

[0068] In the ROM 44 of the microcomputer 42, there are stored a probability lottery table utilized for judging random number sampling conducted every operation of the start lever 10 (start operation), a stop control table for determining stop combination of the reels according to operation of the stop buttons and various control instructions (commands) to transmit to the sub-control circuit 71. Here, the sub-control circuit 71 never transmits commands, information and the like to the main control circuit 41, but one-way transmission from the main control circuit 41 to the sub-control circuit 71 is only done.

[0069] In the circuit of FIG. 8, as main actuators controlled based on control signal from the microcomputer 42, there are various lamps (1-BET lamp 17a, 2-BET lamp 17b, MAX-BET lamp 17c), various display parts (bonus game information display part 16, payout display part 18, credit display part 19), a hopper 52 as the game value giving means (including drive part for payout) accumulating medals and paying out a predetermined number of medals according to instruction by a hopper drive circuit 51 and stepping motors 53L, 53C, 53R for driving the reels 3L, 3C, 3R to be rotated.

[0070] A motor drive circuit 54 for driving and controlling the stepping motors 53L, 53C, 53R, a hopper drive circuit 51 for driving and controlling the hopper 52 and a lamp drive circuit 56 for driving and controlling various lamps and a display drive circuit 56 for driving and controlling display parts are connected to the output part of the CPU 43 through an I/O port 57. These drive circuits controls operation in each of the actuators when receiving control commands such as drive commands each of which is output from the CPU 43.

[0071] Further, as for the input signal producing means mainly producing input signals which are necessary for the microcomputer 42 to produce the control commands, there are provided the BET switch 5, the medal sensor 6S for detecting the inserted medals, the C/P switch 7, the start switch 10S, the reel stop signal circuit 58, the reel position detecting circuit 59 and the payout completion signal circuit 60. These are also connected to the CPU 43 through the I/O port 57.

[0072] The medal sensor 6S detects the medals inserted in the medal insertion slot 6. The start switch 10S detects operation of the start lever 10. The reel stop signal circuit 58 produces stop signal corresponding to operation of each stop button 11L, 11C, 11R. The reel position detecting circuit 59 provides signal to detect the position of each reel 3L, 3C, 3R with the CPU 43 when receiving pulse signal from the reel rotation sensor. The payout completion signal circuit 60 produces signal for detecting the medal payout completion when the count number (corresponding to the medal number paid out from the hopper 52) by the medal detection unit 52S reaches to data of a designated number.

[0073] In the circuit shown in FIG. 8, the random number generator 48 generates random numbers within a predetermined numeral range and the sampling circuit 49 conducts sampling of one random number at the suitable timing after the start lever 10 is operated. Based on the thus sampled random number and the probability lottery table stored in the ROM 44, the internal winning combination of the symbols is determined. And after the internal winning combination is determined, sampling of the random number is conducted again to select the "stop control table".

[0074] After rotation of the reels 3L, 3C, 3R is started, it is counted the number of the drive pulses each of which is provided with each of the stepping motors 53L, 53C, 53R, and the counted number is written in the predetermined area of the RAM 45. The reset pulse is generated from each of the reels 3L, 3C, 3R every one rotation thereof, and these reset pulses are input to the CPU 43 through the reel position detecting circuit 59. Based on the thus obtained reset pulses, the count number of drive pulses counted in the RAM 45 is cleared to "0". Thereby, in the RAM 45, the count number corresponding to the rotational position within one rotation in each of the reels 3L, 3C, 3R is stored.

[0075] In order to connect the rotational positions of the reels 3L, 3C, 3R with the symbols described on the outer periphery of the reels, a symbol table is stored in the ROM 44. In this symbol table, both code numbers, each of which is serially given every a predetermined rotational pitch of each reel 3L, 3C, 3R by setting the rotational position producing the reset pulse as the reference rotational position, and symbol codes, each of which indicates the symbol provided corresponding to each of the code numbers, are connected with each other.

[0076] Further, in the ROM 44, a winning symbol combination table is stored. In the winning symbol combination table, winning symbol combinations corresponding to various winnings, medal payout numbers each of which corresponds to each winning and winning determination codes each of which represents each winning, are corresponded with each other. The above winning symbol combination table is referred when the stop control of the left reel 3L, the center reel 3C and the right reel 3R is conducted and when the winning is confirmed after all reels 3L, 3C, 3R are stopped.

[0077] When one of winning combinations is internally won by the lottery treatment (probability lottery treatment) based on the above sampling of the random number, the CPU 43 sends stop signals for conducting stop control of the reels 3L, 3C, 3R to the motor drive circuit 54, based on the operation signals sent from the reel stop signal circuit 58 at the timing that the player operates the stop buttons 11L, 11C, 11R and the selected stop control table.

[0078] If the symbols stop in a stop mode that the winning combination internally won is realized, the CPU 43 provides the payout command signal to the hopper drive circuit 51, thereby a predetermined number of the medals are paid out from the hopper 52. At that time, the medal detection unit 52S counts the number of medals paid out, and when the number of medals paid out reaches to the designated number, the medal payout completion signal is input to the CPU 43. Thereby, the CPU 43 stops driving of the hopper 52 through the hopper drive circuit 51, as a result, the payout treatment of the medals is terminated.

[0079] FIG. 9 shows a construction of the sub-control circuit 71. The sub-control circuit 71 conducts turning on and off treatment of the LED lamps 29 based on the control command from the main control circuit 41, display control of the liquid crystal display device 31 and output control of sounds output from the speakers 12L, 12R. This sub-control circuit 71 is constructed on a separate circuit board from the circuit board on which the main control circuit 41 is formed and is mainly constructed from a microcomputer (abbreviated as "sub-microcomputer" hereinafter) 72. The sub-con-