

[0177] As described above, when the stop control table for failure of the forward push and the center push illustrated in FIG. 13 is used for the stop control of each of the reels 3L, 3C, and 3R, the prize-winning of the “bell’s insignificant winning-combination” is not achieved since the “bell” is stopped and displayed on the position of the center within the display windows 4L and 4C, and the “Replay” is stopped and displayed on the position of the center within the display window 4R.

[0178] FIG. 14 illustrates a stop control table for failure of a reverse push. This table is used, after achieving the internal-win of the “bell’s insignificant winning-combination,” when the reel is controlled to stop so that the “bell-bell-bell” may not be lined up along the effective line (so that the prize-winning of the “bell’s insignificant winning-combination” may fail to win). Here, the stop control position in relation to the stop operation position of the central reel 3C and the right reel 3R is the same as that illustrated in FIG. 11.

[0179] In FIG. 14, the “stop control position” of the left reel 3L is any one of code numbers: “04,” “09,” “12,” “17,” or “20,” and the pattern corresponding to these is the “Replay.”

[0180] As described above, when the stop control table for failure of the reverse push illustrated in FIG. 14 is used for the stop control of each of the reels 3L, 3C, and 3R, the prize-winning of the “bell’s insignificant winning-combination” is not achieved since the “Replay” is stopped and displayed on a position of the center within the left display windows 4L, and the “bell” is stopped and displayed on a position of the center within the display window 4C and 4R.

[0181] Here, in this embodiment, the “Six kinds” are employed as the stop sequences as mentioned above, only when the stop operation is performed in any one sequence according to the table number, the “bell-bell-bell” is lined up along the effective line, and the prize-winning will be achieved. For this reason, when the second stop operation is performed, it may be determined whether the “bell-bell-bell” is lined up along the effective line or not. For example, it is the case where “1” (the corresponding stop sequence is the “LEFT CENTER RIGHT”) is employed as the table number, and the left reel 3L is operated as the first stop operation. That is, when the first stop operation is performed, it may not necessarily be clear whether the “bell-bell-bell” is lined up along the effective line or not. In addition, in the embodiments, it is assumed that the “bell-bell-bell” is reliably lined up along the center line 8a. For this reason, in the embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 12 and FIG. 13, it is assumed that two stop control tables for failure are used. Furthermore, when the table number is “2,” “3,” “4,” “5,” or “6,” the prize-winning of the “bell’s insignificant winning-combination” is achieved by performing the stop operation using “LEFT RIGHT CENTER,” “CENTER LEFT RIGHT,” “CENTER RIGHT LEFT,” “RIGHT LEFT CENTER,” or “RIGHT CENTER LEFT,” respectively.

[0182] Referring to FIG. 15, a “ceiling AT frequency selection table” and an “AT activating lottery table” are described. For this random number range, the “ceiling AT frequency selection table” is 0-4095 and the “AT activating lottery table” is 0-255.

[0183] Although one AT is for ten games, the “ceiling AT frequency selection table” determines how many times this

AT is generated. The number of times AT is selected by one AT lottery is either “1 time,” “2 times,” “5 times,” “10 times” or, “30 times.”

[0184] According to this table, a lottery value is subtracted from the extracted random number value sequentially from a top row, and the value of the row, which becomes negative, is set as the number of times of AT occurrence. For example, when the extracted random number value is 4021, from this 4021, 2356 which is the lottery value of a first line is first subtracted, and then it becomes 1665. Since this value is positive, if 1512, which is the lottery value of a second line, is further subtracted, it then becomes 153. Since this value is positive, if 196, which is the lottery value of a third line is further subtracted, it then becomes -43. Since it becomes negative here, the number of times of the AT in this case is set to 5.

[0185] Then, the “AT activating lottery table” selects whether this AT for one time is made to be activated or not. This random number range is 0-255. Here, when activating is selected, the notice frequency of the push orders of the bell for ten games are set. That is, the AT starts here. The manner of the lottery is the same as that of the case of above-mentioned AT frequency selection table.

[0186] Referring to FIG. 16, a “ceiling activating selection table” and a “ceiling meter shift selection table” are described. This random number range of the “ceiling activating selection table” is 0-255. Moreover, a numerical value shown in the “ceiling meter shift selection table” is a difference number value used as a reference for determining whether a scale of the meter is made to shift.

[0187] As illustrated in FIG. 16 (a), first, the “ceiling activating selection table” is used after the BB is over, and determines the difference number value which activates the next ceiling. If 1200 of this table is chosen, the ceiling AT, which is a remedial action, is activated when the difference between the total number of the medals used for the game and the total number of the medals disbursed reaches 1200 medals. Similarly, if 1500 is chosen, the ceiling AT is activated when the difference reached 1500 medals, and if 1800 is chosen, the ceiling AT is activated when the difference reached 1800 medals.

[0188] Next, as illustrated in FIG. 16 (b), the “ceiling meter shift selection table” is used for determining the display of the ceiling meter level by the difference number value where the selected AT is activated and the difference number value at present. As a concrete display manner, the level is expressed using a level shown in a row whose value most approximates the difference number value at present, and does not exceed the difference number among the values in a row of the difference number values which the AT selected at present activates. For example, the difference number value which the AT, which is selected at present, activates is 1200G, and when the difference number value at present is 821 medals, it is expressed as a level 5. Here, when the difference number value reaches 900 medals, it will be displayed to shift to level 6.

[0189] A description will be made of a command table in FIG. 17 and FIG. 18. These commands are transmitted from the main control circuit 81 to the subcontrol circuit 82, and this transmission is only one directional transmission from the main control circuit 81 to the subcontrol circuit 82. It is