slot intended for 1-peso, 5-peso, and 10-peso coin. Once the items are chosen and the coins are inserted, the asterisk button should be pressed for the whole transaction to start. The pressing of the said button will send a signal to the relay coming from the microprocessor for the DC motor to dispense the chosen products. In case of a power interruption, a backup battery is installed ensuring that any transaction will be completed and the total sale is saved. Lastly, the outside coating used for the design is acrylic glass.

Statement of the Problem

Nowadays, many facilities around the world use vending machines, such as airports, canteens, and condominiums, but one of the places that are also essential in having this equipment are universities and institutes. The common problem in different institutes and universities is how to distribute students' school supplies proficiently because accommodating too much students at the same time is formidable. The start of a semester can be considered as an example because many students buy books, index cards, fillers, and other miscellaneous items at the same time for their subjects. This incident causes frustration to some students especially if the only product they intend to buy for example is a single ball pen but the queue is extensive forcing them to be late in class. Students whose school hours do not fit within the operating hours of the bookstore will appreciate the machine most considering that the bookstore will close earlier than the class hours of some students. The main problem to solve is how to have effective distribution of basic supplies in universities and institutions.

Objectives of the Design

The main objective of the design is to assist the bookstore in distributing basic school supplies to the students. Furthermore, this project aims to obtain the following objectives:

1. To develop a multi-item dispensing vending machine;
2. To define a new method of transaction in a regular vending machine;
3. To build a dispenser that will help the admin to compute the total sales; and
4. To create a vending machine that will dispense basic school supplies such as quiz booklet, pencil and ball pen.

Significance and Impact of the Design

Basic school supplies dispenser helps school bookstores and students in everyday lives. Nowadays, most of the school bookstores are closed after 5 to 6pm, using the vending machine the bookstores can still distribute basic school supplies after office hours. This also aids the students to have basic school supplies when needed. The common vending machine available in the market dispenses items only one at a time. The dispenser contribution to the advancement of technology is speed and the capacity to dispense multiple items in a single transaction.

The vending machine has a positive impact in terms of manufacturability because the goods will be traded with relative ease at minimum cost and maximum reliability.

Design Constraints

Many relevant constraints are considered while making this project. First is coin stability, it is an aspect to examine since many coins will eventually become crude due to the fact that it will pass on to various market place, shopping malls, and public transportations. With regard to the first constraints, another issue to consider is the type of material used in the coin; for the 1-peso coin there are two types of materials used, first is the metal and the non-metal. Since there are two types of material used, either one of the two can only be used for the machine depending on the type of coin used in the coin slot sensor. Due to those different reasons, the coin sensor will have a hard time detecting it and sometimes completely not detecting the coin.

Economically, every legal transaction made in the business industry requires a receipt but the vending machine is unable to produce one. Receipt serves as a proof for the product or service that is purchased. An example is a case of product exchange; it serves as a checker of the price of something that is bought and tells you what you bought. If kept, it also maintains warranties and

guarantees, as well as refunds on products if broken or refundable for other reasons.

Slightly slow dispensing of the large examination booklet is another issue to consider; this examination booklet is composed of paper material and friction take into account between two papers in contact are most likely to slide against each other. Measurement of the coefficient of friction has applications in packaging where a high coefficient will indicate that containers such as sacks, bags and paperboard containers will resist sliding in unit loads or on packaging lines.

Definition of Terms

1. **Vending Machine** – a machine that automatically dispenses consumer goods such as cigarettes, food, or petrol, when money is inserted. (*Collins English Dictionary*)
2. **Keypad** – a small keyboard with push buttons, as on a pocket calculator, remote control unit for a television, etc. (*Collins English Dictionary*)
3. **LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)** – an electronic display (as of the time in a digital watch) that consists of segments of a liquid crystal whose reflectivity varies according to the voltage applied to them. (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary*)
4. **PCB (Printed Circuit Board)** – a circuit in which the interconnecting conductors and some of the circuit components have been printed,

etched, etc., onto a sheet or board of dielectric material. (*Random House Dictionary*)

5. **Coin Slot** – a small narrow opening, especially one to receive coins. (*Kennerman English Multilingual Dictionary*)
6. **Microprocessor** – a single integrated circuit performing the basic functions of the central processing unit in a small computer (*Collins English Dictionary*)
7. **Relay** – an electrical device in which a small change in current or voltage controls the switching on or off of circuits or other devices (*Collins English Dictionary*)
8. **DC Motor** – An electric rotating machine energized by direct current and used to convert electric energy to mechanical energy. (*McGraw-Hill Science & Technology Dictionary*)
9. **Acrylic** – of, derived from, or concerned with acrylic acid, a paint or colour containing acrylic resin (*Collins English Dictionary*)
10. **Coefficient of Friction** – The ratio of the force that maintains contact between an object and a surface and the frictional force that resists the motion of the object. (*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language*)

Chapter 2

REVIEW OF RELATED DESIGN LITERATURES AND STUDIES

This chapter comprises researches and studies that are correlated to the design. The compilations in this chapter were used as reference for the advancement of the design. The group used these diverse articles and research works in sorting out the conceivable components to be used in the design by considering the benefits and drawbacks discussed respectively in the reviewed studies. This chapter provides an outline of details congregated during the course of development of the design.

Vending Machine

An article entitled "Today and tomorrow of vending machine and its services in Japan" by *Yokouchi (2010)* talks about how the vending machines expands over the time and how it is successful in their country because of the public security enforced in Japan that they didn't need to worry for any misdemeanor. In Japan, vending machines are not limited to dispensing soft drinks in tin can or coffee; they have this "unique vending machine culture" that is changing its phase from the regular vending machine to a place providing several services such as; a) various kinds of information; b) food supply to disaster area; c) support to emergency patients; d) security service for outskirts;

etc. The article is a foreword of these unique services to public and local society provided with vending machines and can still be further improved in the distant future for more advancement of the vending machine culture.

The article "Vending Machine" by *Williamson, Henry C.* (1934), talks about the vending machine that dispenses school supplies. This vending machine was suggested by the parent-teacher association—commonly known as PTA—that a stock of school supplies should be kept in school to be sold to the students, thus eliminating the need to go the stores outside the school especially if the campus doesn't have a bookstore. Using this vending machine in their school, they could eliminate the excuses of the students to go out and buy school supplies outside the campus, since it sometimes lead to traffic accidents and to the vices of the students. This invention was created in 1934; the materials used in this vending machine were not microprocessor and other electronic materials since the said materials were not yet invented. The design of this vending machine was mostly created using levers and rods. The article also specified the problem regarding the vending of the design.

In a case study entitled, "Automatic Chocolate Vending Machine using MUCOS RTOS" by *Yadav, S.G. Shiva Prasad* (2003), tackles about a vending machine that dispenses assorted chocolates. The design uses a 3-liner LCD display, microcontroller based hardware, mechanical coin sorter, and coin inlet.

This Automatic Chocolate Vending machine uses microcontroller based dispensing unit, at the start of the transaction the LCD display will show welcome messages for the customer and after inserting the necessary amount of coins into the inlet, it will display a string of messages saying "Wait for a moment" and "Collecting a nice chocolate soon". It is also possible for the customer to retrieve or refund his money if he inserts too much coin. This machine also uses RTOS—Real-time Operating System, it schedules the processes or the tasks for buying from start to finish. The device can be reprogrammed and relocate the codes in the system ROM of flash or EPROM whenever the price of the chocolate increases, the message lines need to be changed or if the machine features needs to be change.

"Reverse Vending Machine Simplifies Recycling" by *Smith, Thomas* (2009), discussed about vending machines that have become a staple in society as a convenient way to overpay for a soda or snack. These contraptions look similar to average vending machines, but they are designed to accept, clean and crush recyclable materials. Individuals who recycle, say a plastic bottle, will receive coupons, cash credit or vouchers from the machine to be used at neighboring shops. The machines hold up to 3,000 containers and accept PET, HDPE, PVC, plastic, brown, clear and green glass and aluminum cans. In addition, they're said to reduce carbon emissions by preparing the recycled materials for direct shipment to a recycling depot, bypassing waste processing facilities. These

devices are being deployed throughout Australia. If those work out, expect to see recycling machines on street corners everywhere in the very near future.

The project entitled "Vending Machine" by *Singh, Viridi Sabegh* (2003), discussed about the design, simulation, realization and demonstration of a vending machine system using a Field Programmable Gate Array. This project is somewhat similar to the other vending machines; the difference is that it is more flexible in terms of changes in the product demands as it is also very powerful, and relatively low-cost.

On "A Wireless Vending Machine System Based on GSM" by *Hong Gu, Shuang Qiao, and Jiang Tian* (2006), it was said that several methods by which we may realize wireless data communication of GSM network are analyzed and compared, the overall structure of vending machine system based on USSD is given an in-depth introduction. Furthermore, control modules which realize data transmission and control function of terminal device, middleware which connects application and BOSS (business operation support system), and transaction software embedded in USSD platform, are also developed respectively. Finally, the operating support system of wireless vending machine system is formed, which can not only integrate vending machines, USSD platform and payment system together, but also manage sale information, logistic information and consumer information on-line.

The paper "Automatic mobile payment on a non-connected vending machine" by *Azami, S.B.Z, Tanabian, M.* (2004), addresses a mobile payment solution where there is no connection required for the vending machine, and while the local means of communication is through infrared (IR). It is assumed that the cellular phone has the IR feature. All the user has to do is to select the item, and point the infrared enabled cellular phone to the vending machine. The vending machine will detect the presence of the cellular phone through IR, and the communication will take place by sending a message to the back-end server. Detailed inventory and telemetric information can be added to the transaction data. Data compression, segmentation and reassembly schemes are implemented. The message gets decoded in the back-end server where the transaction is processed, billing is done, and inventory information is sent to the vending machine operators. Another program in the vending machine operator side optimizes the route management of the truck fleet, responsible for replenishing the vending machines. An intelligent route management saves on the operational costs, by reducing the number of times each vending machine needs to be visited. The proposal is a hybrid of three payment methods: currency (coin), manual mobile and infrared mobile.

Currently in Dublin the system of public transport ticketing is under review and there are plans to introduce a multi-modal, multi-operator ticketing system. It is planned that this system, "Passenger requirements of a public transport

ticketing system” by Caulfield and O’Mahony (2005), would be operated via smart card technology, whereby passengers can pass between mode and operator with ease of use. The purpose of this paper is to examine what passengers require from their ticketing system with regard to the means and method of payment and the kind of information they require from an at-stop ticketing vending machine. Between January and February 2004 a detailed survey of a representative sample of 1,005 adults aged 15 and over in Dublin was completed using face-to-face at home interviews. With the format of the ticketing system decided upon (contact-less smart cards) the research focused upon the payment options and the design of the at-stop/station ticket vending machines. The first section of the paper looks at international examples of ticketing systems and how intelligent transport systems (ITS) applications have been used to aid passengers' comprehension of the ticketing system and ease of use of the system. The second section describes the methodology used in the data collection. The third section details the passenger requirements from a ticketing system based upon the data collected from the Dublin survey. The final section of the paper details the conclusions that can be drawn from the data gathered in the Dublin study.

A new approach to prepayment schemes could make it easier for UK consumers to shop around for the best value gas and electricity. The “Paying for energy the smart way” article of *Cowburn, J.*, proposed approach to smart

prepayment uses the same building blocks as a traditional budget scheme. For each day of the week, the meter records the energy used in each half hour period and calculates average usage over a specified period which can be monthly, quarterly etc. The majority of consumers will fall into a small number of profiles, so matching the consumption pattern to one of a number of preprogrammed profiles downloaded from the vending system via the smart card or communications channel would take up less storage space. When the customer wants to top up their gas or electricity credit they visit a vending machine which uses the consumption data stored on their card to allocate a tariff and calculates how much energy to offer the consumer for their money. A multi-supplier machine could even compare the different tariffs available to a customer with a particular profile and offer the cheapest. Once the transaction is complete, the card is credited with the amount of energy purchased for downloading to the meter. The meter would be capable of interrupting the supply when credit has been used, although there would probably have to be an emergency credit facility-paid back at the next transaction-to provide a period of grace.

These articles can serve as an inspiration for us that the vending machines are becoming more and more unique as time passes by.

Microcontrollers

The article "Workhorses of the electronic era [microcontrollers]" by *Khan, AR.*, discussed about microcontrollers and how it is always around us embedded in the machines and different appliances. Controllers are embedded in cordless and portable telephones, point-of-sale retail electronic cash registers, scanners of all kinds, security systems, automobiles and gas pumps, automated tellers, computers, and compact disks and disk drives, not to mention phone-answering, fax, vending, and washing machines. Here, the author describes how today's microcontrollers are performing better than ever through their use of high-level languages and multitasking techniques.

In an article entitled "Network model based automation of thermal processes using an embedded digital controller", by *Ganesh, A.B. Sangeetha, A.L. Ravi, V.R.* issued last Dec. 2009 from IEEE, a microcontroller is used. The article describes the network architectures of both WAN and LAN based real time control and monitoring of thermal process station using an embedded digital controller. The function of the microcontroller in this design is a temperature controller that communicates directly with the temperature transmitter. The design uses the PIC16F877A microcontroller.

Coin

In this paper, "Efficient coin recognition using a statistical approach" by *Al-Zoubi, H.R.*, the author proposed a coin recognition system using a statistical approach and apply it to the recognition of Jordanian coins. The proposed method depends on two features in the recognition process: the color of the coin, and its area. Although the proposed recognition approach is applied to Jordanian coins, it can be applied to the recognition of any coins.

Through this article, we could use it as a guide in implementing the coin slot in the group's design project.

Chapter 3

DESIGN PROCEDURES

This chapter discusses the step-by-step procedures that were followed in making and developing the design. This section includes both the hardware and software development. The hardware development is composed of the block conceptual diagram, block diagram, and schematic diagram. Conversely, the software development consists of system flowchart.

Hardware Development

Conceptual Diagram

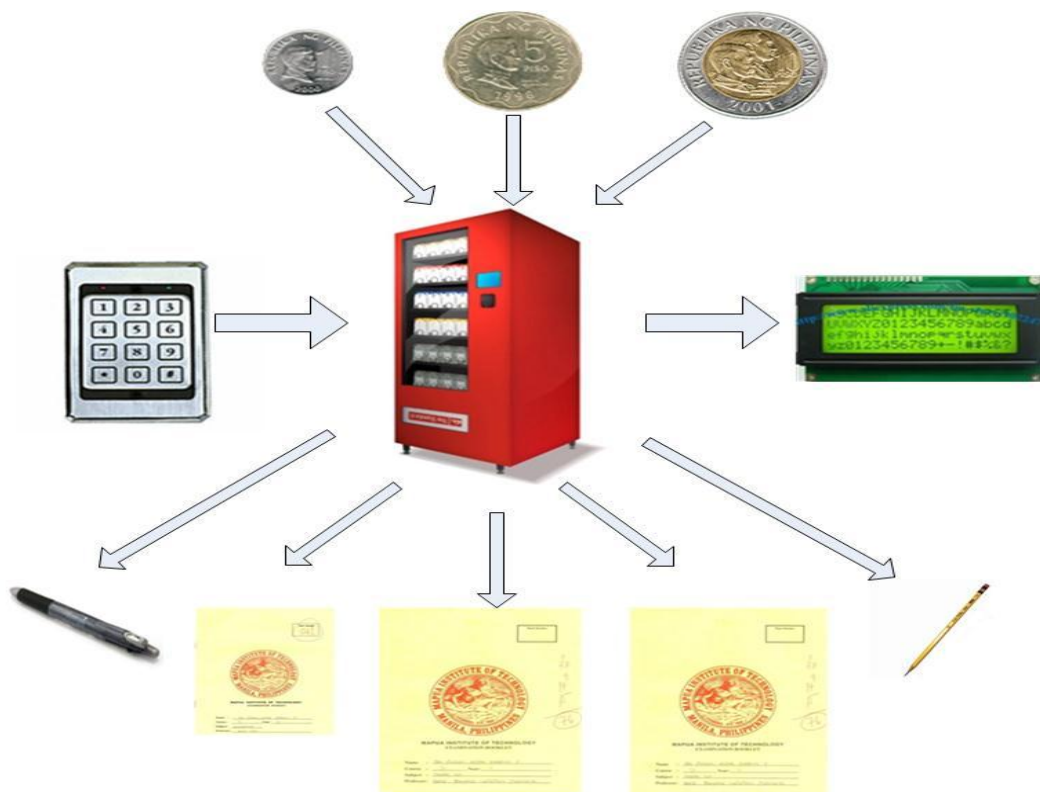


Figure 3.1 Conceptual Diagram

Figure 3.1 shows the conceptual diagram and the whole flow of the design. As shown, the school supplies dispenser accepts three different kinds of coins, and once inserted the credits will be automatically stored and displayed. The keypad then will determine the type and quantity of item that will be dispensed off. A 4-liner LCD display will show the current transaction; shown in the display are the unit price of each item, quantity to be purchase, current credit, and total cost.

Block Diagram

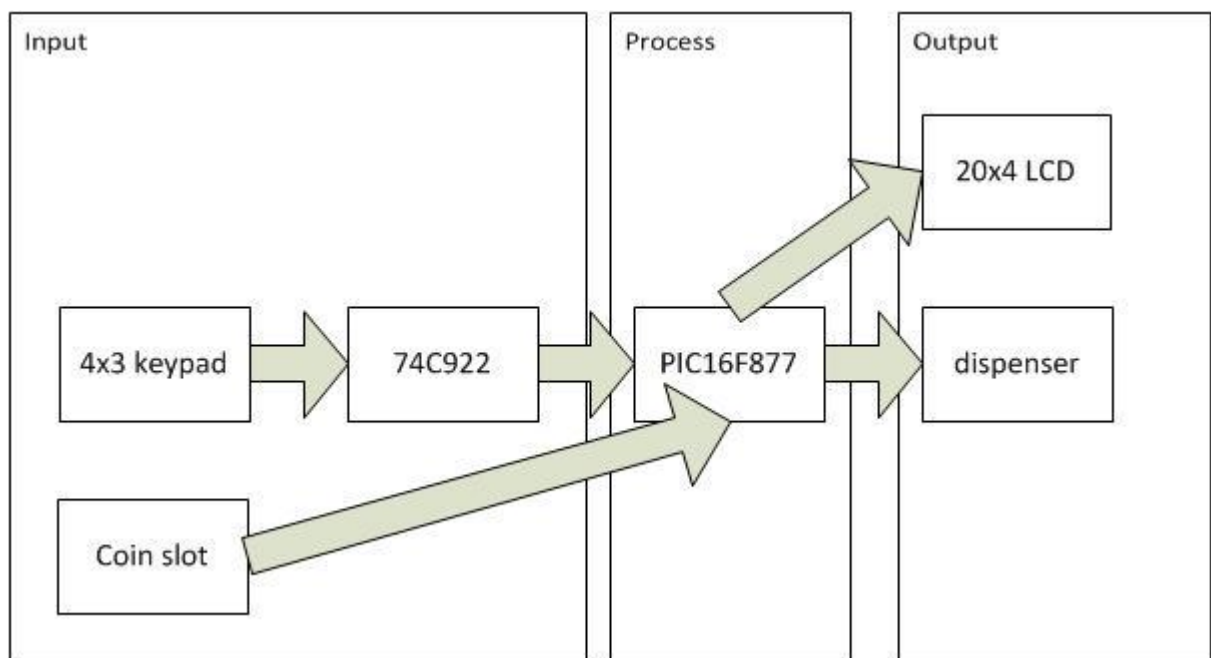


Figure 3.2 Block Diagram

Figure 3.2 illustrates the basic diagram and interconnection of the main parts of the design. The design is divided between the input, process and output. The input of the system will be coming primarily from the 4x3 keypad that will go

directly to the 74C922(16-key encoder) to provide the necessary logic to encode the array of the SPST (single pole, single throw) switches, this is mainly for sending the appropriate instructions to the PIC16F877. The coin as well is provided in the input to count the number of credits entering the machine.

The primary output of the system is composed of the 20x4 LCD display and the dispensers. The LCD display provides the complete information about the whole transaction while the dispenser is for the output delivery of the purchase materials.

20

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

System Flowchart

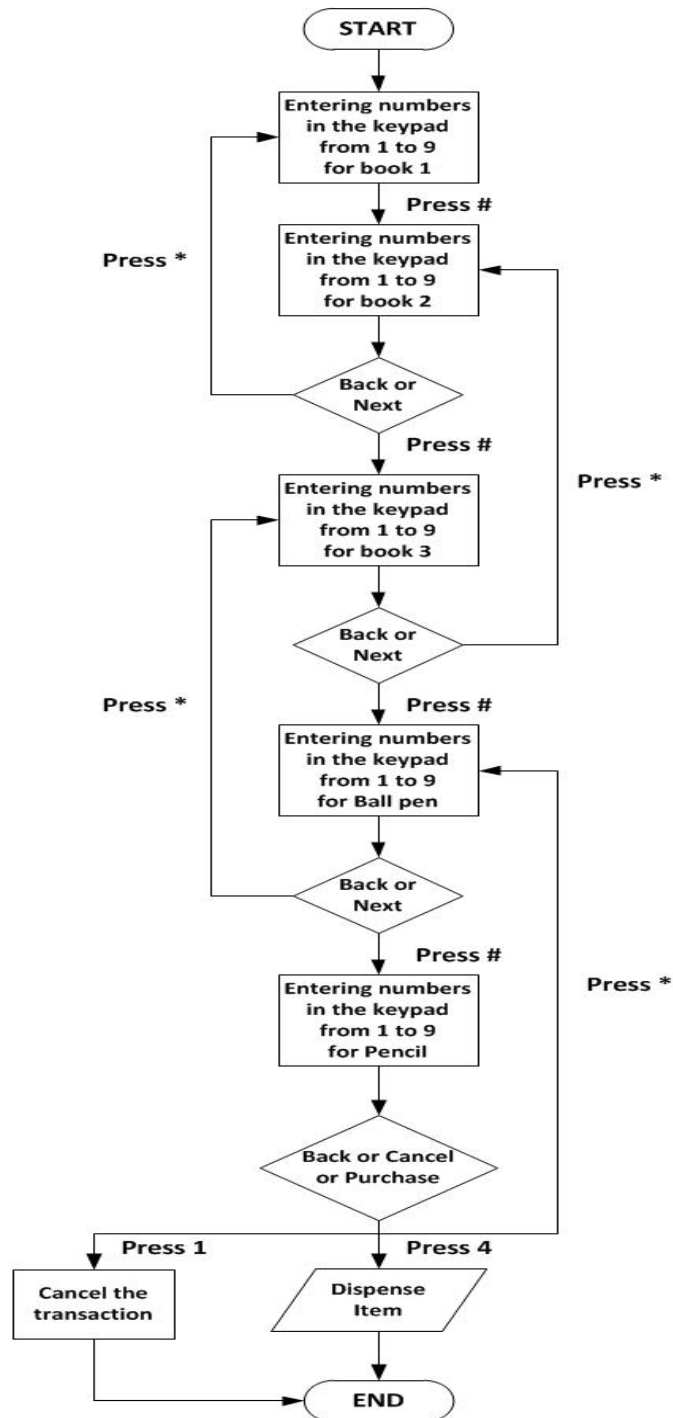


Figure 3.4 System Flowchart

Figure 3.4 shows the system flowchart of the Basic School supplies dispenser with single transaction payment. The micro controller checks what keys you pressed in the keypads. This also shows that when you pressed asterisk (*) the program will back to the previous items except for the Book 1 that will do nothing if you press *. Number sign (#) will go to the next item except for the final part that will do nothing because instead of pressing # the dispenser require you to press 4. The last part, when you cancel the transaction the machine will automatically give the coins that you insert.

Program Flowchart

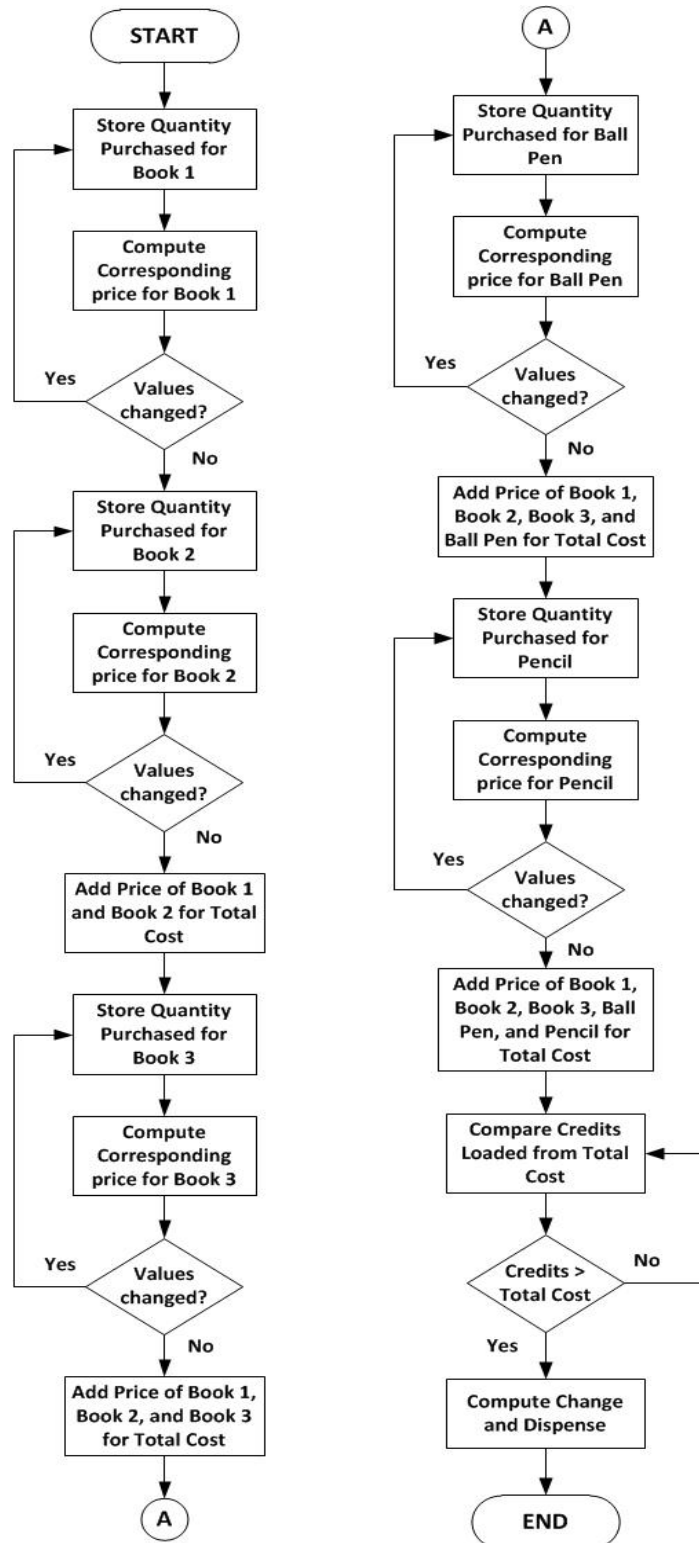


Figure 3.5 Program Flowchart

Figure 3.5 illustrates the program flowchart of the design. As shown from the figure, the program stores the quantity and price of each of item that will be purchased. As the user proceed to the next transaction page, the price of the previous item will be carried over and be added to the price of the current transaction page. This flow will be continuous and the same for all the items until the program reaches the finalize transaction page wherein the total cost for all the items to be purchased will be computed. As the credits are loaded in the machine, the change are computed and dispensed.

Prototype Development

The design procedure shows the step-by-step procedure on how the design was built by the researcher. Detailed information will be described about the conceptualization of the design project.

1. Conceptualization

After knowing the design will work as a whole, the conceptualization of the input and output devices part must be equated to simplify the design hardware and software.

2. Simplified Design Requirement

It is also important to create initial drafting of materials required as the development of the project proceeds. This gives the researchers the overview of

the project.

3. Illustrate the Block Diagram

Defines the major composition of the block and shows how each block is related with each other. The block diagram for the input which consist of the keypad, 74C922 16-key encoder and coin slot. The output which consists of the 20x4 LCD and dispensers.

4. Draw schematic diagram

Schematic diagram of this design shows how each device was interconnected, it contains components such as Microcontroller (PIC), DC motors, 20 x 4 Line LCD, Keypad, Coin slot, power supply, sensors, and battery. In developing the design, the following materials are used:

PIC16F877A

This type of microcontroller is used in the design primarily because of its many inputs. PIC16F877A has a maximum of 40 I/O pins which is very much suitable for the design. It has a maximum of 256 bytes for its register which is also much appropriate for the design to be possible.

74C922

The 74C922 key encoders provide all the necessary logic to fully encode an array of SPST switches. The keyboard scan can be implemented by either an external clock or external capacitor. We used this to encode the keypads.

20x4 Line LCD

The 20x4 LCD Module makes it easy to add an alphanumeric display module to your design. It requires only a 5V power supply and two data connections for either mode, freeing up pins on your processor. Many useful text formatting functions are provided, including the ability to create custom characters.

ULN2003

The ULN2003 is a monolithic high voltage and high current Darlington transistor arrays. It consists of seven NPN Darlington pairs that feature high-voltage outputs with common-cathode clamp diode for switching inductive loads. The collector-current rating of a single Darlington pair is 500mA. The Darlington pairs may be paralleled for higher current capability. Applications include relay drivers, hammer drivers, lamp drivers, display drivers (LED gas discharge), line drivers, and logic buffers.

LIST OF MATERIALS

Name of Material	Unit Price
4x20 LCD w/ ribbon wire	1,900
Coin slot	1,200
Numerical keypad w/ 74C922 IC	650
PIC16F877	530
10k array resistor	12
7805 voltage regulator	15
Heat sink	20
1000 uF/16v electrolytic capacitor	8
100uF / 25v electrolytic capacitor	3
2 pins terminal block	12
¼ W resistor	0.25
105 mylar capacitor	2
22pF ceramic capacitor	0.5
4 MHz crystal	35
W10G rectifier diode	12
12v relay	30
3 pins terminal block	15
Power supply module	150
4x4 relay module	490
Coins dispenser	950
Limit switch	38
DC motor	315
Paper dispenser	1350
Rocker switch	25
Fuse w/ holder	10
Transformer	290
Backup battery	800
Tubular aluminum	388
Acrylic	2,300
AC cord	30
ULN2003	28
Quiz booklet large	8
Quiz booklet small	7
Pencil	7
Ball pen	7

Table 3.1 List of Materials

Chapter 4

TESTING, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents various tests performed by designers to determine the effectiveness of the design. These tests were done considering the objectives given in the first chapter of this documentation.

Dispenser Accuracy Test

The researchers conducted an accuracy test to determine if the design can dispense an accurate number of items such as booklets, ball pen and pencil. The following table sum up the results gathered based on the test that the designers performed.

Trials	1pc	2pcs	3pcs	4pcs	5pcs	6pcs	7pcs	8pcs	9pcs
Book 1	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Book 2	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Book 3	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Ball Pen	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Pencil	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK

Table 4.1 Product Dispensing Test Result

Table 4.1 shows the dispenser can dispense the item. The test confirms that the correct quantity of items will be distributed depending on the number specified by the customer. The word "OK" means that the vending machine can dispense the items accurately.

Coin Slot Test

The researchers conducted a test on the design's coin slots. There are three kinds of coin slots in this design; the ten-peso coin slot, five-peso coin slot, and one-peso coin slot. The researcher tests if the one peso coin slot will accept the five peso coin or ten peso coin and so as for the other two. The first attempt on this test, the 10-peso coin slot accepts the 5-peso coin because it checks the material of the coin and there are some minor similarities between the composition of the 5 peso and 10 peso coin. In the second attempt, the 10-peso coin slot already did not accept the five peso coin because the knob inside the 10 peso coin slot was adjusted. The following table shows the results of the tests.

Trials	Coin Slot	COIN INSERTED		
		P1	P5	P10
1	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
2	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
3	P1	Reject	Reject	Reject
4	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject

5	P1	Reject	Reject	Reject
6	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
7	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
8	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
9	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
10	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
11	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
12	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
13	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
14	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
15	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
16	P5	Reject	Reject	Reject
17	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
18	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
19	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
20	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
21	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
22	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
23	P10	Reject	Accept	Accept
24	P10	Reject	Accept	Accept
25	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept

26	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
27	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
28	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
29	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
30	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept

Table 4.2 Coin Slot Test Result

Table 4.2 shows the results on what will happen if a certain coin is inserted to a specific coin slot. This test confirms that only the appropriate coin will be accepted in their respective coin slots and those inserted in the wrong coin slot will be rejected. In the 3rd trial and 5th trial, the 1 peso coin slot also rejects the 1 peso coin because the coin that was inserted is the new 1-peso coin. The old 1 peso coin has a different material composition compare to the new one. The sensor in the coin slot compares the material of the given coin sample with regards to the coin inserted. If the material composition is the same, the coin slot will accept the coin inserted otherwise rejects it. Based on the 23rd and 24th trial, the 10-peso coin slot accepts the 5 peso coin because the one that we used is the old 5 peso coin. The material used in the 10 peso coin, the one that looks like a 5 peso in the middle has the same material composition as the old 5 peso coin that's why the coin slot accepts it. But when the new 5 peso coin was used, the coin slot rejects it because it has a different material.

Change for Purchased items test

The researchers conducted a test to determine if the dispenser accurately gives change to the customers upon purchasing school supplies. The following table sum up the results gathered based on the test that the designers performed.

Trials	Amount Inserted (Php)	Total Amount Purchased (Php)	Change (Php)
1	10	7	3
2	10	14	Invalid
3	20	14	6
4	20	21	Invalid
5	16	14	2
6	16	23	Invalid
7	19	25	Invalid
8	50	42	8
9	50	75	Invalid
10	36	35	1
11	36	42	invalid
12	8	7	1
13	8	8	0
14	14	14	0

15	21	21	0
16	30	28	2
17	30	21	9
18	30	14	16
19	24	14	10
20	17	18	Invalid
21	17	14	3
22	25	14	11
23	25	18	7
24	35	29	6
25	28	24	4
26	28	35	Invalid
27	28	28	0
28	25	23	2
29	25	24	1
30	1	20	Invalid

Table 4.3 Change Test Result

Table 4.3 shows the results on what will happen if a certain amount of coins is inserted to the machine satisfying the condition that this amount is not equal to the total amount purchased. The results showed that correct amount of

change will be dispense automatically after the confirming the transaction. In the 4th column there are results which are invalid, these indicates that the amount inserted by the user is less than the amount he wants to purchase. As a result, the machine will not dispense the items.

LCD Display and Keypad and Administrator Button

The researchers conducted a test to the four liner LCD display and keypad to verify if the buttons pressed will correctly display the output and perform its desired instruction. The following table sums up the results gathered based on the test that the designers performed.

Key Pressed	Output
1 (item quantity selection)	1
2 (item quantity selection)	2
3 (item quantity selection)	3
4 (item quantity selection)	4
5 (item quantity selection)	5
6 (item quantity selection)	6
7 (item quantity selection)	7
8 (item quantity selection)	8
9 (item quantity selection)	9
0 (item quantity selection)	0
*	Previous

#	Next
1 (finalize transaction page)	Cancel all transaction
4 (finalize transaction page)	Dispense ordered items
Admin button + #	Display total sales

Table 4.4 Keypad input and LCD output test result

Table 4.4 shows the result if a corresponding key on the keypad is pressed and what are its effects on the display and how does it affects the operation of the system. As shown, this test confirms that each of the buttons in the keypad is correctly performing its intended operation. These table shows that when the user press the button 1 the dispenser displays number 1. Button 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 displays on the LCD 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 respectively. When the user press the * the machine will go to the previous item except if the user is currently on the Book 1 page, because it will not do a thing since there are no previous items before book 1. When the user press the # the machine will go to the next item except if the user is currently on the transaction page, because it will not do a thing since there are no items beyond the transaction page. In the transaction page when the user presses 1, it will cancel the transaction and give back the coins inserted by the user. In the transaction page when the user presses 4, it will begin the transaction. The vending machine also helps the administrator in calculating the total sales of each item and the total sales of all the items included by holding the admin button simultaneously with the # button. This automatically displays the total sales.

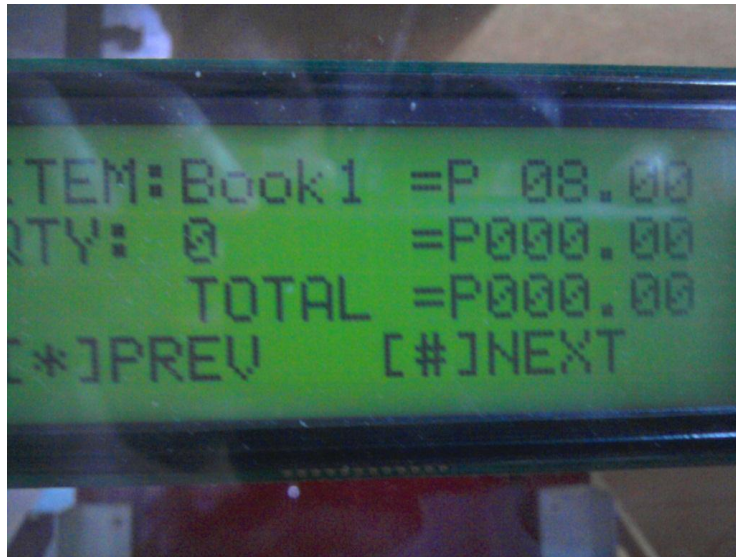


Figure 4.1 Sample Display when keypad 0 is pressed

These figure shows that when the user presses 0 button, it will display 0 in the LCD display.



Figure 4.2 Sample Display when keypad 9 is pressed

These figure shows that when the user presses 9 button, it will display 9 in the LCD display.

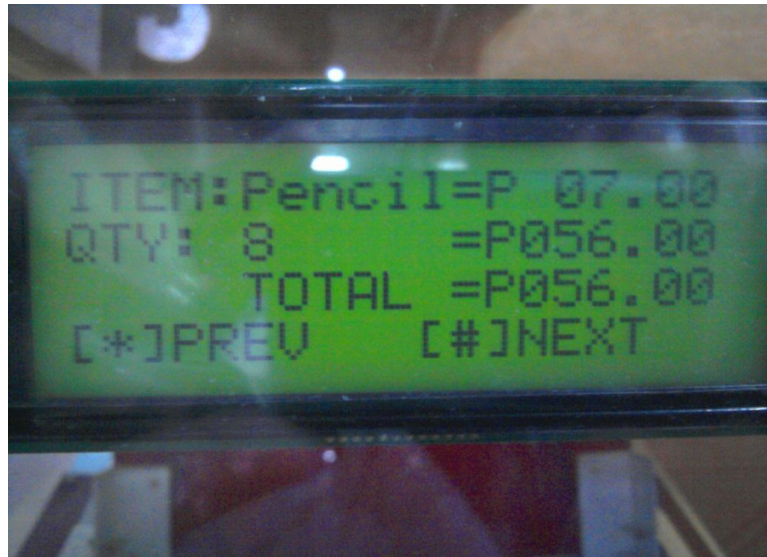


Figure 4.3 Sample Display when keypad 8 is pressed

These figure shows that when the user presses 8 button, it will display 8 in the LCD display.



Figure 4.4 Sample Display when keypad 7 is pressed

These figure shows that when the user presses 7 button, it will display 7 in the LCD display.

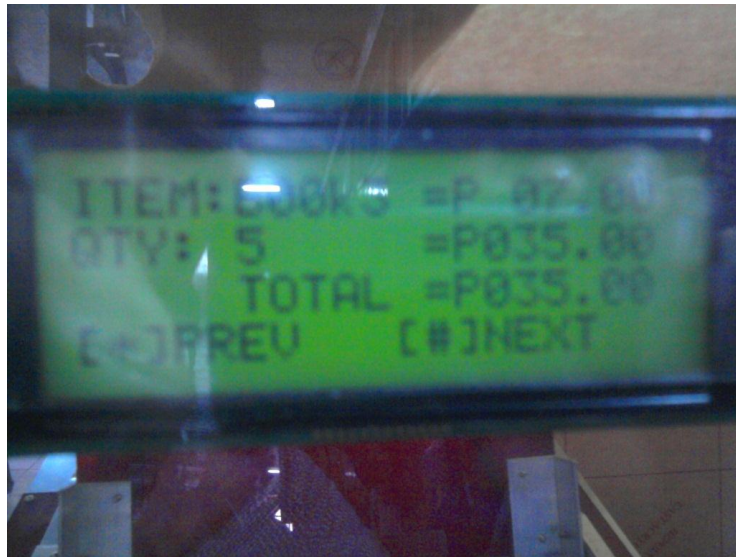


Figure 4.5 Sample Display when keypad 5 is pressed

These figure shows that when the user presses 5 button, it will display 5 in the LCD display.

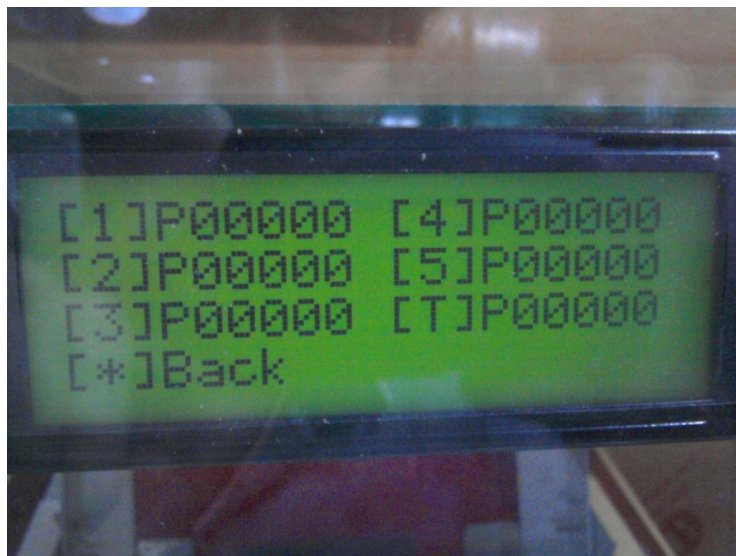


Figure 4.6 Sample Display when admin and keypad # is pressed

These figure shows that when the user simultaneously presses the admin button and the * button, the total sales will be displayed.

Empty Sensor Test

The researchers conducted a test to check if the sensors installed on the design can detect if the dispenser of each item is already empty. The following table sum up the results gathered based on the test that the designers performed.

Trials	Items	No. of items in the Dispenser	Output of the LED indicator (ON or OFF)
1	Book 1	5	OFF
2	Book 1	4	OFF
3	Book 1	3	OFF
4	Book 1	2	OFF
5	Book 1	1	OFF
6	Book 1	0	ON
7	Book 2	5	OFF
8	Book 2	4	OFF
9	Book 2	3	OFF
10	Book 2	2	OFF
11	Book 2	1	OFF
12	Book 2	0	ON
13	Book 3	5	OFF
14	Book 3	4	OFF

15	Book 3	3	OFF
16	Book 3	2	OFF
17	Book 3	1	OFF
18	Book 3	0	ON
19	Ball pen	5	OFF
20	Ball pen	4	OFF
21	Ball pen	3	OFF
22	Ball pen	2	OFF
23	Ball pen	1	OFF
24	Ball pen	0	ON
25	Pencil	5	OFF
26	Pencil	4	OFF
27	Pencil	3	OFF
28	Pencil	2	OFF
29	Pencil	1	OFF
30	Pencil	0	ON

Table 4.5 Empty dispenser detection test

Table 4.5 shows the results when a certain items had run out of supplies. As the result implies, the red light indicator turns ON when the sensor detects that no items is currently on the top of the dispenser, but if there are at least one piece of each item above it the LED indicator will turn OFF.



Figure 4.7 Sample Indicator display when the dispenser is empty

This figure shows that the when the dispenser is empty, the LEDs will automatically turn ON.

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter gives the overall conclusion of the development of the design in relation to its objectives. The results of the various tests performed are also clearly defined in this chapter. Recommendations for the improvement of the design are also specified to indicate the need for further studies, with reference to the design constraints.

Conclusion

In the *Basic School Supplies Dispenser with Single Transaction Payment*, the designers were able to develop a device that would dispense basic school supplies such as quiz booklet, pencil and ball pen. This device also helps the administrator to compute the total sales. One of the additional advancement of this device with the others is that it can detect the dispenser if it is empty by having a red light indicator.

The design is incorporated with a new way of purchasing items, which is by multiple items at a single transaction. Multiple items in the sense that not only a single kind of item can be purchase with different quantity but also with the ability to purchase multiple kind of items with multiple quantity. Due to this innovation, the school materials can now be distributed faster and effectively.

Recommendation

Certain enhancements and modifications can be made to the design in order to develop it into a more sustainable mechanism from latent users. The following are the recommendations to consider:

1. Improvement on the tube capacity for the 1 peso and 5 peso coins for the change;
2. Implementation on the design to accept bills as credits for purchasing items;
3. Additional kinds of school supplies to dispense;
4. Implementation of the receipt for the customers to check their transaction records; and
5. Enhancements on the outer covering of the design; either use fiber glass or steel to add more security to the inventory.

REFERENCES

- Yokouchi, T. (2010). Today and tomorrow of vending machine and its services in Japan. Electro/Information Technology (EIT), IEEE.
- Kawamoto, H. (2002). The history of liquid-crystal displays. Proceedings of the IEEE.
- Hoi Sing Kwok (2011). Display Technologies. Technologies Beyond 2020.
- Lechner, B.J., Marlowe, F.J., Nester, E.O., Tufts, J. Liquid crystal matrix displays. Proceedings of the IEEE.
- Khan, A.R. (2002). Workhorses of the electronic era [microcontrollers]. Microcontroller Journals.
- Ganesh, A.B., Sangeetha, A.L., Ravi, V.R. (2009). Network model based automation of thermal processes using an embedded digital controller. Microcontroller Journals.
- Al-Zoubi, H.R. (2010). Efficient coin recognition using a statistical approach. Electro/Information Technology.
- Williamson, Henry C. (1934). Vending Machine. Google Patents.
- Yadav, S.G. Shiva Prasad (2003). Automatic Chocolate Vending Machine using MUCOS RTOS. Embedded Systems.
- Hong Gu, Shuang Qiao, and Jiang Tian (2006). A Wireless Vending Machine System Based on GSM. Intelligent Control and Autom.
- Azami, S.B.Z., Tanabian, M. (2004). Automatic mobile payment on a non-connected vending machine. Electrical and Computer Engineering.
- Cowburn, J. (2001). Paying for energy the smart way. IEE Review.
- Caulfield, B., O'Mahony, M., (2005). Payment requirements of a public transport ticketing system.

APPENDIX A

Operations Manual

1. System Requirement

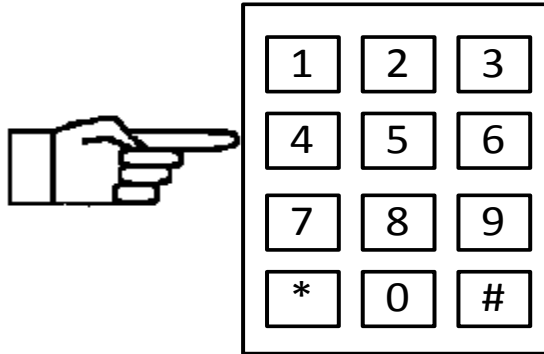
- a. At least Windows XP Operating System
- b. At least 512MB Memory RAM
- c. Installed MPASM

2. Installation Procedure

- a. Place the different school materials in their respective dispenser.
- b. Place the 64 pieces one peso coin and five peso coin in their corresponding tube.
- c. Plug the dispenser into a power source.
- d. Install battery when necessary to provide continuous power supply to the machine. Connect the red clip to positive and black clip to ground.
- e. Switch on the device.

3. User's Manual

- a. Enter the desired quantity of the item by pressing the numbers from 0 to 9 in the keypad, afterwards press # to proceed to next item and * to return from previous item.

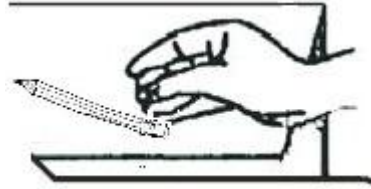


Note: 0 denotes that no quantity of this item will be purchased or cancellation of the previous amount to take; this also has the same effect as leaving the quantity blank. Same concept applies for all school materials.

- b. After reaching the finalize transaction page, it will display the total cost of all the items to be purchased. Insert coins sufficient to the amount of the total cost shown. After inserting the coins, the credits will be displayed.



- c. To complete and process the transaction press button 4, to cancel all transactions press button 1.
- d. After the transaction is completed, pick up purchased school supplies at the designated dispenser location.



- e. Admin use only: Hold the admin button and press # to see the total sales (when power supply is interrupted the total saved total sales will be lost).

4. Troubleshooting Guides and Procedures

Problem: Power supply interruption

- a. Check if the power cable is properly connected to an appropriate power outlet.
- b. Replace battery as it might be already be drained or out of charge.

Problem: No/insufficient change is supplied after transaction

- a. Check if the five peso and one peso tube still contain coins.
- b. Refill the tubes with appropriate amount of coins preferably until it's full.

5. Error Definitions

- a. Undetected coins – the vending machine only accepts new one peso coins. Several vending machines exhibit the same problem.
- b. Total sales wipeout – in case of a power supply interruption the vending machine does not save the admin's total sales.

APPENDIX B

Pictures of Prototype



Figure 6.1 Front view of the design



Figure 6.2 Side view of the design

APPENDIX C

Program Listing

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT
	VALUE			
		000001	INCLUDE	<P16F877A.INC>
		000002	LIST	
		000002	;	P16F877A.INC Standard Header File, Version 1.00
				Microchip Technology, Inc.
		004000	LIST	
2007	3F32	000005	__CONFIG	_HS_OSC & _WDT_OFF & _PWRTE_ON &
	_LVP_OFF & _BODEN_OFF			
		000006	;	*****
		000007	;	Variable Declaration
		000008	PORTC_NEW	EQU H'20'
		000009	PORTC_PREV	EQU H'21'
		000010	PORTE_NEW	EQU H'22'
		000011	PORTE_PREV	EQU H'23'
		000012	KEY_NEW	EQU H'24'
		000013	KEY_PREV	EQU H'25'
		000014	KEY_VAL	EQU H'26'
		000015	KEY_CTR	EQU H'27'
		000016	KEY_BUFR	EQU H'28'
		000017	CARRY	EQU H'29'
		000018	THOUSND10	EQU H'2A'
		000019	THOUSAND	EQU H'2B'
		000020	HUNDRED	EQU H'2C'
		000021	TEN	EQU H'2D'
		000022	UNIT	EQU H'2E'
		000023	COIN_VAL	EQU H'2F'
		000024		
		000025	SEL1_QTY	EQU H'30'
		000026	SEL2_QTY	EQU H'31'
		000027	SEL3_QTY	EQU H'32'
		000028	SEL4_QTY	EQU H'33'
		000029	SEL5_QTY	EQU H'34'
		000030	SEL1_AMT	EQU H'35'
		000031	SEL2_AMT	EQU H'36'
		000032	SEL3_AMT	EQU H'37'
		000033	SEL4_AMT	EQU H'38'
		000034	SEL5_AMT	EQU H'39'
		000035	SEL_TOTALHI	EQU H'3A'
		000036	SEL_TOTALLO	EQU H'3B'
		000037	SEL_QTY	EQU H'3C'
		000038	SEL_AMT	EQU H'3D'
		000039		
		000040	AMOUNT	EQU H'40'
		000041	COIN_HI	EQU H'41'
		000042	CHANGE	EQU H'42'
		000043	CHANGE_HI	EQU H'43'
		000044	ITEM_SEL	EQU H'44'
		000045	ITEM_VALUE	EQU H'45'
		000046	ITEM1_QTY	EQU H'46'
		000047	ITEM2_QTY	EQU H'47'
		000048	ITEM3_QTY	EQU H'48'
		000049	ITEM4_QTY	EQU H'49'
		000050	ITEM5_QTY	EQU H'4A'

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT	
0000004B		00051	VALUE1	EQU	H'4B'
0000004C		00052	VALUE2	EQU	H'4C'
0000004D		00053	VALUE3	EQU	H'4D'
0000004E		00054	VALUE4	EQU	H'4E'
0000004F		00055	VALUE5	EQU	H'4F'
		00056			
00000050		00057	TMR1_SEC	EQU	H'50'
00000051		00058	TMR1_PRES	EQU	H'51'
00000052		00059	TMR2_SEC	EQU	H'52'
00000053		00060	TMR2_PRES	EQU	H'53'
00000054		00061	TMR3_SEC	EQU	H'54'
00000055		00062	TMR3_PRES	EQU	H'55'
00000056		00063	TMR4_SEC	EQU	H'56'
00000057		00064	TMR4_PRES	EQU	H'57'
00000058		00065	TMR5_SEC	EQU	H'58'
00000059		00066	TMR5_PRES	EQU	H'59'
0000005A		00067	TMR6_SEC	EQU	H'5A'
0000005B		00068	TMR6_PRES	EQU	H'5B'
0000005C		00069	TMR7_SEC	EQU	H'5C'
0000005D		00070	TMR7_PRES	EQU	H'5D'
		00071			
00000060		00072	SEL1_SALEHI	EQU	H'60'
00000061		00073	SEL1_SALELO	EQU	H'61'
00000062		00074	SEL2_SALEHI	EQU	H'62'
00000063		00075	SEL2_SALELO	EQU	H'63'
00000064		00076	SEL3_SALEHI	EQU	H'64'
00000065		00077	SEL3_SALELO	EQU	H'65'
00000066		00078	SEL4_SALEHI	EQU	H'66'
00000067		00079	SEL4_SALELO	EQU	H'67'
00000068		00080	SEL5_SALEHI	EQU	H'68'
00000069		00081	SEL5_SALELO	EQU	H'69'
0000006A		00082	TOTALSALEHI	EQU	H'6A'
0000006B		00083	TOTALSALELO	EQU	H'6B'
		00084			
		00085			
00000070		00086	DATA_HI	EQU	H'70'
00000071		00087	DATA_LO	EQU	H'71'
00000072		00088	WAIT1_VAL	EQU	H'72'
00000073		00089	WAIT2_VAL	EQU	H'73'
00000074		00090	MSG_NUM	EQU	H'74'
		00091			
00000079		00092	TEMP1	EQU	H'79'
variable.					; temporary
0000007A		00093	TEMP2	EQU	H'7A'
0000007B		00094	TEMP3	EQU	H'7B'
0000007C		00095	TEMP4	EQU	H'7C'
0000007D		00096	W_TEMP	EQU	H'7D'
variable for W.					; temporary
0000007E		00097	STAT_TEMP	EQU	H'7E'
variable for STATUS.					; temporary
0000007F		00098	PCLATH_TEMP	EQU	H'7F'
		00099			
00000020		00100	LCD_RAM_BUF	EQU	H'20'
		00101			
					; Bank 1

```

                                00102 ;           Reset Vector Starts at Address
0x0000.
                                00103
;*****

LOC  OBJECT CODE      LINE SOURCE TEXT
  VALUE

0000                                00104          ORG    0X0000          ; start of reset
vector.
0000  2805                                00105          GOTO   INITIALIZE          ;
                                00106                                ;
0004                                00107          ORG    0X0004          ; start of
interrupt service routine.
0004  281F                                00108          GOTO   ISR_ROUTINE          ;
                                00109
;*****
                                00110 ;           Initialization Routine.
                                00111
;*****
0005  018B                                00112 INITIALIZE:  CLRF   INTCON          ; Disable
Interrupts and clear T0IF
0006  1303                                00113          BCF    STATUS,RP1          ;
0007  1683                                00114          BSF    STATUS,RP0          ; Select Bank 1
0008  30C3                                00115          MOVLW  B'11000011'          ;
Message[302]: Register in operand not in bank 0.  Ensure that bank bits are
correct.
0009  0081                                00116          MOVWF  OPTION_REG          ; prescaler of
1:16
                                00117                                ;
000A  3086                                00118          MOVLW  B'10000110'          ; PortA all
Digital Input
Message[302]: Register in operand not in bank 0.  Ensure that bank bits are
correct.
000B  009F                                00119          MOVWF  ADCON1          ;
                                00120                                ;
000C  30FF                                00121          MOVLW  B'11111111'          ;          0=OUT
1=IN
Message[302]: Register in operand not in bank 0.  Ensure that bank bits are
correct.
000D  0085                                00122          MOVWF  TRISA          ; Port A. 11xx
xxxx:TTL
                                00123                                ;
000E  3000                                00124          MOVLW  B'00000000'          ;          0=OUT
1=IN
Message[302]: Register in operand not in bank 0.  Ensure that bank bits are
correct.
000F  0086                                00125          MOVWF  TRISB          ; Port B. xxxx
xxxx:TTL
                                00126                                ;
0010  30CF                                00127          MOVLW  B'11001111'          ;          0=OUT
1=IN
Message[302]: Register in operand not in bank 0.  Ensure that bank bits are
correct.
0011  0087                                00128          MOVWF  TRISC          ; Port C. xxxx
xxxx:schmitt
                                00129                                ;
0012  3000                                00130          MOVLW  B'00000000'          ;          0=OUT
1=IN
Message[302]: Register in operand not in bank 0.  Ensure that bank bits are
correct.

```

```

0013  0088      00131      MOVWF TRISD      ; Port D. xxxx
xxxx:schmitt
                                00132
                                00133      MOVLW B'00000111'      ;      0=OUT
0014  3007      00133      MOVLW B'00000111'      ;      0=OUT
l=IN
Message[302]: Register in operand not in bank 0.  Ensure that bank bits are
correct.
0015  0089      00134      MOVWF TRISE      ; Port E. 0000
0xxx:schmitt
                                00135
                                00136      BCF  STATUS,RP0      ; Select Bank 0
0016  1283      00136      BCF  STATUS,RP0      ;
                                00137
                                00138      CALL  INIT_VAR      ;
0017  2053      00138      CALL  INIT_VAR      ;
0018  2607      00139      CALL  INIT_LCD      ;
0019  2633      00140      CALL  DISP_LCD      ;
                                00141
                                00142      BSF  INTCON,T0IE      ; Enable TMR0
001A  168B      00142      BSF  INTCON,T0IE      ; Enable TMR0
Interrupt.
001B  178B      00143      BSF  INTCON,GIE      ; Enable All
Interrupts.
001C  0181      00144      CLRF  TMR0      ; Clear TMR0
                                00145
;*****
                                00146 ;      Main Program Starts Here.
                                00147
;*****
001D  0000      00148 MAIN:      NOP      ;
001E  281D      00149      GOTO  MAIN      ;

```

```

LOC  OBJECT CODE      LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE

```

```

                                00150
;*****
                                00151 ;      The Interrupt Service Routine.
                                00152
;*****
001F      00153 ISR_ROUTINE:      ; Save Registers
001F  00FD      00154      MOVWF W_TEMP      ;      W ->
W_TEMP
0020  0803      00155      MOVF  STATUS,W      ; STATUS -> W
0021  00FE      00156      MOVWF STAT_TEMP      ;      W ->
STAT_TEMP
0022  1283      00157      BCF  STATUS,RP0      ; Bank 0
                                00158      ; Check which
interrupt has occurred.
0023  190B      00159      BTFSC INTCON,T0IF      ; Timer0
Interrupt ?
0024  2829      00160      GOTO  TMR0INT      ;
                                00161      ; Other causes,
disregard!
0025      00162 RESTOREREG:      ; Restore
Registers
0025  087E      00163      MOVF  STAT_TEMP,W      ; STAT_TEMP -> W
0026  0083      00164      MOVWF STATUS      ;      W ->
STATUS
0027  087D      00165      MOVF  W_TEMP,W      ;      W_TEMP -> W
                                00166
0028  0009      00167      RETFIE      ; Return from
Interrupt.

```

```

00168
;*****
00169 ;          TIMER 0 (TMR0) Interrupt Service
Routine.
00170
;*****
0029 110B          00171 TMR0INT:      BCF      INTCON,T0IF  ; Reset TMR0
Overflow Flag.
002A 3006          00172              MOVLW   D'06'          ; store value to
TMR0
002B 0781          00173              ADDWF   TMR0,F          ;
00174              ;
002C 0807          00175              MOVF    PORTC,W          ;
002D 00A0          00176              MOVWF   PORTC_NEW        ;
002E 2251          00177              CALL    READ_KEY         ;
002F 2382          00178              CALL    READ_SW          ;
0030 226D          00179              CALL    COMP_ITEMS       ;
0031 22A7          00180              CALL    DO_MSG0           ;
0032 22F1          00181              CALL    DO_MSG1           ;
0033 233F          00182              CALL    DO_MSG2           ;
0034 256E          00183              CALL    DO_TMR1           ;
0035 257C          00184              CALL    DO_TMR2           ;
0036 25A5          00185              CALL    DO_TMR3           ;
0037 25B1          00186              CALL    DO_TMR4           ;
0038 25BD          00187              CALL    DO_TMR5           ;
0039 25C9          00188              CALL    DO_TMR6           ;
003A 25E4          00189              CALL    DO_TMR7           ;
003B 0820          00190              MOVF    PORTC_NEW,W        ;
003C 00A1          00191              MOVWF   PORTC_PREV        ;
003D 240E          00192              CALL    DISP_DAT0         ;
003E 2457          00193              CALL    DISP_DAT1         ;
003F 248E          00194              CALL    DISP_DAT2         ;
0040 2633          00195              CALL    DISP_LCD         ;
00196              ;
0041 2825          00197              GOTO     RESTOREREG        ; done! Restore
registers & exit.
00198
;*****
0042 0782          00199 KEY_TABLE:  ADDWF   PCL,F          ;
0043 3401 3402 3403 00200          DT      H'1', H'2', H'3', H'F'
340F
0047 3404 3405 3406 00201          DT      H'4', H'5', H'6', H'F'

LOC  OBJECT CODE      LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE
004B 340F
3407 3408 3409 00202          DT      H'7', H'8', H'9', H'F'
340F
004F 340A 3400 340B 00203          DT      H'A', H'0', H'B', H'F'
340F
00204
0053 01F4          00205 INIT_VAR:  CLRF    MSG_NUM          ;
0054 268B          00206              CALL    LD_MSG2RAM        ;
0055 0186          00207              CLRF    PORTB          ;
0056 0187          00208              CLRF    PORTC          ;
0057 0188          00209              CLRF    PORTD          ;
00210              ;
0058 0807          00211              MOVF    PORTC,W          ;
0059 00A0          00212              MOVWF   PORTC_NEW        ;
005A 00A1          00213              MOVWF   PORTC_PREV        ;

```

		00214			
005B	0809	00215	MOVWF	PORTE,W	;
005C	00A2	00216	MOVWF	PORTE_NEW	;
005D	00A3	00217	MOVWF	PORTE_PREV	;
		00218			;
005E	01C0	00219	CLRF	AMOUNT	;
005F	01C1	00220	CLRF	COIN_HI	;
0060	01C2	00221	CLRF	CHANGE	;
0061	01C3	00222	CLRF	CHANGE_HI	;
0062	0805	00223	MOVWF	PORTA,W	;
0063	00A4	00224	MOVWF	KEY_NEW	;
0064	00A5	00225	MOVWF	KEY_PREV	;
0065	300F	00226	MOVLW	H'F'	;
0066	00A6	00227	MOVWF	KEY_VAL	;
0067	01C4	00228	CLRF	ITEM_SEL	;
0068	01C5	00229	CLRF	ITEM_VALUE	;
0069	01C6	00230	CLRF	ITEM1_QTY	;
006A	01C7	00231	CLRF	ITEM2_QTY	;
006B	01C8	00232	CLRF	ITEM3_QTY	;
006C	01C9	00233	CLRF	ITEM4_QTY	;
006D	01CA	00234	CLRF	ITEM5_QTY	;
006E	01A7	00235	CLRF	KEY_CTR	;
		00236			;
006F	01D0	00237	CLRF	TMR1_SEC	;
0070	01D1	00238	CLRF	TMR1_PRES	;
0071	01D2	00239	CLRF	TMR2_SEC	;
0072	01D3	00240	CLRF	TMR2_PRES	;
0073	01D4	00241	CLRF	TMR3_SEC	;
0074	01D5	00242	CLRF	TMR3_PRES	;
0075	01D6	00243	CLRF	TMR4_SEC	;
0076	01D7	00244	CLRF	TMR4_PRES	;
0077	01D8	00245	CLRF	TMR5_SEC	;
0078	01D9	00246	CLRF	TMR5_PRES	;
0079	01DA	00247	CLRF	TMR6_SEC	;
007A	01DB	00248	CLRF	TMR6_PRES	;
007B	01DC	00249	CLRF	TMR7_SEC	;
007C	01DD	00250	CLRF	TMR7_PRES	;
		00251			;

LOC	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT
VALUE					

007D	3008	00252	MOVLW	D'8'	;
007E	00CB	00253	MOVWF	VALUE1	;
007F	3008	00254	MOVLW	D'8'	;
0080	00CC	00255	MOVWF	VALUE2	;
0081	3007	00256	MOVLW	D'7'	;
0082	00CD	00257	MOVWF	VALUE3	;
0083	3007	00258	MOVLW	D'7'	;
0084	00CE	00259	MOVWF	VALUE4	;
0085	3007	00260	MOVLW	D'7'	;
0086	00CF	00261	MOVWF	VALUE5	;
		00262			;
0087	01B0	00263	CLRF	SEL1_QTY	;
0088	01B1	00264	CLRF	SEL2_QTY	;
0089	01B2	00265	CLRF	SEL3_QTY	;
008A	01B3	00266	CLRF	SEL4_QTY	;
008B	01B4	00267	CLRF	SEL5_QTY	;
008C	01B5	00268	CLRF	SEL1_AMT	;
008D	01B6	00269	CLRF	SEL2_AMT	;
008E	01B7	00270	CLRF	SEL3_AMT	;
008F	01B8	00271	CLRF	SEL4_AMT	;

0090	01B9	00272	CLRF	SEL5_AMT	;
0091	01BC	00273	CLRF	SEL_QTY	;
		00274			;
0092	01E0	00275	CLRF	SEL1_SALEHI	;
0093	01E1	00276	CLRF	SEL1_SALELO	;
0094	01E2	00277	CLRF	SEL2_SALEHI	;
0095	01E3	00278	CLRF	SEL2_SALELO	;
0096	01E4	00279	CLRF	SEL3_SALEHI	;
0097	01E5	00280	CLRF	SEL3_SALELO	;
0098	01E6	00281	CLRF	SEL4_SALEHI	;
0099	01E7	00282	CLRF	SEL4_SALELO	;
009A	01E8	00283	CLRF	SEL5_SALEHI	;
009B	01E9	00284	CLRF	SEL5_SALELO	;
009C	01EA	00285	CLRF	TOTALSALEHI	;
009D	01EB	00286	CLRF	TOTALSALELO	;
		00287			;
009E	0008	00288	RETURN		;
		00289			

```

;*****
0100          00290      ORG      0X0100      ;
0100    0782          00291 MSG0:    ADDWF    PCL,F      ;
                                00292      ;01234567890123456789"
0101    3449 3454 3445 00293      DT      "ITEM:      =P 00.00 "
                                344D 343A 3420
                                3420 3420 3420
                                3420 3420 343D
                                3450 3420 3430
                                3430 342E 3430
                                3430 3420
0115    3451 3454 3459 00294      DT      "QTY: _      =P000.00 "
                                343A 3420 345F
                                3420 3420 3420
                                3420 3420 343D
                                3450 3430 3430

```

LOC	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT
		3430 342E 3430			
		3430 3420			
0129		3420 3420 3420	00295	DT	" TOTAL =P000.00 "
		3420 3420 3454			
		344F 3454 3441			
		344C 3420 343D			
		3450 3430 3430			
		3430 342E 3430			
		3430 3420			
013D		345B 342A 345D	00296	DT	"[*] PREV [#] NEXT "
		3450 3452 3445			
		3456 3420 3420			
		3420 345B 3423			
		345D 344E 3445			
		3458 3454 3420			
		3420 3420			
			00297		
			00298		;01234567890123456789"
0151		345B 3431 345D	00299 MSG1:	DT	"[1] CANCEL [4] OK "
		3443 3441 344E			
		3443 3445 344C			
		3420 345B 3434			
		345D 344F 344B			

	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	3420					
0165	3420	3420	3420	00300	DT	"	CREDIT=P000.00 "
	3420	3420	3443				
	3452	3445	3444				
	3449	3454	343D				
	3450	3430	3430				
	3430	342E	3430				
	3430	3420					
0179	3420	3420	3420	00301	DT	"	TOTAL =P000.00 "
	3420	3420	3454				
	344F	3454	3441				
	344C	3420	343D				
	3450	3430	3430				
	3430	342E	3430				
	3430	3420					
018D	345B	342A	345D	00302	DT	"[*]PREV	"
	3450	3452	3445				
	3456	3420	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	3420					
			00303				
			00304				;01234567890123456789"
01A1	345B	3431	345D	00305 MSG2:	DT	"[1]P	[4]P "
	3450	3420	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	345B	3434				
	345D	3450	3420				

LOC	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT
VALUE					

	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	3420					
01B5	345B	3432	345D	00306	DT	"[2]P	[5]P "
	3450	3420	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	345B	3435				
	345D	3450	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	3420					
01C9	345B	3433	345D	00307	DT	"[3]P	[T]P "
	3450	3420	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	345B	3454				
	345D	3450	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	3420					
01DD	345B	342A	345D	00308	DT	"[*]Back	"
	3442	3461	3463				
	346B	3420	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	3420	3420				
	3420	3420					
			00309				
0200			00310		ORG	0X0200	;
0200	0782		00311 MSG3:		ADDWF	PCL,F	;
			00312				;01234567890123456789"

0201	3449 3454 3445 00313	DT	"ITEM: =P 00.00 "
	344D 343A 3420		
	3420 3420 3420		
	3420 3420 343D		
	3450 3420 3430		
	3430 342E 3430		
	3430 3420		
0215	3420 3420 3420 00314	DT	" EDIT> =P __.00 "
	3420 3420 3445		
	3444 3449 3454		
	343E 3420 343D		
	3450 3420 345F		
	345F 342E 3430		
	3430 3420		
0229	3420 3420 3420 00315	DT	" "
	3420 3420 3420		
	3420 3420 3420		
	3420 3420 3420		
	3420 3420 3420		
	3420 3420		
023D	345B 342A 345D 00316	DT	"[*]SAVE [#]NEXT "
	3453 3441 3456		
	3445 3420 3420		
	3420 345B 3423		
	345D 344E 3445		

LOC OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE

	3458 3454 3420		
	3420 3420		
		00317	
		00318	;01234567890123456789"
		00319 ;	dt "1.Book1 4.BallPen "
		00320 ;	dt "2.Book2 5.Pencil "
		00321 ;	dt "3.Book3 "
		00322 ;	dt " N.SELECT "
		00323	
		00324	
;*****			
0251	0805	00325 READ_KEY:	MOVF PORTA,W ;
0252	00A4	00326	MOVWF KEY_NEW ;
0253	390F	00327	ANDLW H'0F' ;
0254	2042	00328	CALL KEY_TABLE ;
0255	00F9	00329	MOVWF TEMP1 ;
0256	3010	00330	MOVLW H'10' ;
0257	05A4	00331	ANDWF KEY_NEW,F ;
0258	0879	00332	MOVF TEMP1,W ;
0259	04A4	00333	IORWF KEY_NEW,F ;
025A	1E24	00334	BTFSS KEY_NEW,4 ;
025B	2A61	00335	GOTO READ_KEYX ;
025C	1A25	00336	BTFSC KEY_PREV,4 ;
025D	2A61	00337	GOTO READ_KEYX ;
025E	0824	00338	MOVF KEY_NEW,W ;
025F	390F	00339	ANDLW H'0F' ;
0260	00A6	00340	MOVWF KEY_VAL ;
0261	0824	00341 READ_KEYX:	MOVF KEY_NEW,W ;
0262	00A5	00342	MOVWF KEY_PREV ;
0263	0008	00343	RETURN ;

```

00344
;*****
0264 01FB      00345 COMP_ITEM:   CLRF   TEMP3      ;
0265 0879      00346 COMP_ITEMLP: MOVF   TEMP1,W      ;
0266 1903      00347             BTFSC  STATUS,Z      ;
0267 2A6C      00348             GOTO   COMP_ITEMX      ;
0268 087A      00349             MOVF   TEMP2,W      ;
0269 07FB      00350             ADDWF  TEMP3,F      ;
026A 03F9      00351             DECF   TEMP1,F      ;
026B 2A65      00352             GOTO   COMP_ITEMLP      ;
026C 0008      00353 COMP_ITEMX:  RETURN      ;
               00354             ;
026D 01BA      00355 COMP_ITEMS:  CLRF   SEL_TOTALHI    ;
026E 01BB      00356             CLRF   SEL_TOTALLO    ;
               00357             ;
026F 0830      00358 COMP_ITEM1:  MOVF   SEL1_QTY,W      ;
0270 00F9      00359             MOVWF  TEMP1      ;
0271 084B      00360             MOVF   VALUE1,W      ;
0272 00FA      00361             MOVWF  TEMP2      ;
0273 2264      00362             CALL   COMP_ITEM      ;
0274 087B      00363             MOVF   TEMP3,W      ;
0275 00B5      00364             MOVWF  SEL1_AMT      ;
0276 0835      00365             MOVF   SEL1_AMT,W      ;
0277 07BB      00366             ADDWF  SEL_TOTALLO,F  ;
0278 1803      00367             BTFSC  STATUS,C      ;

```

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT
0279	0ABA	00368	INCF SEL_TOTALHI,F ;
		00369	;
027A	0831	00370	COMP_ITEM2: MOVF SEL2_QTY,W ;
027B	00F9	00371	MOVWF TEMP1 ;
027C	084C	00372	MOVF VALUE2,W ;
027D	00FA	00373	MOVWF TEMP2 ;
027E	2264	00374	CALL COMP_ITEM ;
027F	087B	00375	MOVF TEMP3,W ;
0280	00B6	00376	MOVWF SEL2_AMT ;
0281	0836	00377	MOVF SEL2_AMT,W ;
0282	07BB	00378	ADDWF SEL_TOTALLO,F ;
0283	1803	00379	BTFSC STATUS,C ;
0284	0ABA	00380	INCF SEL_TOTALHI,F ;
		00381	;
0285	0832	00382	COMP_ITEM3: MOVF SEL3_QTY,W ;
0286	00F9	00383	MOVWF TEMP1 ;
0287	084D	00384	MOVF VALUE3,W ;
0288	00FA	00385	MOVWF TEMP2 ;
0289	2264	00386	CALL COMP_ITEM ;
028A	087B	00387	MOVF TEMP3,W ;
028B	00B7	00388	MOVWF SEL3_AMT ;
028C	0837	00389	MOVF SEL3_AMT,W ;
028D	07BB	00390	ADDWF SEL_TOTALLO,F ;
028E	1803	00391	BTFSC STATUS,C ;
028F	0ABA	00392	INCF SEL_TOTALHI,F ;
		00393	;
0290	0833	00394	COMP_ITEM4: MOVF SEL4_QTY,W ;
0291	00F9	00395	MOVWF TEMP1 ;
0292	084E	00396	MOVF VALUE4,W ;
0293	00FA	00397	MOVWF TEMP2 ;
0294	2264	00398	CALL COMP_ITEM ;
0295	087B	00399	MOVF TEMP3,W ;

```

0296 00B8 00400 MOVWF SEL4_AMT ;
0297 0838 00401 MOVF SEL4_AMT,W ;
0298 07BB 00402 ADDWF SEL_TOTALLO,F ;
0299 1803 00403 BTFSC STATUS,C ;
029A 0ABA 00404 INCF SEL_TOTALHI,F ;
00405 ;
029B 0834 00406 COMP_ITEM5: MOVF SEL5_QTY,W ;
029C 00F9 00407 MOVWF TEMP1 ;
029D 084F 00408 MOVF VALUE5,W ;
029E 00FA 00409 MOVWF TEMP2 ;
029F 2264 00410 CALL COMP_ITEM ;
02A0 087B 00411 MOVF TEMP3,W ;
02A1 00B9 00412 MOVWF SEL5_AMT ;
02A2 0839 00413 MOVF SEL5_AMT,W ;
02A3 07BB 00414 ADDWF SEL_TOTALLO,F ;
02A4 1803 00415 BTFSC STATUS,C ;
02A5 0ABA 00416 INCF SEL_TOTALHI,F ;
00417 ;
02A6 0008 00418 RETURN ;
00419 ;
;*****
02A7 3000 00420 DO_MSG0: MOVLW D'0' ;

LOC OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE

02A8 0274 00421 SUBWF MSG_NUM,W ;
02A9 1D03 00422 BTFSS STATUS,Z ;
02AA 2ADC 00423 GOTO DO_MSG0X ;
00424 ;
02AB 3006 00425 MOVLW D'6' ;
02AC 0244 00426 SUBWF ITEM_SEL,W ;
02AD 1803 00427 BTFSC STATUS,C ;
02AE 01C4 00428 CLRF ITEM_SEL ;
02AF 0844 00429 MOVF ITEM_SEL,W ;
02B0 1903 00430 BTFSC STATUS,Z ;
02B1 0AC4 00431 INCF ITEM_SEL,F ;
00432 ;
02B2 0344 00433 DECF ITEM_SEL,W ;
02B3 3E4B 00434 ADDLW VALUE1 ;
02B4 0084 00435 MOVWF FSR ;
02B5 0800 00436 MOVF INDF,W ;
02B6 00C5 00437 MOVWF ITEM_VALUE ;
00438 ;
02B7 0344 00439 DECF ITEM_SEL,W ;
02B8 3E30 00440 ADDLW SEL1_QTY ;
02B9 0084 00441 MOVWF FSR ;
02BA 0800 00442 MOVF INDF,W ;
02BB 00BC 00443 MOVWF SEL_QTY ;
00444 ;
02BC 0344 00445 DECF ITEM_SEL,W ;
02BD 3E35 00446 ADDLW SEL1_AMT ;
02BE 0084 00447 MOVWF FSR ;
02BF 0800 00448 MOVF INDF,W ;
02C0 00BD 00449 MOVWF SEL_AMT ;
00450 ;
02C1 239B 00451 CALL DISP_ITEM ;
00452 ;
02C2 300C 00453 MOVLW H'C' ;
02C3 0226 00454 SUBWF KEY_VAL,W ;
02C4 1803 00455 BTFSC STATUS,C ;

```

02C5	2ADC	00456	GOTO	DO_MSG0X	;
		00457			;
02C6	300A	00458	MOVLW	H'A'	;
02C7	0226	00459	SUBWF	KEY_VAL,W	;
02C8	1903	00460	BTFSC	STATUS,Z	;
02C9	2ADD	00461	GOTO	DO_MSG0_A	;
		00462			;
02CA	300B	00463	MOVLW	H'B'	;
02CB	0226	00464	SUBWF	KEY_VAL,W	;
02CC	1903	00465	BTFSC	STATUS,Z	;
02CD	2AE2	00466	GOTO	DO_MSG0_B	;
		00467			;
02CE	0344	00468	DECF	ITEM_SEL,W	;
02CF	3E30	00469	ADDLW	SEL1_QTY	;
02D0	0084	00470	MOVWF	FSR	;
02D1	0826	00471	MOVF	KEY_VAL,W	;
02D2	0080	00472	MOVWF	INDF	;
		00473			;

LOC	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT
VALUE					

02D3	3020	00474	MOVLW	LCD_RAM_BUF	;
02D4	3E19	00475	ADDLW	D'25'	;
02D5	0084	00476	MOVWF	FSR	;
02D6	1784	00477	BSF	FSR,7	;
		00478			;
02D7	0826	00479	MOVF	KEY_VAL,W	;
02D8	3E30	00480	ADDLW	H'30'	;
02D9	0080	00481	MOVWF	INDF	;
		00482			;
02DA	300F	00483	DO_MSG0_X:	MOVLW	H'0F'
02DB	00A6	00484		MOVWF	KEY_VAL
02DC	0008	00485	DO_MSG0X:	RETURN	;
		00486			;
02DD	3002	00487	DO_MSG0_A:	MOVLW	D'2'
02DE	0244	00488		SUBWF	ITEM_SEL,W
02DF	1803	00489		BTFSC	STATUS,C
02E0	03C4	00490		DECF	ITEM_SEL,F
02E1	2ADA	00491	DO_MSG0_AX:	GOTO	DO_MSG0_X
		00492			;
02E2	1E85	00493	DO_MSG0_B:	BTFSS	PORTA,5
02E3	2AED	00494		GOTO	DO_MSG0_B1
02E4	0AC4	00495		INCF	ITEM_SEL,F
02E5	3006	00496		MOVLW	D'6'
02E6	0244	00497		SUBWF	ITEM_SEL,W
02E7	1C03	00498		BTFSS	STATUS,C
02E8	2AF0	00499		GOTO	DO_MSG0_BX
02E9	3001	00500		MOVLW	D'1'
02EA	00F4	00501		MOVWF	MSG_NUM
02EB	268B	00502		CALL	LD_MSG2RAM
02EC	2AF0	00503		GOTO	DO_MSG0_BX
02ED	3002	00504	DO_MSG0_B1:	MOVLW	D'2'
02EE	00F4	00505		MOVWF	MSG_NUM
02EF	268B	00506		CALL	LD_MSG2RAM
02F0	2ADA	00507	DO_MSG0_BX:	GOTO	DO_MSG0_X
		00508			;
;*****					
02F1	0874	00509	DO_MSG1:	MOVF	MSG_NUM,W
02F2	3C01	00510		SUBLW	D'1'
02F3	1D03	00511		BTFSS	STATUS,Z

02F4	2B0B	00512	GOTO	DO_MSG1X	;
		00513			;
02F5	300C	00514	MOVLW	H'C'	;
02F6	0226	00515	SUBWF	KEY_VAL,W	;
02F7	1803	00516	BTFSC	STATUS,C	;
02F8	2B0B	00517	GOTO	DO_MSG1X	;
		00518			;
02F9	300B	00519	MOVLW	H'B'	; Next
02FA	0226	00520	SUBWF	KEY_VAL,W	;
02FB	1903	00521	BTFSC	STATUS,Z	;
02FC	2B3D	00522	GOTO	DO_MSG1B	;
		00523			;
02FD	300A	00524	MOVLW	H'A'	; Prev
02FE	0226	00525	SUBWF	KEY_VAL,W	;
02FF	1903	00526	BTFSC	STATUS,Z	;LOC OBJECT
CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT		
	VALUE				
0300	2B38	00527	GOTO	DO_MSG1A	;
		00528			;
0301	3001	00529	MOVLW	H'1'	; Cancel
0302	0226	00530	SUBWF	KEY_VAL,W	;
0303	1903	00531	BTFSC	STATUS,Z	;
0304	2B0C	00532	GOTO	DO_MSG11	;
		00533			;
0305	3004	00534	MOVLW	H'4'	; OK
0306	0226	00535	SUBWF	KEY_VAL,W	;
0307	1903	00536	BTFSC	STATUS,Z	;
0308	2B1B	00537	GOTO	DO_MSG14	;
		00538			;
		00539			;
0309	300F	00540	DO_MSG1_X:	MOVLW	H'0F'
030A	00A6	00541		MOVWF	KEY_VAL
030B	0008	00542	DO_MSG1X:	RETURN	;
		00543			;
030C	01F4	00544	DO_MSG11:	CLRF	MSG_NUM
030D	268B	00545		CALL	LD_MSG2RAM
030E	01C3	00546		CLRF	CHANGE_HI
030F	0840	00547		MOVF	AMOUNT,W
0310	07C2	00548		ADDWF	CHANGE,F
0311	01C0	00549		CLRF	AMOUNT
0312	01C1	00550		CLRF	COIN_HI
0313	01B0	00551		CLRF	SEL1_QTY
0314	01B1	00552		CLRF	SEL2_QTY
0315	01B2	00553		CLRF	SEL3_QTY
0316	01B3	00554		CLRF	SEL4_QTY
0317	01B4	00555		CLRF	SEL5_QTY
0318	3001	00556		MOVLW	D'1'
0319	00C4	00557		MOVWF	ITEM_SEL
031A	2B09	00558		GOTO	DO_MSG1_X
		00559			;
031B	083B	00560	DO_MSG14:	MOVF	SEL_TOTALLO,W
031C	0240	00561		SUBWF	AMOUNT,W
	Amount				; Sel_Total
					; Coin
031D	1C03	00562	BTFSS	STATUS,C	;
031E	2B37	00563	GOTO	DO_MSG14X	;
031F	07C2	00564	ADDWF	CHANGE,F	;
0320	01C0	00565	CLRF	AMOUNT	;
0321	01C3	00566	CLRF	CHANGE_HI	;
0322	01C1	00567	CLRF	COIN_HI	;
		00568			;
0323	0830	00569	MOVF	SEL1_QTY,W	;

0324	07C6	00570	ADDWF	ITEM1_QTY,F	;
0325	0831	00571	MOVF	SEL2_QTY,W	;
0326	07C7	00572	ADDWF	ITEM2_QTY,F	;
0327	0832	00573	MOVF	SEL3_QTY,W	;
0328	07C8	00574	ADDWF	ITEM3_QTY,F	;
0329	0833	00575	MOVF	SEL4_QTY,W	;
032A	07C9	00576	ADDWF	ITEM4_QTY,F	;
032B	0834	00577	MOVF	SEL5_QTY,W	;
032C	07CA	00578	ADDWF	ITEM5_QTY,F	;
		00579			;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT	VALUE
032D	2358	00580	CALL ADD2SALE	;
		00581		;
032E	01B0	00582	CLRF SEL1_QTY	;
032F	01B1	00583	CLRF SEL2_QTY	;
0330	01B2	00584	CLRF SEL3_QTY	;
0331	01B3	00585	CLRF SEL4_QTY	;
0332	01B4	00586	CLRF SEL5_QTY	;
0333	3001	00587	MOVLW D'1'	;
0334	00C4	00588	MOVWF ITEM_SEL	;
0335	01F4	00589	CLRF MSG_NUM	;
0336	268B	00590	CALL LD_MSG2RAM	;
0337	2B09	00591 DO_MSG14X:	GOTO DO_MSG1_X	;
		00592		;
0338	01F4	00593 DO_MSG1A:	CLRF MSG_NUM	;
0339	268B	00594	CALL LD_MSG2RAM	;
033A	3005	00595	MOVLW D'5'	;
033B	00C4	00596	MOVWF ITEM_SEL	;
033C	2B09	00597	GOTO DO_MSG1_X	;
		00598		;
033D	0000	00599 DO_MSG1B:	NOP	;
033E	2B09	00600	GOTO DO_MSG1_X	;
		00601		;
;*****				
033F	3002	00602 DO_MSG2:	MOVLW D'2'	;
0340	0274	00603	SUBWF MSG_NUM,W	;
0341	1D03	00604	BTFSS STATUS,Z	;
0342	2B51	00605	GOTO DO_MSG2X	;
		00606		;
0343	300C	00607	MOVLW H'C'	;
0344	0226	00608	SUBWF KEY_VAL,W	;
0345	1803	00609	BTFSC STATUS,C	;
0346	2B51	00610	GOTO DO_MSG2X	;
		00611		;
0347	300A	00612	MOVLW H'A'	;
0348	0226	00613	SUBWF KEY_VAL,W	;
0349	1903	00614	BTFSC STATUS,Z	;
034A	2B52	00615	GOTO DO_MSG2_A	;
		00616		;
034B	300B	00617	MOVLW H'B'	;
034C	0226	00618	SUBWF KEY_VAL,W	;
034D	1903	00619	BTFSC STATUS,Z	;
034E	2B56	00620	GOTO DO_MSG2_B	;
		00621		;
034F	300F	00622 DO_MSG2_X:	MOVLW H'0F'	;
0350	00A6	00623	MOVWF KEY_VAL	;
0351	0008	00624 DO_MSG2X:	RETURN	;
		00625		;
0352	3000	00626 DO_MSG2_A:	MOVLW D'0'	;
0353	00F4	00627	MOVWF MSG_NUM	;
0354	268B	00628	CALL LD_MSG2RAM	;
0355	2B4F	00629 DO_MSG2_AX:	GOTO DO_MSG2_X	;
		00630		;
0356	0000	00631 DO_MSG2_B:	NOP	;
0357	2ADA	00632 DO_MSG2_BX:	GOTO DO_MSG0_X	;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT	VALUE
00633					
;*****					
0358	0000	00634	ADD2SALE:	NOP	;
		00635			;
0359	0835	00636	ADDSALE1:	MOVF SEL1_AMT,W	;
035A	07E1	00637		ADDWF SEL1_SALELO,F	;
035B	1803	00638		BTFSC STATUS,C	;
035C	0AE0	00639		INCF SEL1_SALEHI,F	;
035D	0835	00640		MOVF SEL1_AMT,W	;
035E	07EB	00641		ADDWF TOTALSALELO,F	;
035F	1803	00642		BTFSC STATUS,C	;
0360	0AEA	00643		INCF TOTALSALEHI,F	;
		00644			;
0361	0836	00645	ADDSALE2:	MOVF SEL2_AMT,W	;
0362	07E3	00646		ADDWF SEL2_SALELO,F	;
0363	1803	00647		BTFSC STATUS,C	;
0364	0AE2	00648		INCF SEL2_SALEHI,F	;
0365	0836	00649		MOVF SEL2_AMT,W	;
0366	07EB	00650		ADDWF TOTALSALELO,F	;
0367	1803	00651		BTFSC STATUS,C	;
0368	0AEA	00652		INCF TOTALSALEHI,F	;
		00653			;
0369	0837	00654	ADDSALE3:	MOVF SEL3_AMT,W	;
036A	07E5	00655		ADDWF SEL3_SALELO,F	;
036B	1803	00656		BTFSC STATUS,C	;
036C	0AE4	00657		INCF SEL3_SALEHI,F	;
036D	0837	00658		MOVF SEL3_AMT,W	;
036E	07EB	00659		ADDWF TOTALSALELO,F	;
036F	1803	00660		BTFSC STATUS,C	;
0370	0AEA	00661		INCF TOTALSALEHI,F	;
		00662			;
0371	0838	00663	ADDSALE4:	MOVF SEL4_AMT,W	;
0372	07E7	00664		ADDWF SEL4_SALELO,F	;
0373	1803	00665		BTFSC STATUS,C	;
0374	0AE6	00666		INCF SEL4_SALEHI,F	;
0375	0838	00667		MOVF SEL4_AMT,W	;
0376	07EB	00668		ADDWF TOTALSALELO,F	;
0377	1803	00669		BTFSC STATUS,C	;
0378	0AEA	00670		INCF TOTALSALEHI,F	;
		00671			;
0379	0839	00672	ADDSALE5:	MOVF SEL5_AMT,W	;
037A	07E9	00673		ADDWF SEL5_SALELO,F	;
037B	1803	00674		BTFSC STATUS,C	;
037C	0AE8	00675		INCF SEL5_SALEHI,F	;
037D	0839	00676		MOVF SEL5_AMT,W	;
037E	07EB	00677		ADDWF TOTALSALELO,F	;
037F	1803	00678		BTFSC STATUS,C	;
0380	0AEA	00679		INCF TOTALSALEHI,F	;
		00680			;
0381	0008	00681		RETURN	;
		00682			;
;*****					
0382	0809	00683	READ_SW:	MOVF PORTE,W	;
0383	00A2	00684		MOVWF PORTE_NEW	;
		00685			;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT
-----	-------------	------	--------	------

VALUE						
0384	1822	00686	RD_SW0:	BTFSC	PORTE_NEW,0	;
0385	2B89	00687		GOTO	RD_SW0X	;
0386	1C23	00688		BTFS	PORTE_PREV,0	;
0387	2B89	00689		GOTO	RD_SW0X	;
0388	0AC0	00690		INCF	AMOUNT,F	;
0389	0000	00691	RD_SW0X:	NOP		;
		00692				;
038A	18A2	00693	RD_SW1:	BTFSC	PORTE_NEW,1	;
038B	2B90	00694		GOTO	RD_SW1X	;
038C	1CA3	00695		BTFS	PORTE_PREV,1	;
038D	2B90	00696		GOTO	RD_SW1X	;
038E	3005	00697		MOVLW	D'5'	;
038F	07C0	00698		ADDWF	AMOUNT,F	;
0390	0000	00699	RD_SW1X:	NOP		;
		00700				;
0391	1922	00701	RD_SW2:	BTFSC	PORTE_NEW,2	;
0392	2B97	00702		GOTO	RD_SW2X	;
0393	1D23	00703		BTFS	PORTE_PREV,2	;
0394	2B97	00704		GOTO	RD_SW2X	;
0395	300A	00705		MOVLW	D'10'	;
0396	07C0	00706		ADDWF	AMOUNT,F	;
0397	0000	00707	RD_SW2X:	NOP		;
		00708				;
0398	0822	00709	READ_SWX:	MOVF	PORTE_NEW,W	;
0399	00A3	00710		MOVWF	PORTE_PREV	;
039A	0008	00711		RETURN		;
		00712				;
;*****						
039B	3020	00713	DISP_ITEM:	MOVLW	LCD_RAM_BUF	;
039C	3E05	00714		ADDLW	D'5'	;
039D	0084	00715		MOVWF	FSR	;
039E	1784	00716		BSF	FSR,7	;
		00717				;
039F	0844	00718	DISP_ITEM1:	MOVF	ITEM_SEL,W	;
03A0	3C01	00719		SUBLW	D'1'	;
03A1	1D03	00720		BTFS	STATUS,Z	;
03A2	2BB4	00721		GOTO	DISP_ITEM1X	;
03A3	3042	00722		MOVLW	"B"	;
03A4	0080	00723		MOVWF	INDF	;
03A5	0A84	00724		INCF	FSR,F	;
03A6	306F	00725		MOVLW	"o"	;
03A7	0080	00726		MOVWF	INDF	;
03A8	0A84	00727		INCF	FSR,F	;
03A9	306F	00728		MOVLW	"o"	;
03AA	0080	00729		MOVWF	INDF	;
03AB	0A84	00730		INCF	FSR,F	;
03AC	306B	00731		MOVLW	"k"	;
03AD	0080	00732		MOVWF	INDF	;
03AE	0A84	00733		INCF	FSR,F	;
03AF	3031	00734		MOVLW	"1"	;
03B0	0080	00735		MOVWF	INDF	;
03B1	0A84	00736		INCF	FSR,F	;
03B2	3020	00737		MOVLW	" "	;
LOC OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE TEXT						
VALUE						
03B4	0000	00739	DISP_ITEM1X:	NOP		;
		00740				;
03B5	0844	00741	DISP_ITEM2:	MOVF	ITEM_SEL,W	;
03B6	3C02	00742		SUBLW	D'2'	;

03B7	1D03	00743	BTFSS	STATUS,Z	;	
03B8	2BCA	00744	GOTO	DISP_ITEM2X	;	
03B9	3042	00745	MOVLW	"B"	;	
03BA	0080	00746	MOVWF	INDF	;	
03BB	0A84	00747	INCF	FSR,F	;	
03BC	306F	00748	MOVLW	"o"	;	
03BD	0080	00749	MOVWF	INDF	;	
03BE	0A84	00750	INCF	FSR,F	;	
03BF	306F	00751	MOVLW	"o"	;	
03C0	0080	00752	MOVWF	INDF	;	
03C1	0A84	00753	INCF	FSR,F	;	
03C2	306B	00754	MOVLW	"k"	;	
03C3	0080	00755	MOVWF	INDF	;	
03C4	0A84	00756	INCF	FSR,F	;	
03C5	3032	00757	MOVLW	"2"	;	
03C6	0080	00758	MOVWF	INDF	;	
03C7	0A84	00759	INCF	FSR,F	;	
03C8	3020	00760	MOVLW	" "	;	
03C9	0080	00761	MOVWF	INDF	;	
03CA	0000	00762	DISP_ITEM2X:	NOP	;	
		00763			;	
03CB	0844	00764	DISP_ITEM3:	MOVF	ITEM_SEL,W	;
03CC	3C03	00765		SUBLW	D'3'	;
03CD	1D03	00766		BTFSS	STATUS,Z	;
03CE	2BE0	00767		GOTO	DISP_ITEM3X	;
03CF	3042	00768		MOVLW	"B"	;
03D0	0080	00769		MOVWF	INDF	;
03D1	0A84	00770		INCF	FSR,F	;
03D2	3030	00771		MOVLW	"0"	;
03D3	0080	00772		MOVWF	INDF	;
03D4	0A84	00773		INCF	FSR,F	;
03D5	3030	00774		MOVLW	"0"	;
03D6	0080	00775		MOVWF	INDF	;
03D7	0A84	00776		INCF	FSR,F	;
03D8	306B	00777		MOVLW	"k"	;
03D9	0080	00778		MOVWF	INDF	;
03DA	0A84	00779		INCF	FSR,F	;
03DB	3033	00780		MOVLW	"3"	;
03DC	0080	00781		MOVWF	INDF	;
03DD	0A84	00782		INCF	FSR,F	;
03DE	3020	00783		MOVLW	" "	;
03DF	0080	00784		MOVWF	INDF	;
03E0	0000	00785	DISP_ITEM3X:	NOP	;	
		00786			;	
03E1	0844	00787	DISP_ITEM4:	MOVF	ITEM_SEL,W	;
03E2	3C04	00788		SUBLW	D'4'	;
03E3	1D03	00789		BTFSS	STATUS,Z	;
03E4	2BF6	00790		GOTO	DISP_ITEM4X	;
03E5	3042	00791		MOVLW	"B"	;

LOC	OBJECT	CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT
VALUE					

03E6	0080	00792	MOVWF	INDF	;
03E7	0A84	00793	INCF	FSR,F	;
03E8	302E	00794	MOVLW	". "	;

```

03E9 0080 00795 MOVWF INDF ;
03EA 0A84 00796 INCF FSR,F ;
03EB 3050 00797 MOVLW "P" ;
03EC 0080 00798 MOVWF INDF ;
03ED 0A84 00799 INCF FSR,F ;
03EE 3065 00800 MOVLW "e" ;
03EF 0080 00801 MOVWF INDF ;
03F0 0A84 00802 INCF FSR,F ;
03F1 306E 00803 MOVLW "n" ;
03F2 0080 00804 MOVWF INDF ;
03F3 0A84 00805 INCF FSR,F ;
03F4 3020 00806 MOVLW " " ;
03F5 0080 00807 MOVWF INDF ;
03F6 0000 00808 DISP_ITEM4X: NOP ;
00809 ;
03F7 0844 00810 DISP_ITEM5: MOVF ITEM_SEL,W ;
03F8 3C05 00811 SUBLW D'5' ;
03F9 1D03 00812 BTFSS STATUS,Z ;
03FA 2C0C 00813 GOTO DISP_ITEM5X ;
03FB 3050 00814 MOVLW "P" ;
03FC 0080 00815 MOVWF INDF ;
03FD 0A84 00816 INCF FSR,F ;
03FE 3065 00817 MOVLW "e" ;
03FF 0080 00818 MOVWF INDF ;
0400 0A84 00819 INCF FSR,F ;
0401 306E 00820 MOVLW "n" ;
0402 0080 00821 MOVWF INDF ;
0403 0A84 00822 INCF FSR,F ;
0404 3063 00823 MOVLW "c" ;
0405 0080 00824 MOVWF INDF ;
0406 0A84 00825 INCF FSR,F ;
0407 3069 00826 MOVLW "i" ;
0408 0080 00827 MOVWF INDF ;
0409 0A84 00828 INCF FSR,F ;
040A 306C 00829 MOVLW "l" ;
040B 0080 00830 MOVWF INDF ;
040C 0000 00831 DISP_ITEM5X: NOP ;
00832 ;
040D 0008 00833 DISP_ITEMX: RETURN ;
00834 ;
; *****
040E 0874 00835 DISP_DAT0: MOVF MSG_NUM,W ;
040F 3C00 00836 SUBLW D'0' ;
0410 1D03 00837 BTFSS STATUS,Z ;
0411 2C56 00838 GOTO DISP_DAT0X ;
00839 ;
0412 3020 00840 MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF ;
0413 3E0E 00841 ADDLW D'14' ;
0414 0084 00842 MOVWF FSR ;
0415 1784 00843 BSF FSR,7 ;

```

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT
VALUE			
0416	0845	00845	MOVF ITEM_VALUE,W ;
0417	00FA	00846	MOVWF TEMP2 ;
0418	24E8	00847	CALL BIN2BCD ;
		00848	;
0419	082D	00849	MOVF TEN,W ;
041A	390F	00850	ANDLW H'0F' ;
041B	3E30	00851	ADDLW H'30' ;
041C	0080	00852	MOVWF INDF ;
041D	0A84	00853	INCF FSR,F ;
041E	082E	00854	MOVF UNIT,W ;
041F	390F	00855	ANDLW H'0F' ;
0420	3E30	00856	ADDLW H'30' ;
0421	0080	00857	MOVWF INDF ;
		00858	;
0422	3020	00859	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF ;
0423	3E19	00860	ADDLW D'25' ;
0424	0084	00861	MOVWF FSR ;
0425	1784	00862	BSF FSR,7 ;
		00863	;
0426	083C	00864	MOVF SEL_QTY,W ;
0427	390F	00865	ANDLW H'0F' ;
0428	3E30	00866	ADDLW H'30' ;
0429	0080	00867	MOVWF INDF ;
		00868	;
042A	3020	00869	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF ;
042B	3E21	00870	ADDLW D'33' ;
042C	0084	00871	MOVWF FSR ;
042D	1784	00872	BSF FSR,7 ;
		00873	;
042E	083D	00874	MOVF SEL_AMT,W ;
042F	00FA	00875	MOVWF TEMP2 ;
0430	24E8	00876	CALL BIN2BCD ;
		00877	;
0431	082C	00878	MOVF HUNDRED,W ;
0432	390F	00879	ANDLW H'0F' ;
0433	3E30	00880	ADDLW H'30' ;
0434	0080	00881	MOVWF INDF ;
0435	0A84	00882	INCF FSR,F ;
0436	082D	00883	MOVF TEN,W ;
0437	390F	00884	ANDLW H'0F' ;
0438	3E30	00885	ADDLW H'30' ;
0439	0080	00886	MOVWF INDF ;
043A	0A84	00887	INCF FSR,F ;
043B	082E	00888	MOVF UNIT,W ;
043C	390F	00889	ANDLW H'0F' ;
043D	3E30	00890	ADDLW H'30' ;
043E	0080	00891	MOVWF INDF ;
		00892	;
043F	3020	00893	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF ;
0440	3E35	00894	ADDLW D'53' ;
0441	0084	00895	MOVWF FSR ;
0442	1784	00896	BSF FSR,7 ;
		00897	;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT
0443	083A	00898	MOVF SEL_TOTALHI,W ;
0444	00F0	00899	MOVWF DATA_HI ;
0445	083B	00900	MOVF SEL_TOTALLO,W ;
0446	00F1	00901	MOVWF DATA_LO ;
0447	24FC	00902	CALL BIN2DEC16 ;
		00903	;
0448	082C	00904	MOVF HUNDRED,W ;
0449	390F	00905	ANDLW H'0F' ;
044A	3E30	00906	ADDLW H'30' ;
044B	0080	00907	MOVWF INDF ;
044C	0A84	00908	INCF FSR,F ;
		00909	;
044D	082D	00910	MOVF TEN,W ;
044E	390F	00911	ANDLW H'0F' ;
044F	3E30	00912	ADDLW H'30' ;
0450	0080	00913	MOVWF INDF ;
0451	0A84	00914	INCF FSR,F ;
0452	082E	00915	MOVF UNIT,W ;
0453	390F	00916	ANDLW H'0F' ;
0454	3E30	00917	ADDLW H'30' ;
0455	0080	00918	MOVWF INDF ;
		00919	;
0456	0008	00920	DISP_DAT0X: RETURN ;
		00921	;
;*****			
0457	0874	00922	DISP_DAT1: MOVF MSG_NUM,W ;
0458	3C01	00923	SUBLW D'1' ;
0459	1D03	00924	BTFSS STATUS,Z ;
045A	2C8D	00925	GOTO DISP_DAT1X ;
		00926	;
045B	3020	00927	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF ;
045C	3E0E	00928	ADDLW D'14' ;
045D	0084	00929	MOVWF FSR ;
045E	1784	00930	BSF FSR,7 ;
		00931	;
045F	3020	00932	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF ;
0460	3E21	00933	ADDLW D'33' ;
0461	0084	00934	MOVWF FSR ;
0462	1784	00935	BSF FSR,7 ;
		00936	;
0463	0841	00937	MOVF COIN_HI,W ;
0464	00F0	00938	MOVWF DATA_HI ;
0465	0840	00939	MOVF AMOUNT,W ;
0466	00F1	00940	MOVWF DATA_LO ;
0467	24FC	00941	CALL BIN2DEC16 ;
		00942	;
0468	082C	00943	MOVF HUNDRED,W ;
0469	390F	00944	ANDLW H'0F' ;
046A	3E30	00945	ADDLW H'30' ;
046B	0080	00946	MOVWF INDF ;
046C	0A84	00947	INCF FSR,F ;
046D	082D	00948	MOVF TEN,W ;
046E	390F	00949	ANDLW H'0F' ;
046F	3E30	00950	ADDLW H'30' ;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT
VALUE			
0470	0080	00951	MOVWF INDF ;
0471	0A84	00952	INCF FSR,F ;
0472	082E	00953	MOVF UNIT,W ;
0473	390F	00954	ANDLW H'0F' ;
0474	3E30	00955	ADDLW H'30' ;
0475	0080	00956	MOVWF INDF ;
		00957	; ;
0476	3020	00958	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF ;
0477	3E35	00959	ADDLW D'53' ;
0478	0084	00960	MOVWF FSR ;
0479	1784	00961	BSF FSR,7 ;
		00962	; ;
047A	083A	00963	MOVF SEL_TOTALHI,W ;
047B	00F0	00964	MOVWF DATA_HI ;
047C	083B	00965	MOVF SEL_TOTALLO,W ;
047D	00F1	00966	MOVWF DATA_LO ;
047E	24FC	00967	CALL BIN2DEC16 ;
		00968	; ;
047F	082C	00969	MOVF HUNDRED,W ;
0480	390F	00970	ANDLW H'0F' ;
0481	3E30	00971	ADDLW H'30' ;
0482	0080	00972	MOVWF INDF ;
0483	0A84	00973	INCF FSR,F ;
0484	082D	00974	MOVF TEN,W ;
0485	390F	00975	ANDLW H'0F' ;
0486	3E30	00976	ADDLW H'30' ;
0487	0080	00977	MOVWF INDF ;
0488	0A84	00978	INCF FSR,F ;
0489	082E	00979	MOVF UNIT,W ;
048A	390F	00980	ANDLW H'0F' ;
048B	3E30	00981	ADDLW H'30' ;
048C	0080	00982	MOVWF INDF ;
		00983	; ;
048D	0008	00984	DISP_DAT1X: RETURN ;
		00985	; ;
;*****			
048E	0874	00986	DISP_DAT2: MOVF MSG_NUM,W ;
048F	3C02	00987	SUBLW D'2' ;
0490	1D03	00988	BTFSS STATUS,Z ;
0491	2CCE	00989	GOTO DISP_DAT2X ;
		00990	; ;
0492	3020	00991	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF ;
0493	3E04	00992	ADDLW D'4' ;
0494	0084	00993	MOVWF FSR ;
0495	1784	00994	BSF FSR,7 ;
		00995	; ;
0496	0860	00996	MOVF SEL1_SALEHI,W ;
0497	00F0	00997	MOVWF DATA_HI ;
0498	0861	00998	MOVF SEL1_SALELO,W ;
0499	00F1	00999	MOVWF DATA_LO ;
049A	24FC	01000	CALL BIN2DEC16 ;
049B	24CF	01001	CALL DISP_DEC ;
		01002	; ;
049C	3020	01003	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF ;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT
VALUE			
049D	3E0E	01004	ADDLW D'14'
049E	0084	01005	MOVWF FSR
049F	1784	01006	BSF FSR,7
		01007	
04A0	0866	01008	MOVF SEL4_SALEHI,W
04A1	00F0	01009	MOVWF DATA_HI
04A2	0867	01010	MOVF SEL4_SALELO,W
04A3	00F1	01011	MOVWF DATA_LO
04A4	24FC	01012	CALL BIN2DEC16
04A5	24CF	01013	CALL DISP_DEC
		01014	
04A6	3020	01015	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF
04A7	3E18	01016	ADDLW D'24'
04A8	0084	01017	MOVWF FSR
04A9	1784	01018	BSF FSR,7
		01019	
04AA	0862	01020	MOVF SEL2_SALEHI,W
04AB	00F0	01021	MOVWF DATA_HI
04AC	0863	01022	MOVF SEL2_SALELO,W
04AD	00F1	01023	MOVWF DATA_LO
04AE	24FC	01024	CALL BIN2DEC16
04AF	24CF	01025	CALL DISP_DEC
		01026	
04B0	3020	01027	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF
04B1	3E22	01028	ADDLW D'34'
04B2	0084	01029	MOVWF FSR
04B3	1784	01030	BSF FSR,7
		01031	
04B4	0868	01032	MOVF SEL5_SALEHI,W
04B5	00F0	01033	MOVWF DATA_HI
04B6	0869	01034	MOVF SEL5_SALELO,W
04B7	00F1	01035	MOVWF DATA_LO
04B8	24FC	01036	CALL BIN2DEC16
04B9	24CF	01037	CALL DISP_DEC
		01038	
04BA	3020	01039	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF
04BB	3E2C	01040	ADDLW D'44'
04BC	0084	01041	MOVWF FSR
04BD	1784	01042	BSF FSR,7
		01043	
04BE	0864	01044	MOVF SEL3_SALEHI,W
04BF	00F0	01045	MOVWF DATA_HI
04C0	0865	01046	MOVF SEL3_SALELO,W
04C1	00F1	01047	MOVWF DATA_LO
04C2	24FC	01048	CALL BIN2DEC16
04C3	24CF	01049	CALL DISP_DEC
		01050	
04C4	3020	01051	MOVLW LCD_RAM_BUF
04C5	3E36	01052	ADDLW D'54'
04C6	0084	01053	MOVWF FSR
04C7	1784	01054	BSF FSR,7
		01055	
04C8	086A	01056	MOVF TOTALSALEHI,W

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT
04C9	00F0	01057	MOVWF DATA_HI ;
04CA	086B	01058	MOVF TOTALSALELO,W ;
04CB	00F1	01059	MOVWF DATA_LO ;
04CC	24FC	01060	CALL BIN2DEC16 ;
04CD	24CF	01061	CALL DISP_DEC ;
		01062	;
04CE	0008	01063	DISP_DAT2X: RETURN ;
		01064	;
04CF	082A	01065	DISP_DEC: MOVF THOUSND10,W ;
04D0	390F	01066	ANDLW H'0F' ;
04D1	3E30	01067	ADDLW H'30' ;
04D2	0080	01068	MOVWF INDF ;
04D3	0A84	01069	INCF FSR,F ;
04D4	082B	01070	MOVF THOUSAND,W ;
04D5	390F	01071	ANDLW H'0F' ;
04D6	3E30	01072	ADDLW H'30' ;
04D7	0080	01073	MOVWF INDF ;
04D8	0A84	01074	INCF FSR,F ;
04D9	082C	01075	MOVF HUNDRED,W ;
04DA	390F	01076	ANDLW H'0F' ;
04DB	3E30	01077	ADDLW H'30' ;
04DC	0080	01078	MOVWF INDF ;
04DD	0A84	01079	INCF FSR,F ;
04DE	082D	01080	MOVF TEN,W ;
04DF	390F	01081	ANDLW H'0F' ;
04E0	3E30	01082	ADDLW H'30' ;
04E1	0080	01083	MOVWF INDF ;
04E2	0A84	01084	INCF FSR,F ;
04E3	082E	01085	MOVF UNIT,W ;
04E4	390F	01086	ANDLW H'0F' ;
04E5	3E30	01087	ADDLW H'30' ;
04E6	0080	01088	MOVWF INDF ;
04E7	0008	01089	RETURN ;
		01090	;
		01091	;
;*****			
04E8	01AC	01092	BIN2BCD: CLRF HUNDRED ;
04E9	01AD	01093	CLRF TEN ;
04EA	01AE	01094	CLRF UNIT ;
		01095	;
04EB	3064	01096	BCD_100: MOVLW D'100' ;
04EC	027A	01097	SUBWF TEMP2,W ;
04ED	1C03	01098	BTFS STATUS,C ;
04EE	2CF2	01099	GOTO BCD_010 ;
04EF	00FA	01100	MOVWF TEMP2 ;
04F0	0AAC	01101	INCF HUNDRED,F ;
04F1	2CEB	01102	GOTO BCD_100 ;
		01103	;
04F2	300A	01104	BCD_010: MOVLW D'10' ;
04F3	027A	01105	SUBWF TEMP2,W ;
04F4	1C03	01106	BTFS STATUS,C ;
04F5	2CF9	01107	GOTO BCD_001 ;
04F6	00FA	01108	MOVWF TEMP2 ;
04F7	0AAD	01109	INCF TEN,F ;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT
04F8	2CF2	01110	GOTO BCD_010 ;
		01111	; ;
04F9	087A	01112	BCD_001: MOVF TEMP2,W ;
04FA	00AE	01113	MOVWF UNIT ;
04FB	0008	01114	RETURN ;
		01115	; *****
04FC	01AE	01116	BIN2DEC16: CLRF UNIT ;
04FD	01AD	01117	CLRF TEN ;
04FE	01AC	01118	CLRF HUNDRED ;
04FF	01AB	01119	CLRF THOUSAND ;
0500	01AA	01120	CLRF THOUSND10 ;
		01121	; ;
0501	1BF0	01122	BTFSC DATA_HI,7 ;
0502	0AAE	01123	INCF UNIT,F ;
		01124	; ;
0503	2530	01125	CALL DATA_X2 ;
0504	1B70	01126	BTFSC DATA_HI,6 ;
0505	0AAE	01127	INCF UNIT,F ;
		01128	; ;
0506	2530	01129	CALL DATA_X2 ;
0507	1AF0	01130	BTFSC DATA_HI,5 ;
0508	0AAE	01131	INCF UNIT,F ;
		01132	; ;
0509	2530	01133	CALL DATA_X2 ;
050A	1A70	01134	BTFSC DATA_HI,4 ;
050B	0AAE	01135	INCF UNIT,F ;
		01136	; ;
050C	19F0	01137	BTFSC DATA_HI,3 ;
050D	0AAE	01138	INCF UNIT,F ;
		01139	; ;
050E	2530	01140	CALL DATA_X2 ;
050F	1970	01141	BTFSC DATA_HI,2 ;
0510	0AAE	01142	INCF UNIT,F ;
		01143	; ;
0511	2530	01144	CALL DATA_X2 ;
0512	18F0	01145	BTFSC DATA_HI,1 ;
0513	0AAE	01146	INCF UNIT,F ;
		01147	; ;
0514	2530	01148	CALL DATA_X2 ;
0515	1870	01149	BTFSC DATA_HI,0 ;
0516	0AAE	01150	INCF UNIT,F ;
		01151	; ;
0517	2530	01152	CALL DATA_X2 ;
0518	1BF1	01153	BTFSC DATA_LO,7 ;
0519	0AAE	01154	INCF UNIT,F ;
		01155	; ;
051A	2530	01156	CALL DATA_X2 ;
051B	1B71	01157	BTFSC DATA_LO,6 ;
051C	0AAE	01158	INCF UNIT,F ;
		01159	; ;
051D	2530	01160	CALL DATA_X2 ;
051E	1AF1	01161	BTFSC DATA_LO,5 ;
051F	0AAE	01162	INCF UNIT,F ;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT	VALUE
		01163			
0520	2530	01164	CALL	DATA_X2	
0521	1A71	01165	BTFSC	DATA_LO, 4	
0522	0AAE	01166	INCF	UNIT, F	
		01167			
0523	2530	01168	CALL	DATA_X2	
0524	19F1	01169	BTFSC	DATA_LO, 3	
0525	0AAE	01170	INCF	UNIT, F	
		01171			
0526	2530	01172	CALL	DATA_X2	
0527	1971	01173	BTFSC	DATA_LO, 2	
0528	0AAE	01174	INCF	UNIT, F	
		01175			
0529	2530	01176	CALL	DATA_X2	
052A	18F1	01177	BTFSC	DATA_LO, 1	
052B	0AAE	01178	INCF	UNIT, F	
		01179			
052C	2530	01180	CALL	DATA_X2	
052D	1871	01181	BTFSC	DATA_LO, 0	
052E	0AAE	01182	INCF	UNIT, F	
		01183			
052F	0008	01184	RETURN		
		01185			
; *****					
0530	01A9	01186	DATA_X2:	CLRF	CARRY
		01187			
0531	082E	01188	DOUBLE_001:	MOVF	UNIT, W
0532	07AE	01189		ADDWF	UNIT, F
0533	0829	01190		MOVF	CARRY, W
0534	07AE	01191		ADDWF	UNIT, F
0535	01A9	01192		CLRF	CARRY
0536	300A	01193		MOVLW	D'10'
0537	022E	01194		SUBWF	UNIT, W
0538	1C03	01195		BTFSS	STATUS, C
0539	2D3C	01196		GOTO	DOUBLE_001X
053A	00AE	01197		MOVWF	UNIT
053B	1429	01198		BSF	CARRY, 0
053C	0000	01199	DOUBLE_001X:	NOP	
		01200			
053D	082D	01201	DOUBLE_010:	MOVF	TEN, W
053E	07AD	01202		ADDWF	TEN, F
053F	0829	01203		MOVF	CARRY, W
0540	07AD	01204		ADDWF	TEN, F
0541	01A9	01205		CLRF	CARRY
0542	300A	01206		MOVLW	D'10'
0543	022D	01207		SUBWF	TEN, W
0544	1C03	01208		BTFSS	STATUS, C
0545	2D48	01209		GOTO	DOUBLE_010X
0546	00AD	01210		MOVWF	TEN
0547	1429	01211		BSF	CARRY, 0
0548	0000	01212	DOUBLE_010X:	NOP	
		01213			
0549	082C	01214	DOUBLE_100:	MOVF	HUNDRED, W
054A	07AC	01215		ADDWF	HUNDRED, F

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT
054B	0829	01216	MOVF CARRY,W ;
054C	07AC	01217	ADDWF HUNDRED,F ;
054D	01A9	01218	CLRF CARRY ;
054E	300A	01219	MOVLW D'10' ;
054F	022C	01220	SUBWF HUNDRED,W ;
0550	1C03	01221	BTFSS STATUS,C ;
0551	2D54	01222	GOTO DOUBLE_100X ;
0552	00AC	01223	MOVWF HUNDRED ;
0553	1429	01224	BSF CARRY,0 ;
0554	0000	01225	DOUBLE_100X: NOP ;
		01226	;
0555	082B	01227	DOUBLE_1K: MOVF THOUSAND,W ;
0556	07AB	01228	ADDWF THOUSAND,F ;
0557	0829	01229	MOVF CARRY,W ;
0558	07AB	01230	ADDWF THOUSAND,F ;
0559	01A9	01231	CLRF CARRY ;
055A	300A	01232	MOVLW D'10' ;
055B	022B	01233	SUBWF THOUSAND,W ;
055C	1C03	01234	BTFSS STATUS,C ;
055D	2D60	01235	GOTO DOUBLE_1KX ;
055E	00AB	01236	MOVWF THOUSAND ;
055F	1429	01237	BSF CARRY,0 ;
0560	0000	01238	DOUBLE_1KX: NOP ;
		01239	;
0561	082A	01240	DOUBLE_10K: MOVF THOUSND10,W ;
0562	07AA	01241	ADDWF THOUSND10,F ;
0563	0829	01242	MOVF CARRY,W ;
0564	07AA	01243	ADDWF THOUSND10,F ;
0565	01A9	01244	CLRF CARRY ;
0566	300A	01245	MOVLW D'10' ;
0567	022A	01246	SUBWF THOUSND10,W ;
0568	1C03	01247	BTFSS STATUS,C ;
0569	2D6C	01248	GOTO DOUBLE_10KX ;
056A	00AA	01249	MOVWF THOUSND10 ;
056B	1429	01250	BSF CARRY,0 ;
056C	0000	01251	DOUBLE_10KX: NOP ;
		01252	;
056D	0008	01253	RETURN ;
		01254	;
; *****			
		01255	INCLUDE <SKULVENDLCD.INC>
		00001	
; *****			
056E	0850	00002	DO_TMR1: MOVF TMR1_SEC,W ;
056F	1903	00003	BTFSC STATUS,Z ;
0570	2D79	00004	GOTO DO_TMR1Z ;
		00005	;
0571	0AD1	00006	INC_TMR1P: INCF TMR1_PRES,F ;
0572	30FA	00007	MOVLW D'250' ; 1 sec rate
0573	0251	00008	SUBWF TMR1_PRES,W ;
0574	1C03	00009	BTFSS STATUS,C ;
0575	2D7B	00010	GOTO DO_TMR1X ;
0576	01D1	00011	CLRF TMR1_PRES ;
0577	03D0	00012	DECF TMR1_SEC,F ;
0578	2D7B	00013	GOTO DO_TMR1X ;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT	VALUE
		00014		;
0579	01D0	00015	DO_TMR1Z: CLRF TMR1_SEC	;
057A	01D1	00016	CLRF TMR1_PRES	;
		00017		;
057B	0008	00018	DO_TMR1X: RETURN	;
		00019		;
;*****				
057C	0842	00020	DO_TMR2: MOVF CHANGE,W	;
057D	1903	00021	BTFSC STATUS,Z	;
057E	2DA2	00022	GOTO CHANGE_OK	;
		00023		;
057F	0852	00024	MOVF TMR2_SEC,W	; Changer
0580	1D03	00025	BTFSS STATUS,Z	;
0581	2D8F	00026	GOTO DO_TMR2A	;
		00027		;
0582	3019	00028	MOVLW D'25'	;
0583	00D2	00029	MOVWF TMR2_SEC	;
		00030		;
0584	3005	00031	MOTORP5: MOVLW D'5'	;
0585	0242	00032	SUBWF CHANGE,W	;
0586	1C03	00033	BTFSS STATUS,C	;
0587	2D8C	00034	GOTO MOTORP1	;
0588	1687	00035	BSF PORTC,5	;
0589	3005	00036	MOVLW D'5'	;
058A	00AF	00037	MOVWF COIN_VAL	;
058B	2D8F	00038	GOTO DO_TMR2A	;
		00039		;
058C	1607	00040	MOTORP1: BSF PORTC,4	;
058D	3001	00041	MOVLW D'1'	;
058E	00AF	00042	MOVWF COIN_VAL	;
		00043		;
058F	3014	00044	DO_TMR2A: MOVLW D'20'	;
0590	0252	00045	SUBWF TMR2_SEC,W	;
0591	1803	00046	BTFSC STATUS,C	;
0592	2D95	00047	GOTO DO_TMR2B	;
0593	1207	00048	BCF PORTC,4	;
0594	1287	00049	BCF PORTC,5	;
		00050		;
0595	0AD3	00051	DO_TMR2B: INCF TMR2_PRES,F	;
0596	300A	00052	MOVLW D'10'	;
0597	0253	00053	SUBWF TMR2_PRES,W	;
0598	1C03	00054	BTFSS STATUS,C	;
0599	2DA4	00055	GOTO DO_TMR2X	;
059A	01D3	00056	CLRF TMR2_PRES	;
059B	03D2	00057	DECF TMR2_SEC,F	;
059C	0852	00058	MOVF TMR2_SEC,W	;
059D	1D03	00059	BTFSS STATUS,Z	;
059E	2DA4	00060	GOTO DO_TMR2X	;
059F	082F	00061	MOVF COIN_VAL,W	;
05A0	02C2	00062	SUBWF CHANGE,F	;
05A1	2DA4	00063	GOTO DO_TMR2X	;
		00064		;
05A2	1207	00065	CHANGE_OK: BCF PORTC,4	;
05A3	1287	00066	BCF PORTC,5	;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT	VALUE
		00067			
05A4	0008	00068	DO_TMR2X:	RETURN	
		00069			
; *****					
05A5	0846	00070	DO_TMR3:	MOVF ITEM1_QTY,W	; Book1
05A6	1903	00071		BTFSC STATUS,Z	
05A7	2DAF	00072		GOTO ITEM1_OK	
05A8	1408	00073		BSF PORTD,0	
		00074			
05A9	18A0	00075		BTFSC PORTC_NEW,1	
05AA	2DB0	00076		GOTO DO_TMR3X	
05AB	1CA1	00077		BTFSS PORTC_PREV,1	
05AC	2DB0	00078		GOTO DO_TMR3X	
05AD	03C6	00079		DECF ITEM1_QTY,F	
05AE	2DB0	00080		GOTO DO_TMR3X	
		00081			
05AF	1008	00082	ITEM1_OK:	BCF PORTD,0	
		00083			
05B0	0008	00084	DO_TMR3X:	RETURN	
		00085			
; *****					
05B1	0847	00086	DO_TMR4:	MOVF ITEM2_QTY,W	; Book2
05B2	1903	00087		BTFSC STATUS,Z	
05B3	2DBB	00088		GOTO ITEM2_OK	
05B4	1488	00089		BSF PORTD,1	
		00090			
05B5	19A0	00091		BTFSC PORTC_NEW,3	
05B6	2DBC	00092		GOTO DO_TMR4X	
05B7	1DA1	00093		BTFSS PORTC_PREV,3	
05B8	2DBC	00094		GOTO DO_TMR4X	
05B9	03C7	00095		DECF ITEM2_QTY,F	
05BA	2DBC	00096		GOTO DO_TMR4X	
		00097			
05BB	1088	00098	ITEM2_OK:	BCF PORTD,1	
		00099			
05BC	0008	00100	DO_TMR4X:	RETURN	
		00101			
; *****					
05BD	0848	00102	DO_TMR5:	MOVF ITEM3_QTY,W	; Book3
05BE	1903	00103		BTFSC STATUS,Z	
05BF	2DC7	00104		GOTO ITEM3_OK	
05C0	1508	00105		BSF PORTD,2	
		00106			
05C1	1B20	00107		BTFSC PORTC_NEW,6	
05C2	2DC8	00108		GOTO DO_TMR5X	
05C3	1F21	00109		BTFSS PORTC_PREV,6	
05C4	2DC8	00110		GOTO DO_TMR5X	
05C5	03C8	00111		DECF ITEM3_QTY,F	
05C6	2DC8	00112		GOTO DO_TMR5X	
		00113			
05C7	1108	00114	ITEM3_OK:	BCF PORTD,2	
		00115			
05C8	0008	00116	DO_TMR5X:	RETURN	
		00117			
; *****					
05C9	085A	00118	DO_TMR6:	MOVF TMR6_SEC,W	; Ball Pen

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE	TEXT	
VALUE					
05CB	2DD2	00120		GOTO DO_TMR6A	;
05CC	0849	00122		MOVF ITEM4_QTY,W	;
05CD	1903	00123		BTFSC STATUS,Z	;
05CE	2DE2	00124		GOTO ITEM4_OK	;
		00125			;
05CF	3032	00126		MOVLW D'50'	;
05D0	00DA	00127		MOVWF TMR6_SEC	;
05D1	1588	00128		BSF PORTD,3	;
		00129			;
05D2	301E	00130	DO_TMR6A:	MOVLW D'30'	;
05D3	025A	00131		SUBWF TMR6_SEC,W	;
05D4	1C03	00132		BTFSS STATUS,C	;
05D5	1188	00133		BCF PORTD,3	;
05D6	0ADB	00134	DO_TMR6B:	INCF TMR6_PRES,F	;
05D7	3019	00135		MOVLW D'25'	;
05D8	025B	00136		SUBWF TMR6_PRES,W	;
05D9	1C03	00137		BTFSS STATUS,C	;
05DA	2DE3	00138		GOTO DO_TMR6X	;
05DB	01DB	00139		CLRF TMR6_PRES	;
05DC	03DA	00140		DECF TMR6_SEC,F	;
05DD	085A	00141		MOVF TMR6_SEC,W	;
05DE	1D03	00142		BTFSS STATUS,Z	;
05DF	2DE3	00143		GOTO DO_TMR6X	;
05E0	03C9	00144		DECF ITEM4_QTY,F	;
05E1	2DE3	00145		GOTO DO_TMR6X	;
		00146			;
05E2	1188	00147	ITEM4_OK:	BCF PORTD,3	;
		00148			;
05E3	0008	00149	DO_TMR6X:	RETURN	;
		00150			;
;*****					
05E4	085C	00151	DO_TMR7:	MOVF TMR7_SEC,W	; Pencil
05E5	1D03	00152		BTFSS STATUS,Z	;
05E6	2DED	00153		GOTO DO_TMR7A	;
		00154			;
05E7	084A	00155		MOVF ITEM5_QTY,W	;
05E8	1903	00156		BTFSC STATUS,Z	;
05E9	2DFD	00157		GOTO ITEM5_OK	;
		00158			;
05EA	3032	00159		MOVLW D'50'	;
05EB	00DC	00160		MOVWF TMR7_SEC	;
05EC	1608	00161		BSF PORTD,4	;
		00162			;
05ED	301E	00163	DO_TMR7A:	MOVLW D'30'	;
05EE	025C	00164		SUBWF TMR7_SEC,W	;
05EF	1C03	00165		BTFSS STATUS,C	;
05F0	1208	00166		BCF PORTD,4	;
05F1	0ADD	00167	DO_TMR7B:	INCF TMR7_PRES,F	;
05F2	3019	00168		MOVLW D'25'	;
05F3	025D	00169		SUBWF TMR7_PRES,W	;
05F4	1C03	00170		BTFSS STATUS,C	;
05F5	2DFE	00171		GOTO DO_TMR7X	;
05F6	01DD	00172		CLRF TMR7_PRES	;

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT
05F7	03DC	00173	DECF TMR7_SEC,F ;
05F8	085C	00174	MOVF TMR7_SEC,W ;
05F9	1D03	00175	BTFSS STATUS,Z ;
05FA	2DFE	00176	GOTO DO_TMR7X ;
05FB	03CA	00177	DECF ITEM5_QTY,F ;
05FC	2DFE	00178	GOTO DO_TMR7X ;
		00179	;
05FD	1208	00180	ITEM5_OK: BCF PORTD,4 ;
		00181	;
05FE	0008	00182	DO_TMR7X: RETURN ;
		00183	;
;*****			
		00184	; LCD Subroutine ;
		00185	;
;*****			
		00186	;VARIABLE USED ;
		00187	;Wait1_Val ;
		00188	;Wait2_Val ;
		00189	;Msg_Num ;
		00190	;Temp1 ;
		00191	;Temp2 ;
		00192	;Temp3 ;
		00193	;Temp4 ;
		00194	;
00000006		00195	LCD_DPORT EQU PORTB ;
00000008		00196	LCD_CPORT EQU PORTD ;
00000007		00197	LCD_EN EQU 7 ;
00000006		00198	LCD_RS EQU 6 ;
		00199	;
00000004		00200	LCD_LINE_MAX EQU D'4' ;
00000014		00201	LCD_CHAR_MAX EQU D'20' ;
00000080		00202	LCD_L1_ADDR EQU D'00' +H'80' ; = H'80'
000000A8		00203	LCD_L2_ADDR EQU LCD_L1_ADDR +D'40' ; = H'A8'
00000094		00204	LCD_L3_ADDR EQU LCD_L1_ADDR +D'20' ; = H'94'
000000D4		00205	LCD_L4_ADDR EQU LCD_L1_ADDR +H'54' ; = H'D4'
		00206	;
		00207	SET_RS0: MACRO ;
		00208	BCF LCD_CPORT,LCD_RS ;
		00209	ENDM ;
		00210	;
		00211	SET_RS1: MACRO ;
		00212	BSF LCD_CPORT,LCD_RS ;
		00213	ENDM ;
		00214	;
05FF	1788	00215	PULSE_EN: BSF LCD_CPORT,LCD_EN ;
0600	0000	00216	NOP ;
0601	0000	00217	NOP ;
0602	0000	00218	NOP ;
0603	0000	00219	NOP ;
0604	1388	00220	BCF LCD_CPORT,LCD_EN ;
0605	2627	00221	CALL WAIT1 ;
0606	0008	00222	RETURN ;
		00223	;
		00224	;
;*****			
		00225	INIT_LCD: SET_RS0 ;set RS to 0

LOC	OBJECT CODE	LINE	SOURCE TEXT
0607	1308	M	BCF LCD_CPORT, LCD_RS ;
0608	30C8	00226	MOVLW D'200' ;load 10mS
delay			
0609	262D	00227	CALL WAIT2 ;
060A	30C8	00228	MOVLW D'200' ;load 10mS
delay			
060B	262D	00229	CALL WAIT2 ;
		00230	;
060C	3038	00231	MOVLW H'38' ;set LCD to
8 Bit Data, 2 line display			
060D	0086	00232	MOVWF LCD_DPORT ;
060E	25FF	00233	CALL PULSE_EN ;
060F	3064	00234	MOVLW D'100' ;load 5mS
delay			
0610	262D	00235	CALL WAIT2 ;
		00236	;
0611	25FF	00237	CALL PULSE_EN ;
0612	3064	00238	MOVLW D'100' ;load 5mS
delay			
0613	262D	00239	CALL WAIT2 ;
		00240	;
0614	25FF	00241	CALL PULSE_EN ;
0615	3064	00242	MOVLW D'100' ;load 5mS
delay			
0616	262D	00243	CALL WAIT2 ;
		00244	;
0617	3006	00245	MOVLW H'06' ;set Display
Increment, No Shift			
0618	0086	00246	MOVWF LCD_DPORT ;
0619	25FF	00247	CALL PULSE_EN ;
		00248	;
061A	300F	00249	MOVLW H'0F' ;set
Disp=ON, Cursor=ON, Blink=ON			
061B	300C	00250	MOVLW H'0C' ;set
Disp=ON, Cursor=OFF, Blink=OFF			
061C	0086	00251	MOVWF LCD_DPORT ;
061D	25FF	00252	CALL PULSE_EN ;
		00253	;
061E	3014	00254	MOVLW H'14' ;set
CursorMove, Shift to Right			
061F	0086	00255	MOVWF LCD_DPORT ;
0620	25FF	00256	CALL PULSE_EN ;
		00257	;
0621	3001	00258	MOVLW H'01' ;Clear LCD
Display			
0622	0086	00259	MOVWF LCD_DPORT ;
0623	25FF	00260	CALL PULSE_EN ;
		00261	;
0624	3064	00262	MOVLW D'100' ;load 5mS
delay			
0625	262D	00263	CALL WAIT2 ;
		00264	;
0626	0008	00265	RETURN ;
		00266	;
0627	3010	00267 WAIT1:	MOVLW H'10' ;approx.
50uS delay			
0628	00F2	00268	MOVWF WAIT1_VAL ;
0629	03F2	00269 WAIT1_LOOP:	DECF WAIT1_VAL, F ;

```

062A 1D03          00270          BTFSS  STATUS,Z          ;
062B 2E29          00271          GOTO   WAIT1_LOOP          ;
062C 0008          00272          RETURN                      ;
                                00273                      ;
062D 00F3          00274 WAIT2:    MOVWF  WAIT2_VAL          ;N x 50uS
delay
062E 2627          00275 WAIT2_LOOP CALL  WAIT1          ;
062F 03F3          00276          DECF   WAIT2_VAL,F        ;
0630 1D03          00277          BTFSS  STATUS,Z          ;

```

```

LOC  OBJECT CODE    LINE SOURCE TEXT
VALUE

```

```

0631 2E2E          00278          GOTO   WAIT2_LOOP          ;
0632 0008          00279          RETURN                      ;
                                00280
; *****
0633 0000          00281 DISP_LCD:  NOP                      ;
                                00282                      ;
                                00283 DISP_LCD1: SET_RS0          ;
0634 1308          M          BCF     LCD_CPORT,LCD_RS        ;
0635 3080          00284          MOVLW  LCD_L1_ADDR          ;
0636 0086          00285          MOVWF  LCD_DPORT          ;
0637 25FF          00286          CALL   PULSE_EN          ;
                                00287          SET_RS1          ;
0638 1708          M          BSF     LCD_CPORT,LCD_RS        ;
0639 01F9          00288          CLRF   TEMP1          ;
063A 3014          00289 RAM2LCD1: MOVLW  LCD_CHAR_MAX        ;
063B 0279          00290          SUBWF  TEMP1,W          ;
063C 1903          00291          BTFSC  STATUS,Z          ;
063D 2E47          00292          GOTO   RAM2LCD1X          ;
063E 3020          00293          MOVLW  LCD_RAM_BUF          ;
063F 0779          00294          ADDWF  TEMP1,W          ;
0640 0084          00295          MOVWF  FSR          ;
0641 1784          00296          BSF     FSR,7          ;Ind_Addr
Select Bank 1
0642 0800          00297          MOVF   INDF,W          ;
0643 0086          00298          MOVWF  LCD_DPORT          ;
0644 25FF          00299          CALL   PULSE_EN          ;
0645 0AF9          00300          INCF   TEMP1,F          ;
0646 2E3A          00301          GOTO   RAM2LCD1          ;
0647 0000          00302 RAM2LCD1X: NOP                      ;
                                00303                      ;
                                00304 DISP_LCD2: SET_RS0          ;
0648 1308          M          BCF     LCD_CPORT,LCD_RS        ;
0649 30A8          00305          MOVLW  LCD_L2_ADDR          ;
064A 0086          00306          MOVWF  LCD_DPORT          ;
064B 25FF          00307          CALL   PULSE_EN          ;
                                00308          SET_RS1          ;
064C 1708          M          BSF     LCD_CPORT,LCD_RS        ;
064D 01F9          00309          CLRF   TEMP1          ;
064E 3014          00310 RAM2LCD2: MOVLW  LCD_CHAR_MAX        ;
064F 0279          00311          SUBWF  TEMP1,W          ;
0650 1903          00312          BTFSC  STATUS,Z          ;
0651 2E5C          00313          GOTO   RAM2LCD2X          ;
0652 3020          00314          MOVLW  LCD_RAM_BUF          ;
0653 3E14          00315          ADDLW  LCD_CHAR_MAX          ;
0654 0779          00316          ADDWF  TEMP1,W          ;
0655 0084          00317          MOVWF  FSR          ;
0656 1784          00318          BSF     FSR,7          ;Ind_Addr
Select Bank 1

```

0657	0800	00319	MOVF	INDF,W	;
0658	0086	00320	MOVWF	LCD_DPORT	;
0659	25FF	00321	CALL	PULSE_EN	;
065A	0AF9	00322	INCF	TEMP1,F	;
065B	2E4E	00323	GOTO	RAM2LCD2	;
065C	0000	00324 RAM2LCD2X:	NOP		;
		00325			;
		00326 DISP_LCD3:	SET_RS0		;
LOC OBJECT CODE LINE SOURCE TEXT					
VALUE					
065D	1308	M	BCF	LCD_CPORT,LCD_RS	;
065E	3094	00327	MOVLW	LCD_L3_ADDR	;
065F	0086	00328	MOVWF	LCD_DPORT	;
0660	25FF	00329	CALL	PULSE_EN	;
		00330	SET_RS1		;
0661	1708	M	BSF	LCD_CPORT,LCD_RS	;
0662	01F9	00331	CLRF	TEMP1	;
0663	3014	00332 RAM2LCD3:	MOVLW	LCD_CHAR_MAX	;
0664	0279	00333	SUBWF	TEMP1,W	;
0665	1903	00334	BTFSC	STATUS,Z	;
0666	2E72	00335	GOTO	RAM2LCD3X	;
0667	3020	00336	MOVLW	LCD_RAM_BUF	;
0668	3E14	00337	ADDLW	LCD_CHAR_MAX	;
0669	3E14	00338	ADDLW	LCD_CHAR_MAX	;
066A	0779	00339	ADDWF	TEMP1,W	;
066B	0084	00340	MOVWF	FSR	;
066C	1784	00341	BSF	FSR,7	;Ind_Addr
Select Bank 1					
066D	0800	00342	MOVF	INDF,W	;
066E	0086	00343	MOVWF	LCD_DPORT	;
066F	25FF	00344	CALL	PULSE_EN	;
0670	0AF9	00345	INCF	TEMP1,F	;
0671	2E63	00346	GOTO	RAM2LCD3	;
0672	0000	00347 RAM2LCD3X:	NOP		;
		00348			;
		00349 DISP_LCD4:	SET_RS0		;
0673	1308	M	BCF	LCD_CPORT,LCD_RS	;
0674	30D4	00350	MOVLW	LCD_L4_ADDR	;
0675	0086	00351	MOVWF	LCD_DPORT	;
0676	25FF	00352	CALL	PULSE_EN	;
		00353	SET_RS1		;
0677	1708	M	BSF	LCD_CPORT,LCD_RS	;
0678	01F9	00354	CLRF	TEMP1	;
0679	3014	00355 RAM2LCD4:	MOVLW	LCD_CHAR_MAX	;
067A	0279	00356	SUBWF	TEMP1,W	;
067B	1903	00357	BTFSC	STATUS,Z	;
067C	2E89	00358	GOTO	RAM2LCD4X	;
067D	3020	00359	MOVLW	LCD_RAM_BUF	;
067E	3E14	00360	ADDLW	LCD_CHAR_MAX	;
067F	3E14	00361	ADDLW	LCD_CHAR_MAX	;
0680	3E14	00362	ADDLW	LCD_CHAR_MAX	;
0681	0779	00363	ADDWF	TEMP1,W	;
0682	0084	00364	MOVWF	FSR	;
0683	1784	00365	BSF	FSR,7	;Ind_Addr
Select Bank 1					
0684	0800	00366	MOVF	INDF,W	;
0685	0086	00367	MOVWF	LCD_DPORT	;
0686	25FF	00368	CALL	PULSE_EN	;
0687	0AF9	00369	INCF	TEMP1,F	;
0688	2E79	00370	GOTO	RAM2LCD4	;

```

0689    0000          00371 RAM2LCD4X:    NOP                      ;
                                00372                      ;
068A    0008          00373              RETURN                    ;
                                00374
;*****
068B    01F9          00375 LD_MSG2RAM:    CLRF    TEMP1          ;

LOC  OBJECT CODE      LINE SOURCE TEXT
    VALUE

068C    01FB          00376              CLRF    TEMP3          ;
068D    0874          00377              MOVF    MSG_NUM,W        ;
068E    00F9          00378              MOVWF   TEMP1          ;
068F    3003          00379              MOVLW   D'3'            ;
0690    0279          00380              SUBWF   TEMP1,W          ;
0691    1C03          00381              BTFSS   STATUS,C        ;
0692    2E95          00382              GOTO    LD_MSG_ADR        ;skip if
greater than or equal
0693    3003          00383              MOVLW   D'3'            ;
0694    02F9          00384              SUBWF   TEMP1,F          ;
                                00385                      ;
0695    0879          00386 LD_MSG_ADR:    MOVF    TEMP1,W        ;
0696    1903          00387              BTFSC   STATUS,Z        ;
0697    2E9C          00388              GOTO    LD_MSGLOOP       ;
0698    3050          00389              MOVLW   D'80'            ;
0699    07FB          00390              ADDWF   TEMP3,F          ;
069A    03F9          00391              DECF    TEMP1,F          ;
069B    2E95          00392              GOTO    LD_MSG_ADR        ;
                                00393                      ;
069C    3050          00394 LD_MSGLOOP:    MOVLW   D'80'            ;
069D    0279          00395              SUBWF   TEMP1,W          ;
069E    1903          00396              BTFSC   STATUS,Z        ;
069F    2EB2          00397              GOTO    LD_MSGDONE       ;
                                00398                      ;
06A0    080A          00399 LD_MSG0_2:    MOVF    PCLATH,W        ;
06A1    00FC          00400              MOVWF   TEMP4          ;
06A2    3001          00401              MOVLW   HIGH MSG0       ;
06A3    008A          00402              MOVWF   PCLATH          ;
06A4    0879          00403              MOVF    TEMP1,W          ;
06A5    077B          00404              ADDWF   TEMP3,W          ;
06A6    2100          00405              CALL    MSG0            ;
06A7    00FA          00406              MOVWF   TEMP2          ;
06A8    087C          00407              MOVF    TEMP4,W          ;
06A9    008A          00408              MOVWF   PCLATH          ;
                                00409                      ;
06AA    3020          00410 LD_MSG_CHAR:    MOVLW   LCD_RAM_BUF     ;
06AB    0779          00411              ADDWF   TEMP1,W          ;
06AC    0084          00412              MOVWF   FSR            ;
06AD    1784          00413              BSF     FSR,7            ;Ind_Addr
Select Bank 1
06AE    087A          00414              MOVF    TEMP2,W          ;
06AF    0080          00415              MOVWF   INDF            ;
06B0    0AF9          00416              INCF    TEMP1,F          ;
06B1    2E9C          00417              GOTO    LD_MSGLOOP       ;
06B2    0008          00418 LD_MSGDONE:    RETURN                    ;
                                00419
;*****
                                01256
;*****
                                01257              END                      ;

```

SYMBOL TABLE

LABEL	VALUE
ACKDT	00000005
ACKEN	00000004
ACKSTAT	00000006
ADCON0	0000001F
ADCON1	0000009F
ADCS0	00000006
ADCS1	00000007
ADCS2	00000006
ADD2SALE	00000358
ADDEN	00000003
ADDSALE1	00000359
ADDSALE2	00000361
ADDSALE3	00000369
ADDSALE4	00000371
ADDSALE5	00000379
ADFM	00000007
ADIE	00000006
ADIF	00000006
ADON	00000000
ADRESH	0000001E
ADRESL	0000009E
AMOUNT	00000040
BCD_001	000004F9
BCD_010	000004F2
BCD_100	000004EB
BCLIE	00000003
BCLIF	00000003
BF	00000000
BIN2BCD	000004E8
BIN2DEC16	000004FC
BRGH	00000002
C	00000000
C1INV	00000004
C1OUT	00000006
C2INV	00000005
C2OUT	00000007
CARRY	00000029
CCP1CON	00000017
CCP1IE	00000002
CCP1IF	00000002
CCP1M0	00000000
CCP1M1	00000001
CCP1M2	00000002
CCP1M3	00000003
CCP1X	00000005
CCP1Y	00000004
CCP2CON	0000001D
CCP2IE	00000000
CCP2IF	00000000
CCP2M0	00000000
CCP2M1	00000001
CCP2M2	00000002
CCP2M3	00000003
SYMBOL TABLE	
LABEL	VALUE
CCP2X	00000005
CCP2Y	00000004
CCPR1H	00000016

CCPR1L	00000015
CCPR2H	0000001C
CCPR2L	0000001B
CHANGE	00000042
CHANGE_HI	00000043
CHANGE_OK	000005A2
CHS0	00000003
CHS1	00000004
CHS2	00000005
CIS	00000003
CKE	00000006
CKP	00000004
CM0	00000000
CM1	00000001
CM2	00000002
CMCON	0000009C
CMIE	00000006
CMIF	00000006
COIN_HI	00000041
COIN_VAL	0000002F
COMP_ITEM	00000264
COMP_ITEM1	0000026F
COMP_ITEM2	0000027A
COMP_ITEM3	00000285
COMP_ITEM4	00000290
COMP_ITEM5	0000029B
COMP_ITEMLP	00000265
COMP_ITEMS	0000026D
COMP_ITEMX	0000026C
CREN	00000004
CSRC	00000007
CVR0	00000000
CVR1	00000001
CVR2	00000002
CVR3	00000003
CVRCON	0000009D
CVREN	00000007
CVROE	00000006
CVRR	00000005
D	00000005
DATA2	00000530
DATA_ADDRESS	00000005
DATA_HI	00000070
DATA_LO	00000071
DC	00000001
DISP_DAT0	0000040E
DISP_DAT0X	00000456
DISP_DAT1	00000457
DISP_DAT1X	0000048D
SYMBOL TABLE	
LABEL	VALUE
DISP_DAT2X	000004CE
DISP_DEC	000004CF
DISP_ITEM	0000039B
DISP_ITEM1	0000039F
DISP_ITEM1X	000003B4
DISP_ITEM2	000003B5
DISP_ITEM2X	000003CA
DISP_ITEM3	000003CB
DISP_ITEM3X	000003E0
DISP_ITEM4	000003E1

DISP_ITEM4X	000003F6
DISP_ITEM5	000003F7
DISP_ITEM5X	0000040C
DISP_ITEMX	0000040D
DISP_LCD	00000633
DISP_LCD1	00000634
DISP_LCD2	00000648
DISP_LCD3	0000065D
DISP_LCD4	00000673
DOUBLE_001	00000531
DOUBLE_001X	0000053C
DOUBLE_010	0000053D
DOUBLE_010X	00000548
DOUBLE_100	00000549
DOUBLE_100X	00000554
DOUBLE_10K	00000561
DOUBLE_10KX	0000056C
DOUBLE_1K	00000555
DOUBLE_1KX	00000560
DO_MSG0	000002A7
DO_MSG0X	000002DC
DO_MSG0_A	000002DD
DO_MSG0_AX	000002E1
DO_MSG0_B	000002E2
DO_MSG0_B1	000002ED
DO_MSG0_BX	000002F0
DO_MSG0_X	000002DA
DO_MSG1	000002F1
DO_MSG11	0000030C
DO_MSG14	0000031B
DO_MSG14X	00000337
DO_MSG1A	00000338
DO_MSG1B	0000033D
DO_MSG1X	0000030B
DO_MSG1_X	00000309
DO_MSG2	0000033F
DO_MSG2X	00000351
DO_MSG2_A	00000352
DO_MSG2_AX	00000355
DO_MSG2_B	00000356
DO_MSG2_BX	00000357
DO_MSG2_X	0000034F
DO_TMR1	0000056E

SYMBOL TABLE
LABEL

VALUE

DO_TMR1X	0000057B
DO_TMR1Z	00000579
DO_TMR2	0000057C
DO_TMR2A	0000058F
DO_TMR2B	00000595
DO_TMR2X	000005A4
DO_TMR3	000005A5
DO_TMR3X	000005B0
DO_TMR4	000005B1
DO_TMR4X	000005BC
DO_TMR5	000005BD
DO_TMR5X	000005C8
DO_TMR6	000005C9
DO_TMR6A	000005D2
DO_TMR6B	000005D6
DO_TMR6X	000005E3
DO_TMR7	000005E4
DO_TMR7A	000005ED
DO_TMR7B	000005F1
DO_TMR7X	000005FE
D_A	00000005
EEADR	0000010D
EEADRH	0000010F
EECON1	0000018C
EECON2	0000018D
EEDATA	0000010C
EEDATH	0000010E
EEIE	00000004
EEIF	00000004
EEPGD	00000007
F	00000001
FERR	00000002
FSR	00000004
GCEN	00000007
GIE	00000007
GO	00000002
GO_DONE	00000002
HUNDRED	0000002C
I2C_DATA	00000005
I2C_READ	00000002
I2C_START	00000003
I2C_STOP	00000004
IBF	00000007
IBOV	00000005
INC_TMR1P	00000571
INDF	00000000
INITIALIZE	00000005
INIT_LCD	00000607
INIT_VAR	00000053
INTCON	0000000B
INTE	00000004
INTEDG	00000006
INTF	00000001

SYMBOL TABLE

LABEL	VALUE
IRP	00000007
ISR_ROUTINE	0000001F
ITEM1_OK	000005AF
ITEM1_QTY	00000046
ITEM2_OK	000005BB
ITEM2_QTY	00000047
ITEM3_OK	000005C7
ITEM3_QTY	00000048
ITEM4_OK	000005E2
ITEM4_QTY	00000049
ITEM5_OK	000005FD
ITEM5_QTY	0000004A
ITEM_SEL	00000044
ITEM_VALUE	00000045
KEY_BUFR	00000028
KEY_CTR	00000027
KEY_NEW	00000024
KEY_PREV	00000025
KEY_TABLE	00000042
KEY_VAL	00000026
LCD_CHAR_MAX	00000014
LCD_CPORT	00000008
LCD_DPORT	00000006
LCD_EN	00000007
LCD_L1_ADDR	00000080
LCD_L2_ADDR	000000A8
LCD_L3_ADDR	00000094
LCD_L4_ADDR	000000D4
LCD_LINE_MAX	00000004
LCD_RAM_BUF	00000020
LCD_RS	00000006
LD_MSG0_2	000006A0
LD_MSG2RAM	0000068B
LD_MSGDONE	000006B2
LD_MSGLOOP	0000069C
LD_MSG_ADR	00000695
LD_MSG_CHAR	000006AA
MAIN	0000001D
MOTORP1	0000058C
MOTORP5	00000584
MSG0	00000100
MSG1	00000151
MSG2	000001A1
MSG3	00000200
MSG_NUM	00000074
NOT_A	00000005
NOT_ADDRESS	00000005
NOT_BO	00000000
NOT_BOR	00000000
NOT_DONE	00000002
NOT_PD	00000003
NOT_POR	00000001
NOT_RBPU	00000007

SYMBOL TABLE	
LABEL	VALUE
NOT_RC8	00000006
NOT_T1SYNC	00000002
NOT_TO	00000004
NOT_TX8	00000006
NOT_W	00000002
NOT_WRITE	00000002
OBF	00000006
OERR	00000001
OPTION_REG	00000081
P	00000004
PCFG0	00000000
PCFG1	00000001
PCFG2	00000002
PCFG3	00000003
PCL	00000002
PCLATH	0000000A
PCLATH_TEMP	0000007F
PCON	0000008E
PEIE	00000006
PEN	00000002
PIE1	0000008C
PIE2	0000008D
PIR1	0000000C
PIR2	0000000D
PORTA	00000005
PORTB	00000006
PORTC	00000007
PORTC_NEW	00000020
PORTC_PREV	00000021
PORTD	00000008
PORTE	00000009
PORTE_NEW	00000022
PORTE_PREV	00000023
PR2	00000092
PS0	00000000
PS1	00000001
PS2	00000002
PSA	00000003
PSPIE	00000007
PSPIF	00000007
PSPMODE	00000004
PULSE_EN	000005FF
R	00000002
RAM2LCD1	0000063A
RAM2LCD1X	00000647
RAM2LCD2	0000064E
RAM2LCD2X	0000065C
RAM2LCD3	00000663
RAM2LCD3X	00000672
RAM2LCD4	00000679
RAM2LCD4X	00000689
RBIE	00000003
RBIF	00000000

SYMBOL TABLE

LABEL	VALUE
RC8_9	00000006
RC9	00000006
RCD8	00000000
RCEN	00000003
RCIE	00000005
RCIF	00000005
RCREG	0000001A
RCSTA	00000018
RD	00000000
RD_SW0	00000384
RD_SW0X	00000389
RD_SW1	0000038A
RD_SW1X	00000390
RD_SW2	00000391
RD_SW2X	00000397
READ_KEY	00000251
READ_KEYX	00000261
READ_SW	00000382
READ_SWX	00000398
READ_WRITE	00000002
RESTOREREG	00000025
RP0	00000005
RP1	00000006
RSEN	00000001
RX9	00000006
RX9D	00000000
R_W	00000002
S	00000003
SEL1_AMT	00000035
SEL1_QTY	00000030
SEL1_SALEHI	00000060
SEL1_SALELO	00000061
SEL2_AMT	00000036
SEL2_QTY	00000031
SEL2_SALEHI	00000062
SEL2_SALELO	00000063
SEL3_AMT	00000037
SEL3_QTY	00000032
SEL3_SALEHI	00000064
SEL3_SALELO	00000065
SEL4_AMT	00000038
SEL4_QTY	00000033
SEL4_SALEHI	00000066
SEL4_SALELO	00000067
SEL5_AMT	00000039
SEL5_QTY	00000034
SEL5_SALEHI	00000068
SEL5_SALELO	00000069
SEL_AMT	0000003D
SEL_QTY	0000003C
SEL_TOTALHI	0000003A
SEL_TOTALLO	0000003B
SEN	00000000

LABEL

VALUE

SET_RS0	
SET_RS1	
SMP	00000007
SPBRG	00000099
SPEN	00000007
SREN	00000005
SSPADD	00000093
SSPBUF	00000013
SSPCON	00000014
SSPCON2	00000091
SSPEN	00000005
SSPIE	00000003
SSPIF	00000003
SSPM0	00000000
SSPM1	00000001
SSPM2	00000002
SSPM3	00000003
SSPOV	00000006
SSPSTAT	00000094
STATUS	00000003
STAT_TEMP	0000007E
SYNC	00000004
T0CS	00000005
T0IE	00000005
T0IF	00000002
T0SE	00000004
T1CKPS0	00000004
T1CKPS1	00000005
T1CON	00000010
T1INSYNC	00000002
T1OSCEN	00000003
T1SYNC	00000002
T2CKPS0	00000000
T2CKPS1	00000001
T2CON	00000012
TEMP1	00000079
TEMP2	0000007A
TEMP3	0000007B
TEMP4	0000007C
TEN	0000002D
THOUSAND	0000002B
THOUSND10	0000002A
TMR0	00000001
TMR0IE	00000005
TMR0IF	00000002
TMR0INT	00000029
TMR1CS	00000001
TMR1H	0000000F
TMR1IE	00000000
TMR1IF	00000000
TMR1L	0000000E
TMR1ON	00000000
TMR1_PRES	00000051
TMR1_SEC	00000050
TMR2	00000011
TMR2IE	00000001
TMR2IF	00000001
TMR2ON	00000002
TMR2_PRES	00000053
TMR2_SEC	00000052
TMR3_PRES	00000055
TMR3_SEC	00000054

TMR4_PRES	00000057
TMR4_SEC	00000056
TMR5_PRES	00000059
TMR5_SEC	00000058
TMR6_PRES	0000005B
TMR6_SEC	0000005A
TMR7_PRES	0000005D
TMR7_SEC	0000005C
TOTALSALEHI	0000006A
TOTALSALELO	0000006B
TOUTPS0	00000003
TOUTPS1	00000004
TOUTPS2	00000005
TOUTPS3	00000006
TRISA	00000085
TRISB	00000086
TRISC	00000087
TRISD	00000088
TRISE	00000089
TRISE0	00000000
TRISE1	00000001
TRISE2	00000002
TRMT	00000001
TX8_9	00000006
TX9	00000006
TX9D	00000000
TXD8	00000000
TXEN	00000005
TXIE	00000004
TXIF	00000004
TXREG	00000019
TXSTA	00000098
UA	00000001
UNIT	0000002E
VALUE1	0000004B
VALUE2	0000004C
VALUE3	0000004D
VALUE4	0000004E
VALUE5	0000004F
W	00000000
WAIT1	00000627
WAIT1_LOOP	00000629
WAIT1_VAL	00000072
WAIT2	0000062D

SYMBOL TABLE
LABEL

VALUE

WAIT2_LOOP	0000062E
WAIT2_VAL	00000073
WCOL	00000007
WR	00000001
WREN	00000002
WRERR	00000003
W_TEMP	0000007D
Z	00000002
_BODEN_OFF	00003FBF
_BODEN_ON	00003FFF
_CPD_OFF	00003FFF
_CPD_ON	00003EFF
_CP_ALL	00001FFF
_CP_OFF	00003FFF

_DEBUG_OFF	00003FFF
_DEBUG_ON	000037FF
_HS_OSC	00003FFE
_LP_OSC	00003FFC
_LVP_OFF	00003F7F
_LVP_ON	00003FFF
_PWRTE_OFF	00003FFF
_PWRTE_ON	00003FF7
_RC_OSC	00003FFF
_WDT_OFF	00003FFB
_WDT_ON	00003FFF
_WRT_1FOURTH	00003BFF
_WRT_256	00003DFF
_WRT_HALF	000039FF
_WRT_OFF	00003FFF
_XT_OSC	00003FFD
_16F877A	00000001

MEMORY USAGE MAP ('X' = Used, '-' = Unused)

```

0000 : X--XXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0040 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0080 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX- -----
0100 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0140 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0180 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
01C0 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX X-----
0200 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0240 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0280 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
02C0 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

```

MEMORY USAGE MAP ('X' = Used, '-' = Unused)

```

0300 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0340 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0380 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
03C0 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0400 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0440 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0480 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
04C0 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0500 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0540 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0580 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
05C0 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0600 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0640 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
0680 : XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX XXX-----
2000 : -----X----- -----

```

APPENDIX D

DATA SHEETS



February 1995

LM78XX Series Voltage Regulators

General Description

The LM78XX series of three terminal regulators is available with several fixed output voltages making them useful in a wide range of applications. One of these is local on card regulation, eliminating the distribution problems associated with single point regulation. The voltages available allow these regulators to be used in logic systems, instrumentation, HiFi, and other solid state electronic equipment. Although designed primarily as fixed voltage regulators these devices can be used with external components to obtain adjustable voltages and currents.

The LM78XX series is available in an aluminum TO-3 package which will allow over 1.0A load current if adequate heat sinking is provided. Current limiting is included to limit the peak output current to a safe value. Safe area protection for the output transistor is provided to limit internal power dissipation. If internal power dissipation becomes too high for the heat sinking provided, the thermal shutdown circuit takes over preventing the IC from overheating.

Considerable effort was expended to make the LM78XX series of regulators easy to use and minimize the number

of external components. It is not necessary to bypass the output, although this does improve transient response. Input bypassing is needed only if the regulator is located far from the filter capacitor of the power supply.

For output voltage other than 5V, 12V and 15V the LM117 series provides an output voltage range from 1.2V to 57V.

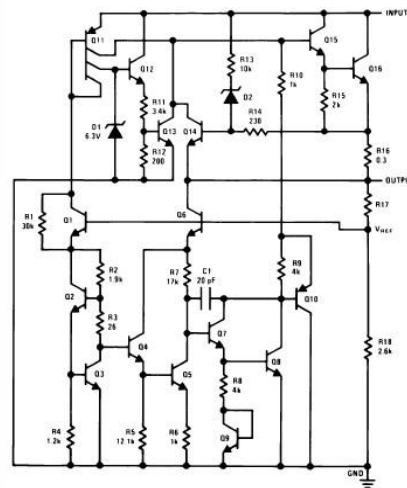
Features

- Output current in excess of 1A
- Internal thermal overload protection
- No external components required
- Output transistor safe area protection
- Internal short circuit current limit
- Available in the aluminum TO-3 package

Voltage Range

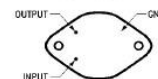
LM7805C	5V
LM7812C	12V
LM7815C	15V

Schematic and Connection Diagrams



TL/H/7746-1

Metal Can Package
TO-3 (K)
Aluminum

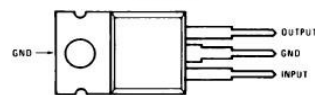


TL/H/7746-2

Bottom View

Order Number LM7805CK,
LM7812CK or LM7815CK
See NS Package Number KC02A

Plastic Package
TO-220 (T)



TL/H/7746-3

Top View

Order Number LM7805CT,
LM7812CT or LM7815CT
See NS Package Number T03B

Absolute Maximum Ratings

If Military/Aerospace specified devices are required, please contact the National Semiconductor Sales Office/Distributors for availability and specifications.

Input Voltage ($V_O = 5V, 12V$ and $15V$) 35V
Internal Power Dissipation (Note 1) Internally Limited
Operating Temperature Range (T_A) 0°C to $+70^\circ\text{C}$

Maximum Junction Temperature
(K Package) 150°C
(T Package) 150°C
Storage Temperature Range -65°C to $+150^\circ\text{C}$
Lead Temperature (Soldering, 10 sec.)
TO-3 Package K 300°C
TO-220 Package T 230°C

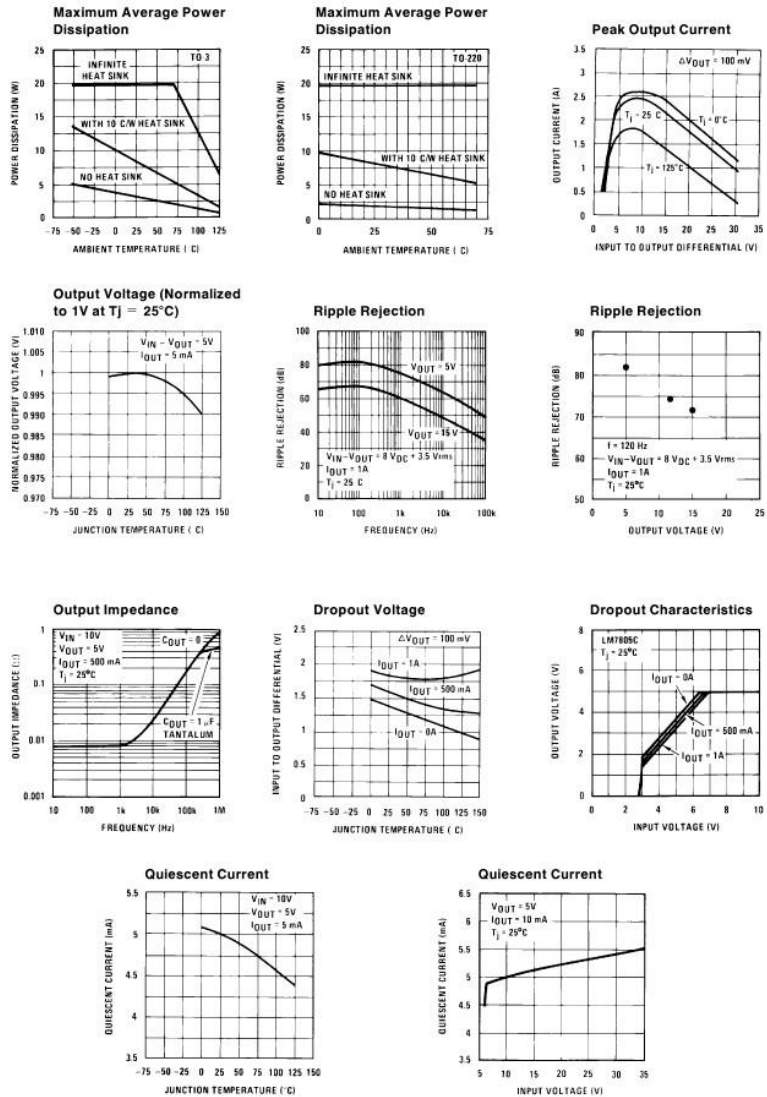
Electrical Characteristics LM78XXC (Note 2) $0^\circ\text{C} \leq T_J \leq 125^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted.

Output Voltage			5V			12V			15V			Units
Input Voltage (unless otherwise noted)			10V			19V			23V			
Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	Min	Typ	Max	
V _O	Output Voltage	T _J = 25°C, 5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1 A	4.8	5	5.2	11.5	12	12.5	14.4	15	15.6	V
		P _D ≤ 15W, 5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1 A	4.75		5.25	11.4		12.6	14.25		15.75	V
		V _{MIN} ≤ V _{IN} ≤ V _{MAX}	(7.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 20)			(14.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 27)			(17.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 30)			V
ΔV _O	Line Regulation	I _O = 500 mA										
		T _J = 25°C		3	50		4	120		4	150	mV
		ΔV _{IN}		(7 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 25)		(14.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 30)		(17.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 30)			V	
		0°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C			50			120			150	mV
		ΔV _{IN}		(8 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 20)		(15 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 27)		(18.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 30)			V	
		I _O ≤ 1 A										
		T _J = 25°C			50			120			150	mV
		ΔV _{IN}			(7.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 20)		(14.6 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 27)		(17.7 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 30)			V
		0°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C			25			60			75	mV
		ΔV _{IN}			(8 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 12)		(16 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 22)		(20 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 26)			V
ΔV _O	Load Regulation	T _J = 25°C										
		5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1.5 A		10	50		12	120		12	150	mV
		250 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 750 mA			25			60			75	mV
		5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1 A, 0°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C			50			120			150	mV
I _Q	Quiescent Current	I _O ≤ 1 A										
		T _J = 25°C			8			8			8	mA
		0°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C			8.5			8.5			8.5	mA
ΔI _Q	Quiescent Current Change	5 mA ≤ I _O ≤ 1 A			0.5			0.5			0.5	mA
		T _J = 25°C, I _O ≤ 1 A			1.0			1.0			1.0	mA
		V _{MIN} ≤ V _{IN} ≤ V _{MAX}			(7.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 20)		(14.8 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 27)		(17.9 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 30)			V
		I _O ≤ 500 mA, 0°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C			1.0			1.0			1.0	mA
		V _{MIN} ≤ V _{IN} ≤ V _{MAX}			(7 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 25)		(14.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 30)		(17.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 30)			V
V _N	Output Noise Voltage	T _A = 25°C, 10 Hz ≤ f ≤ 100 kHz			40			75			90	μV
$\frac{\Delta V_{IN}}{\Delta V_{OUT}}$	Ripple Rejection	I _O = 1 A, T _J = 25°C or	62	80		55	72		54	70		dB
		I _O ≤ 500 mA	62			55			54			dB
		0°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C										
		V _{MIN} ≤ V _{IN} ≤ V _{MAX}			(8 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 18)		(15 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 25)		(18.5 ≤ V _{IN} ≤ 28.5)			V
R _O	Dropout Voltage Output Resistance Short-Circuit Current Peak Output Current Average TC of V _{OUT}	T _J = 25°C, I _{OUT} = 1 A		2.0			2.0			2.0		V
		f = 1 kHz		8			18			19		mΩ
		T _J = 25°C		2.1			1.5			1.2		A
		T _J = 25°C		2.4			2.4			2.4		A
		0°C ≤ T _J ≤ +125°C, I _O = 5 mA		0.6			1.5			1.8		mV/°C
V _{IN}	Input Voltage Required to Maintain Line Regulation	T _J = 25°C, I _O ≤ 1 A		7.5		14.6			17.7			V

Note 1: Thermal resistance of the TO-3 package (K, KO) is typically $4^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ junction to case and $35^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ case to ambient. Thermal resistance of the TO-220 package (T) is typically $4^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ junction to case and $50^\circ\text{C}/\text{W}$ case to ambient.

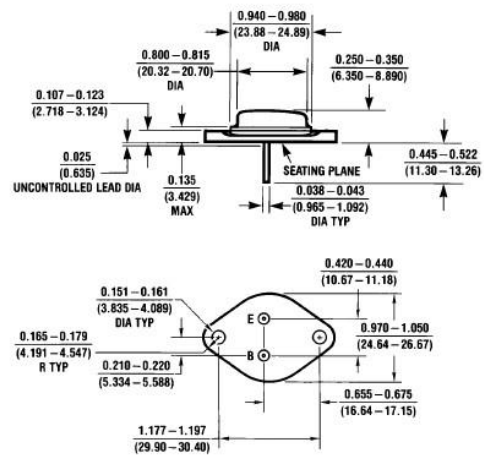
Note 2: All characteristics are measured with capacitor across the input of $0.22\text{ }\mu\text{F}$, and a capacitor across the output of $0.1\text{ }\mu\text{F}$. All characteristics except noise voltage and ripple rejection ratio are measured using pulse techniques ($t_w \leq 10\text{ ms}$, duty cycle $\leq 5\%$). Output voltage changes due to changes in internal temperature must be taken into account separately.

Typical Performance Characteristics



TL/H/7746-4

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters)



KC02A (REV C)

Aluminum Metal Can Package (KC)
Order Number LM7805CK, LM7812CK or LM7815CK
NS Package Number KC02A



1N5400 - 1N5408

Features

- 3.0 ampere operation at $T_A = 75^\circ\text{C}$ with no thermal runaway.
- High current capability.
- Low leakage.



DO-201AD
COLOR BAND DENOTES CATHODE

General Purpose Rectifiers

Absolute Maximum Ratings*

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Value										Units
		5400	5401	5402	5403	5404	5405	5406	5407	5408		
V_{RRM}	Maximum Repetitive Reverse Voltage	50	100	200	300	400	500	600	800	1000	V	
$I_{F(AV)}$	Average Rectified Forward Current, .375 " lead length @ $T_A = 75^{\circ}\text{C}$	3.0										A
I_{FSM}	Non-repetitive Peak Forward Surge Current 8.3 ms Single Half-Sine-Wave	200										A
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	-55 to +150										$^{\circ}\text{C}$
T_J	Operating Junction Temperature	-55 to +150										$^{\circ}\text{C}$

* These ratings are limiting values above which the serviceability of any semiconductor device may be impaired.

Thermal Characteristics

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Units
P_D	Power Dissipation	6.25	W
$R_{\theta JA}$	Thermal Resistance, Junction to Ambient	20	$^\circ\text{C/W}$

Electrical Characteristics

$T_A = 25^\circ\text{C}$ unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Device									Units
		5400	5401	5402	5403	5404	5405	5406	5407	5408	
V _F	Forward Voltage @ 3.0 A	1.2									V
I _{rr}	Maximum Full Load Reverse Current, Full Cycle T _A = 105°C	0.5									mA
I _R	Reverse Current @ rated V _R T _A = 25°C T _A = 100°C	5.0 500									μA μA
C _T	Total Capacitance V _R = 4.0 V, f = 1.0 MHz	30									pF

Typical Characteristics

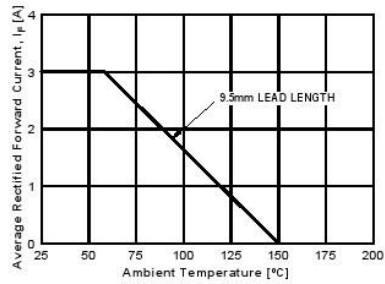


Figure 1. Forward Current Derating Curve

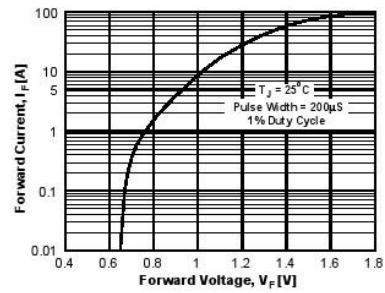


Figure 2. Forward Voltage Characteristics

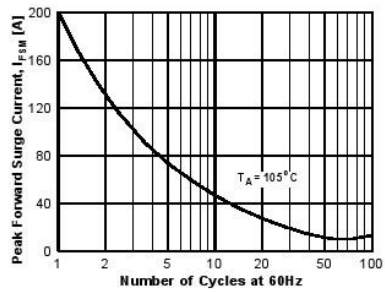


Figure 3. Non-Repertive Surge Current

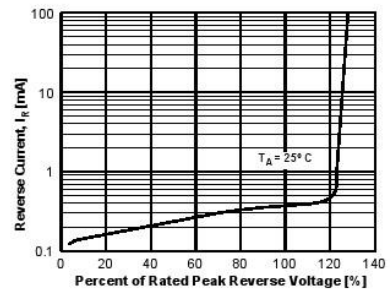


Figure 4. Reverse Current vs Reverse Voltage

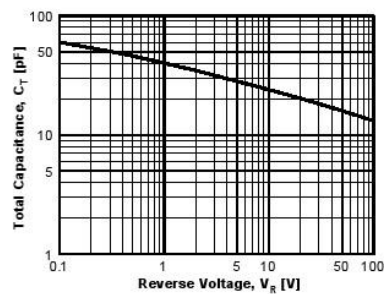


Figure 5. Total Capacitance

TRADEMARKS

The following are registered and unregistered trademarks Fairchild Semiconductor owns or is authorized to use and is not intended to be an exhaustive list of all such trademarks.

ACE [™]	FAST [®]	OPTOLOGIC [™]	SMART START [™]	VCX [™]
Bottomless [™]	FAST [™]	OPTOPLANAR [™]	STAR*POWER [™]	
CoolFET [™]	FRFET [™]	PACMAN [™]	Stealth [™]	
CROSSVOLT [™]	GlobalOptoisolator [™]	POP [™]	SuperSOT [™] .3	
DenseTrench [™]	GTO [™]	Power247 [™]	SuperSOT [™] .6	
DOVE [™]	HiSec [™]	PowerTrench [®]	SuperSOT [™] .8	
EcoSPARK [™]	ISOPPLANAR [™]	QFET [™]	SyncFET [™]	
E ² CMOS [™]	LittleFET [™]	QS [™]	TinyLogic [™]	
EnSigna [™]	MicroFET [™]	QT Optoelectronics [™]	TruTranslation [™]	
FACT [™]	MicroPak [™]	Quiet Series [™]	UHC [™]	
FACT Quiet Series [™]	MICROWIRE [™]	SILENT SWITCHER [®]	UltraFET [®]	

STAR*POWER is used under license

DISCLAIMER

FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE CHANGES WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE TO ANY PRODUCTS HEREIN TO IMPROVE RELIABILITY, FUNCTION OR DESIGN. FAIRCHILD DOES NOT ASSUME ANY LIABILITY ARISING OUT OF THE APPLICATION OR USE OF ANY PRODUCT OR CIRCUIT DESCRIBED HEREIN; NEITHER DOES IT CONVEY ANY LICENSE UNDER ITS PATENT RIGHTS, NOR THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

FAIRCHILD'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, or (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in significant injury to the user.

2. A critical component is any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

PRODUCT STATUS DEFINITIONS

Definition of Terms

Datasheet Identification	Product Status	Definition
Advance Information	Formative or In Design	This datasheet contains the design specifications for product development. Specifications may change in any manner without notice.
Preliminary	First Production	This datasheet contains preliminary data, and supplementary data will be published at a later date. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.
No Identification Needed	Full Production	This datasheet contains final specifications. Fairchild Semiconductor reserves the right to make changes at any time without notice in order to improve design.
Obsolete	Not In Production	This datasheet contains specifications on a product that has been discontinued by Fairchild semiconductor. The datasheet is printed for reference information only.

Rev. H4

MM74C922 • MM74C923

16-Key Encoder • 20-Key Encoder

General Description

The MM74C922 and MM74C923 CMOS key encoders provide all the necessary logic to fully encode an array of SPST switches. The keyboard scan can be implemented by either an external clock or external capacitor. These encoders also have on-chip pull-up devices which permit switches with up to 50 kΩ on resistance to be used. No diodes in the switch array are needed to eliminate ghost switches. The internal debounce circuit needs only a single external capacitor and can be defeated by omitting the capacitor. A Data Available output goes to a high level when a valid keyboard entry has been made. The Data Available output returns to a low level when the entered key is released, even if another key is depressed. The Data Available will return high to indicate acceptance of the new key after a normal debounce period; this two-key roll-over is provided between any two switches.

An internal register remembers the last key pressed even after the key is released. The 3-STATE outputs provide for easy expansion and bus operation and are LPTTL compatible.

Features

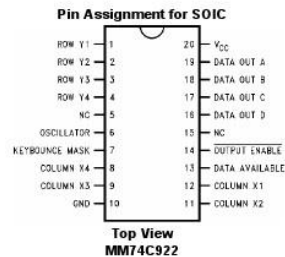
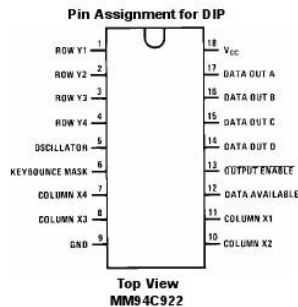
- 50 kΩ maximum switch on resistance
- On or off chip clock
- On-chip row pull-up devices
- 2 key roll-over
- Keybounce elimination with single capacitor
- Last key register at outputs
- 3-STATE output LPTTL compatible
- Wide supply range: 3V to 15V
- Low power consumption

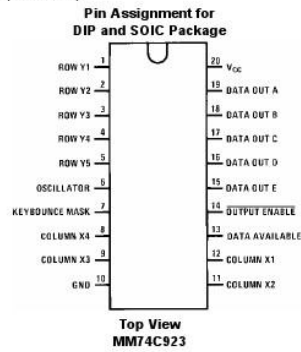
Ordering Code:

Order Number	Package Number	Package Description
MM74C922N	N16A	18-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP), JEDEC MS-001, 0.300" Wide
MM74C922WM	M20B	20-Lead Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-013, 0.300" Wide
MM74C923WM	M20B	20-Lead Small Outline Integrated Circuit (SOIC), JEDEC MS-013, 0.300" Wide
MM74C923N	N20A	20-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP), JEDEC MS-001, 0.300" Wide

Device also available in Tape and Reel. Specify by appending suffix letter "X" to the ordering code.

Connection Diagrams



Connection Diagrams (Continued)**Truth Tables**

(Pins 0 through 11)

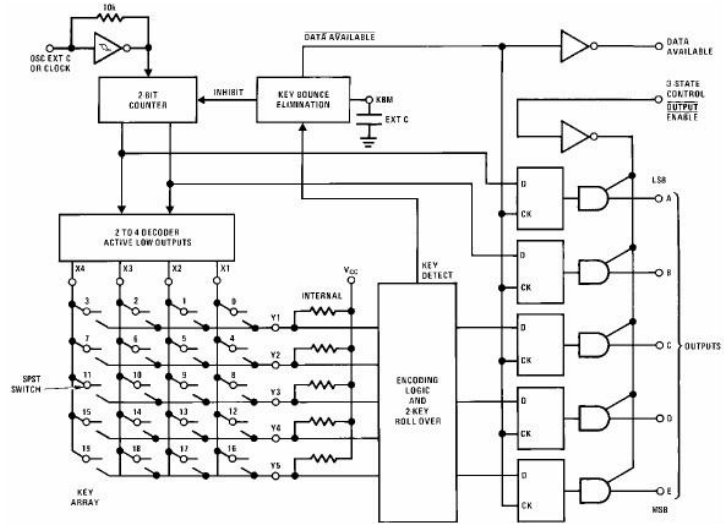
Switch Position		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Y1,X1	Y1,X2	Y1,X3	Y1,X4	Y2,X1	Y2,X2	Y2,X3	Y2,X4	Y3,X1	Y3,X2	Y3,X3	Y3,X4
D													
A	A	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
T	B	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
A	C	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
O	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
U	E (Note 1)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
T													

(Pins 12 through 19)

Switch Position		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Y4,X1	Y4,X2	Y4,X3	Y4,X4	Y5 (Note 1), X1	Y5 (Note 1), X2	Y5 (Note 1), X3	Y5 (Note 1), X4
D									
A	A	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
T	B	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
A	C	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
O	D	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
U	E (Note 1)	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
T									

Note 1: Omit for MM74C922

Block Diagram



MM74C922 • MM74C923

Absolute Maximum Ratings (Note 2)

Voltage at Any Pin	$V_{CC} - 0.3V$ to $V_{CC} + 0.3V$
Operating Temperature Range	MM74C922, MM74C923 -40°C to +85°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65°C to +150°C
Power Dissipation (P_D)	
Dual-In-Line	700 mW
Small Outline	500 mW

Operating V_{CC} Range	3V to 15V
V_{CC}	18V
Lead Temperature	
(Soldering, 10 seconds)	260°C

Note 2: "Absolute Maximum Ratings" are those values beyond which the safety of the device cannot be guaranteed. Except for "Operating Temperature Range" they are not meant to imply that the devices should be operated at these limits. The table of "Electrical Characteristics" provides conditions for actual device operation.

DC Electrical Characteristics

Min/Max limits apply across temperature range unless otherwise specified

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
CMOS TO CMOS						
V_{T+}	Positive-Going Threshold Voltage at Osc and KBM Inputs	$V_{CC} = 5V, I_{IH} \geq 0.7 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 10V, I_{IH} \geq 1.4 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 15V, I_{IH} \geq 2.1 \text{ mA}$	3.0 6.0 9.0	3.6 6.8 10	4.3 8.6 12.9	V
V_{T-}	Negative-Going Threshold Voltage at Osc and KBM Inputs	$V_{CC} = 5V, I_{IL} \geq 0.7 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 10V, I_{IL} \geq 1.4 \text{ mA}$ $V_{CC} = 15V, I_{IL} \geq 2.1 \text{ mA}$	0.7 1.4 2.1	1.4 3.2 5	2.0 4.0 6.0	V
$V_{IH(1)}$	Logical "1" Input Voltage, Except Osc and KBM Inputs	$V_{CC} = 5V$ $V_{CC} = 10V$ $V_{CC} = 15V$	3.5 8.0 12.5	4.5 9 13.5		V
$V_{IL(0)}$	Logical "0" Input Voltage, Except Osc and KBM Inputs	$V_{CC} = 5V$ $V_{CC} = 10V$ $V_{CC} = 15V$		0.5 1 1.5	1.5 2 2.5	V
I_P	Row Pull-Up Current at Y1, Y2, Y3, Y4 and Y5 Inputs	$V_{CC} = 5V, V_{IH} = 0.1 V_{CC}$ $V_{CC} = 10V$ $V_{CC} = 15V$		-2 -10 -22	-5 -20 -45	μA
$V_{O1T(1)}$	Logical "1" Output Voltage	$V_{CC} = 5V, I_O = -10 \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 10V, I_O = -10 \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 15V, I_O = -10 \mu A$	4.5 9 13.5			V
$V_{O1T(0)}$	Logical "0" Output Voltage	$V_{CC} = 5V, I_O = 10 \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 10V, I_O = 10 \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 15V, I_O = 10 \mu A$			0.5 1 1.5	V
R_{on}	Column "ON" Resistance at X1, X2, X3 and X4 Outputs	$V_{CC} = 5V, V_O = 0.5V$ $V_{CC} = 10V, V_O = 1V$ $V_{CC} = 15V, V_O = 1.5V$		500 300 200	1400 700 500	Ω
I_{CC}	Supply Current Osc at 0V, (one Y low)	$V_{CC} = 5V$ $V_{CC} = 10V$ $V_{CC} = 15V$		0.56 1.1 1.7	1.1 1.9 2.6	mA
$I_{IH(1)}$	Logical "1" Input Current at Output Enable	$V_{CC} = 15V, V_{IH} = 15V$		0.005	1.0	μA
$I_{IH(0)}$	Logical "0" Input Current at Output Enable	$V_{CC} = 15V, V_{IH} = 0V$	-1.0	-0.005		μA
CMOS/LPTTL INTERFACE						
$V_{IH(1)}$	Except Osc and KBM Inputs	$V_{CC} = 4.75V$	$V_{CC} - 1.5$			V
$V_{IL(0)}$	Except Osc and KBM Inputs	$V_{CC} = 4.75V$			0.8	V
$V_{O1T(1)}$	Logical "1" Output Voltage	$I_O = -360 \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 4.75V$ $I_O = -360 \mu A$	2.4			V
$V_{O1T(0)}$	Logical "0" Output Voltage	$I_O = -360 \mu A$ $V_{CC} = 4.75V$ $I_O = -360 \mu A$			0.4	V

DC Electrical Characteristics (Continued)

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
OUTPUT DRIVE (See Family Characteristics Data Sheet) (Short Circuit Current)						
$I_{O\ SOURCE}$	Output Source Current (P-Channel)	$V_{CC} = 5V, V_{O\ UT} = 0V,$ $T_A = 25^\circ C$	-1.75	-3.3		mA
$I_{O\ SOURCE}$	Output Source Current (P-Channel)	$V_{CC} = 10V, V_{O\ UT} = 0V,$ $T_A = 25^\circ C$	-8	-15		mA
$I_{O\ SINK}$	Output Sink Current (N-Channel)	$V_{CC} = 5V, V_{O\ UT} = V_{CC},$ $T_A = 25^\circ C$	1.75	3.6		mA
$I_{O\ SINK}$	Output Sink Current (N-Channel)	$V_{CC} = 10V, V_{O\ UT} = V_{CC},$ $T_A = 25^\circ C$	8	16		mA

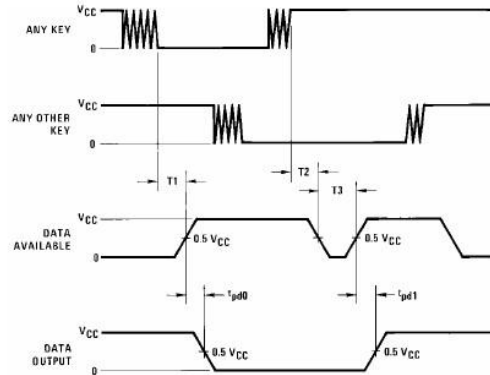
AC Electrical Characteristics (Note 3) $T_A = 25^\circ C, C_L = 50\text{ pF}$, unless otherwise noted

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions	Min	Typ	Max	Units
t_{PD}, t_{PLT}	Propagation Delay Time to Logical "0" or Logical "1" from D.A.	$C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ (Figure 1) $V_{CC} = 5V$ $V_{CC} = 10V$ $V_{CC} = 15V$		60 35 25	150 80 60	ns ns ns
t_{DH}, t_{HL}	Propagation Delay Time from Logical "0" or Logical "1" into High Impedance State	$R_L = 10k, C_L = 10\text{ pF}$ (Figure 2) $V_{CC} = 5V, R_L = 10k$ $V_{CC} = 10V, C_L = 10\text{ pF}$ $V_{CC} = 15V$		80 65 50	200 150 110	ns ns ns
t_{SD}, t_{SL}	Propagation Delay Time from High Impedance State to a Logical "0" or Logical "1"	$R_L = 10k, C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ (Figure 2) $V_{CC} = 5V, R_L = 10k$ $V_{CC} = 10V, C_L = 50\text{ pF}$ $V_{CC} = 15V$		100 55 40	250 125 90	ns ns ns
C_{IH}	Input Capacitance	Any Input (Note 4)		5	7.5	pF
C_{OUT}	3-STATE Output Capacitance	Any Output (Note 4)		10		pF

Note 3: AC Parameters are guaranteed by DC correlated testing.

Note 4: Capacitance is guaranteed by periodic testing.

Switching Time Waveforms



$T1 \approx T2 \approx RC$, $T3 \approx 0.7 RC$, where $R \approx 10k$ and C is external capacitor at KBM input.

FIGURE 1.

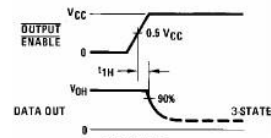
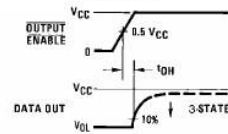
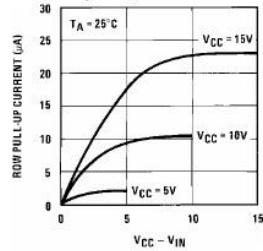


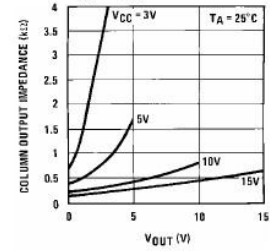
FIGURE 2.

Typical Performance Characteristics

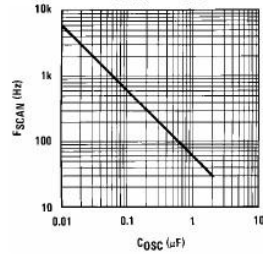
Typical I_{TP} vs V_{IN} at Any Y Input



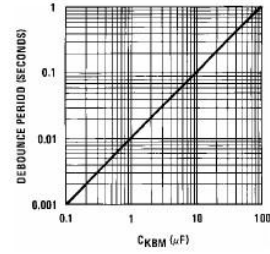
Typical R_{ON} vs V_{OUT} at Any X Output



Typical F_{SCAN} vs C_{OSC}

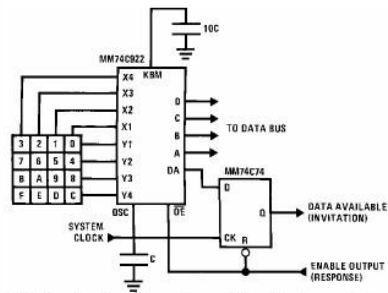


Typical Debounce Period vs C_{KBM}



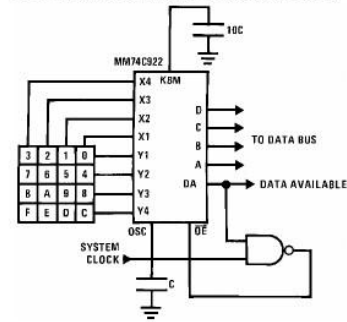
Typical Applications

Synchronous Handshake (MM74C922)



The keyboard may be synchronously scanned by omitting the capacitor at osc. and driving osc. directly if the system clock rate is lower than 10 kHz.

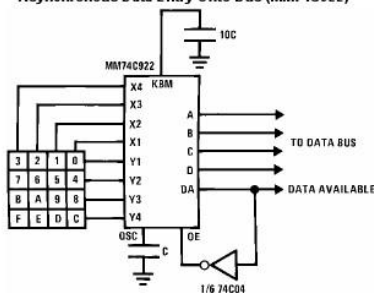
Synchronous Data Entry Onto Bus (MM74C922)



Outputs are enabled when valid entry is made and go into 3-STATE when key is released.

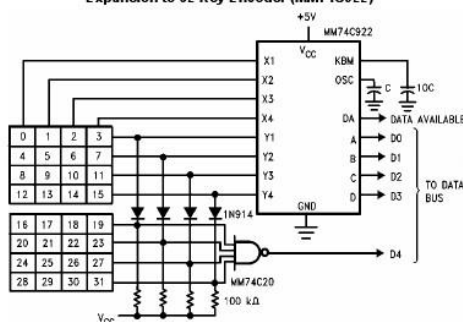
The keyboard may be synchronously scanned by omitting the capacitor at osc. and driving osc. directly if the system clock rate is lower than 10 kHz.

Asynchronous Data Entry Onto Bus (MM74C922)



Outputs are in 3-STATE until key is pressed, then data is placed on bus. When key is released, outputs return to 3-STATE.

Expansion to 32 Key Encoder (MM74C922)



Theory of Operation

The MM74C922/MM74C923 Keyboard Encoders implement all the logic necessary to interface a 16 or 20 SPST key switch matrix to a digital system. The encoder will convert a key switch closure to a 4 (MM74C922) or 5 (MM74C923) bit nibble. The designer can control both the keyboard scan rate and the key debounce period by altering the oscillator capacitor, C_{OSC} , and the key bounce mask capacitor, C_{MSK} . Thus, the MM74C922/MM74C923's performance can be optimized for many keyboards.

The keyboard encoders connect to a switch matrix that is 4 rows by 4 columns (MM74C922) or 5 rows by 4 columns (MM74C923). When no keys are depressed, the row inputs are pulled high by internal pull-ups and the column outputs sequentially output a logic "0". These outputs are open drain and are therefore low for 25% of the time and otherwise off. The column scan rate is controlled by the oscillator input, which consists of a Schmitt trigger oscillator, a 2-bit counter, and a 2-4-bit decoder.

When a key is depressed, key 0, for example, nothing will happen when the X1 input is off, since Y1 will remain high. When the X1 column is scanned, X1 goes low and Y1 will go low. This disables the counter and keeps X1 low. Y1

going low also initiates the key bounce circuit timing and locks out the other Y inputs. The key code to be output is a combination of the frozen counter value and the decoded Y inputs. Once the key bounce circuit times out, the data is latched, and the Data Available (DAV) output goes high.

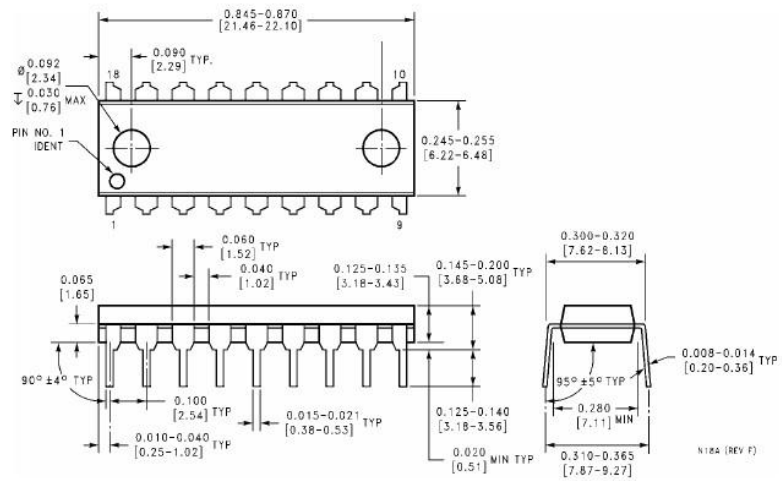
If, during the key closure the switch bounces, Y1 input will go high again, restarting the scan and resetting the key bounce circuitry. The key may bounce several times, but as soon as the switch stays low for a debounce period, the closure is assumed valid and the data is latched.

A key may also bounce when it is released. To ensure that the encoder does not recognize this bounce as another key closure, the debounce circuit must time out before another closure is recognized.

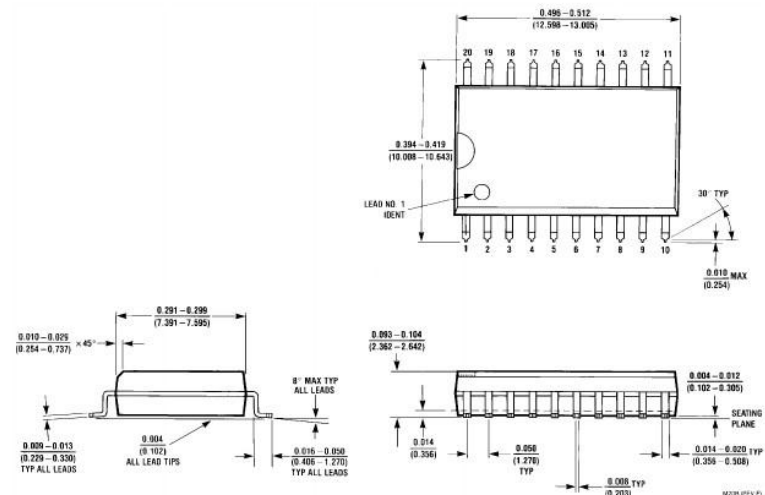
The two-key roll-over feature can be illustrated by assuming a key is depressed, and then a second key is depressed. Since all scanning has stopped, and all other Y inputs are disabled, the second key is not recognized until the first key is lifted and the key bounce circuitry has reset.

The output latches feed 3-STATE, which is enabled when the Output Enable (OE) input is taken low.

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted

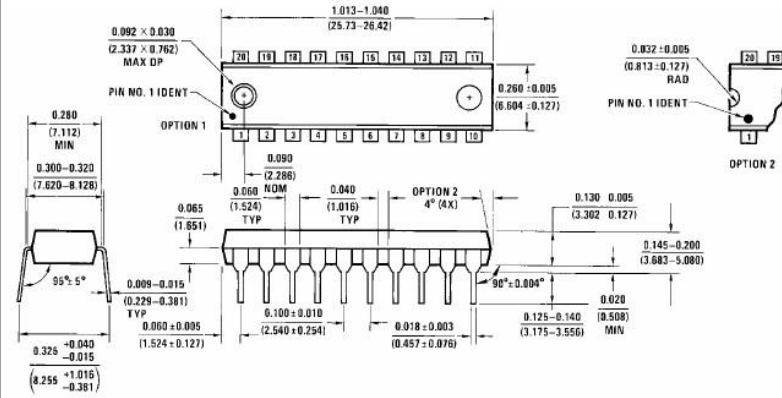


18-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP), JEDEC MS-001, 0.300" Wide
Package Number N18A



20-Lead Plastic Small Outline L.C. Package (M)
Package Number M20B

Physical Dimensions inches (millimeters) unless otherwise noted (Continued)



20-Lead Plastic Dual-In-Line Package (PDIP), JEDEC MS-001, 0.300" Wide
Package Number N20A

LIFE SUPPORT POLICY

FAIRCHILD'S PRODUCTS ARE NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE AS CRITICAL COMPONENTS IN LIFE SUPPORT DEVICES OR SYSTEMS WITHOUT THE EXPRESS WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF FAIRCHILD SEMICONDUCTOR CORPORATION. As used herein:

1. Life support devices or systems are devices or systems which, (a) are intended for surgical implant into the body, or (b) support or sustain life, and (c) whose failure to perform when properly used in accordance with instructions for use provided in the labeling, can be reasonably expected to result in a significant injury to the user.
2. A critical component in any component of a life support device or system whose failure to perform can be reasonably expected to cause the failure of the life support device or system, or to affect its safety or effectiveness.

www.fairchildsemi.com

Fairchild does not assume any responsibility for use of any circuitry described, so circuitry and its uses are implied and Fairchild reserves the right at any time without notice to change circuitry and specifications.



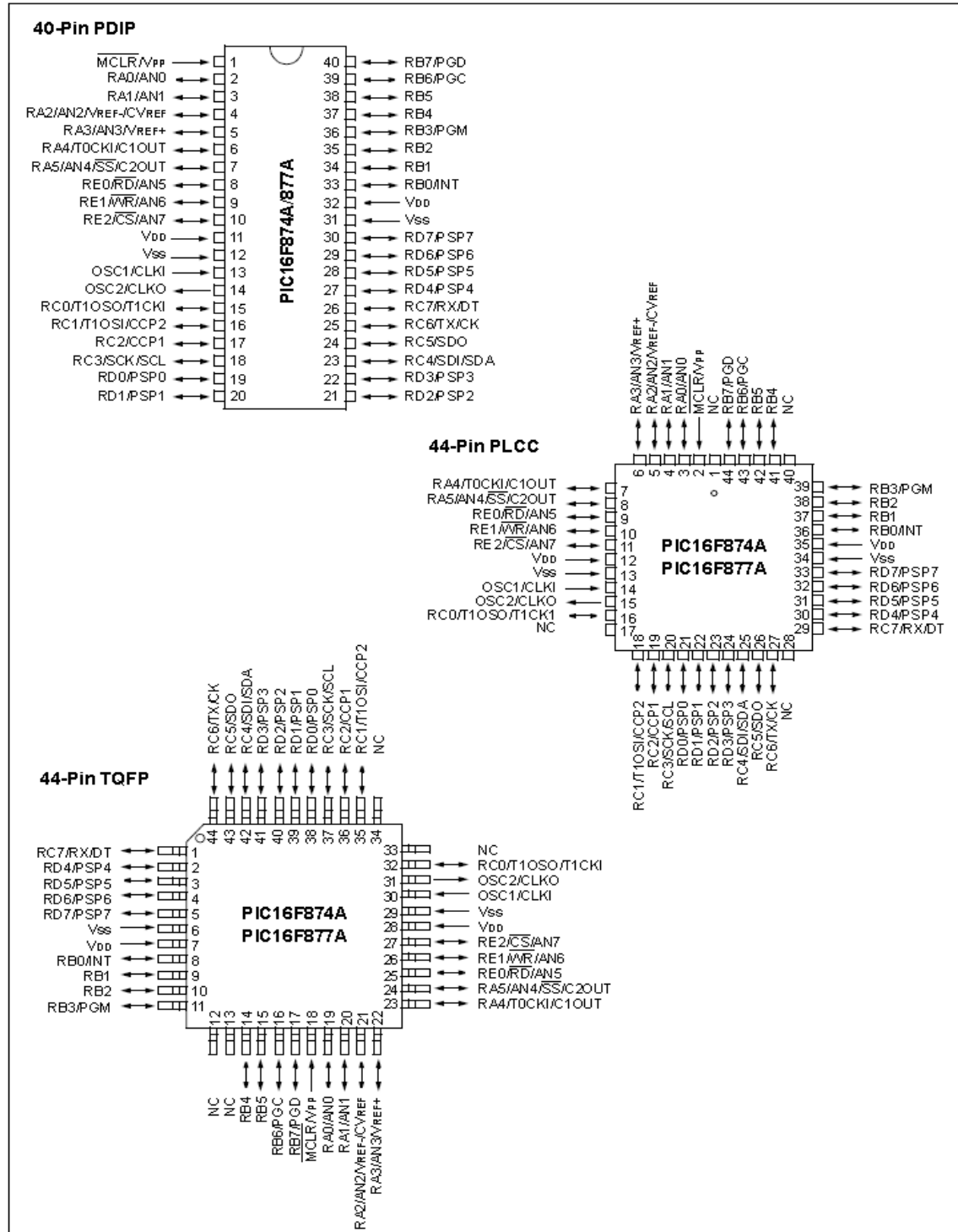
PIC16F87XA

Data Sheet

28/40/44-Pin Enhanced Flash
Microcontrollers

PIC16F87XA

Pin Diagrams (Continued)



PIC16F87XA

TABLE 1-3: PIC16F874A/877A PINOUT DESCRIPTION

Pin Name	PDIP Pin#	PLCC Pin#	TQFP Pin#	QFN Pin#	I/O/P Type	Buffer Type	Description
OSC1/CLKI OSC1 CLKI	13	14	30	32	I I	ST/CMOS ⁽⁴⁾	Oscillator crystal or external clock input. Oscillator crystal input or external clock source input. ST buffer when configured in RC mode; otherwise CMOS. External clock source input. Always associated with pin function OSC1 (see OSC1/CLKI, OSC2/CLKO pins).
OSC2/CLKO OSC2 CLKO	14	15	31	33	O O	—	Oscillator crystal or clock output. Oscillator crystal output. Connects to crystal or resonator in Crystal Oscillator mode. In RC mode, OSC2 pin outputs CLKO, which has 1/4 the frequency of OSC1 and denotes the instruction cycle rate.
MCLR/VPP MCLR VPP	1	2	18	18	I P	ST	Master Clear (input) or programming voltage (output). Master Clear (Reset) input. This pin is an active low Reset to the device. Programming voltage input.
RA0/AN0 RA0 AN0	2	3	19	19	I/O I	TTL	PORTA is a bidirectional I/O port. Digital I/O. Analog input 0.
RA1/AN1 RA1 AN1	3	4	20	20	I/O I	TTL	
RA2/AN2/VREF-/CVREF RA2 AN2 VREF- CVREF	4	5	21	21	I/O I I O	TTL	
RA3/AN3/VREF+ RA3 AN3 VREF+	5	6	22	22	I/O I I	TTL	
RA4/T0CKI/C1OUT RA4 T0CKI C1OUT	6	7	23	23	I/O I O	ST	
RA5/AN4/SS/C2OUT RA5 AN4 SS C2OUT	7	8	24	24	I/O I I O	TTL	

Legend: I = input O = output I/O = input/output P = power
— = Not used TTL = TTL input ST = Schmitt Trigger input

Note 1: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured as the external interrupt.
2: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when used in Serial Programming mode.
3: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured in RC Oscillator mode and a CMOS input otherwise.

PIC16F87XA

TABLE 1-3: PIC16F874A/877A PINOUT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	PDIP Pin#	PLCC Pin#	TQFP Pin#	QFN Pin#	I/O/P Type	Buffer Type	Description
RB0/INT RB0 INT	33	36	8	9	I/O I	TTL/ST ⁽¹⁾	PORTB is a bidirectional I/O port. PORTB can be software programmed for internal weak pull-up on all inputs. Digital I/O. External interrupt.
RB1	34	37	9	10	I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
RB2	35	38	10	11	I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
RB3/PGM RB3 PGM	36	39	11	12	I/O I	TTL	Digital I/O. Low-voltage ICSP programming enable pin.
RB4	37	41	14	14	I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
RB5	38	42	15	15	I/O	TTL	Digital I/O.
RB6/PGC RB6 PGC	39	43	16	16	I/O I	TTL/ST ⁽²⁾	Digital I/O. In-circuit debugger and ICSP programming clock.
RB7/PGD RB7 PGD	40	44	17	17	I/O I/O	TTL/ST ⁽²⁾	Digital I/O. In-circuit debugger and ICSP programming data.

Legend: I = input O = output I/O = input/output P = power
— = Not used TTL = TTL input ST = Schmitt Trigger input

Note 1: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured as the external interrupt.
2: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when used in Serial Programming mode.
3: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured in RC Oscillator mode and a CMOS input otherwise.

PIC16F87XA

TABLE 1-3: PIC16F874A/877A PINOUT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	PDIP Pin#	PLCC Pin#	TQFP Pin#	QFN Pin#	I/O/P Type	Buffer Type	Description
RC0/T1OSO/T1CKI RC0 T1OSO T1CKI	15	16	32	34	I/O O I	ST	PORTC is a bidirectional I/O port. Digital I/O. Timer1 oscillator output. Timer1 external clock input.
RC1/T1OSI/CCP2 RC1 T1OSI CCP2	16	18	35	35	I/O I I/O	ST	Digital I/O. Timer1 oscillator input. Capture2 input, Compare2 output, PWM2 output.
RC2/CCP1 RC2 CCP1	17	19	36	36	I/O I/O	ST	Digital I/O. Capture1 input, Compare1 output, PWM1 output.
RC3/SCK/SCL RC3 SCK SCL	18	20	37	37	I/O I/O I/O	ST	Digital I/O. Synchronous serial clock input/output for SPI mode. Synchronous serial clock input/output for I ² C mode.
RC4/SDI/SDA RC4 SDI SDA	23	25	42	42	I/O I I/O	ST	Digital I/O. SPI data in. I ² C data I/O.
RC5/SDO RC5 SDO	24	26	43	43	I/O O	ST	Digital I/O. SPI data out.
RC6/TX/CK RC6 TX CK	25	27	44	44	I/O O I/O	ST	Digital I/O. USART asynchronous transmit. USART1 synchronous clock.
RC7/RX/DT RC7 RX DT	26	29	1	1	I/O I I/O	ST	Digital I/O. USART asynchronous receive. USART synchronous data.

Legend: I = input O = output I/O = input/output P = power
— = Not used TTL = TTL input ST = Schmitt Trigger input

- Note 1:** This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured as the external interrupt.
2: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when used in Serial Programming mode.
3: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured in RC Oscillator mode and a CMOS input otherwise.

PIC16F87XA

TABLE 1-3: PIC16F874A/877A PINOUT DESCRIPTION (CONTINUED)

Pin Name	PDIP Pin#	PLCC Pin#	TQFP Pin#	QFN Pin#	I/O/P Type	Buffer Type	Description
RD0/PSP0 RD0 PSP0	19	21	38	38	I/O I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	PORTD is a bidirectional I/O port or Parallel Slave Port when interfacing to a microprocessor bus. Digital I/O. Parallel Slave Port data.
RD1/PSP1 RD1 PSP1	20	22	39	39	I/O I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	Digital I/O. Parallel Slave Port data.
RD2/PSP2 RD2 PSP2	21	23	40	40	I/O I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	Digital I/O. Parallel Slave Port data.
RD3/PSP3 RD3 PSP3	22	24	41	41	I/O I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	Digital I/O. Parallel Slave Port data.
RD4/PSP4 RD4 PSP4	27	30	2	2	I/O I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	Digital I/O. Parallel Slave Port data.
RD5/PSP5 RD5 PSP5	28	31	3	3	I/O I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	Digital I/O. Parallel Slave Port data.
RD6/PSP6 RD6 PSP6	29	32	4	4	I/O I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	Digital I/O. Parallel Slave Port data.
RD7/PSP7 RD7 PSP7	30	33	5	5	I/O I/O	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	Digital I/O. Parallel Slave Port data.
RE0/RD $\overline{\text{AN}}5$ RE0 RD AN5	8	9	25	25	I/O I I	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	PORTE is a bidirectional I/O port. Digital I/O. Read control for Parallel Slave Port. Analog input 5.
RE1/ $\overline{\text{WR}}$ /AN6 RE1 $\overline{\text{WR}}$ AN6	9	10	26	26	I/O I I	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	Digital I/O. Write control for Parallel Slave Port. Analog input 6.
RE2/ $\overline{\text{CS}}$ /AN7 RE2 $\overline{\text{CS}}$ AN7	10	11	27	27	I/O I I	ST/TTL ⁽³⁾	Digital I/O. Chip select control for Parallel Slave Port. Analog input 7.
Vss	12, 31	13, 34	6, 29	6, 30, 31	P	—	Ground reference for logic and I/O pins.
Vdd	11, 32	12, 35	7, 28	7, 8, 28, 29	P	—	Positive supply for logic and I/O pins.
NC	—	1, 17, 28, 40	12, 13, 33, 34	13	—	—	These pins are not internally connected. These pins should be left unconnected.

Legend: I = input O = output I/O = input/output P = power
— = Not used TTL = TTL input ST = Schmitt Trigger input

- Note 1:** This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured as the external interrupt.
2: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when used in Serial Programming mode.
3: This buffer is a Schmitt Trigger input when configured in RC Oscillator mode and a CMOS input otherwise.

10.0 ADDRESSABLE UNIVERSAL SYNCHRONOUS ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVER TRANSMITTER (USART)

The Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (USART) module is one of the two serial I/O modules. (USART is also known as a Serial Communications Interface or SCI.) The USART can be configured as a full-duplex asynchronous system that can communicate with peripheral devices, such as CRT terminals and personal computers, or it can be configured as a half-duplex synchronous system that can communicate with peripheral devices, such as A/D or D/A integrated circuits, serial EEPROMs, etc.

The USART can be configured in the following modes:

- Asynchronous (full-duplex)
- Synchronous – Master (half-duplex)
- Synchronous – Slave (half-duplex)

Bit SPEN (RCSTA<7>) and bits TRISC<7:6> have to be set in order to configure pins RC6/TX/CK and RC7/RX/DT as the Universal Synchronous Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter.

The USART module also has a multi-processor communication capability using 9-bit address detection.

REGISTER 10-1: TXSTA: TRANSMIT STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER (ADDRESS 98h)

	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	U-0	R/W-0	R-1	R/W-0
	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	—	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D
	bit 7							bit 0
bit 7	CSRC: Clock Source Select bit <u>Asynchronous mode:</u> Don't care. <u>Synchronous mode:</u> 1 = Master mode (clock generated internally from BRG) 0 = Slave mode (clock from external source)							
bit 6	TX9: 9-bit Transmit Enable bit 1 = Selects 9-bit transmission 0 = Selects 8-bit transmission							
bit 5	TXEN: Transmit Enable bit 1 = Transmit enabled 0 = Transmit disabled Note: SREN/CREN overrides TXEN in Sync mode.							
bit 4	SYNC: USART Mode Select bit 1 = Synchronous mode 0 = Asynchronous mode							
bit 3	Unimplemented: Read as '0'							
bit 2	BRGH: High Baud Rate Select bit <u>Asynchronous mode:</u> 1 = High speed 0 = Low speed <u>Synchronous mode:</u> Unused in this mode.							
bit 1	TRMT: Transmit Shift Register Status bit 1 = TSR empty 0 = TSR full							
bit 0	TX9D: 9th bit of Transmit Data, can be Parity bit							

Legend:

R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'
- n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared x = Bit is unknown

PIC16F87XA

REGISTER 10-2: RCSTA: RECEIVE STATUS AND CONTROL REGISTER (ADDRESS 18h)

	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R/W-0	R-0	R-0	R-x
	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	OERR	RX9D
bit 7								bit 0
bit 7	SPEN: Serial Port Enable bit 1 = Serial port enabled (configures RC7/RX/DT and RC6/TX/CK pins as serial port pins) 0 = Serial port disabled							
bit 6	RX9: 9-bit Receive Enable bit 1 = Selects 9-bit reception 0 = Selects 8-bit reception							
bit 5	SREN: Single Receive Enable bit <u>Asynchronous mode:</u> Don't care. <u>Synchronous mode – Master:</u> 1 = Enables single receive 0 = Disables single receive This bit is cleared after reception is complete. <u>Synchronous mode – Slave:</u> Don't care.							
bit 4	CREN: Continuous Receive Enable bit <u>Asynchronous mode:</u> 1 = Enables continuous receive 0 = Disables continuous receive <u>Synchronous mode:</u> 1 = Enables continuous receive until enable bit CREN is cleared (CREN overrides SREN) 0 = Disables continuous receive							
bit 3	ADDEN: Address Detect Enable bit <u>Asynchronous mode 9-bit (RX9 = 1):</u> 1 = Enables address detection, enables interrupt and load of the receive buffer when RSR<8> is set 0 = Disables address detection, all bytes are received and ninth bit can be used as parity bit							
bit 2	FERR: Framing Error bit 1 = Framing error (can be updated by reading RCREG register and receive next valid byte) 0 = No framing error							
bit 1	OERR: Overrun Error bit 1 = Overrun error (can be cleared by clearing bit CREN) 0 = No overrun error							
bit 0	RX9D: 9th bit of Received Data (can be parity bit but must be calculated by user firmware)							

Legend:			
R = Readable bit	W = Writable bit	U = Unimplemented bit, read as '0'	
- n = Value at POR	'1' = Bit is set	'0' = Bit is cleared	x = Bit is unknown

10.1 USART Baud Rate Generator (BRG)

The BRG supports both the Asynchronous and Synchronous modes of the USART. It is a dedicated 8-bit baud rate generator. The SPBRG register controls the period of a free running 8-bit timer. In Asynchronous mode, bit BRGH (TXSTA<2>) also controls the baud rate. In Synchronous mode, bit BRGH is ignored. Table 10-1 shows the formula for computation of the baud rate for different USART modes which only apply in Master mode (internal clock).

Given the desired baud rate and FOSC, the nearest integer value for the SPBRG register can be calculated using the formula in Table 10-1. From this, the error in baud rate can be determined.

It may be advantageous to use the high baud rate (BRGH = 1) even for slower baud clocks. This is because the $FOSC/(16(X+1))$ equation can reduce the baud rate error in some cases.

Writing a new value to the SPBRG register causes the BRG timer to be reset (or cleared). This ensures the BRG does not wait for a timer overflow before outputting the new baud rate.

10.1.1 SAMPLING

The data on the RC7/RX/D T pin is sampled three times by a majority detect circuit to determine if a high or a low level is present at the RX pin.

TABLE 10-1: BAUD RATE FORMULA

SYNC	BRGH = 0 (Low Speed)	BRGH = 1 (High Speed)
0	(Asynchronous) Baud Rate = $FOSC/(64(X+1))$	Baud Rate = $FOSC/(16(X+1))$
1	(Synchronous) Baud Rate = $FOSC/(4(X+1))$	N/A

Legend: X = value in SPBRG (0 to 255)

TABLE 10-2: REGISTERS ASSOCIATED WITH BAUD RATE GENERATOR

Address	Name	Bit 7	Bit 6	Bit 5	Bit 4	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0	Value on: POR, BOR	Value on all other Resets
98h	TXSTA	CSRC	TX9	TXEN	SYNC	—	BRGH	TRMT	TX9D	0000 -010	0000 -010
18h	RCSTA	SPEN	RX9	SREN	CREN	ADDEN	FERR	QERR	RX9D	0000 000x	0000 000x
99h	SPBRG	Baud Rate Generator Register								0000 0000	0000 0000

Legend: x = unknown, - = unimplemented, read as '0'. Shaded cells are not used by the BRG.

PIC16F87XA

TABLE 10-3: BAUD RATES FOR ASYNCHRONOUS MODE (BRGH = 0)

BAUD RATE (K)	Fosc = 20 MHz			Fosc = 16 MHz			Fosc = 10 MHz		
	KBAUD	% ERROR	SPBRG value (decimal)	KBAUD	% ERROR	SPBRG value (decimal)	KBAUD	% ERROR	SPBRG value (decimal)
0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	1.221	1.75	255	1.202	0.17	207	1.202	0.17	129
2.4	2.404	0.17	129	2.404	0.17	103	2.404	0.17	64
9.6	9.766	1.73	31	9.615	0.16	25	9.766	1.73	15
19.2	19.531	1.72	15	19.231	0.16	12	19.531	1.72	7
28.8	31.250	8.51	9	27.778	3.55	8	31.250	8.51	4
33.6	34.722	3.34	8	35.714	6.29	6	31.250	6.99	4
57.6	62.500	8.51	4	62.500	8.51	3	52.083	9.58	2
HIGH	1.221	-	255	0.977	-	255	0.610	-	255
LOW	312.500	-	0	250.000	-	0	156.250	-	0

BAUD RATE (K)	Fosc = 4 MHz			Fosc = 3.6864 MHz		
	KBAUD	% ERROR	SPBRG value (decimal)	KBAUD	% ERROR	SPBRG value (decimal)
0.3	0.300	0	207	0.3	0	191
1.2	1.202	0.17	51	1.2	0	47
2.4	2.404	0.17	25	2.4	0	23
9.6	8.929	6.99	6	9.6	0	5
19.2	20.833	8.51	2	19.2	0	2
28.8	31.250	8.51	1	28.8	0	1
33.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
57.6	62.500	8.51	0	57.6	0	0
HIGH	0.244	-	255	0.225	-	255
LOW	62.500	-	0	57.6	-	0

TABLE 10-4: BAUD RATES FOR ASYNCHRONOUS MODE (BRGH = 1)

BAUD RATE (K)	Fosc = 20 MHz			Fosc = 16 MHz			Fosc = 10 MHz		
	KBAUD	% ERROR	SPBRG value (decimal)	KBAUD	% ERROR	SPBRG value (decimal)	KBAUD	% ERROR	SPBRG value (decimal)
0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.441	1.71	255
9.6	9.615	0.16	129	9.615	0.16	103	9.615	0.16	64
19.2	19.231	0.16	64	19.231	0.16	51	19.531	1.72	31
28.8	29.070	0.94	42	29.412	2.13	33	28.409	1.36	21
33.6	33.784	0.55	36	33.333	0.79	29	32.896	2.10	18
57.6	59.524	3.34	20	58.824	2.13	16	56.818	1.36	10
HIGH	4.883	-	255	3.906	-	255	2.441	-	255
LOW	1250.000	-	0	1000.000	-	0	625.000	-	0

BAUD RATE (K)	Fosc = 4 MHz			Fosc = 3.6864 MHz		
	KBAUD	% ERROR	SPBRG value (decimal)	KBAUD	% ERROR	SPBRG value (decimal)
0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.2	1.202	0.17	207	1.2	0	191
2.4	2.404	0.17	103	2.4	0	95
9.6	9.615	0.16	25	9.6	0	23
19.2	19.231	0.16	12	19.2	0	11
28.8	27.798	3.55	8	28.8	0	7
33.6	35.714	6.29	6	32.9	2.04	6
57.6	62.500	8.51	3	57.6	0	3
HIGH	0.977	-	255	0.9	-	255
LOW	250.000	-	0	230.4	-	0

14.2 Oscillator Configurations

14.2.1 OSCILLATOR TYPES

The PIC16F87XA can be operated in four different oscillator modes. The user can program two configuration bits (FOSC1 and FOSC0) to select one of these four modes:

- LP Low-Power Crystal
- XT Crystal/Resonator
- HS High-Speed Crystal/Resonator
- RC Resistor/Capacitor

14.2.2 CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR/CERAMIC RESONATORS

In XT, LP or HS modes, a crystal or ceramic resonator is connected to the OSC1/CLKI and OSC2/CLKO pins to establish oscillation (Figure 14-1). The PIC16F87XA oscillator design requires the use of a parallel cut crystal. Use of a series cut crystal may give a frequency out of the crystal manufacturer's specifications. When in XT, LP or HS modes, the device can have an external clock source to drive the OSC1/CLKI pin (Figure 14-2).

FIGURE 14-1: CRYSTAL/CERAMIC RESONATOR OPERATION (HS, XT OR LP OSC CONFIGURATION)

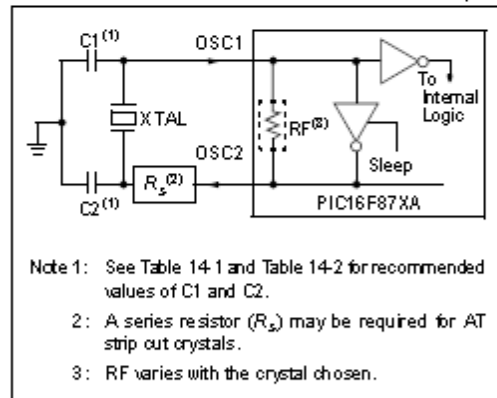


FIGURE 14-2: EXTERNAL CLOCK INPUT OPERATION (HS, XT OR LP OSC CONFIGURATION)

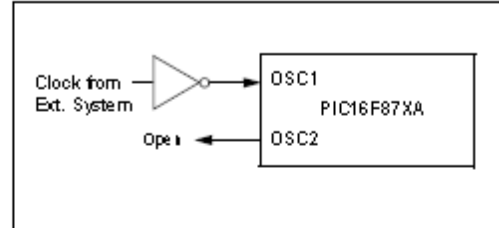


TABLE 14-1: CERAMIC RESONATORS

Ranges Tested:			
Mode	Freq.	OSC1	OSC2
XT	455 kHz	68-100 pF	68-100 pF
	2.0 MHz	15-68 pF	15-68 pF
	4.0 MHz	15-68 pF	15-68 pF
HS	8.0 MHz	10-68 pF	10-68 pF
	16.0 MHz	10-22 pF	10-22 pF
These values are for design guidance only. See notes following Table 14-2.			
Resonators Used:			
2.0 MHz	Murata Erie CSA2.00MG	± 0.5%	
4.0 MHz	Murata Erie CSA4.00MG	± 0.5%	
8.0 MHz	Murata Erie CSA8.00MT	± 0.5%	
16.0 MHz	Murata Erie CSA16.00MX	± 0.5%	
All resonators used did not have built-in capacitors.			

PIC16F87XA

TABLE 14-2: CAPACITOR SELECTION FOR CRYSTAL OSCILLATOR

Osc Type	Crystal Freq.	Cap. Range C1	Cap. Range C2
LP	32 kHz	33 pF	33 pF
	200 kHz	15 pF	15 pF
XT	200 kHz	47-68 pF	47-68 pF
	1 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	4 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
HS	4 MHz	15 pF	15 pF
	8 MHz	15-33 pF	15-33 pF
	20 MHz	15-33 pF	15-33 pF

These values are for design guidance only. See notes following this table.

Crystals Used		
32 kHz	Epson C-001R32.768K-A	± 20 PPM
200 kHz	STD XTL 200.000KHz	± 20 PPM
1 MHz	ECS ECS-10-13-1	± 50 PPM
4 MHz	ECS ECS-40-20-1	± 50 PPM
8 MHz	EPSON CA-301 8.000M-C	± 30 PPM
20 MHz	EPSON CA-301 20.000M-C	± 30 PPM

Note 1: Higher capacitance increases the stability of oscillator but also increases the start-up time.

2: Since each resonator/crystal has its own characteristics, the user should consult the resonator/crystal manufacturer for appropriate values of external components.

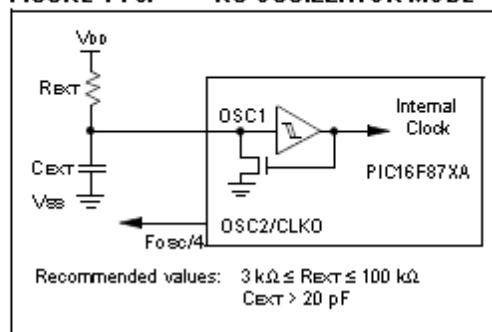
3: R_S may be required in HS mode, as well as XT mode, to avoid overdriving crystals with low drive level specification.

4: When migrating from other PICmicro® devices, oscillator performance should be verified.

14.2.3 RC OSCILLATOR

For timing insensitive applications, the "RC" device option offers additional cost savings. The RC oscillator frequency is a function of the supply voltage, the resistor (REXT) and capacitor (CEXT) values and the operating temperature. In addition to this, the oscillator frequency will vary from unit to unit due to normal process parameter variation. Furthermore, the difference in lead frame capacitance between package types will also affect the oscillation frequency, especially for low CEXT values. The user also needs to take into account variation due to tolerance of external R and C components used. Figure 14-3 shows how the R/C combination is connected to the PIC16F87XA.

FIGURE 14-3: RC OSCILLATOR MODE



PIC16F87XA

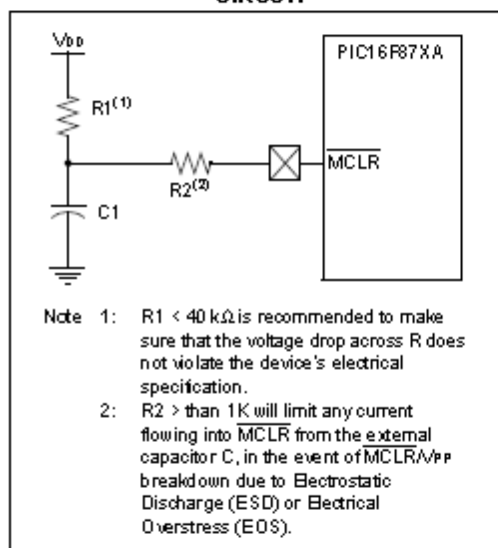
14.4 MCLR

PIC16F87XA devices have a noise filter in the MCLR Reset path. The filter will detect and ignore small pulses.

It should be noted that a WDT Reset does not drive MCLR pin low.

The behavior of the ESD protection on the MCLR pin differs from previous devices of this family. Voltages applied to the pin that exceed its specification can result in both Resets and current consumption outside of device specification during the Reset event. For this reason, Microchip recommends that the MCLR pin no longer be tied directly to VDD. The use of an RCR network, as shown in Figure 14-5, is suggested.

FIGURE 14-5: RECOMMENDED MCLR CIRCUIT



14.5 Power-on Reset (POR)

A Power-on Reset pulse is generated on-chip when VDD rise is detected (in the range of 1.2V-1.7V). To take advantage of the POR, tie the MCLR pin to VDD through an RC network, as described in Section 14.4 "MCLR". A maximum rise time for VDD is specified. See Section 17.0 "Electrical Characteristics" for details.

When the device starts normal operation (exits the Reset condition), device operating parameters (voltage, frequency, temperature, etc.) must be met to ensure operation. If these conditions are not met, the device must be held in Reset until the operating conditions are met. Brown-out Reset may be used to meet the start-up conditions. For additional information, refer to application note, AN607, "Power-up Trouble Shooting" (DS00607).

14.6 Power-up Timer (PWRT)

The Power-up Timer provides a fixed 72 ms nominal time-out on power-up only from the POR. The Power-up Timer operates on an internal RC oscillator. The chip is kept in Reset as long as the PWRT is active. The PWRT's time delay allows VDD to rise to an acceptable level. A configuration bit is provided to enable or disable the PWRT.

The power-up time delay will vary from chip to chip due to VDD, temperature and process variation. See Section 17.0 "Electrical Characteristics" for details (TPWRT, parameter #33).

14.7 Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST)

The Oscillator Start-up Timer (OST) provides a delay of 1024 oscillator cycles (from OSC1 input) after the PWRT delay is over (if PWRT is enabled). This helps to ensure that the crystal oscillator or resonator has started and stabilized.

The OST time-out is invoked only for XT, LP and HS modes and only on Power-on Reset or wake-up from Sleep.

14.8 Brown-out Reset (BOR)

The configuration bit, BODEN, can enable or disable the Brown-out Reset circuit. If VDD falls below VBOR (parameter D005, about 4V) for longer than TBOR (parameter #35, about 100 μ S), the brown-out situation will reset the device. If VDD falls below VBOR for less than TBOR, a Reset may not occur.

Once the brown-out occurs, the device will remain in Brown-out Reset until VDD rises above VBOR. The Power-up Timer then keeps the device in Reset for TPWRT (parameter #33, about 72 ms). If VDD should fall below VBOR during TPWRT, the Brown-out Reset process will restart when VDD rises above VBOR with the Power-up Timer Reset. The Power-up Timer is always enabled when the Brown-out Reset circuit is enabled, regardless of the state of the PWRT configuration bit.

14.9 Time-out Sequence

On power-up, the time-out sequence is as follows: the PWRT delay starts (if enabled) when a POR Reset occurs. Then, OST starts counting 1024 oscillator cycles when PWRT ends (LP, XT, HS). When the OST ends, the device comes out of Reset.

If MCLR is kept low long enough, the time-outs will expire. Bringing MCLR high will begin execution immediately. This is useful for testing purposes or to synchronize more than one PIC16F87XA device operating in parallel.

Table 14-5 shows the Reset conditions for the Status, PCON and PC registers, while Table 14-6 shows the Reset conditions for all the registers.



ULN2001A-ULN2002A ULN2003A-ULN2004A

SEVEN DARLINGTON ARRAYS

- SEVEN DARLINGTONS PER PACKAGE
- OUTPUT CURRENT 500mA PER DRIVER (600mA PEAK)
- OUTPUT VOLTAGE 50V
- INTEGRATED SUPPRESSION DIODES FOR INDUCTIVE LOADS
- OUTPUTS CAN BE PARALLELED FOR HIGHER CURRENT
- TTL/CMOS/PMOS/DTL COMPATIBLE INPUTS
- INPUTS PINNED OPPOSITE OUTPUTS TO SIMPLIFY LAYOUT

DESCRIPTION

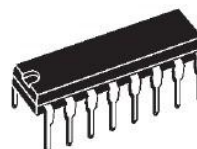
The ULN2001A, ULN2002A, ULN2003 and ULN2004A are high voltage, high current darlington arrays each containing seven open collector darlington pairs with common emitters. Each channel rated at 500mA and can withstand peak currents of 600mA. Suppression diodes are included for inductive load driving and the inputs are pinned opposite the outputs to simplify board layout.

The four versions interface to all common logic families:

ULN2001A	General Purpose, DTL, TTL, PMOS, CMOS
ULN2002A	14-25V PMOS
ULN2003A	5V TTL, CMOS
ULN2004A	6-15V CMOS, PMOS

These versatile devices are useful for driving a wide range of loads including solenoids, relays DC motors, LED displays filament lamps, thermal print-heads and high power buffers.

The ULN2001A/2002A/2003A and 2004A are supplied in 16 pin plastic DIP packages with a copper leadframe to reduce thermal resistance. They are available also in small outline package (SO-16) as ULN2001D/2002D/2003D/2004D.



DIP16

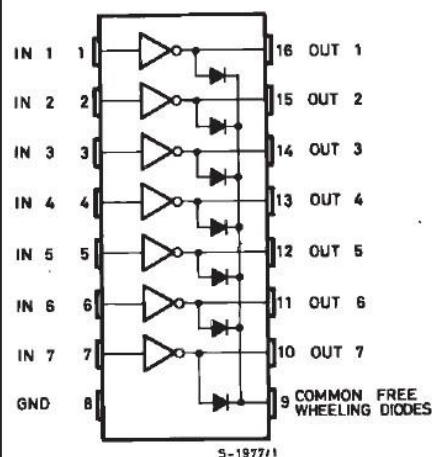
ORDERING NUMBERS: ULN2001A/2A/3A/4A



SO16

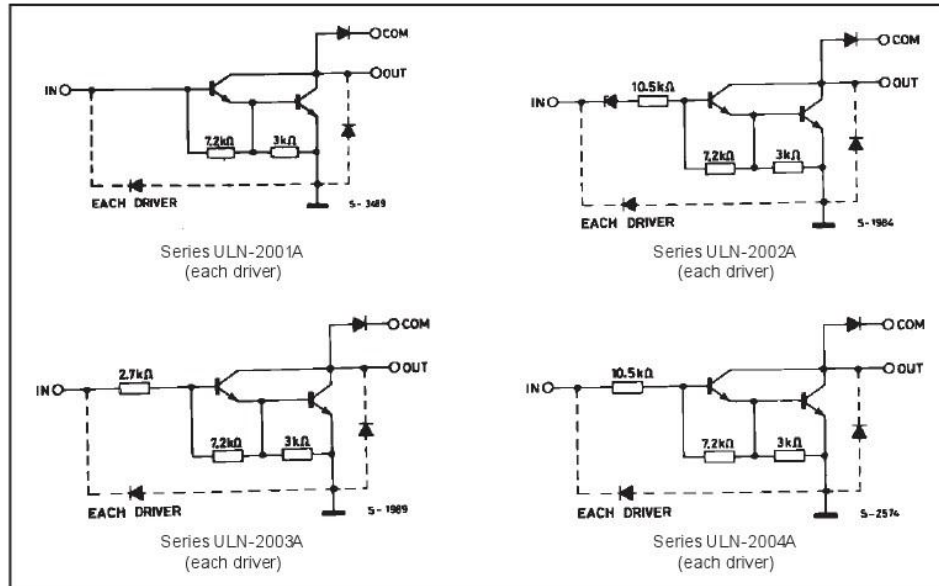
ORDERING NUMBERS: ULN2001D/2D/3D/4D

PIN CONNECTION



ULN2001A - ULN2002A - ULN2003A - ULN2004A

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_o	Output Voltage	50	V
V_{in}	Input Voltage (for ULN2002A/D - 2003A/D - 2004A/D)	30	V
I_c	Continuous Collector Current	500	mA
I_b	Continuous Base Current	25	mA
T_{amb}	Operating Ambient Temperature Range	- 20 to 85	°C
T_{stg}	Storage Temperature Range	- 55 to 150	°C
T_j	Junction Temperature	150	°C

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter	DIP16	SO16	Unit
$R_{th j-amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction-ambient	70	100	°C/W

ULN2001A - ULN2002A - ULN2003A - ULN2004A

ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS ($T_{amb} = 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test Conditions	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit	Fig.
I_{CEX}	Output Leakage Current	$V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$ $T_{amb} = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$			50	μA	1a
					100	μA	1a
		$T_{amb} = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$ for ULN2002A $V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$, $V_i = 6\text{V}$ for ULN2004A			500	μA	1b
		$V_{CE} = 50\text{V}$, $V_i = 1\text{V}$			500	μA	1b
$V_{CE(sat)}$	Collector-emitter Saturation Voltage	$I_C = 100\text{mA}$, $I_B = 250\mu\text{A}$		0.9	1.1	V	2
		$I_C = 200\text{mA}$, $I_B = 350\mu\text{A}$		1.1	1.3	V	2
		$I_C = 350\text{mA}$, $I_B = 500\mu\text{A}$		1.3	1.6	V	2
$I_{X(on)}$	Input Current	for ULN2002A, $V_i = 17\text{V}$		0.82	1.25	mA	3
		for ULN2003A, $V_i = 3.85\text{V}$		0.93	1.35	mA	3
		for ULN2004A, $V_i = 5\text{V}$		0.35	0.5	mA	3
		$V_i = 12\text{V}$		1	1.45	mA	3
$I_{X(off)}$	Input Current	$T_{amb} = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, $I_C = 500\mu\text{A}$	50	65		μA	4
$V_{X(on)}$	Input Voltage	$V_{CE} = 2\text{V}$ for ULN2002A $I_C = 300\text{mA}$			13	V	5
		for ULN2003A $I_C = 200\text{mA}$			2.4	V	
		$I_C = 250\text{mA}$			2.7	V	
		$I_C = 300\text{mA}$			3	V	
		for ULN2004A $I_C = 125\text{mA}$			5	V	
		$I_C = 200\text{mA}$			6	V	
		$I_C = 275\text{mA}$			7	V	
		$I_C = 350\text{mA}$			8	V	
h_{FE}	DC Forward Current Gain	for ULN2001A $V_{CE} = 2\text{V}$, $I_C = 350\text{mA}$	1000				2
C_i	Input Capacitance			15	25	pF	
t_{PLH}	Turn-on Delay Time	$0.5 V_i$ to $0.5 V_o$		0.25	1	μs	
t_{PHL}	Turn-off Delay Time	$0.5 V_i$ to $0.5 V_o$		0.25	1	μs	
I_R	Clamp Diode Leakage Current	$V_R = 50\text{V}$			50	μA	6
		$T_{amb} = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$, $V_R = 50\text{V}$			100	μA	6
V_F	Clamp Diode Forward Voltage	$I_F = 350\text{mA}$		1.7	2	V	7

ULN2001A - ULN2002A - ULN2003A - ULN2004A

TEST CIRCUITS

Figure 1a.

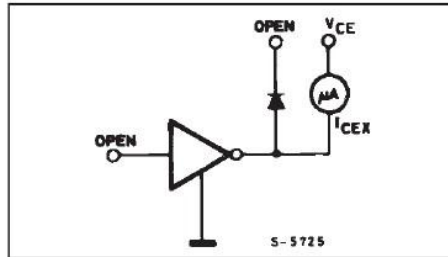


Figure 1b.

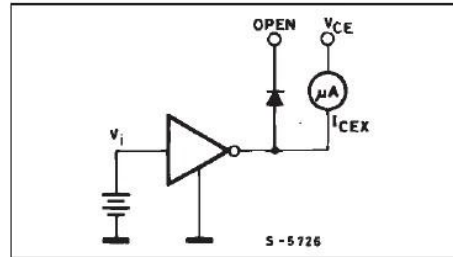


Figure 2.

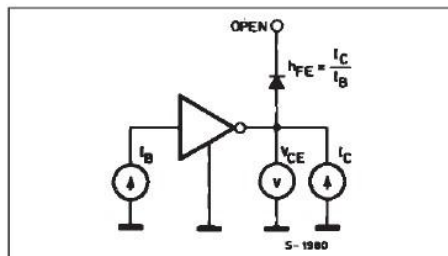


Figure 3.

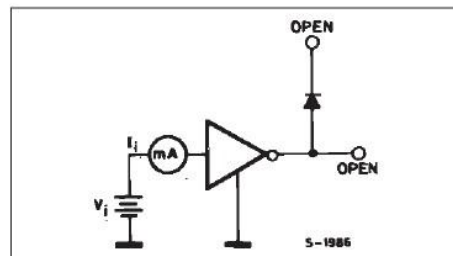


Figure 4.

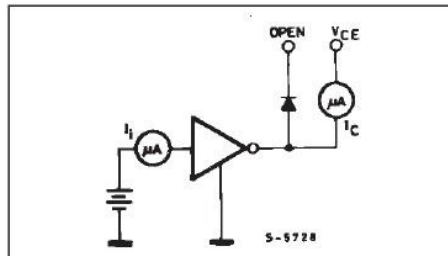


Figure 5.

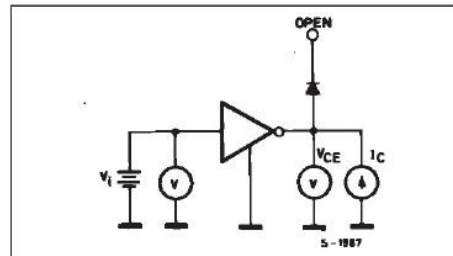


Figure 6.

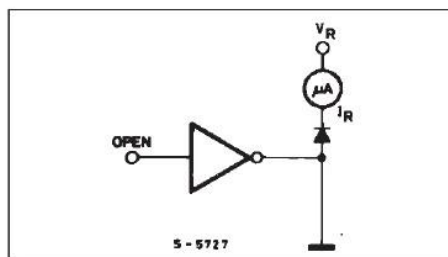


Figure 7.

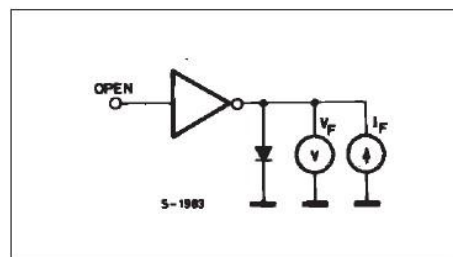


Figure 8: Collector Current versus Input Current

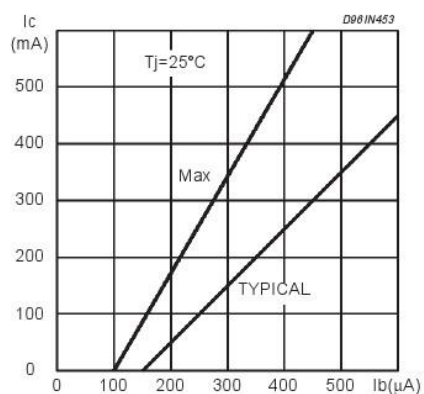


Figure 9: Collector Current versus Saturation Voltage

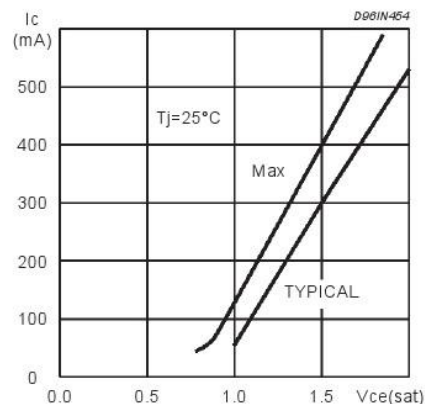


Figure 10: Peak Collector Current versus Duty Cycle

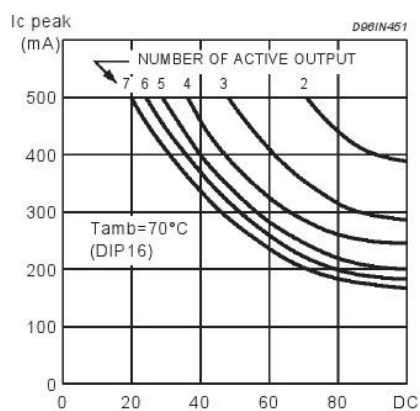
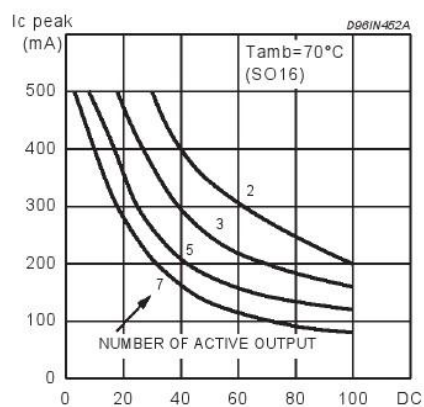


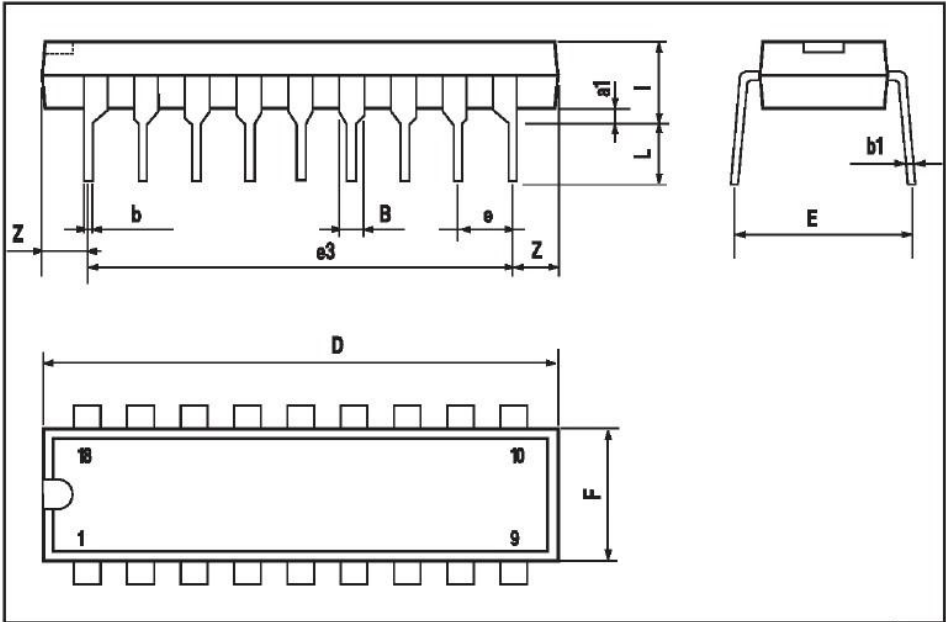
Figure 11: Peak Collector Current versus Duty Cycle



ULN2001A - ULN2002A - ULN2003A - ULN2004A

DIP16 PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

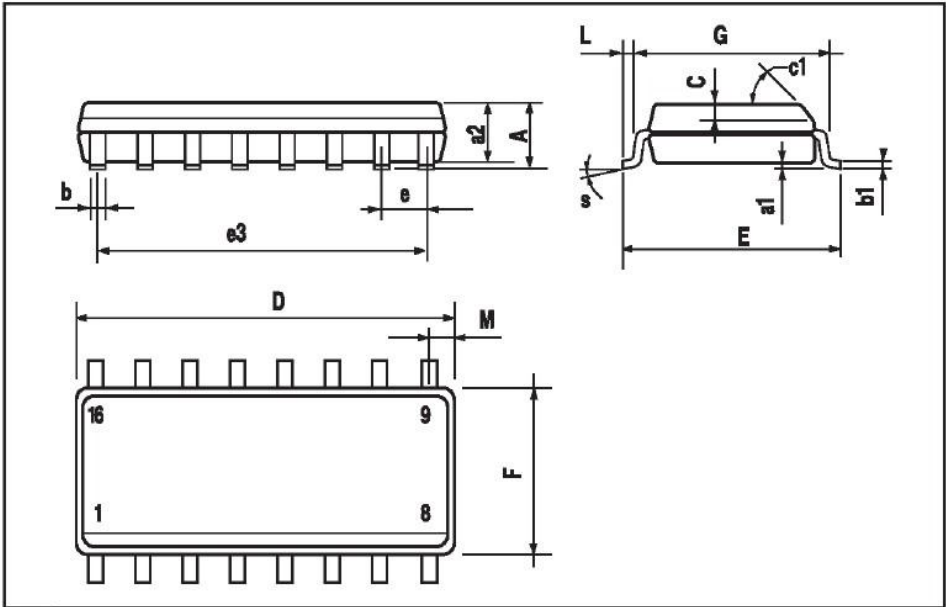
DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
a1	0.51			0.020		
B	0.77		1.65	0.030		0.065
b		0.5			0.020	
b1		0.25			0.010	
D			20			0.787
E		8.5			0.335	
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		17.78			0.700	
F			7.1			0.280
I			5.1			0.201
L		3.3			0.130	
Z			1.27			0.050



ULN2001A - ULN2002A - ULN2003A - ULN2004A

SO16 PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A			1.75			0.069
a1	0.1		0.25	0.004		0.009
a2			1.6			0.063
b	0.35		0.46	0.014		0.018
b1	0.19		0.25	0.007		0.010
C		0.5			0.020	
c1	45 (typ.)					
D	9.8		10	0.386		0.394
E	5.8		6.2	0.228		0.244
e		1.27			0.050	
e3		8.89			0.350	
F	3.8		4.0	0.150		0.157
L	0.4		1.27	0.016		0.050
M			0.62			0.024
S	8 (max.)					





Keypad board datasheet

EB014-00-1



Contents

1.	About this document	2
2.	General information	3
3.	Board layout	4
4.	Testing this product	5
5.	Circuit description	6

Appendix 1 Circuit diagram

1. About this document

This document concerns the E-blocks Keypad board code EB014 version 1.

The order code for this product is EB014.

1. Trademarks and copyright

PIC and PICmicro are registered trademarks of Arizona Microchip Inc.
E-blocks is a trademark of Matrix Multimedia Limited.

2. Other sources of information

There are various other documents and sources that you may find useful:

Getting started with E-Blocks.pdf

This describes the E-blocks system and how it can be used to develop complete systems for learning electronics and for PICmicro programming.

PPP Help file

This describes the PPP software and its functionality. PPP software is used for transferring hex code to a PICmicro microcontroller.

C and assembly strategies

This is available as a free download from our web site.

3. Disclaimer

The information in this document is correct at the time of going to press. Matrix Multimedia reserves the right to change specifications from time to time. This product is for development purposes only and should not be used for any life-critical application.

4. Technical support

If you have any problems operating this product then please refer to the troubleshooting section of this document first. You will find the latest software updates, FAQs and other information on our web site:

www.matrixmultimedia.com. If you still have problems please email us at: support@matrixmultimedia.co.uk.

2. General information

1. Description

A simple 4x3 keyboard that allows data entry into bus based systems. Flowcode macros for driving this E-block are available.

2. Features

- 4 by 3 keypad for E-blocks
- Flowcode macros available

3. Block schematic

Not supplied.

3. Board layout



EB015-74-1.cdr

- 1) 9 Way D-type Plug
- 2) Matrixed 3x4 data keypad

4. Testing this product

The following program will test the circuit. The test file can be downloaded from www.matrixmultimedia.com.

1. System Setup

Multi-programmer board (EB006) with:

EB006 Options	Setting
Power supply	External, 14V
PICmicro device	16F877A
SW1 (Fast/Slow)	Don't care
SW2 (RC/Xtal)	Xtal
Xtal frequency	19.6608MHz
Port A	LED board EB004
Port B	Keypad board EB014
Port C	
Port D	
Port E	
Test program	keypad.hex

2. Test Procedure

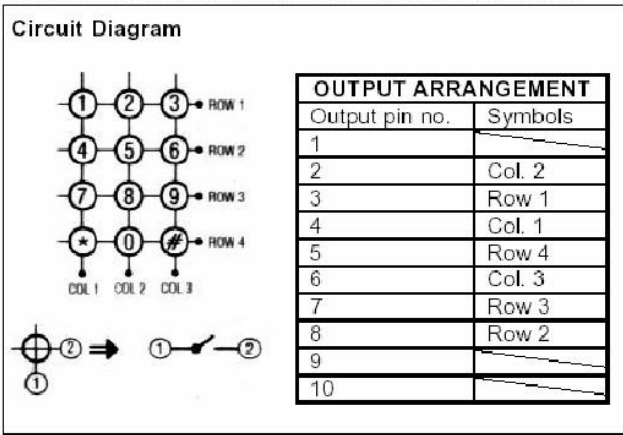
- 1) Wire power to all boards.
- 2) Configure system and board options as above.
- 3) Download the test program to the Multiprogrammer
- 4) Press each button on the Keypad Board and check that the binary value of that Keypad number illuminates on the LED Board
- 5) For example pressing keypad button 5 will illuminate "(MSB) 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 (LSB)"
 1. The * button on the keypad represents the number 10
 2. The # button on the keypad represents the number 11

5. Circuit description

1. Description

The circuit board consists of 7 digital I/O lines on a 'downstream' 9-way D-type plug. This routes each bit to a particular line of the keypad. Columns 1, 2 and 3 are routed to bits 0, 1, and 2 respectively. Rows 1, 2, 3 and 4 are routed to bits 5, 6, 7 and 8 respectively. These values were chosen to enable the use of interrupts when connecting the keypad to Port B.

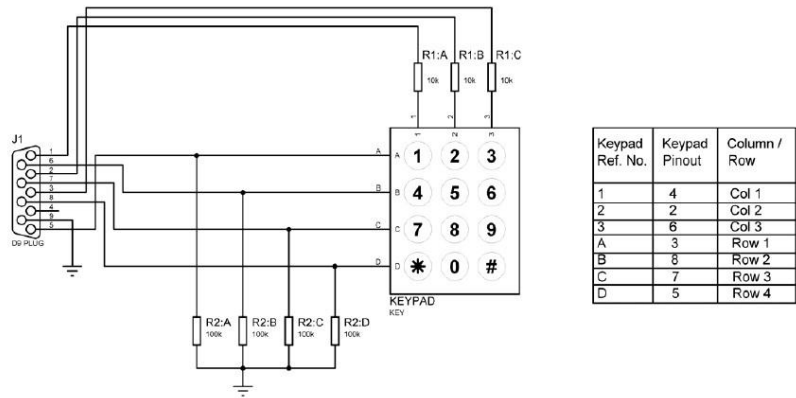
The diagram below shows the internal characteristics of the Keypad.



2. 3.3V operation

This board is compatible with upstream boards operating off 3.3V.

THIS SYSTEM INCLUDES:-
→ FEET



 MATRIX MULTIMEDIA LTD. www.matrixmultimedia.co.uk (C) Copyright 2004 Matrix Multimedia	
TITLE Keypad Board EB-014-00-1	DATE 04/05/04 PAGE: 1/1
BY: Connor Carr	REV: 1.0

Basic School Supplies Dispensing Machine with Single Transaction Payment (December 2011)

Zyner M. Detablan, Mari Alexis Kaye F. Marquez, and Gerome Cristopher P. Refre

Abstract— The design's concept is a vending machine that dispenses various school materials. It is intended to provide students faster access buying school supplies rather than purchasing supplies on the bookstore that usually results on too much time wasted and normally, a hassle. When buying a specific school material, the student can itemize the quantity they want and it will be dispense after inserting the necessary amount of coins needed. The whole transaction will only be once—depends on how many items the student bought—since the design is incorporating a single payment. The total number of item obtained with each type of school supply available will also be tallied automatically by the machine. Student inserts an amount of money necessary then specifies the type of school supply and its desired quantity. The vending machine will check the amount of money inserted and process the dispensing of the school material. The vending machine dispenses the desired school material and its quantity.

Index Terms— dispensing, school supplies, vending machine, single payment

I. DESIGN BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

Background

Convenience nowadays, plays an essential role in the development of social environment. Purchasing distinct items at ease is one primary technique in selling products. In providing solution to this, different types of vending machines were introduced to provide customers the opportunity to buy items almost any time when necessary. Basically, a vending machine is an apparatus that dispenses merchandise after the customer selects and deposits money. The mechanism of this device is that after paying, a product will be dispensed by either the machine releases it, so that it falls in an open section at the bottom or the turning of a knob to release an item. Vending machines have a money detector which determines if the amount inserted is sufficient to purchase the desired product.

The design is intended to help both students and the bookstore. This vending machine can distribute basic school supply needs especially if the class hours of the students do not fit within the bookstore hours. Convenience as well is brought by this school supply dispenser provided that the students need not any more to go to the bookstore just to buy certain products which can cause hassle and consumption of time. With the aid of this device, the bookstore can effectively distribute school supplies.

The main feature of the vending machine is the single transaction payment. The vending machine that can be seen in

airports, streets, and other places can only dispense a single item per transaction or at least one kind of item per transaction. Unlike this new and improved vending machine, different items can be transacted at the same time. This basic school supply vending machine dispenses items such as large yellow booklet with and without lines, small yellow booklet, black ball pen, and a pencil. First, the user selects the type of school supply followed by the number of quantity of each item. After selecting specific items with corresponding quantity, student can now insert appropriate amount of coins into the machine. The cost for each kind of item, the total cost for the whole sale to be purchase, and the total credit will be displayed.

The dispenser will exhibit a keypad for selecting school supplies as well as for entering desired quantity and a 4-liner LCD display for showing the selection of items to be purchased. There will be a 3 coin slot intended for 1-peso, 5-peso, and 10-peso coin. Once the items are chosen and the coins are inserted, the asterisk button should be pressed for the whole transaction to start. The pressing of the said button will send a signal to the relay coming from the microprocessor for the DC motor to dispense the chosen products. In case of a power interruption, a backup battery is installed ensuring that any transaction will be completed and the total sale is saved. Lastly, the outside coating used for the design is acrylic glass.

Statement of the Problem

Nowadays, many facilities around the world uses vending machine, such as airport, canteens, and condominiums, but one of the places that are also essential in having this equipment are universities and institutes. The common problem in different institutes and universities is how to distribute students' school supplies proficiently because accommodating too much students at the same time is formidable. The start of a semester can be considered as an example because many students buy books, index card, fillers, and other miscellaneous items at the same time for their subjects. This incident causes frustration to some students especially if the only product they intend to buy for example is a single ball pen but the queue is extensive forcing them to be late in class. Students whose school hours do not fit within the operating hours of the bookstore will appreciate the machine most considering that the bookstore will close earlier than the class hours of some students. The main problem to solve is how to have effective distribution of basic supplies in universities and institutions.

Objectives of the Design

The main objective of the design is to assist the bookstore in distributing basic school supplies to the students. Furthermore, this project aims to obtain the following objectives:

1. To develop a multi-item dispensing vending machine;

2. To define a new method of transaction in a regular vending machine;
3. To build a dispenser that will help the admin to compute the total sales; and
4. To create a vending machine that will dispense basic school supplies such as quiz booklet, pencil and ball pen.

Significance and Impact of the Design

Basic school supplies dispenser helps school bookstores and students in everyday lives. Nowadays, most of the school bookstores are closed after 5 to 6pm, using the vending machine the bookstores can still distribute basic school supplies after office hours. This also aids the students to have basic school supplies when needed. The common vending machine available in the market dispenses items only one at a time. The dispenser contribution to the advancement of technology is speed and the capacity to dispense multiple items in a single transaction.

The vending machine has a positive impact in terms of manufacturability because the goods will be traded with relative as ease at minimum cost and maximum reliability.

Design Constraints

Many relevant constraints are considered while making this project. First is coin stability, it is an aspect to examine since many coins will eventually become crude due to the fact that it will pass on to various market place, shopping malls, and public transportations. With regard to the first constraints, another issue to consider is the type of material used in the coin; for the 1-peso coin there are two types of materials used, first is the metal and the non-metal. Since there are two types of material used, either one of the two can only be used for the machine depending on the type of coin used in the coin slot sensor. Due to those different reasons, the coin sensor will have a hard time detecting it and sometimes completely not detecting the coin.

Economically, every legal transaction made in the business industry requires a receipt but the vending machine is unable to produce one. Receipt serves as a proof for the product or service that is purchased. An example is a case of product exchange; it serves as a checker of the price of something that is bought and tells you what you bought. If kept, it also maintains warranties and guarantees, as well as refunds on products if broken or refundable for other reasons.

Slightly slow dispensing of the large examination booklet is another issue to consider; this examination booklet is composed of paper material and friction take into account between two papers in contact are most likely to slide against each other.

Measurement of the coefficient of friction has applications in packaging where a high coefficient will indicate that containers such as sacks, bags and paperboard containers will resist sliding in unit loads or on packaging lines.

Definition of Terms

1. **Vending Machine** – a machine that automatically dispenses consumer goods such as cigarettes, food, or petrol, when money is inserted. (*Collins English Dictionary*)

2. **Keypad** – a small keyboard with push buttons, as on a pocket calculator, remote control unit for a television, etc. (*Collins English Dictionary*)
3. **LCD (Liquid Crystal Display)** – an electronic display (as of the time in a digital watch) that consists of segments of a liquid crystal whose reflectivity varies according to the voltage applied to them. (*Merriam-Webster Dictionary*)
4. **PCB (Printed Circuit Board)** – a circuit in which the interconnecting conductors and some of the circuit components have been printed, etched, etc., onto a sheet or board of dielectric material. (*Random House Dictionary*)
5. **Coin Slot** – a small narrow opening, especially one to receive coins. (*Kennerman English Multilingual Dictionary*)
6. **Microprocessor** – a single integrated circuit performing the basic functions of the central processing unit in a small computer. (*Collins English Dictionary*)
7. **Relay** – an electrical device in which a small change in current or voltage controls the switching on or off of circuits or other devices. (*Collins English Dictionary*)
8. **DC Motor** – An electric rotating machine energized by direct current and used to convert electric energy to mechanical energy. (*McGraw-Hill Science & Technology Dictionary*)
9. **Acrylic** – of, derived from, or concerned with acrylic acid, a paint or colour containing acrylic resin. (*Collins English Dictionary*)
10. **Coefficient of Friction** – The ratio of the force that maintains contact between an object and a surface and the frictional force that resists the motion of the object. (*The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language*)

II. REVIEW OF RELATED DESIGN LITERATURE AND STUDIES

This chapter comprises researches and studies that are correlated to the design. The compilations in this chapter were used as reference for the advancement of the design. The group used these diverse articles and research works in sorting out the conceivable components to be used in the design by considering the benefits and drawbacks discussed respectively in the reviewed studies. This chapter provides an outline of details congregated during the course of development of the design.

Vending Machine

An article entitled “Today and tomorrow of vending machine and its services in Japan” by Yokouchi (2010) talks about how the vending machines expand over the time and how it is successful in their country because of the public security enforced in Japan that they didn’t need to worry for any misdemeanor. In Japan,

vending machines are not limited to dispensing soft drinks in tin can or coffee; they have this “unique vending machine culture” that is changing its phase from the regular vending machine to a place providing several services such as; a) various kinds of information; b) food supply to disaster area; c) support to emergency patients; d) security service for outskirts; etc. The article is a foreword of these unique services to public and local society provided with vending machines and can still be further improved in the distant future for more advancement of the vending machine culture.

The article “Vending Machine” by Williamson, Henry C. (1934), talks about the vending machine that dispenses school supplies. This vending machine was suggested by the parent-teacher association—commonly known as PTA—that a stock of school supplies should be kept in school to be sold to the students, thus eliminating the need to go the stores outside the school especially if the campus doesn’t have a bookstore. Using this vending machine in their school, they could eliminate the excuses of the students to go out and buy school supplies outside the campus, since it sometimes lead to traffic accidents and to the vices of the students. This invention was created in 1934; the materials used in this vending machine were not microprocessor and other electronic materials since the said materials were not yet invented. The design of this vending machine was mostly created using levers and rods. The article also specified the problem regarding the vending of the design.

In a case study entitled, “Automatic Chocolate Vending Machine using MUCOS RTOS” by Yadav, S.G. Shiva Prasad (2003), tackles about a vending machine that dispenses assorted chocolates. The design uses a 3-liner LCD display, microcontroller based hardware, mechanical coin sorter, and coin inlet. This Automatic Chocolate Vending machine uses microcontroller based dispensing unit, at the start of the transaction the LCD display will show welcome messages for the customer and after inserting the necessary amount of coins into the inlet, it will display a string of messages saying “Wait for a moment” and “Collecting a nice chocolate soon”. It is also possible for the customer to retrieve or refund his money if he inserts too much coin. This machine also uses RTOS—Real-time Operating System, it schedules the processes or the tasks for buying from start to finish. The device can be reprogrammed and relocate the codes in the system ROM of flash or EPROM whenever the price of the chocolate increases, the message lines need to be changed or if the machine features needs to be change.

“Reverse Vending Machine Simplifies Recycling” by Smith, Thomas (2009), discussed about vending machines that have become a staple in society as a convenient way to overpay for a soda or snack. These contraptions look similar to average vending machines, but they are designed to accept, clean and crush recyclable materials. Individuals who recycle, say a plastic bottle, will receive coupons, cash credit or vouchers from the machine to be used at neighboring shops. The machines hold up to 3,000 containers and accept PET, HDPE, PVC, plastic, brown, clear and green glass and aluminum cans. In addition, they’re said to reduce carbon emissions by preparing the recycled materials for direct shipment to a recycling depot, bypassing waste processing facilities. These devices are being deployed throughout Australia. If those work out, expect to see recycling machines on street corners everywhere in the very near future.

The project entitled “Vending Machine” by Singh, Viridi Sabegh (2003), discussed about the design, simulation, realization and demonstration of a vending machine system using a Field

Programmable Gate Array. This project is somewhat similar to the other vending machines; the difference is that it is more flexible in terms of changes in the product demands as it is also very powerful, and relatively low-cost.

On “A Wireless Vending Machine System Based on GSM” by Hong Gu, Shuang Qiao, and Jiang Tian (2006), it was said that several methods by which we may realize wireless data communication of GSM network are analyzed and compared, the overall structure of vending machine system based on USSD is given an in-depth introduction. Furthermore, control modules which realize data transmission and control function of terminal device, middleware which connects application and BOSS (business operation support system), and transaction software embedded in USSD platform, are also developed respectively. Finally, the operating support system of wireless vending machine system is formed, which can not only integrate vending machines, USSD platform and payment system together, but also manage sale information, logistic information and consumer information on-line.

The paper “Automatic mobile payment on a non-connected vending machine” by Azami, S.B.Z, Tanabian, M. (2004), addresses a mobile payment solution where there is no connection required for the vending machine, and while the local means of communication is through infrared (IR). It is assumed that the cellular phone has the IR feature. All the user has to do is to select the item, and point the infrared enabled cellular phone to the vending machine. The vending machine will detect the presence of the cellular phone through IR, and the communication will take place by sending a message to the back-end server. Detailed inventory and telemetric information can be added to the transaction data. Data compression, segmentation and reassembly schemes are implemented. The message gets decoded in the back-end server where the transaction is processed, billing is done, and inventory information is sent to the vending machine operators. Another program in the vending machine operator side optimizes the route management of the truck fleet, responsible for replenishing the vending machines. An intelligent route management saves on the operational costs, by reducing the number of times each vending machine needs to be visited. The proposal is a hybrid of three payment methods: currency (coin), manual mobile and infrared mobile.

Currently in Dublin the system of public transport ticketing is under review and there are plans to introduce a multi-modal, multi-operator ticketing system. It is planned that this system, “Passenger requirements of a public transport ticketing system” by Caulfield and O’Mahony (2005), would be operated via smart card technology, whereby passengers can pass between mode and operator with ease of use. The purpose of this paper is to examine what passengers require from their ticketing system with regard to the means and method of payment and the kind of information they require from an at-stop ticketing vending machine. Between January and February 2004 a detailed survey of a representative sample of 1,005 adults aged 15 and over in Dublin was completed using face-to-face at home interviews. With the format of the ticketing system decided upon (contact-less smart cards) the research focused upon the payment options and the design of the at-stop/station ticket vending machines. The first section of the paper looks at international examples of ticketing systems and how intelligent transport systems (ITS) applications have been used to aid passengers’ comprehension of the ticketing system and ease of use of the system. The second section describes the methodology used in the data collection. The third section details the passenger requirements from a ticketing system based upon the data collected from the Dublin survey. The final section of the paper details the

conclusions that can be drawn from the data gathered in the Dublin study.

A new approach to prepayment schemes could make it easier for UK consumers to shop around for the best value gas and electricity. The “Paying for energy the smart way” article of Cowburn, J., proposed approach to smart prepayment uses the same building blocks as a traditional budget scheme. For each day of the week, the meter records the energy used in each half hour period and calculates average usage over a specified period which can be monthly, quarterly etc. The majority of consumers will fall into a small number of profiles, so matching the consumption pattern to one of a number of preprogrammed profiles downloaded from the vending system via the smart card or communications channel would take up less storage space. When the customer wants to top up their gas or electricity credit they visit a vending machine which uses the consumption data stored on their card to allocate a tariff and calculates how much energy to offer the consumer for their money. A multi-supplier machine could even compare the different tariffs available to a customer with a particular profile and offer the cheapest. Once the transaction is complete, the card is credited with the amount of energy purchased for downloading to the meter. The meter would be capable of interrupting the supply when credit has been used, although there would probably have to be an emergency credit facility—paid back at the next transaction—to provide a period of grace.

These articles can serve as an inspiration for us that the vending machines are becoming more and more unique as time passes by.

Microcontrollers

The article “Workhorses of the electronic era [microcontrollers]” by Khan, AR., discussed about microcontrollers and how it is always around us embedded in the machines and different appliances. Controllers are embedded in cordless and portable telephones, point-of-sale retail electronic cash registers, scanners of all kinds, security systems, automobiles and gas pumps, automated tellers, computers, and compact disks and disk drives, not to mention phone-answering, fax, vending, and washing machines. Here, the author describes how today's microcontrollers are performing better than ever through their use of high-level languages and multitasking techniques.

In an article entitled “Network model based automation of thermal processes using an embedded digital controller”, by Ganesh, A.B. Sangeetha, A.L. Ravi, V.R. issued last Dec. 2009 from IEEE, a microcontroller is used. The article describes the network architectures of both WAN and LAN based real time control and monitoring of thermal process station using an embedded digital controller. The function of the microcontroller in this design is a temperature controller that communicates directly with the temperature transmitter. The design uses the PIC16F877A microcontroller.

Coin

In this paper, “Efficient coin recognition using a statistical approach” by Al-Zoubi, H.R., the author proposed a coin recognition system using a statistical approach and apply it to the recognition of Jordanian coins. The proposed method depends on two features in the recognition process: the color of the coin, and its area. Although the proposed recognition approach is applied to Jordanian coins, it can be applied to the recognition of any coins.

Through this article, we could use it as a guide in implementing the coin slot in the group's design project.

III. DESIGN PROCEDURES

This chapter discusses the step-by-step procedures that were followed in making and developing the design. This section includes both the hardware and software development. The hardware development is composed of the block conceptual diagram, block diagram, and schematic diagram. Conversely, the software development consists of system flowchart.

Hardware Development

Conceptual Diagram

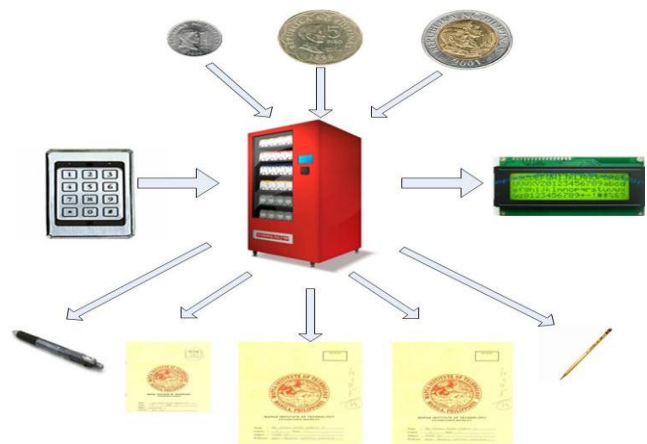


Figure 3.1 Conceptual Diagram

Figure 3.1 shows the conceptual diagram and the whole flow of the design. As shown, the school supplies dispenser accepts three different kinds of coins, and once inserted the credits will be automatically stored and displayed. The keypad then will determine the type and quantity of item that will be dispensed off. A 4-liner LCD display will show the current transaction; shown in the display are the unit price of each item, quantity to be purchase, current credit, and total cost.

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

Block Diagram

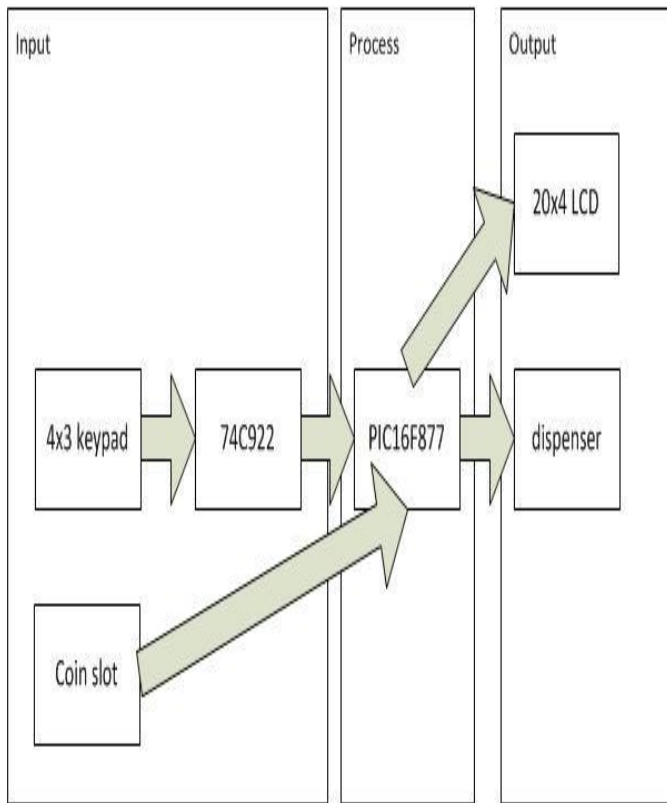


Figure 3.2 Block Diagram

Figure 3.2 illustrates the basic diagram and interconnection of the main parts of the design. The design is divided between the input, process and output. The input of the system will be coming primarily from the 4x3 keypad that will go directly to the 74C922(16-key encoder) to provide the necessary logic to encode the array of the SPST (single pole, single throw) switches, this is mainly for sending the appropriate instructions to the PIC16F877. The coin as well is provided in the input to count the number of credits entering the machine.

The primary output of the system is composed of the 20x4 LCD display and the dispensers. The LCD display provides the complete information about the whole transaction while the dispenser is for the output delivery of the purchase materials.

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM (see page 150)

System Flowchart

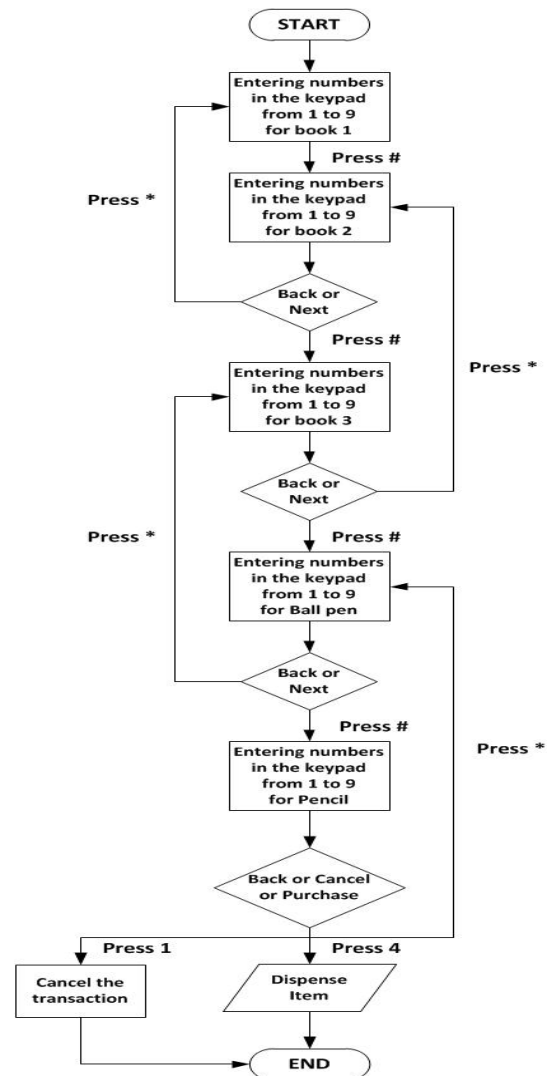


Figure 3.4 System Flowchart

Figure 3.4 shows the system flowchart of the Basic School supplies dispenser with single transaction payment. The micro controller checks what keys you pressed in the keypads. This also shows that when you pressed asterisk (*) the program will back to the previous items except for the Book 1 that will do nothing if you press *. Number sign (#) will go to the next item except for the final part that will do nothing because instead of pressing # the dispenser require you to press 4. The last part, when you cancel the transaction the machine will automatically give the coins that you insert.

Program Flowchart

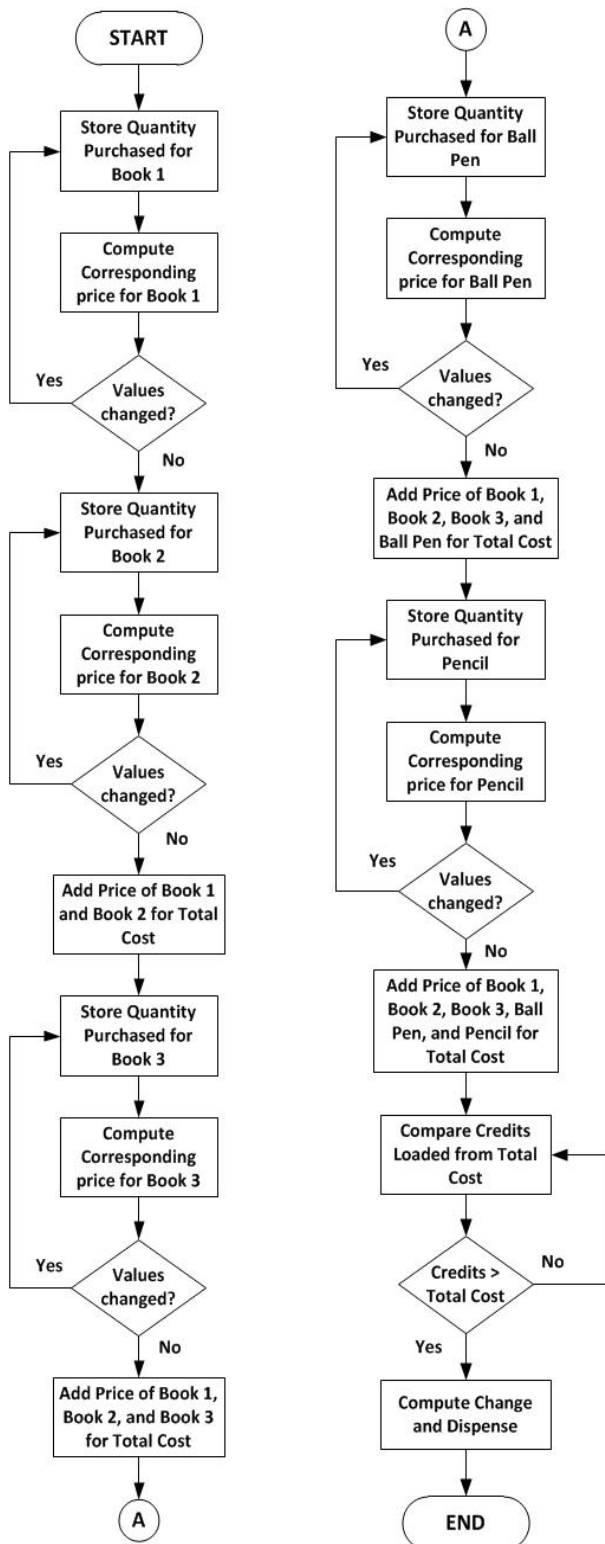


Figure 3.5 Program Flowchart

Figure 3.5 illustrates the program flowchart of the design. As shown from the figure, the program stores the quantity and price of each of item that will be purchased. As the user proceed to the next transaction page, the price of the previous item will be carried

over and be added to the price of the current transaction page. This flow will be continuous and the same for all the items until the program reaches the finalize transaction page wherein the total cost for all the items to be purchased will be computed. As the credits are loaded in the machine, the change are computed and dispensed.

Prototype Development

The design procedure shows the step-by-step procedure on how the design was built by the researcher. Detailed information will be described about the conceptualization of the design project.

1. Conceptualization

After knowing the design will work as a whole, the conceptualization of the input and output devices part must be equated to simplify the design hardware and software.

2. Simplified Design Requirement

It is also important to create initial drafting of materials required as the development of the project proceeds. This gives the researchers the overview of the project.

3. Illustrate the Block Diagram

Defines the major composition of the block and shows how each block is related with each other. The block diagram for the input which consist of the keypad, 74C922 16-key encoder and coin slot. The output which consists of the 20x4 LCD and dispensers.

4. Draw schematic diagram

Schematic diagram of this design shows how each device was interconnected, it contains components such as Microcontroller (PIC), DC motors, 20 x 4 Line LCD, Keypad, Coin slot, power supply, sensors, and battery. In developing the design, the following materials are used:

PIC16F877A

This type of microcontroller is used in the design primarily because of its many inputs. PIC16F877A has a maximum of 40 I/O pins which is very much suitable for the design. It has a maximum of 256 bytes for its register which is also much appropriate for the design to be possible.

74C922

The 74C922 key encoders provide all the necessary logic to fully encode an array of SPST switches. The keyboard scan can be implemented by either an external clock or external capacitor. We used this to encode the keypads.

20x4 Line LCD

The 20x4 LCD Module makes it easy to add an alphanumeric display module to your design. It requires only a 5V power supply and two data connections for either mode, freeing up pins on your processor. Many useful texts formatting functions are provided, including the ability to create custom characters.

ULN2003

The ULN2003 is a monolithic high voltage and high current Darlington transistor arrays. It consists of seven NPN Darlington pairs that feature high-voltage outputs with common-cathode clamp diode for switching inductive loads. The collector-current rating of a single Darlington pair is 500mA. The Darlington pairs may be paralleled for higher current capability. Applications

include relay drivers, hammer drivers, lamp drivers, display drivers (LED gas discharge), line drivers, and logic buffers.

LIST OF MATERIALS

Name of Material	Unit Price
4x20 LCD w/ ribbon wire	1,900
Coin slot	1,200
Numerical keypad w/ 74C922 IC	650
PIC16F877	530
10k array resistor	12
7805 voltage regulator	15
Heat sink	20
1000 uF/16v electrolytic capacitor	8
100uF / 25v electrolytic capacitor	3
2 pins terminal block	12
¼ W resistor	0.25
105 mylar capacitor	2
22pF ceramic capacitor	0.5
4 MHz crystal	35
W10G rectifier diode	12
12v relay	30
3 pins terminal block	15
Power supply module	150
4x4 relay module	490
Coins dispenser	950
Limit switch	38
DC motor	315
Paper dispenser	1350
Rocker switch	25
Fuse w/ holder	10
Transformer	290
Backup battery	800
Tubular aluminum	388
Acrylic	2,300
AC cord	30
ULN2003	28
Quiz booklet large	8
Quiz booklet small	7
Pencil	7
Ball pen	7

Table 3.1 List of Materials

IV. TESTING, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

This chapter presents various tests performed by designers to determine the effectiveness of the design. These tests were done considering the objectives given in the first chapter of this documentation.

Dispenser Accuracy Test

The researchers conducted an accuracy test to determine if the design can dispense an accurate number of items such as booklets, ball pen and pencil. The following table sum up the results gathered based on the test that the designers performed.

Trials	1pc	2pcs	3pcs	4pcs	5pcs	6pcs	7pcs	8pcs	9pcs
Book1	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Book2	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Book3	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Ball Pen	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK
Pencil	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK	OK

Table 4.1 Product Dispensing Test Result

Table 4.1 shows the dispenser can dispense the item. The test confirms that the correct quantity of items will be distributed depending on the number specified by the customer. The word “OK” means that the vending machine can dispense the items accurately.

Coin Slot Test

The researchers conducted a test on the design’s coin slots. There are three kinds of coin slots in this design; the ten-peso coin slot, five-peso coin slot, and one-peso coin slot. The researcher tests if the one peso coin slot will accept the five peso coin or ten peso coin and so as for the other two. The first attempt on this test, the 10-peso coin slot accepts the 5-peso coin because it checks the material of the coin and there are some minor similarities between the composition of the 5 peso and 10 peso coin. In the second attempt, the 10-peso coin slot already did not accept the five peso coin because the knob inside the 10 peso coin slot was adjusted. The following table shows the results of the tests.

Trials	Coin Slot	COIN INSERTED		
		P1	P5	P10
1	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
2	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
3	P1	Reject	Reject	Reject
4	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
5	P1	Reject	Reject	Reject
6	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
7	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
8	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
9	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
10	P1	Accept	Reject	Reject
11	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject

12	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
13	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
14	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
15	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
16	P5	Reject	Reject	Reject
17	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
18	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
19	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
20	P5	Reject	Accept	Reject
21	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
22	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
23	P10	Reject	Accept	Accept
24	P10	Reject	Accept	Accept
25	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
26	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
27	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
28	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
29	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept
30	P10	Reject	Reject	Accept

Table 4.2 Coin Slot Test Result

Table 4.2 shows the result on what will happen if a certain coin is inserted to a specific coin slot. This test confirms that only the appropriate coin will be accepted in their respective coin slots and those inserted in the wrong coin slot will be rejected.

Change for Purchased items test

The researchers conducted a test to determine if the dispenser accurately gives change to the customers upon purchasing school supplies. The following table sum up the results gathered based on the test that the designers performed.

Trials	Amount Inserted (Php)	Total Amount Purchased (Php)	Change (Php)
1	10	7	3
2	10	14	Invalid

3	20	14	6
4	20	21	Invalid
5	16	14	2
6	16	23	Invalid
7	19	25	Invalid
8	50	42	8
9	50	75	Invalid
10	36	35	1
11	36	42	invalid
12	8	7	1
13	8	8	0
14	14	14	0
15	21	21	0
16	30	28	2
17	30	21	9
18	30	14	16
19	24	14	10
20	17	18	Invalid
21	17	14	3
22	25	14	11
23	25	18	7
24	35	29	6
25	28	24	4
26	28	35	Invalid
27	28	28	0
28	25	23	2
29	25	24	1
30	1	20	Invalid

Table 4.3 Change Test Result

Table 4.3 shows the results on what will happen if a certain amount of coins is inserted to the machine satisfying the condition that this amount is not equal to the total amount purchased. The

results showed that correct amount of change will be dispense automatically after the confirming the transaction. In the 4th column there are results which are invalid, these indicates that the amount inserted by the user is less than the amount he wants to purchase. As a result, the machine will not dispense the items.

LCD Display and Keypad and Administrator Button

The researchers conducted a test to the four liner LCD display and keypad to verify if the buttons pressed will correctly display the output and perform its desired instruction. The following table sums up the results gathered based on the test that the designers performed.

Key Pressed	Output
1 (item quantity selection)	1
2 (item quantity selection)	2
3 (item quantity selection)	3
4 (item quantity selection)	4
5 (item quantity selection)	5
6 (item quantity selection)	6
7 (item quantity selection)	7
8 (item quantity selection)	8
9 (item quantity selection)	9
0 (item quantity selection)	0
*	Previous
#	Next
0 (finalize transaction page)	Cancel all transaction
4 (finalize transaction page)	Dispense ordered items
Admin button + #	Display total sales

Table 4.4 Keypad input and LCD output test result

Table 4.4 shows the result if a corresponding key on the keypad is pressed and what are its effects on the display and how does it affects the operation of the system. As shown, this test confirms that each of the buttons in the keypad is correctly performing its intended operation. These table shows that when the user press the button 1 the dispenser displays number 1. Button 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 displays on the LCD 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0 respectively. When the user press the * the machine will go to the previous item except if the user is currently on the Book 1 page, because it will not do a thing since there are no previous items before book 1. When the user press the # the machine will go to the next item except if the user is currently on the transaction page, because it will not do a thing since there are no items beyond the transaction page. In the transaction page when the user presses 1, it will cancel the transaction and give back the coins inserted by the user. In the transaction page when the user presses 4, it will begin the transaction. The vending machine also helps the administrator in calculating the total sales of each item and the total sales of all the items included by holding the admin button simultaneously with the # button. This automatically displays the total sales.

Empty Sensor Test

The researchers conducted a test to check if the sensors installed on the design can detect if the dispenser of each item is already empty. The following table sum up the results gathered based on the test that the designers performed.

Trials	Items	No. of items in the Dispenser	Output of the LED indicator (ON or OFF)
1	Book 1	5	OFF
2	Book 1	4	OFF
3	Book 1	3	OFF
4	Book 1	2	OFF
5	Book 1	1	OFF
6	Book 1	0	ON
7	Book 2	5	OFF
8	Book 2	4	OFF
9	Book 2	3	OFF
10	Book 2	2	OFF
11	Book 2	1	OFF
12	Book 2	0	ON
13	Book 3	5	OFF
14	Book 3	4	OFF
15	Book 3	3	OFF
16	Book 3	2	OFF
17	Book 3	1	OFF
18	Book 3	0	ON
19	Ball pen	5	OFF
20	Ball pen	4	OFF
21	Ball pen	3	OFF
22	Ball pen	2	OFF
23	Ball pen	1	OFF
24	Ball pen	0	ON
25	Pencil	5	OFF

26	Pencil	4	OFF
27	Pencil	3	OFF
28	Pencil	2	OFF
29	Pencil	1	OFF
30	Pencil	0	ON

Table 4.5 Empty dispenser detection test

Table 4.5 shows the results when a certain items had run out of supplies. As the result implies, the red light indicator turns ON when the sensor detects that no items is currently on the top of the dispenser, but if there are at least one piece of each item above it the LED indicator will turn OFF.

V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter gives the overall conclusion of the development of the design in relation to its objectives. The results of the various tests performed are also clearly defined in this chapter. Recommendations for the improvement of the design are also specified to indicate the need for further studies, with reference to the design constraints.

Conclusion

In the Basic School Supplies Dispenser with Single Transaction Payment, the designers were able to develop a device that would dispense basic school supplies such as quiz booklet, pencil and ball pen. This device also helps the administrator to compute the total sales. One of the additional advancement of this device with the others is that it can detect the dispenser if it is empty by having a red light indicator.

The design is incorporated with a new way of purchasing items, which is by multiple items at a single transaction. Multiple items in the sense that not only a single kind of item can be purchase with different quantity but also with the ability to purchase multiple kind of items with multiple quantity. Due to this innovation, the school materials can now be distributed faster and effectively.

Recommendation

Certain enhancements and modifications can be made to the design in order to develop it into a more sustainable mechanism from latent users. The following are the recommendations to consider:

1. Improvement on the tube capacity for the 1 peso and 5 peso coins for the change;
2. Implementation on the design to accept bills as credits for purchasing items;
3. Additional kinds of school supplies to dispense;
4. Implementation of the receipt for the customers to check their transaction records; and
5. Enhancements on the outer covering of the design; either use fiber glass to add more security to the inventory.

APPENDIX

Appendixes, if needed, appear before the acknowledgment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

To the Lord Almighty, who constantly guides us, for giving us the strength to persevere and the patience to undertake whatever obstacle we meet our heartfelt thanks.

Our sincerest thanks go to **Engr. Noel B. Linsangan** for all the patience and support that you give to all the students taking the course, for giving us chances in finishing this design and to our adviser, **Engr. Ayra G. Panganiban** for supporting and believing in us and for guiding us to take the right path. These two people have been with us in the beginning and until the end of this design.

To the persons behind this project, thanks for the camaraderie, unity and cooperation. Overnights will never be the same without three laptops and a bunch of sleepless and restless teenagers battling fatigue during midnight. Nevertheless, the experience shaped us to be better individuals.

Zyner M. Detablan
Mari Alexis Kaye F. Marquez
Gerome Cristopher P. Refre

REFERENCES

- [1] Yokouchi, T., "Today and tomorrow of vending machine and its services in Japan," *Electro/Information Technology (EIT)*, IEEE, 2010
- [2] Kawamoto, H., "The history of liquid-crystal displays," *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 2002
- [3] Hoi Sing Kwok, "Display Technologies," *Technologies Beyond 2020*, 2011
- [4] Lechner, B.J., Marlowe, F.J., Nester, E.O., Tults, J., "Liquid crystal matrix displays," *Proceedings of the IEEE*, 2005
- [5] Khan, A.R., "Workhorses of the electronic era [microcontrollers]," *Microcontroller Journals*, 2002
- [6] Ganesh, A.B., Sangeetha, A.L., Ravi, V.R., "Network model based automation of thermal processes using an embedded digital controller," *Microcontroller Journals*, 2009
- [7] Al-Zoubi, H.R., "Efficient coin recognition using a statistical approach," *Electro/Information Technology*, 2010
- [8] Williamson, Henry C., "Vending Machine," *Google Patents*, 1934
- [9] Yadav, S.G. Shiva Prasad, "Automatic Chocolate Vending Machine using MUCOS RTOS," *Embedded Systems*, 2003
- [10] Hong Gu, Shuang Qiao, and Jiang Tian, "A Wireless Vending Machine System Based on GSM," *Intelligent Control and Autom*, 2006
- [11] Azami, S.B.Z., Tanabian, M., "Automatic mobile payment on a non-connected vending machine," *Electrical and Computer Engineering*, 2004
- [12] Cowburn, J., "Paying for energy the smart way," *IEE Review*, 2001
- [13] Caulfield, B., O'Mahony, M., "Payment requirements of a public transport ticketing system," 2005

Schematic Diagram

