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(54) SYSTEM AND METHOD EMPLOYING PORTABLE CARDS TO SEND DATA BETWEEN SYSTEMS

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation of application No. 09/301,748, filed on Apr. 29, 1999, now Pat. No. 6,317,650.

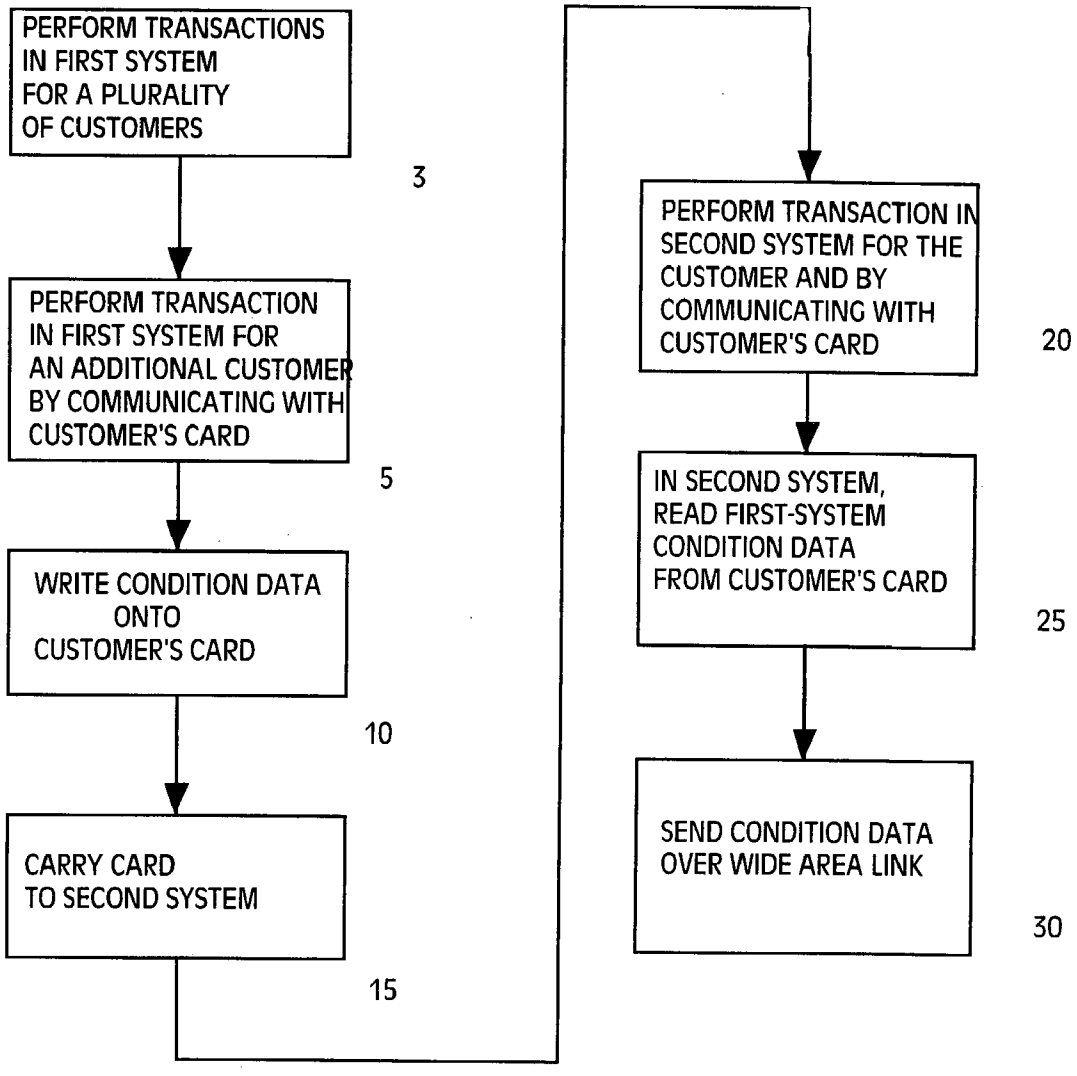
Publication Classification

(51) **Int. Cl.**[7] **G06F 7/08**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **235/381**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A system and method employing portable cards, carried by consumers, to send data between system.



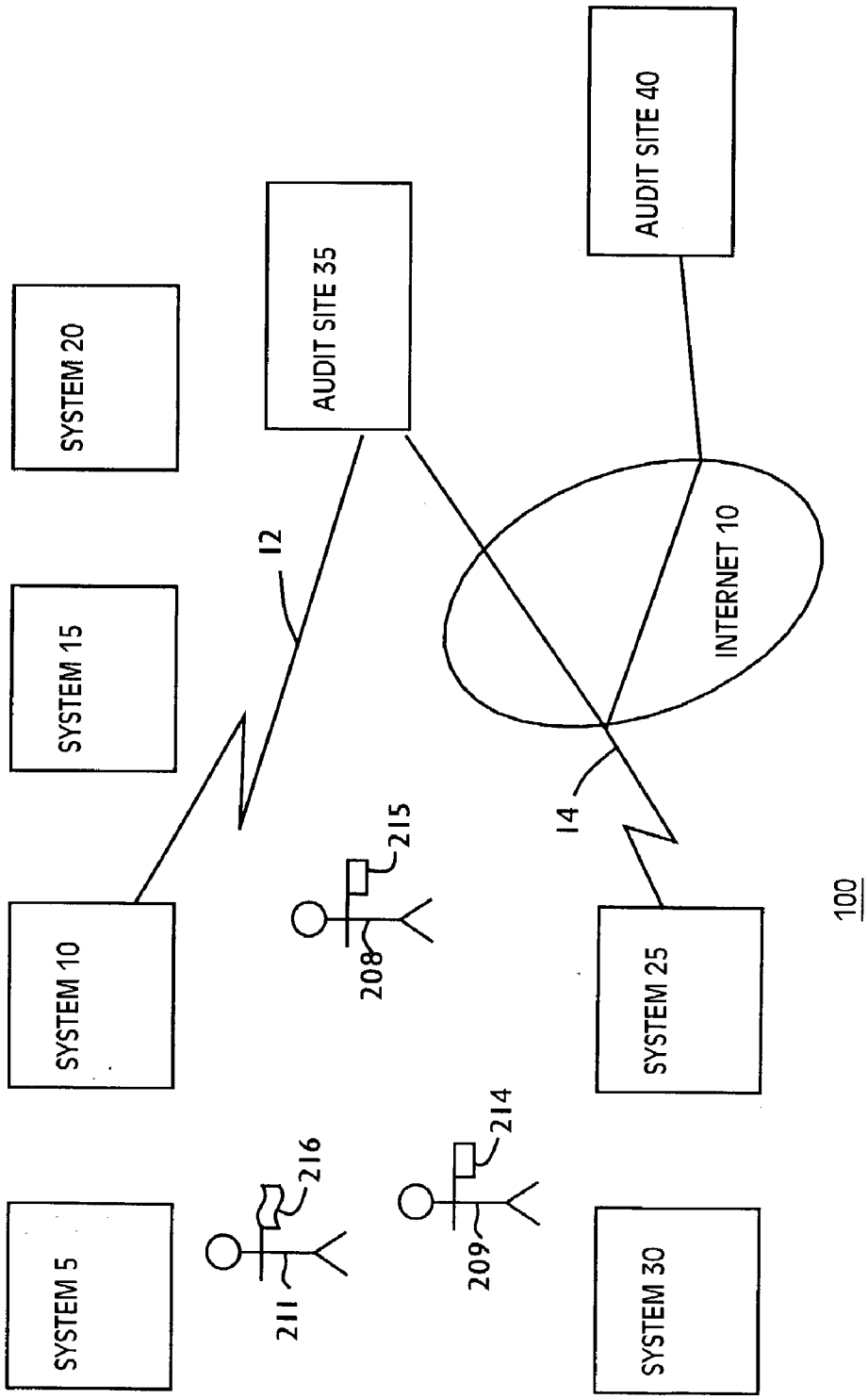

SYSTEM 20
AUDIT SITE 35
AUDIT SITE 40
SYSTEM 15
12
INTERNET 10
SYSTEM 10
215
208
14
SYSTEM 25
100
SYSTEM 5
216
214
211
209
SYSTEM 30

Fig. 1

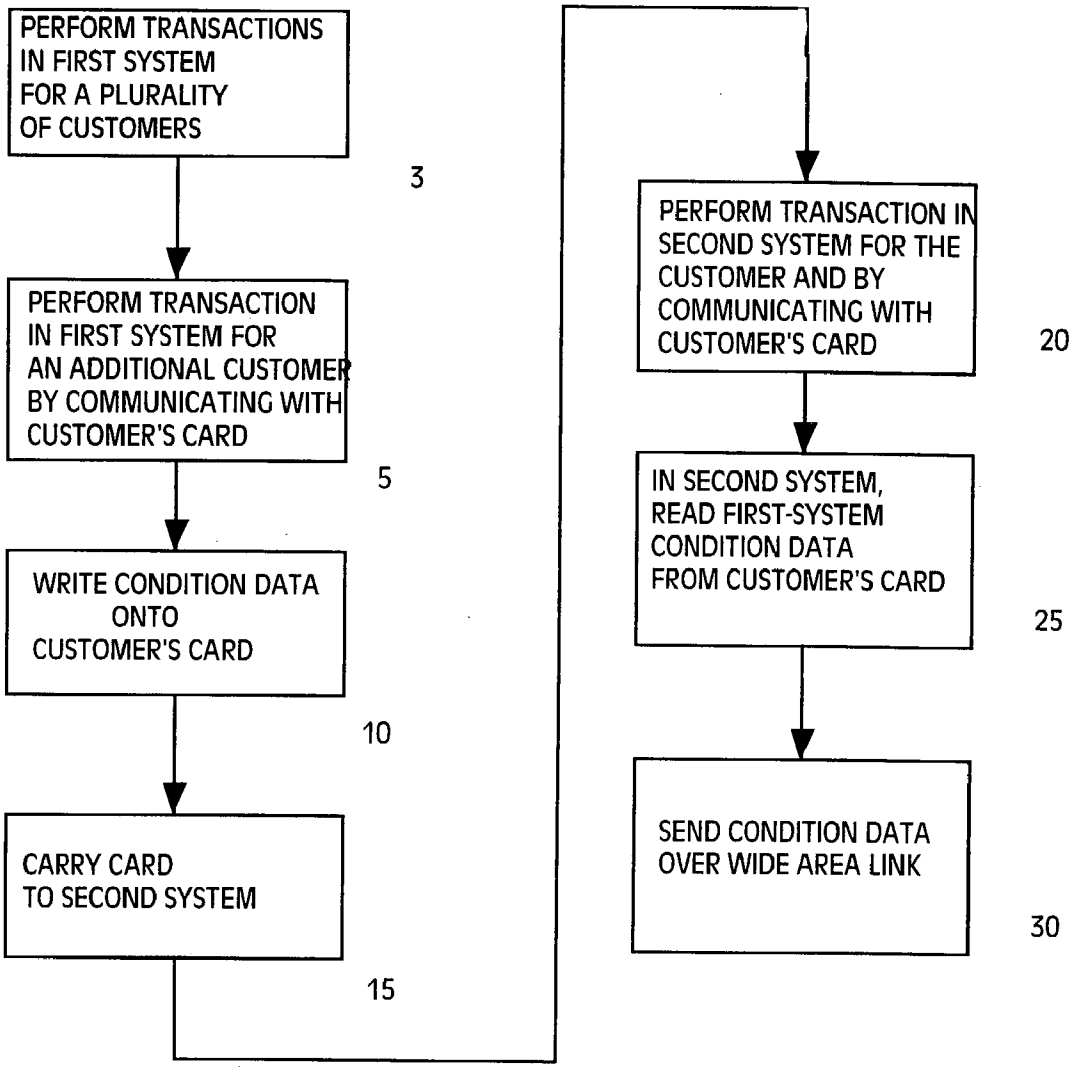

PERFORM TRANSACTIONS IN FIRST SYSTEM FOR A PLURALITY OF CUSTOMERS
3
PERFORM TRANSACTION IN FIRST SYSTEM FOR AN ADDITIONAL CUSTOMER BY COMMUNICATING WITH CUSTOMER'S CARD
5
WRITE CONDITION DATA ONTO CUSTOMER'S CARD
10
CARRY CARD TO SECOND SYSTEM
15
PERFORM TRANSACTION IN SECOND SYSTEM FOR THE CUSTOMER AND BY COMMUNICATING WITH CUSTOMER'S CARD
20
IN SECOND SYSTEM, READ FIRST-SYSTEM CONDITION DATA FROM CUSTOMER'S CARD
25
SEND CONDITION DATA OVER WIDE AREA LINK
30

Fig. 2

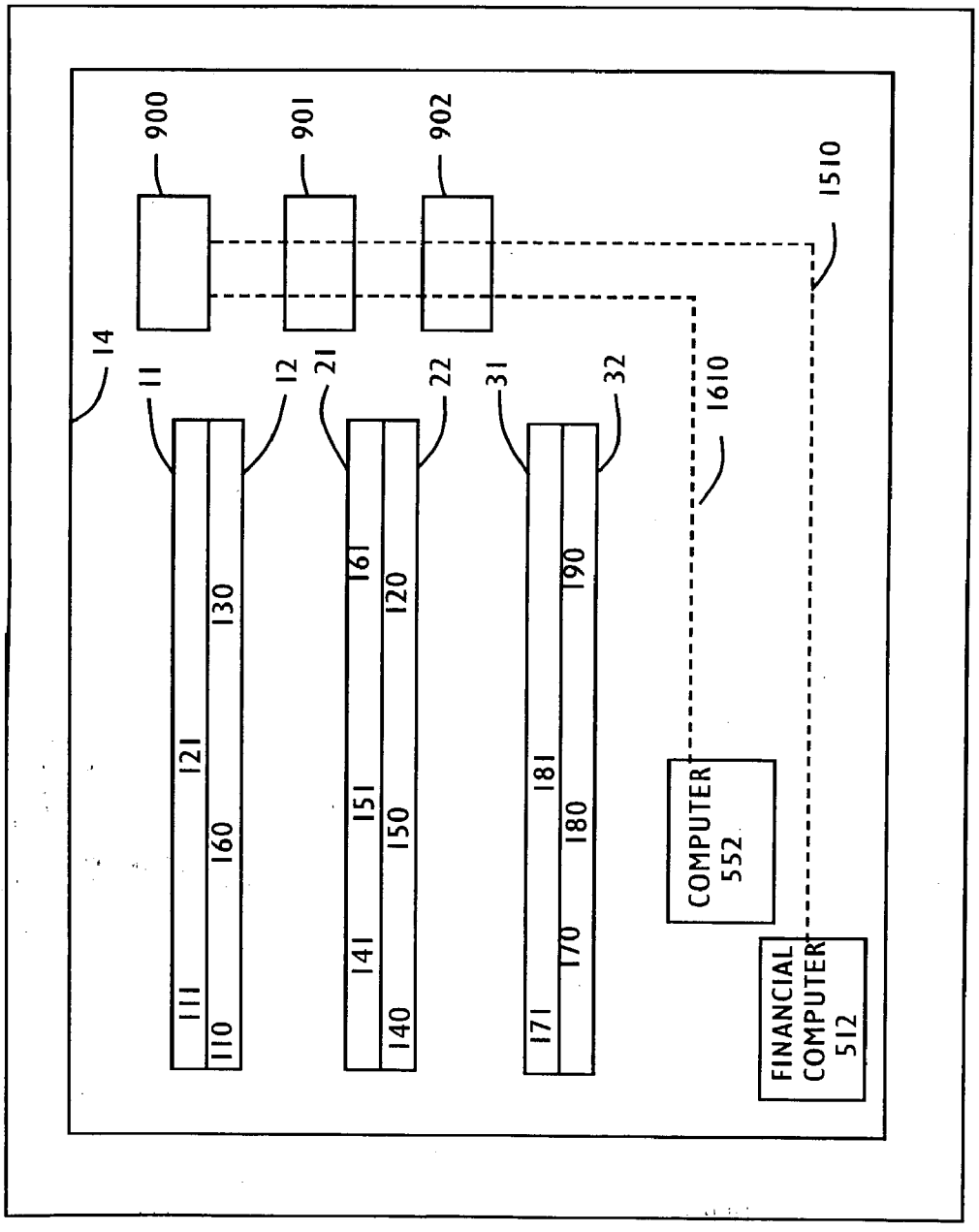

900
901
902
1510
14
11
12
21
22
31
32
1610
161
120
190
130
121
151
150
181
180
160
141
170
111
140
171
110
COMPUTER
552
FINANCIAL
COMPUTER
512

FIG. 3

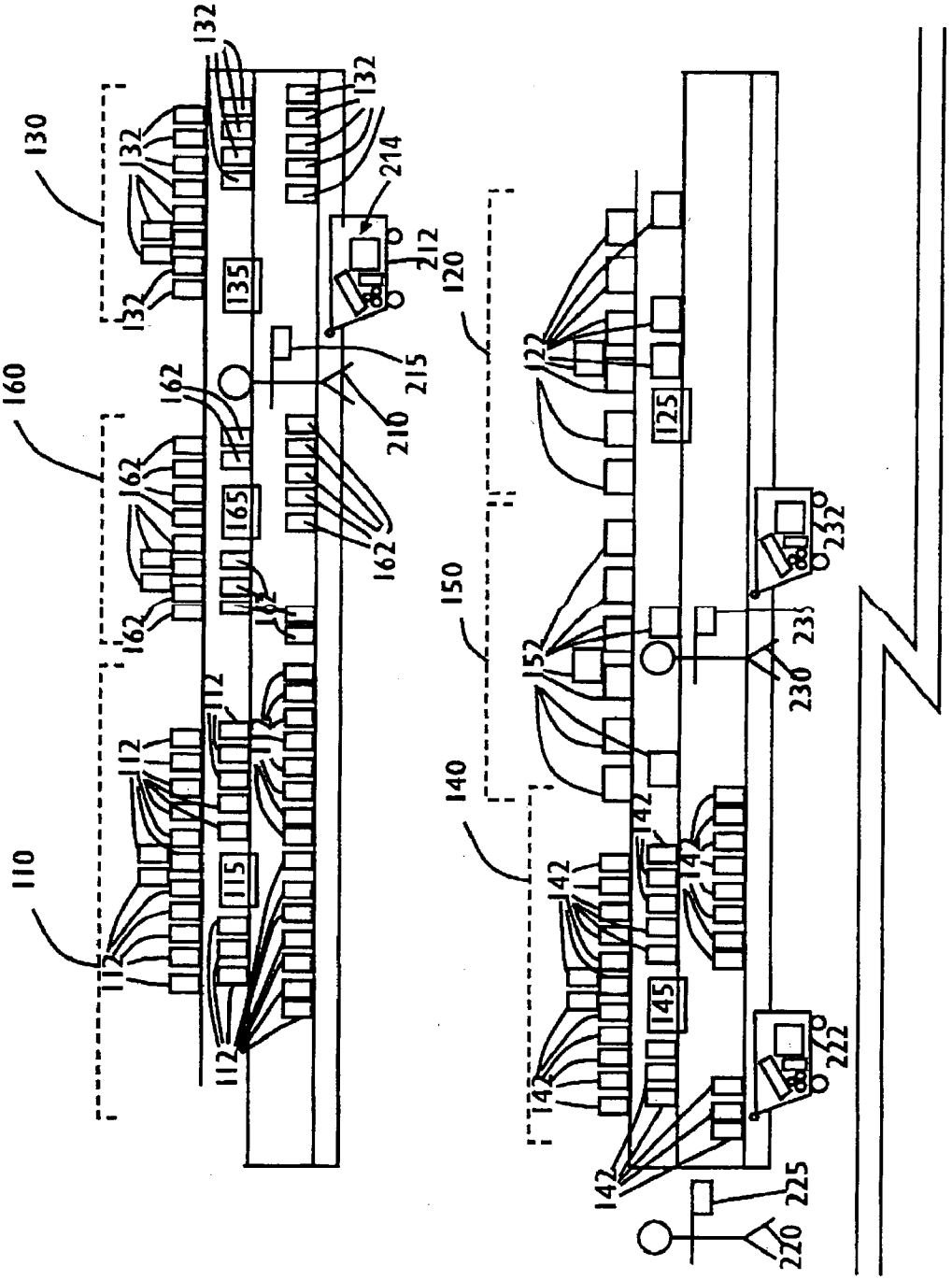

110
112
115
120
122
125
130
132
135
140
142
145
150
152
160
162
165
210
212
214
215
220
222
225
230
232

Fig. 4A

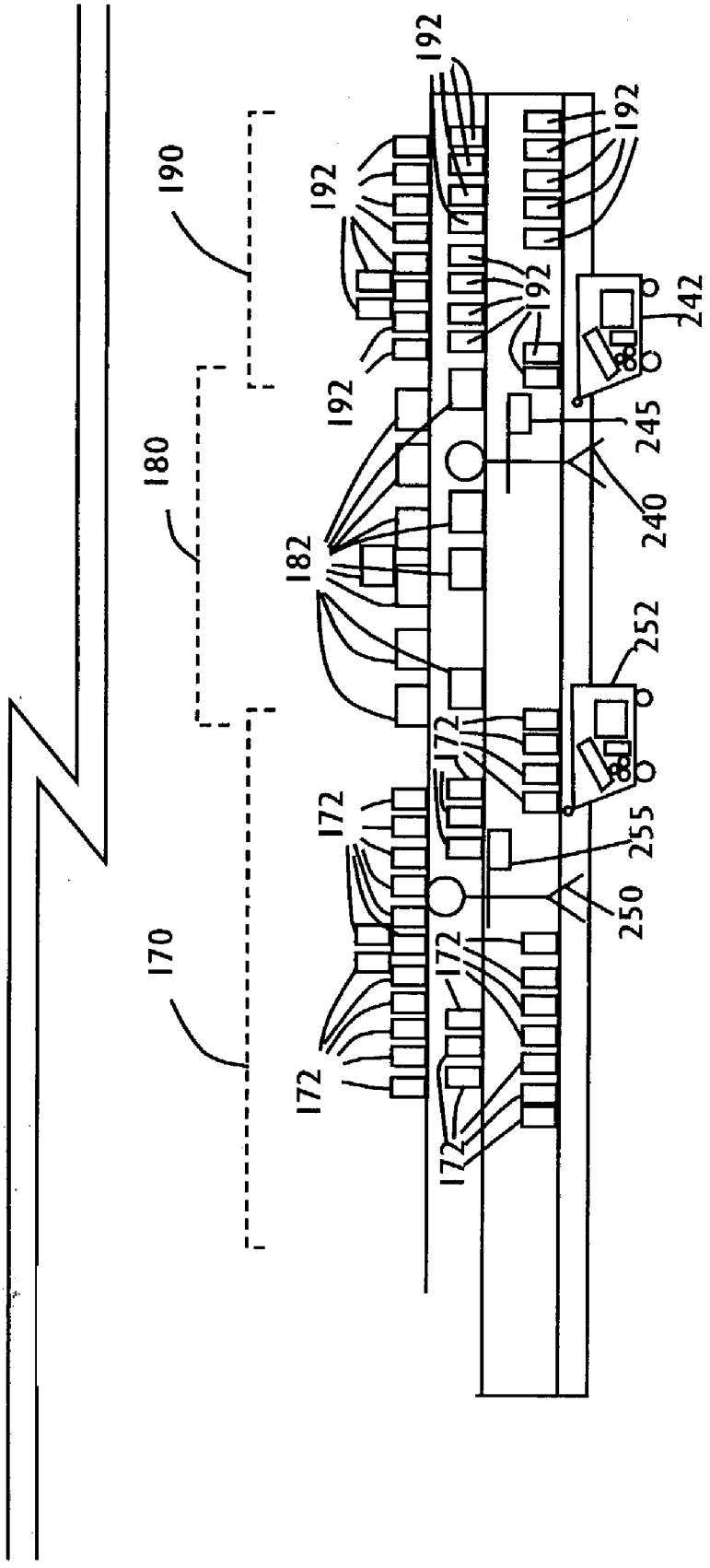


Fig. 4B

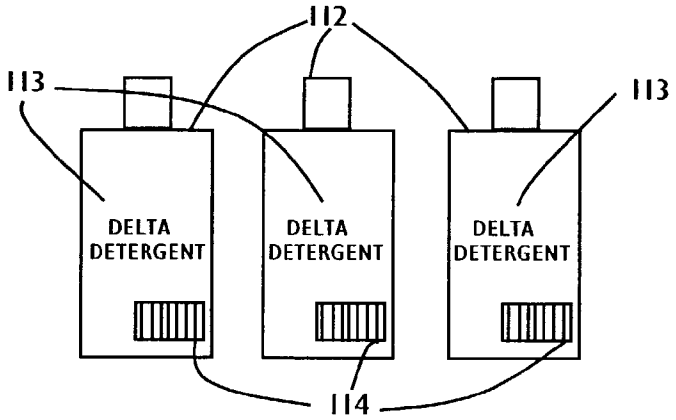


Fig. 5A

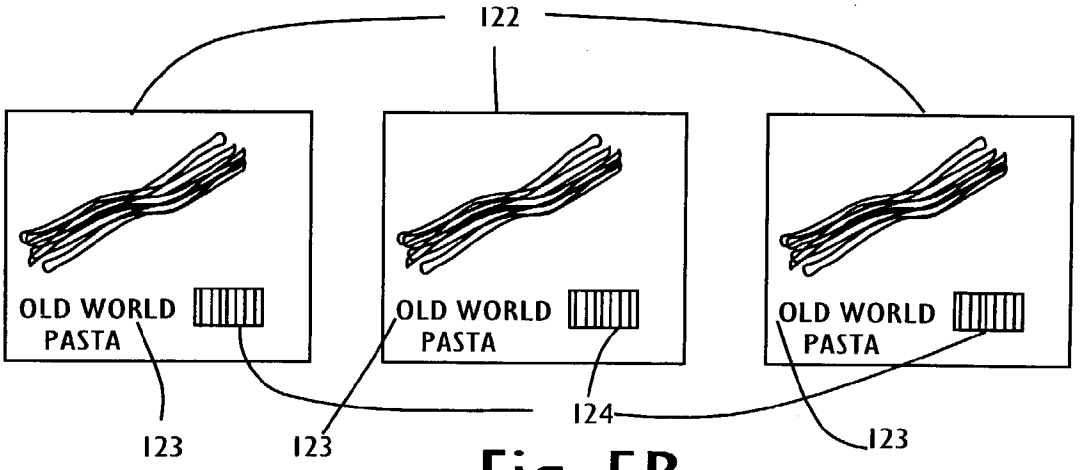


Fig. 5B

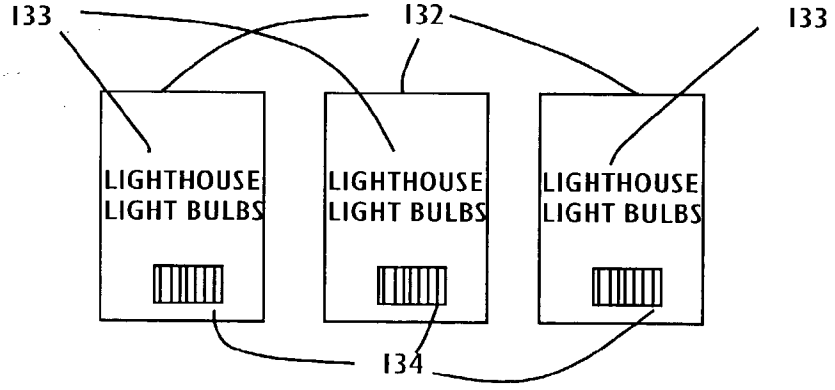


Fig. 5C

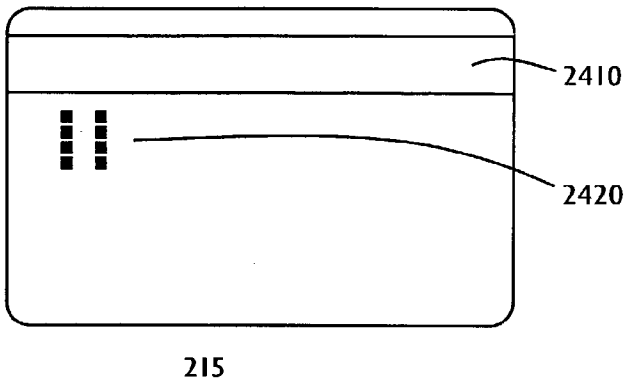


Fig. 6A

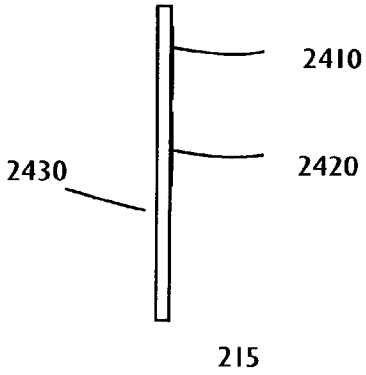


Fig. 6B

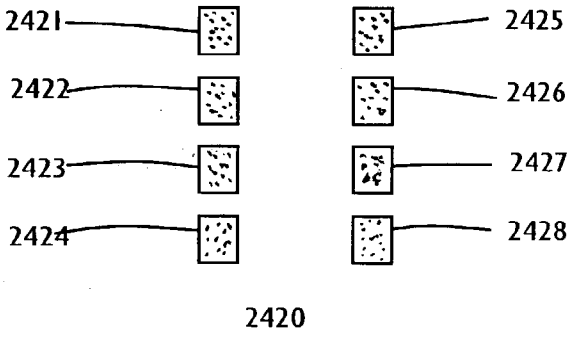


Fig. 6C

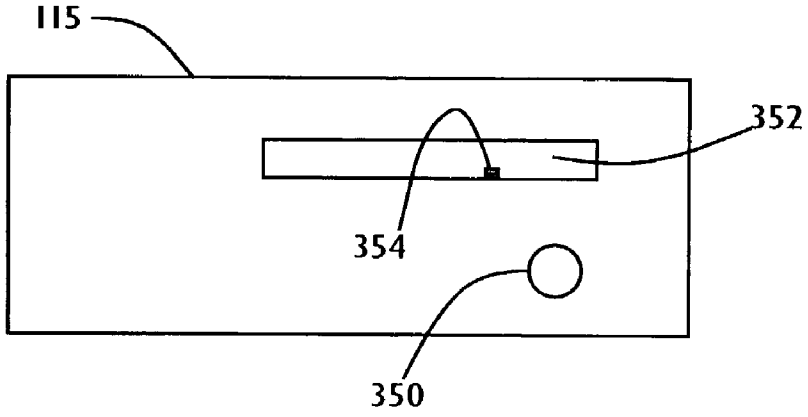

115
352
354
350

Fig. 7

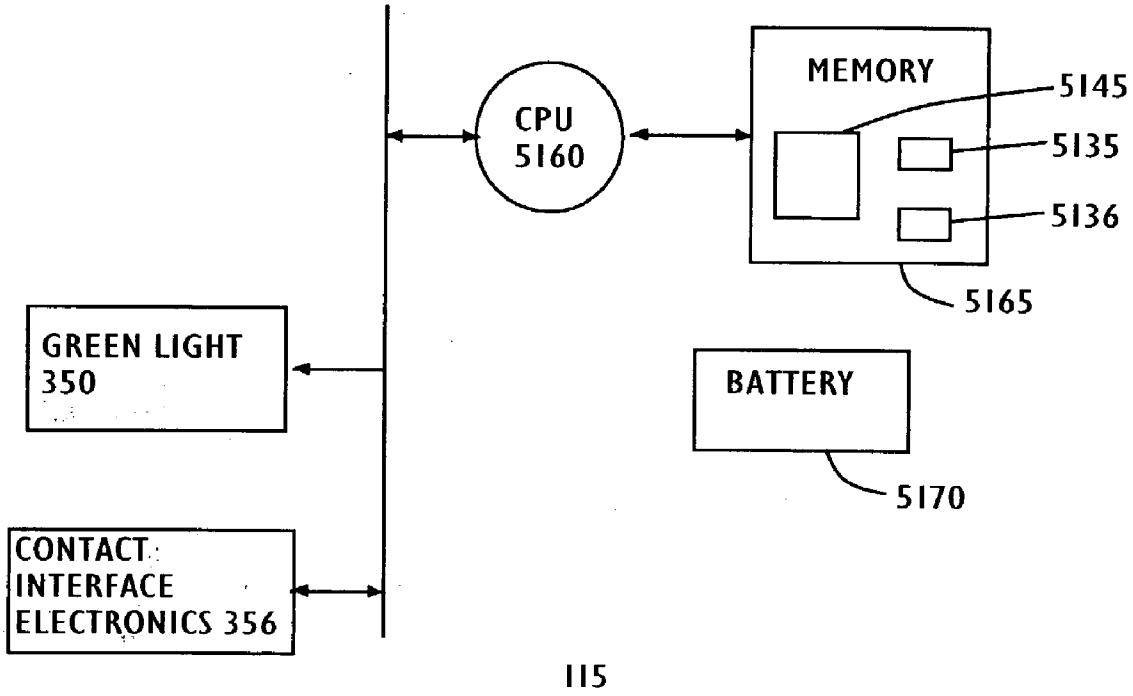

CPU
5160
MEMORY
5145
5135
5136
5165
GREEN LIGHT
350
BATTERY
5170
CONTACT
INTERFACE
ELECTRONICS 356
115

Fig. 8

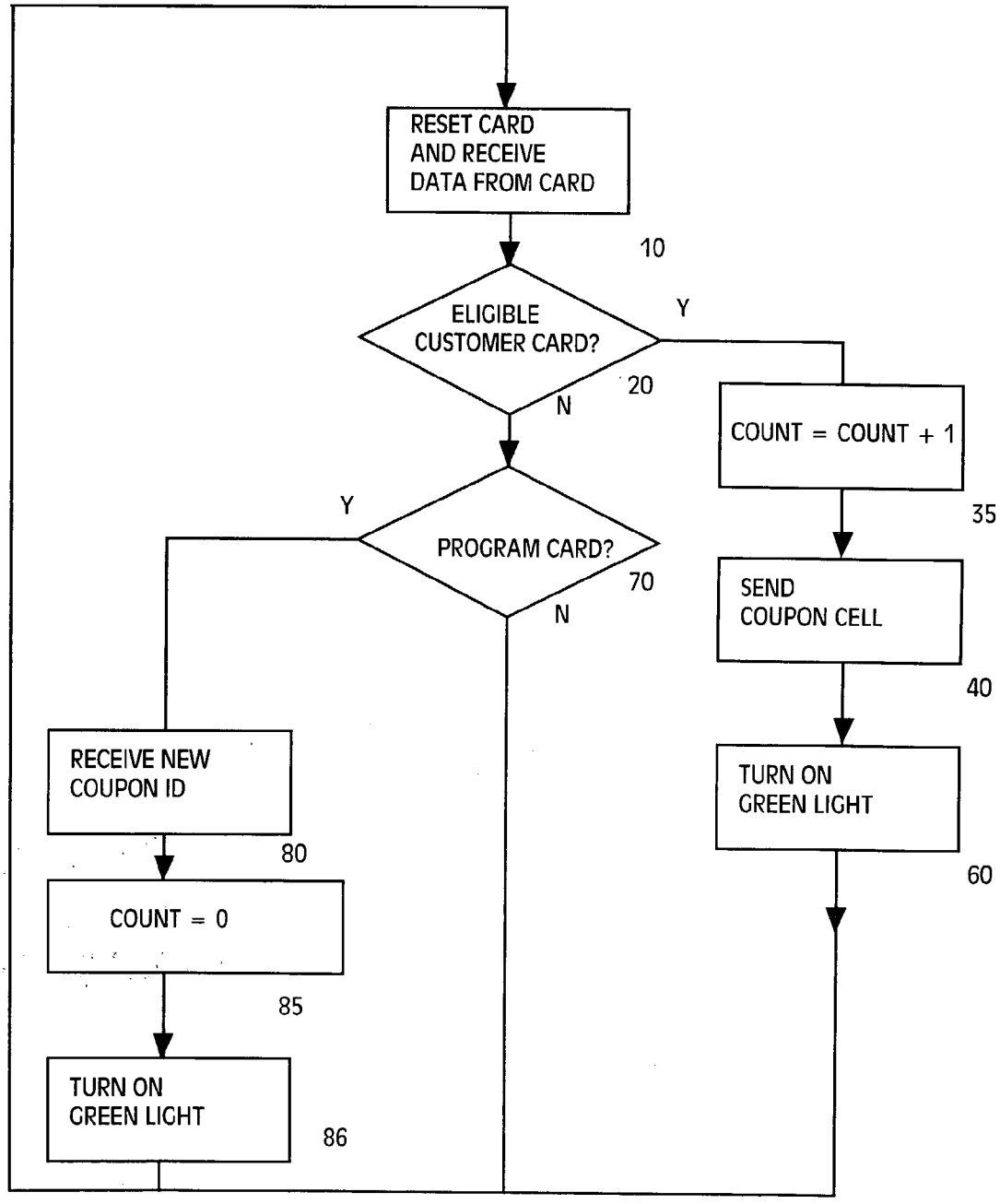

RESET CARD AND RECEIVE DATA FROM CARD
10
ELIGIBLE CUSTOMER CARD?
Y
20
N
COUNT = COUNT + 1
35
PROGRAM CARD?
Y
70
N
SEND COUPON CELL
40
RECEIVE NEW COUPON ID
80
TURN ON GREEN LIGHT
60
COUNT = 0
85
TURN ON GREEN LIGHT
86

Fig. 9

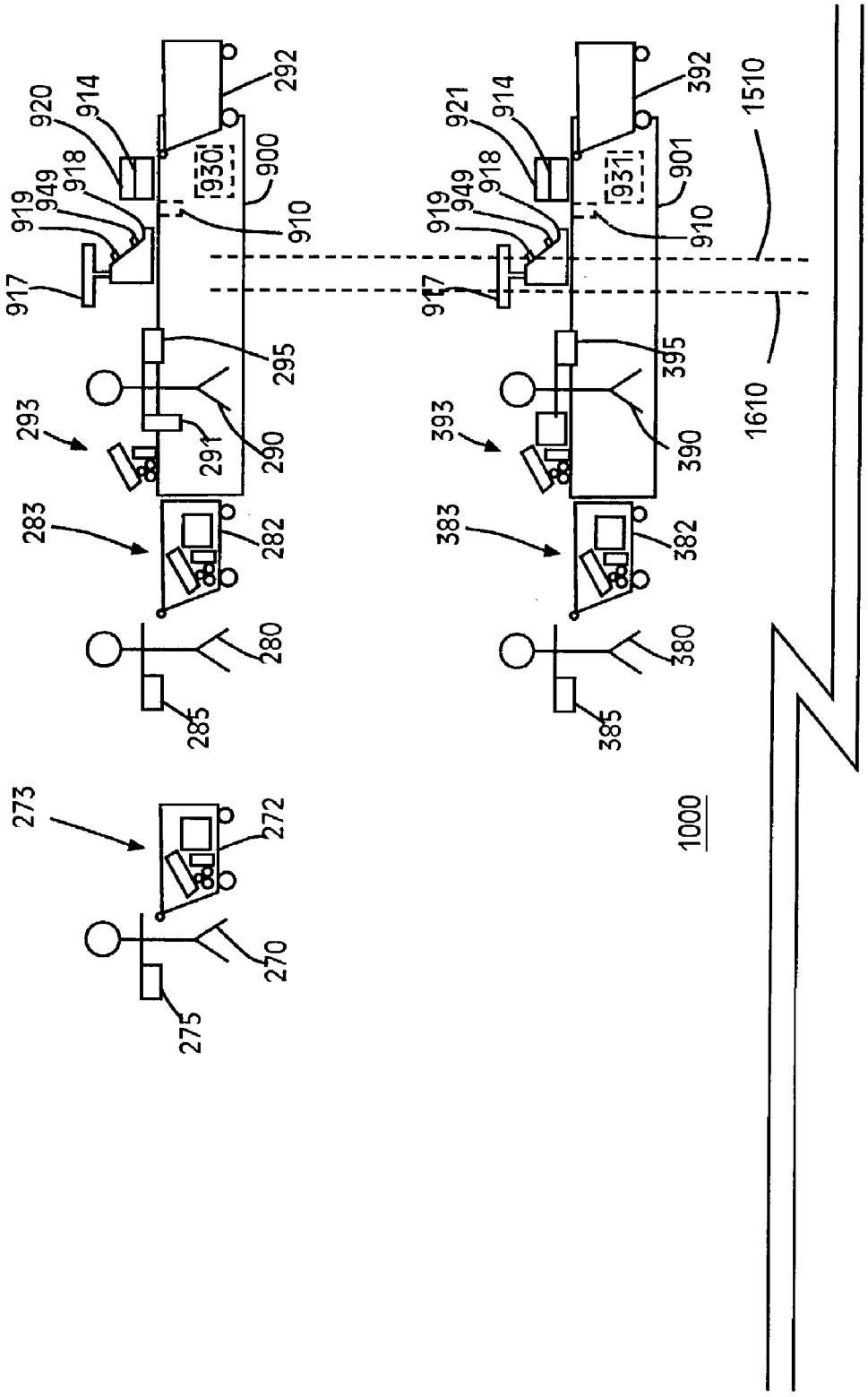

920
914
292
930
900
919
949
918
910
917
295
293
291
290
283
282
280
285
273
272
270
275
921
914
392
931
901
919
949
918
910
917
395
393
390
383
382
380
385
1510
1610
1000

Fig. 10A

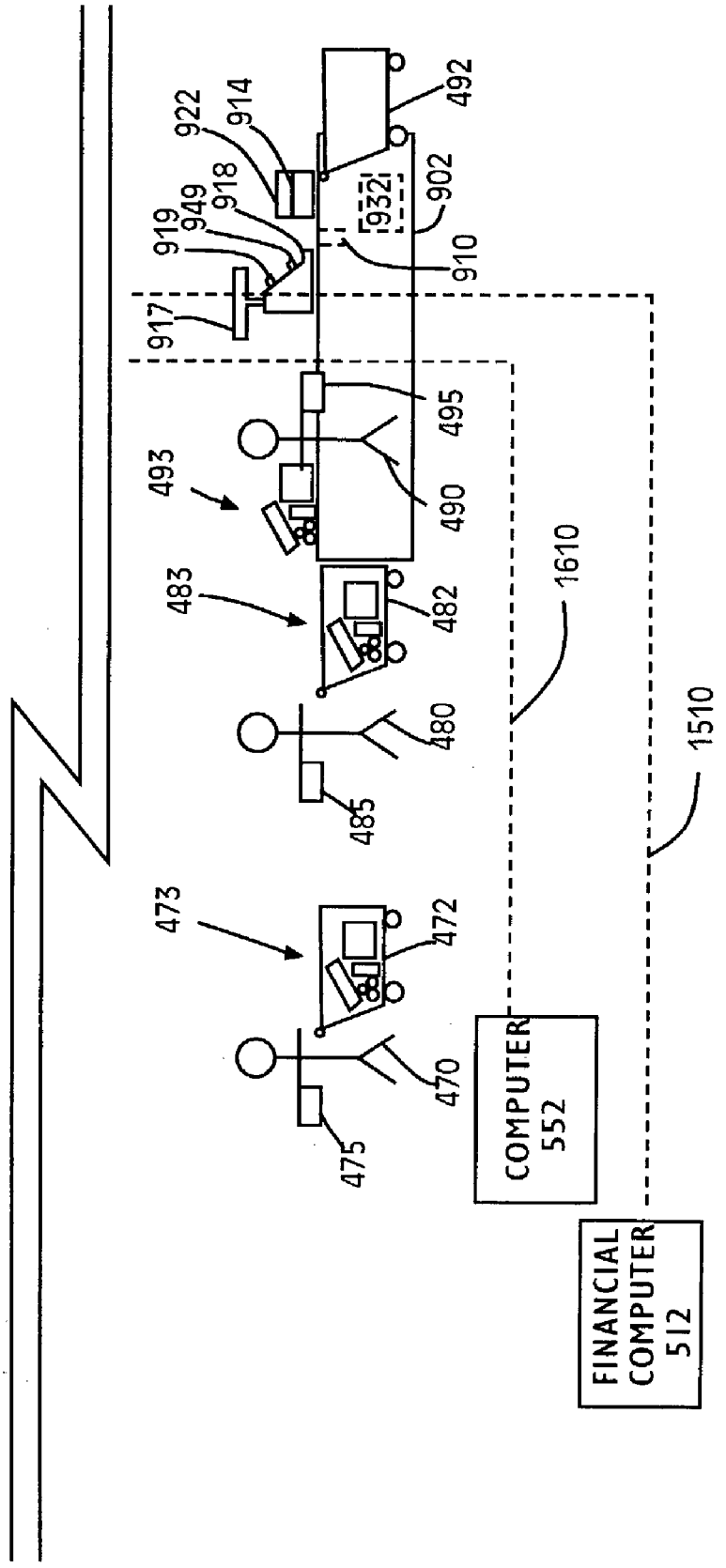

922
914
492
918
902
949
919
910
917
495
493
490
1610
483
482
480
485
1510
473
472
470
475
COMPUTER
552
FINANCIAL
COMPUTER
512
1000

Fig. 10B

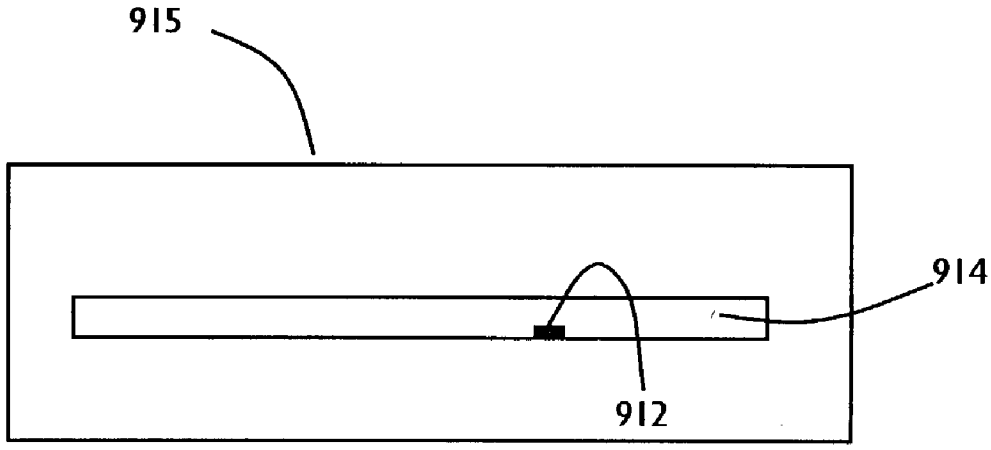
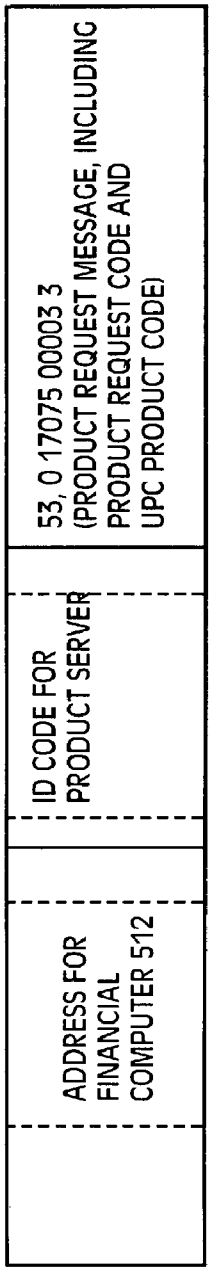
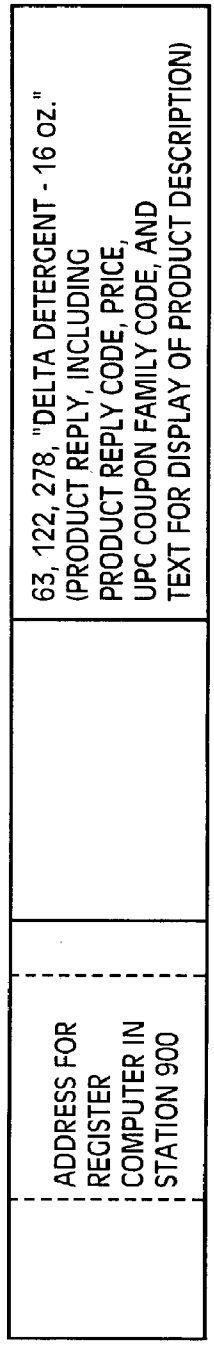


Fig. 11



3002

Fig. 12



3004

Fig. 13

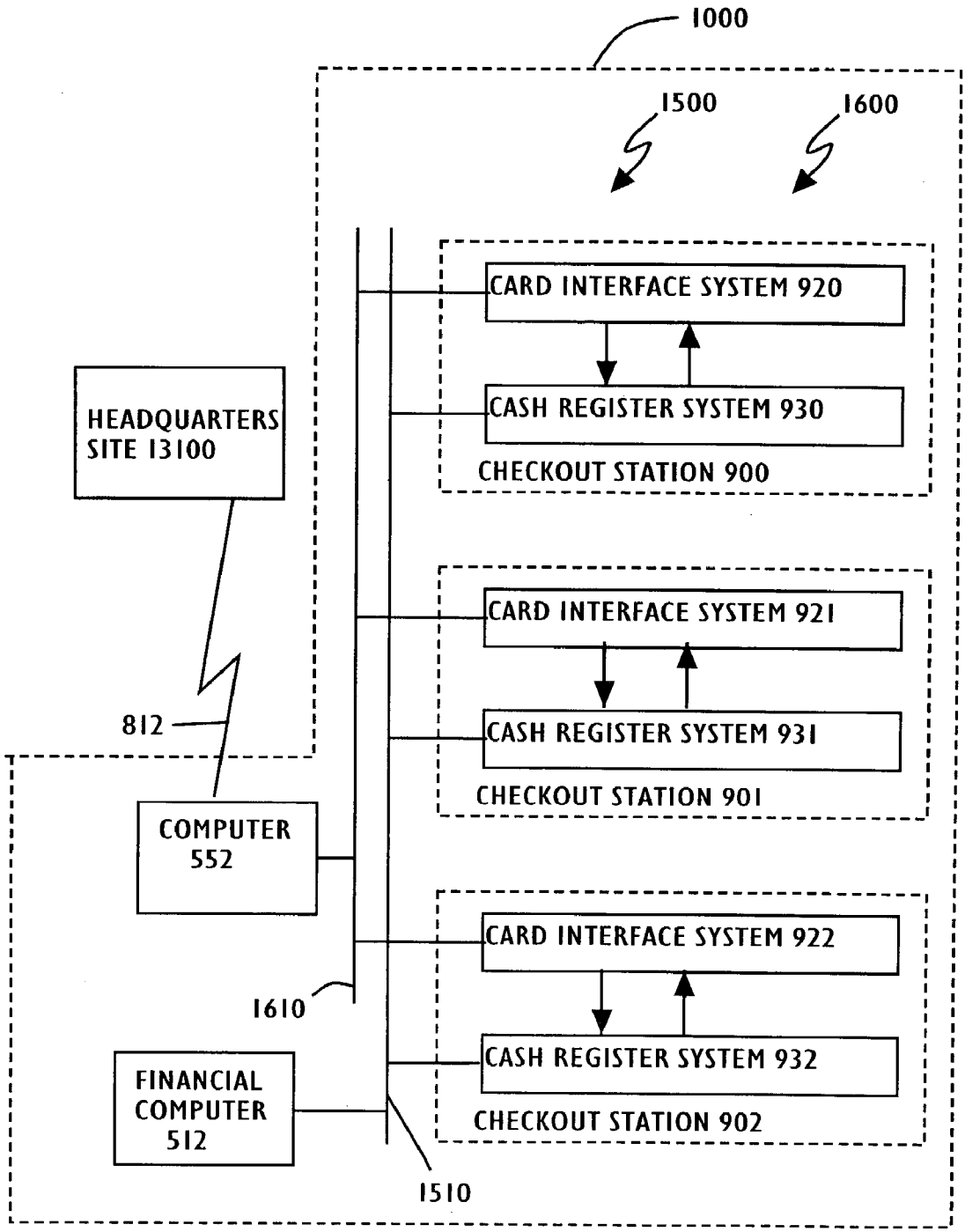

1000
1500
1600
CARD INTERFACE SYSTEM 920
CASH REGISTER SYSTEM 930
CHECKOUT STATION 900
HEADQUARTERS SITE 13100
CARD INTERFACE SYSTEM 921
CASH REGISTER SYSTEM 931
CHECKOUT STATION 901
812
COMPUTER 552
CARD INTERFACE SYSTEM 922
CASH REGISTER SYSTEM 932
CHECKOUT STATION 902
1610
FINANCIAL COMPUTER 512
1510

Fig. 14

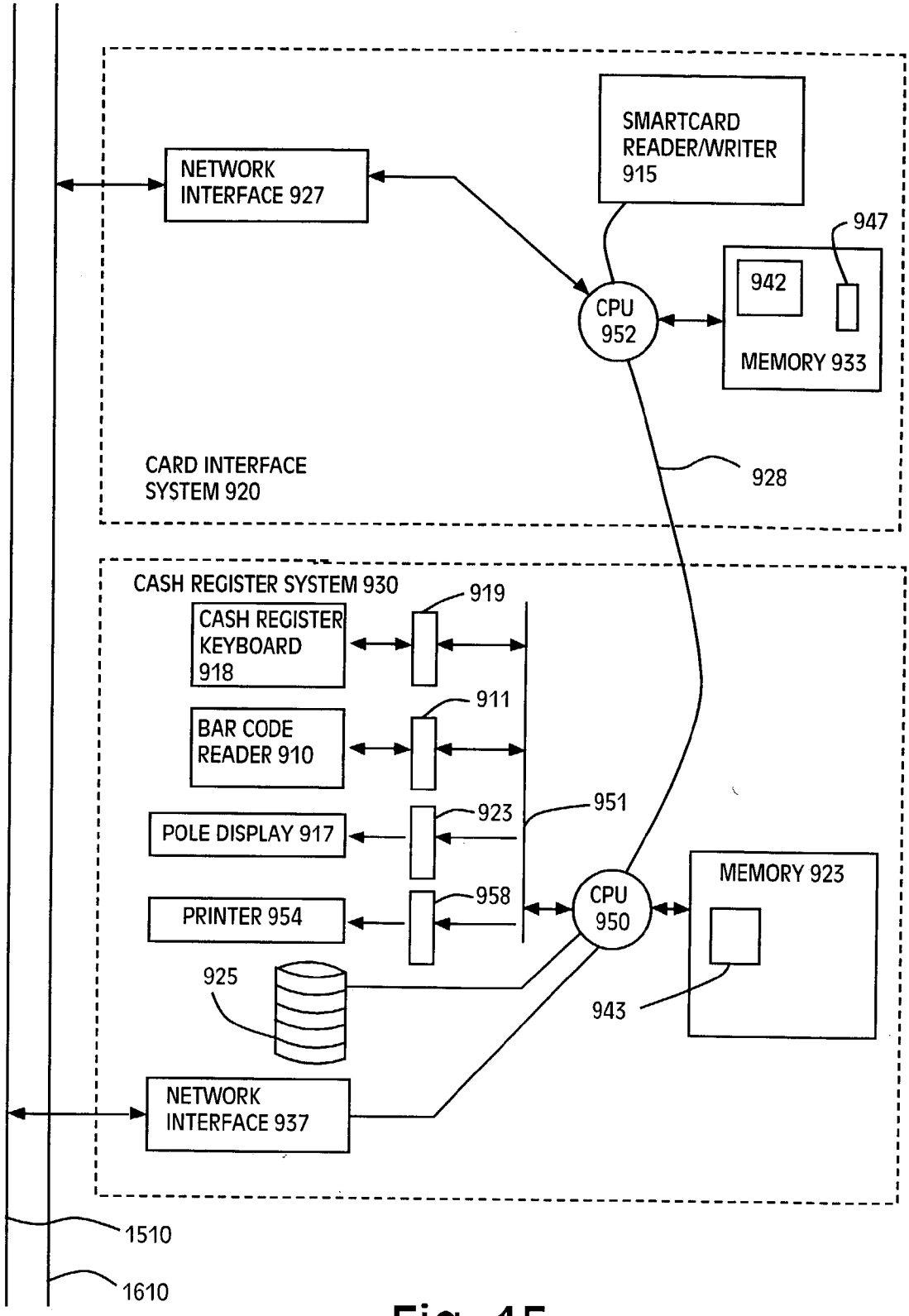

SMARTCARD READER/WRITER 915
NETWORK INTERFACE 927
947
942
CPU 952
MEMORY 933
CARD INTERFACE SYSTEM 920
928
CASH REGISTER SYSTEM 930
919
CASH REGISTER KEYBOARD 918
911
BAR CODE READER 910
923
951
POLE DISPLAY 917
958
PRINTER 954
CPU 950
MEMORY 923
925
943
NETWORK INTERFACE 937
1510
1610

Fig. 15

3656	01707542312	2	20	0935
0054	01705424943	0	75	1389
1317	01703149873	0	50	0067

947

Fig. 16

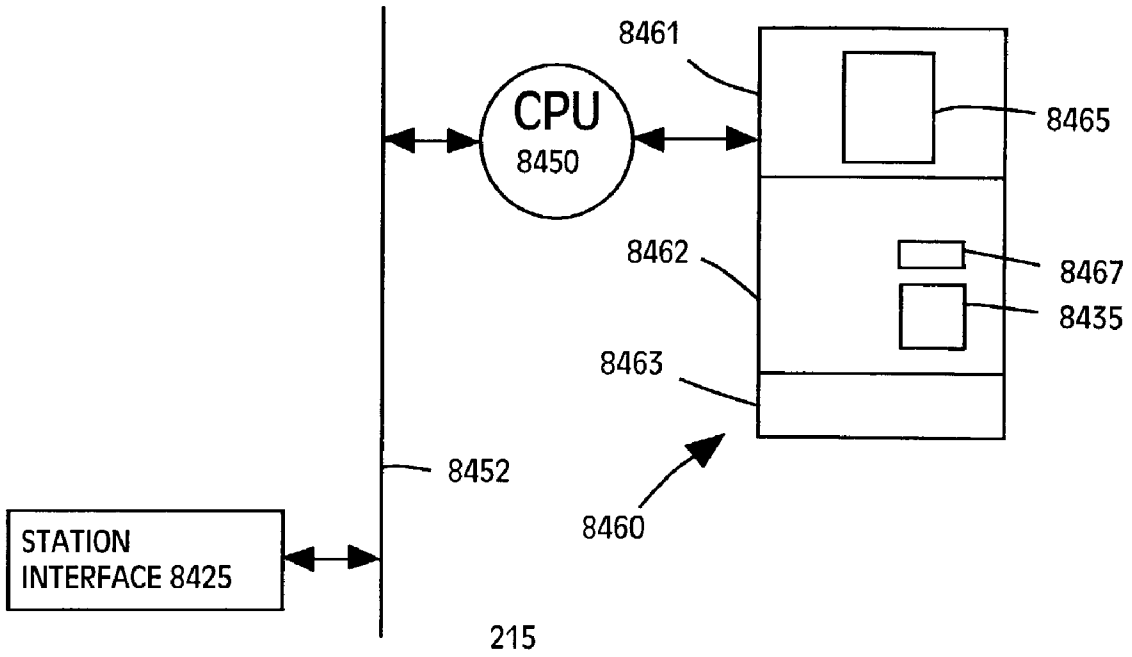


Fig. 17

1317	0073
0054	1390
3656	0939

8435

Fig. 18

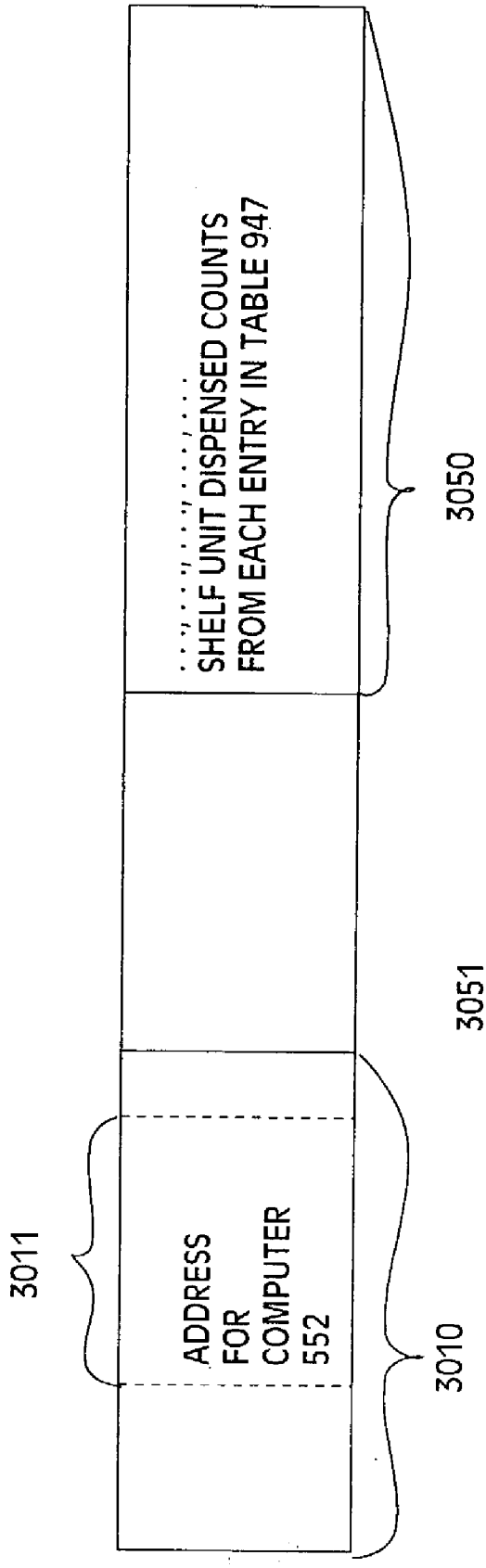

SHELF UNIT DISPENSED COUNTS
FROM EACH ENTRY IN TABLE 947
3050
3051
ADDRESS
FOR
COMPUTER
552
3011
3010

Fig. 19

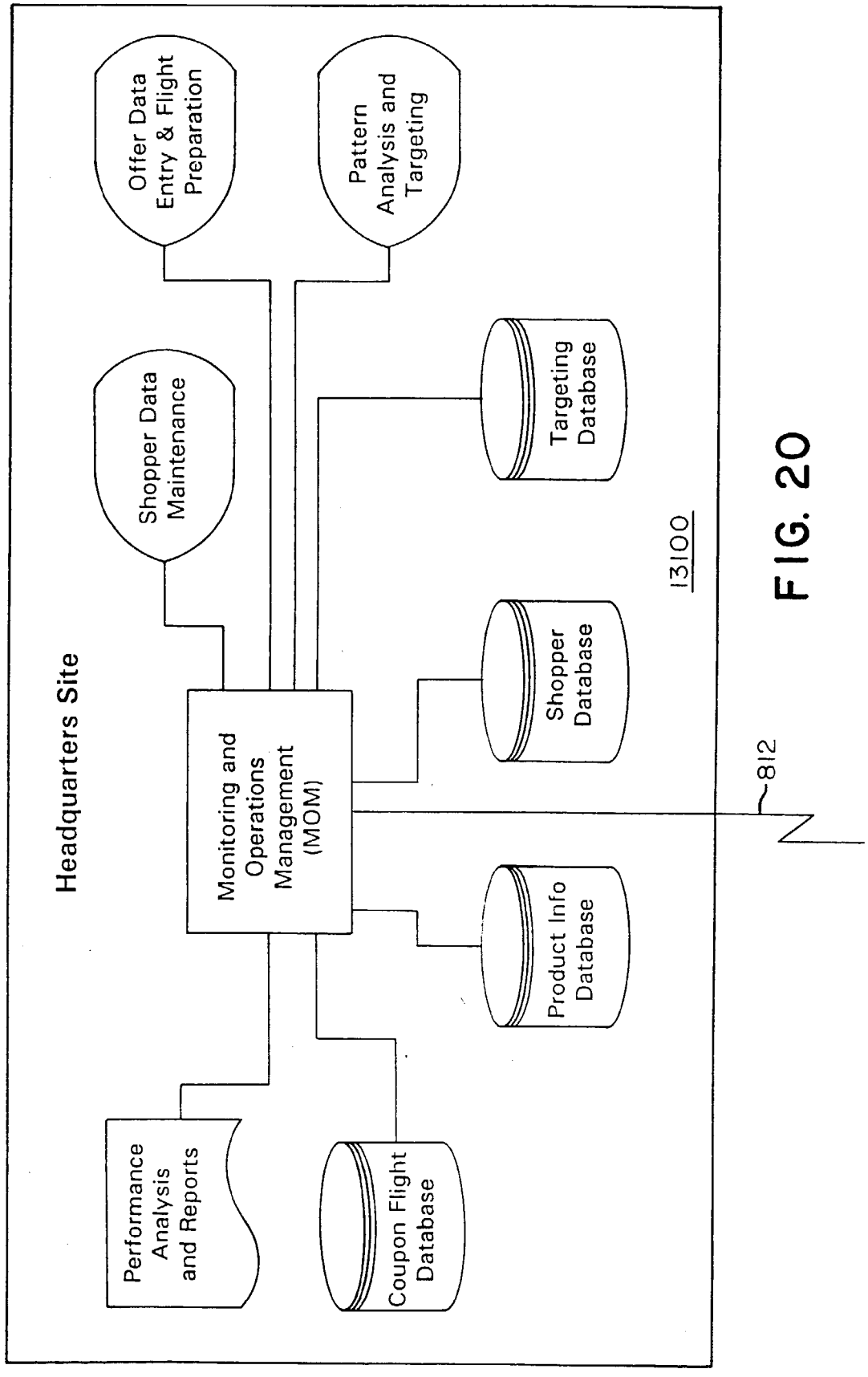

Headquarters Site
Offer Data Entry & Flight Preparation
Pattern Analysis and Targeting
Shopper Data Maintenance
Targeting Database
Shopper Database
Monitoring and Operations Management (MOM)
Product Info Database
Performance Analysis and Reports
Coupon Flight Database
13100
812

FIG. 20

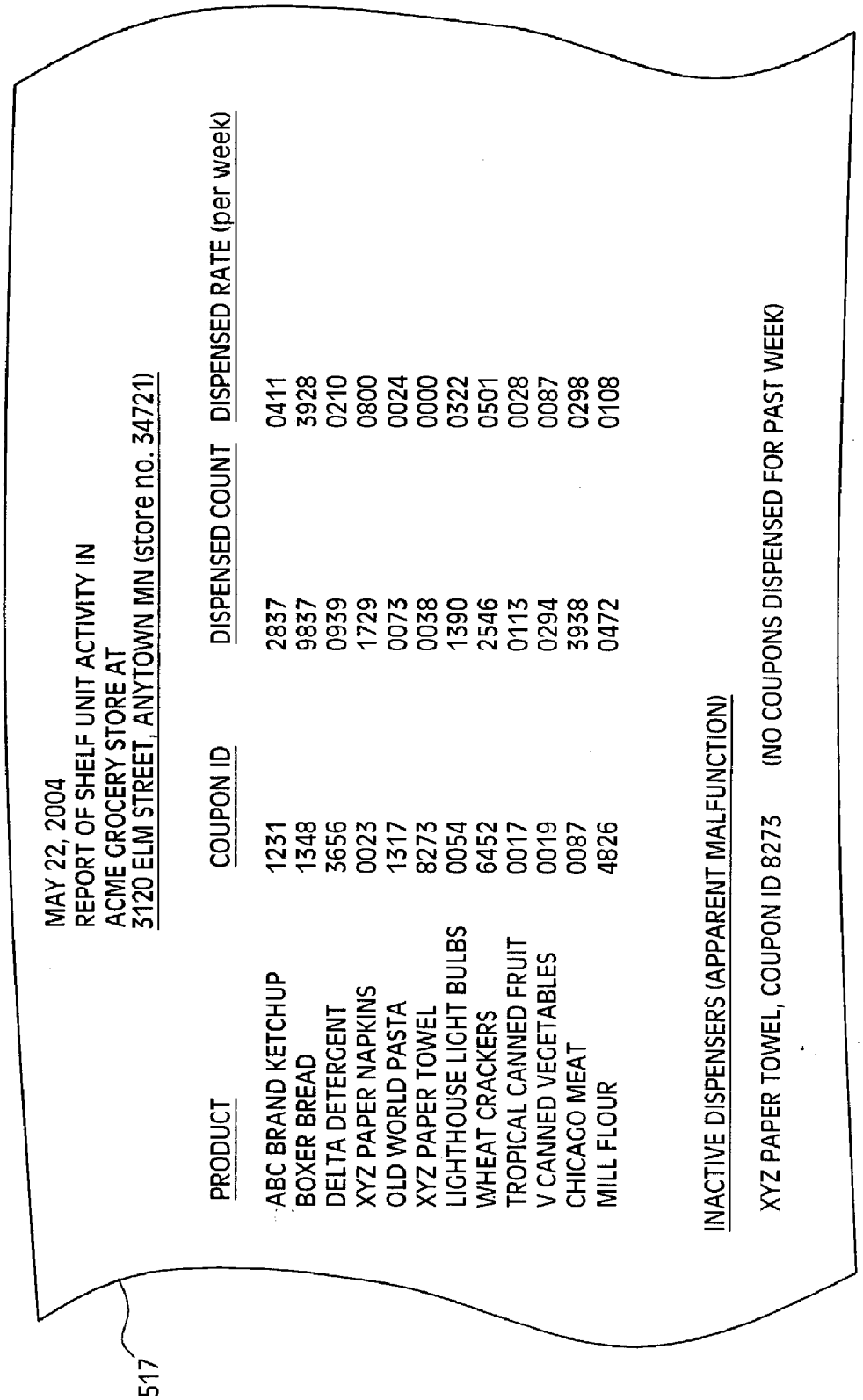

MAY 22, 2004
REPORT OF SHELF UNIT ACTIVITY IN
ACME GROCERY STORE AT
3120 ELM STREET, ANYTOWN MN (store no. 34721)
PRODUCT
COUPON ID
DISPENSED COUNT
DISPENSED RATE (per week)
ABC BRAND KETCHUP 1231 2837 0411
BOXER BREAD 1348 9837 3928
DELTA DETERGENT 3656 0939 0210
XYZ PAPER NAPKINS 0023 1729 0800
OLD WORLD PASTA 1317 0073 0024
XYZ PAPER TOWEL 8273 0038 0000
LIGHTHOUSE LIGHT BULBS 0054 1390 0322
WHEAT CRACKERS 6452 2546 0501
TROPICAL CANNED FRUIT 0017 0113 0028
V CANNED VEGETABLES 0019 0294 0087
CHICAGO MEAT 0087 3938 0298
MILL FLOUR 4826 0472 0108
INACTIVE DISPENSERS (APPARENT MALFUNCTION)
XYZ PAPER TOWEL, COUPON ID 8273 (NO COUPONS DISPENSED FOR PAST WEEK)
517

Fig. 21

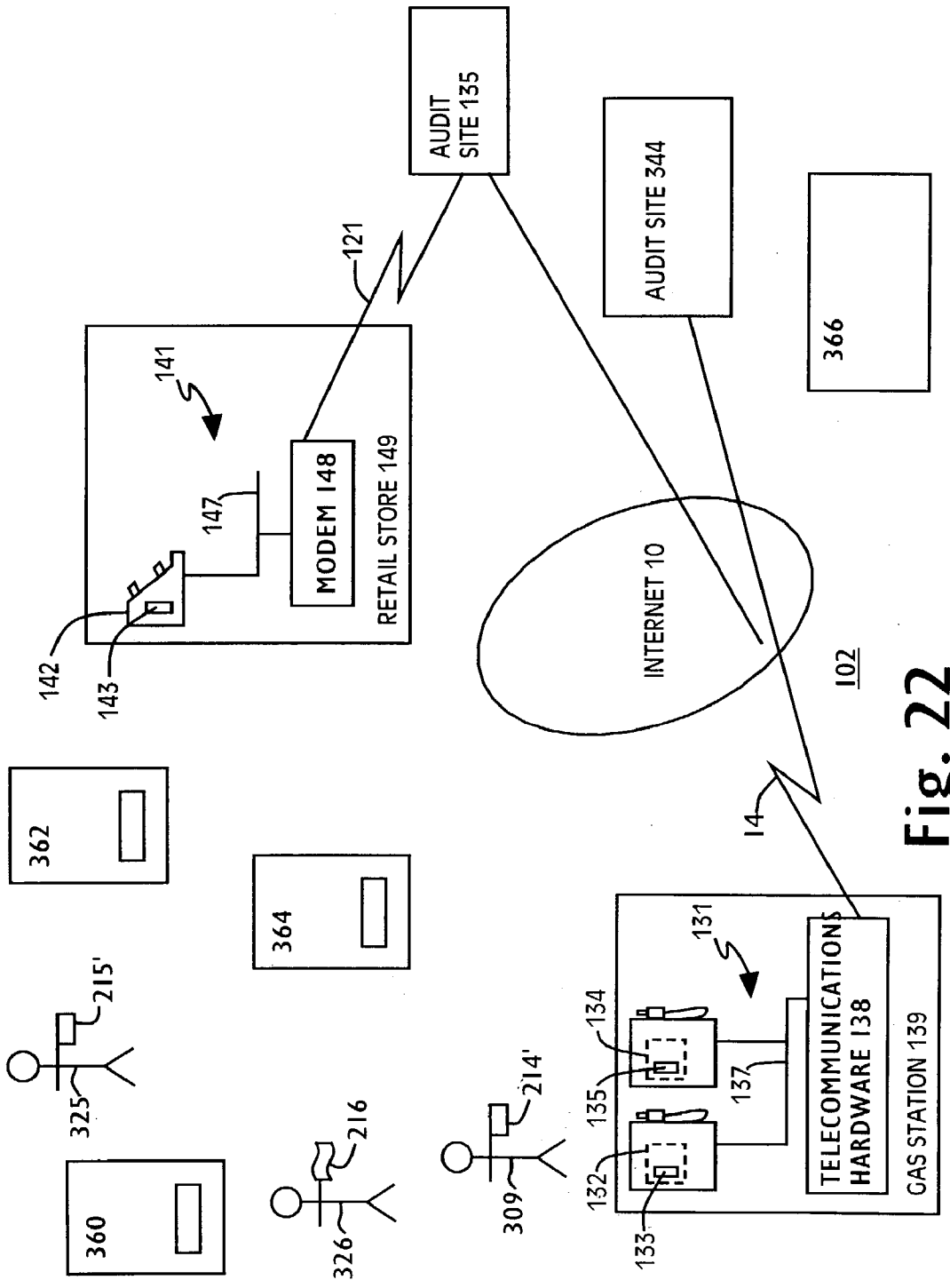

AUDIT SITE 135
AUDIT SITE 344
366
121
141
147
MODEM 148
RETAIL STORE 149
142
143
INTERNET 10
102
14
362
364
360
215'
325
216
326
214'
309
131
134
135
132
133
137
TELECOMMUNICATIONS HARDWARE 138
GAS STATION 139

Fig. 22

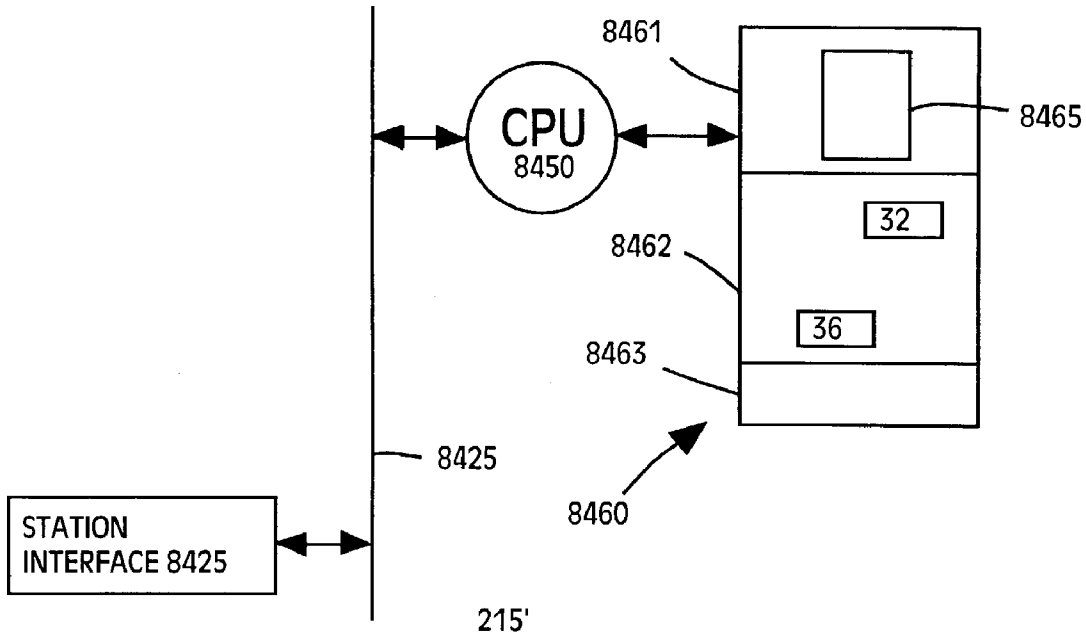

8461
CPU
8450
8465
32
8462
36
8463
8425
8460
STATION
INTERFACE 8425
215'

Fig. 23

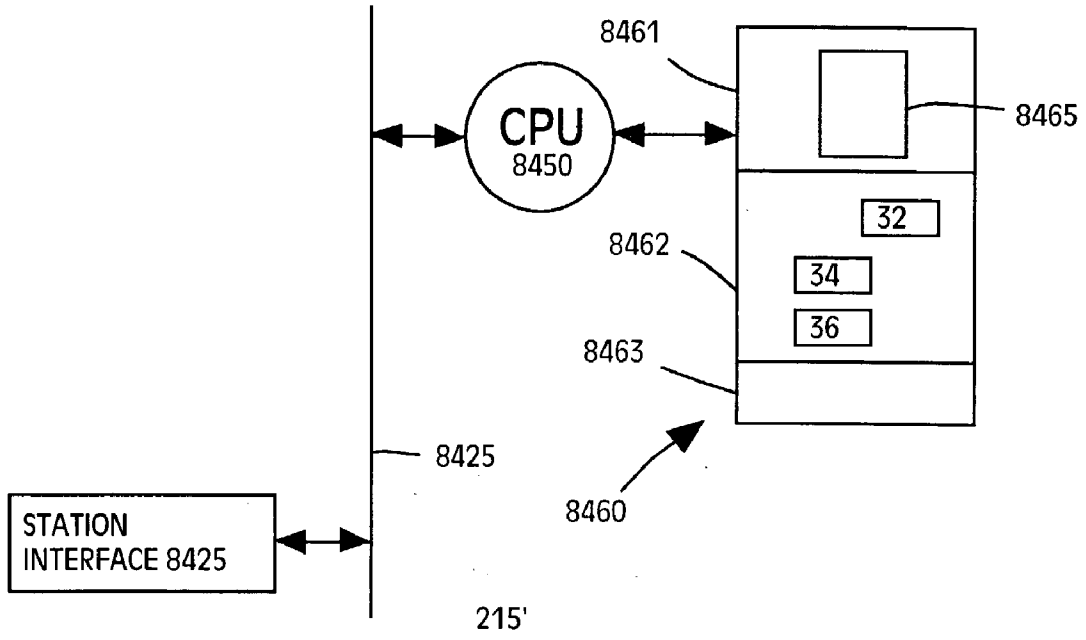

8461
CPU
8450
8465
32
8462
34
36
8463
8425
8460
STATION
INTERFACE 8425
215'

Fig. 26

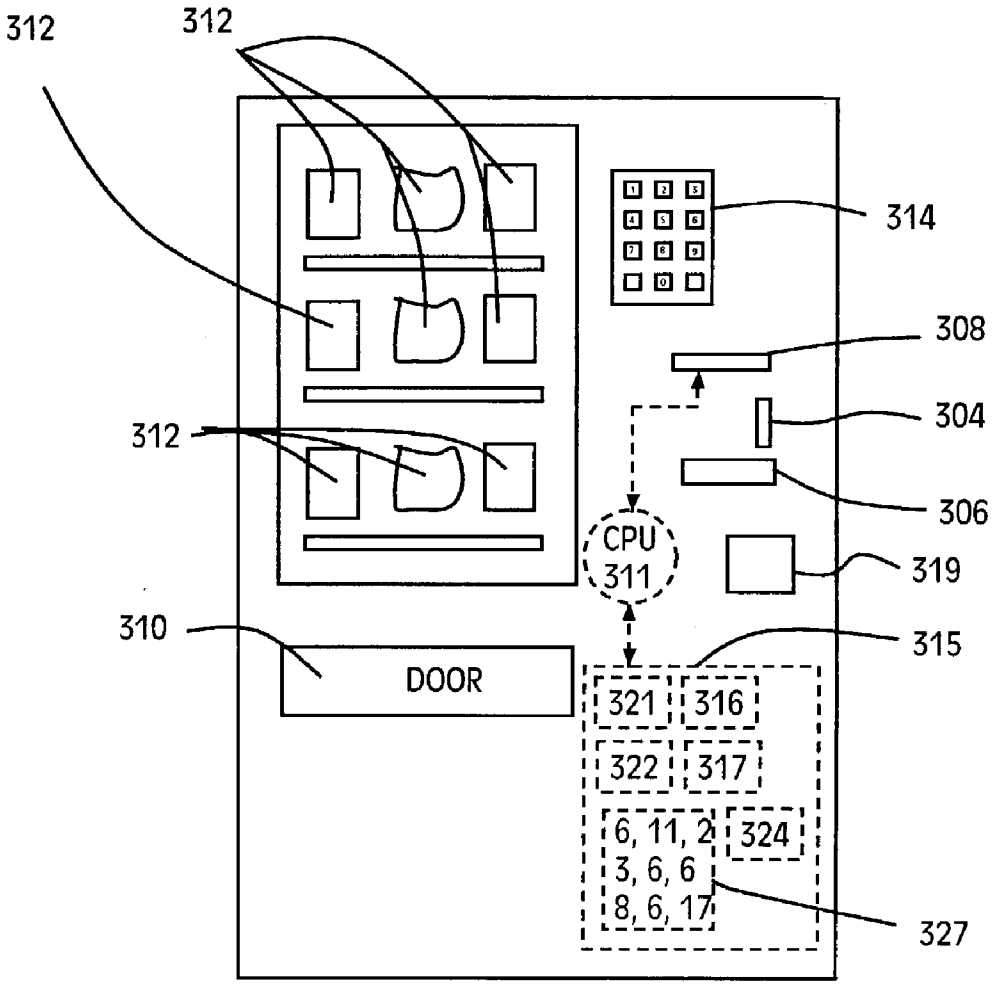

312
312
314
308
304
312
306
CPU
311
319
310
315
DOOR
321
316
322
317
6, 11, 2
3, 6, 6
8, 6, 17
324
327
362

Fig. 24

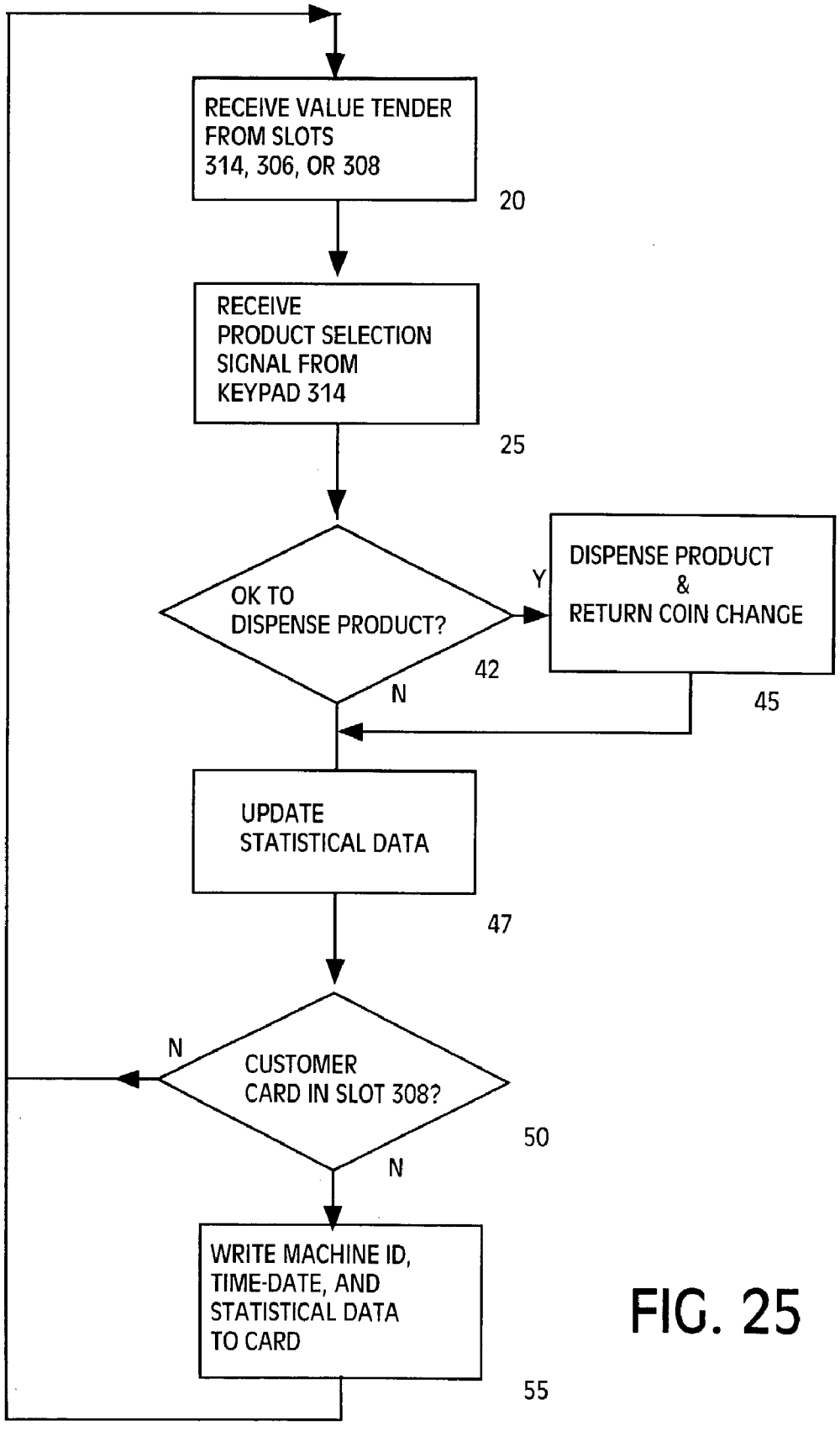

RECEIVE VALUE TENDER FROM SLOTS 314, 306, OR 308
20
RECEIVE PRODUCT SELECTION SIGNAL FROM KEYPAD 314
25
OK TO DISPENSE PRODUCT?
42
Y
N
DISPENSE PRODUCT & RETURN COIN CHANGE
45
UPDATE STATISTICAL DATA
47
CUSTOMER CARD IN SLOT 308?
50
N
N
WRITE MACHINE ID, TIME-DATE, AND STATISTICAL DATA TO CARD
55

FIG. 25

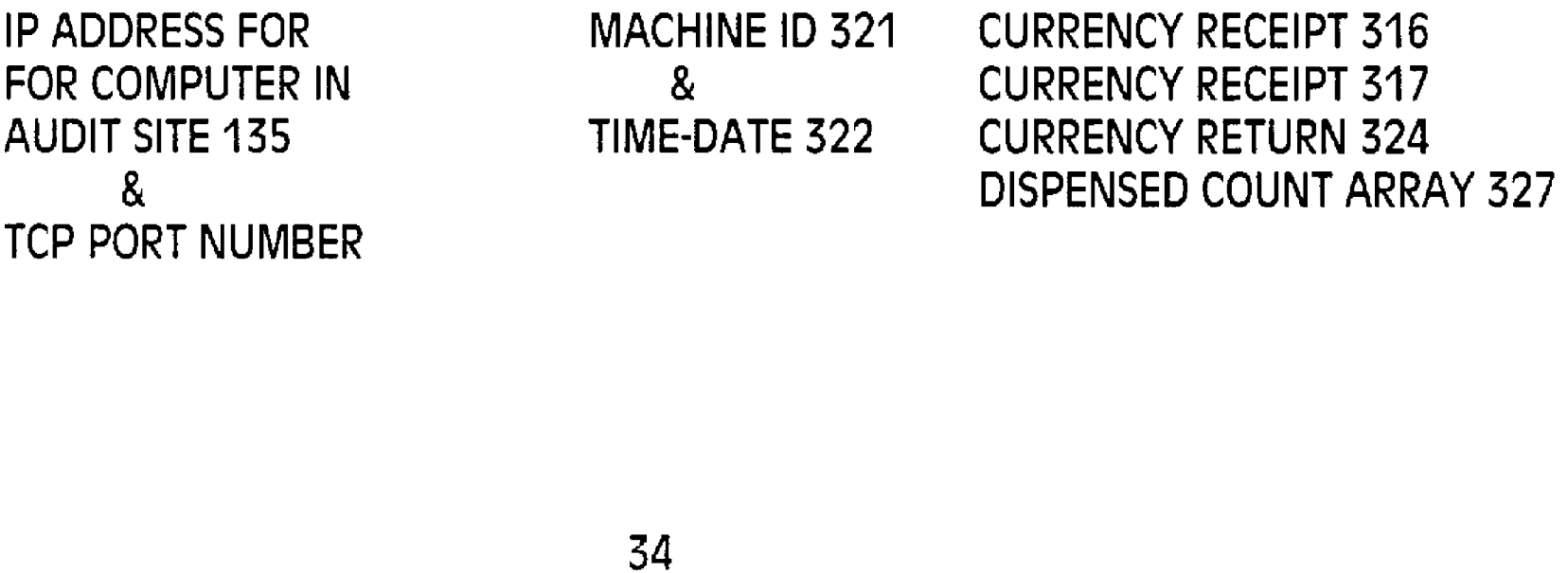

IP ADDRESS FOR
FOR COMPUTER IN
AUDIT SITE 135
&
TCP PORT NUMBER
MACHINE ID 321
&
TIME-DATE 322
CURRENCY RECEIPT 316
CURRENCY RECEIPT 317
CURRENCY RETURN 324
DISPENSED COUNT ARRAY 327
34

Fig. 27

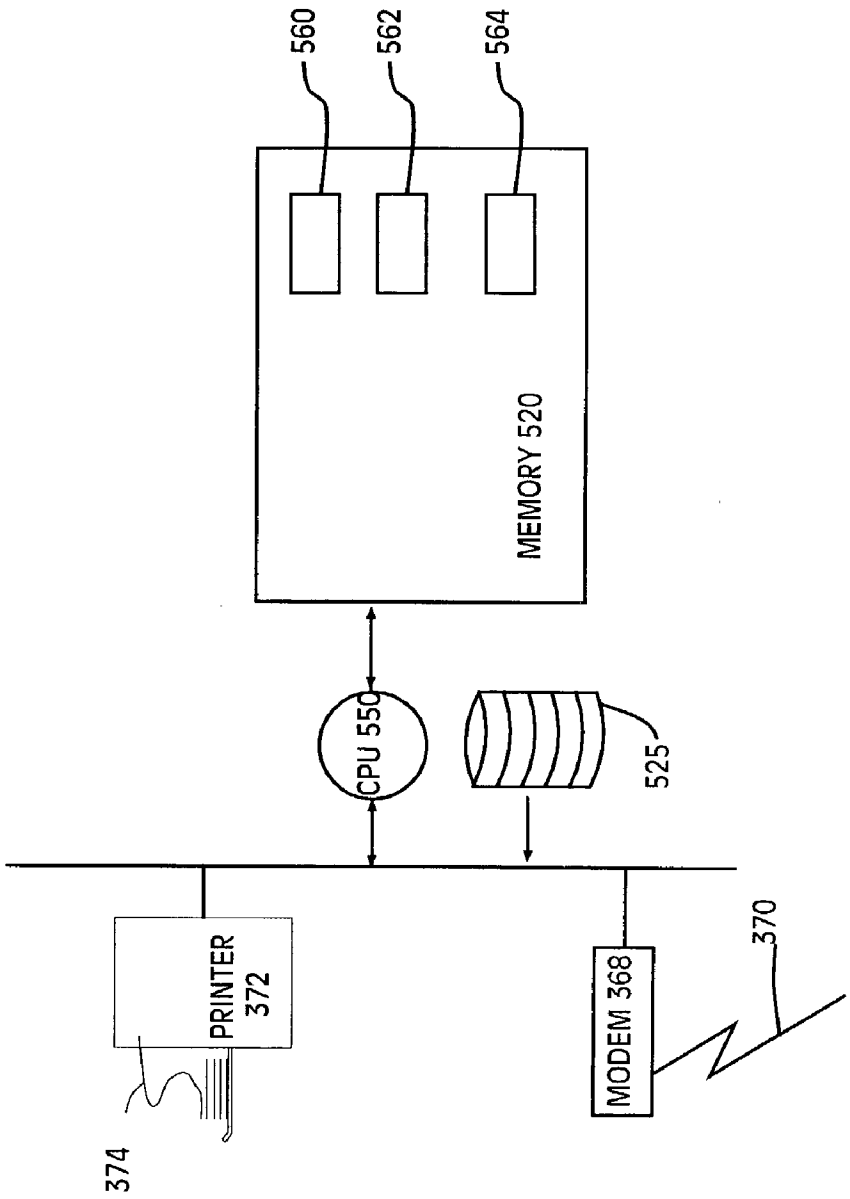

560
562
564
MEMORY 520
CPU 550
525
PRINTER 372
MODEM 368
370
374
135

Fig. 28

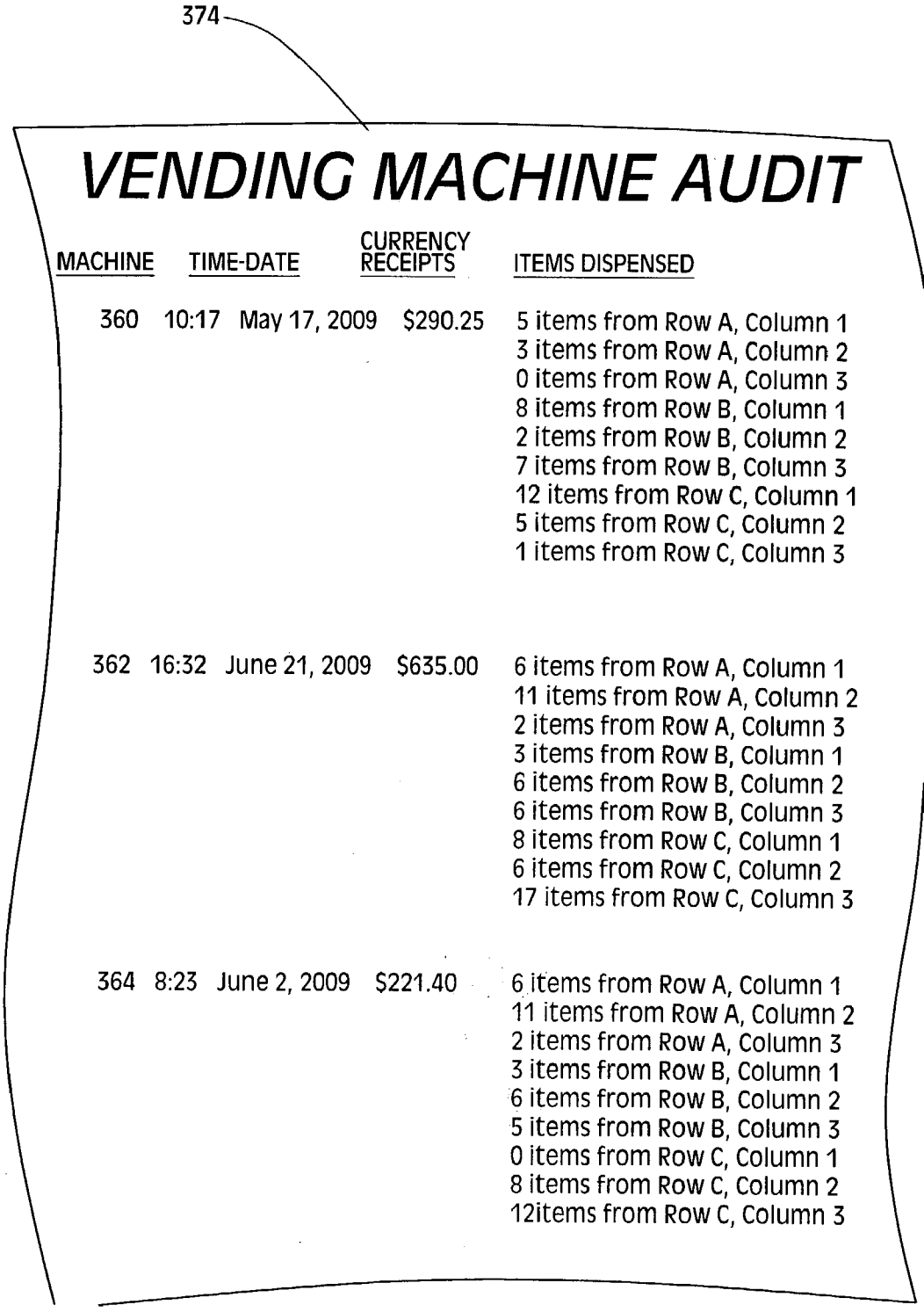

374
VENDING MACHINE AUDIT
MACHINE
TIME-DATE
CURRENCY RECEIPTS
ITEMS DISPENSED
360 10:17 May 17, 2009 $290.25
5 items from Row A, Column 1
3 items from Row A, Column 2
0 items from Row A, Column 3
8 items from Row B, Column 1
2 items from Row B, Column 2
7 items from Row B, Column 3
12 items from Row C, Column 1
5 items from Row C, Column 2
1 items from Row C, Column 3
362 16:32 June 21, 2009 $635.00
6 items from Row A, Column 1
11 items from Row A, Column 2
2 items from Row A, Column 3
3 items from Row B, Column 1
6 items from Row B, Column 2
6 items from Row B, Column 3
8 items from Row C, Column 1
6 items from Row C, Column 2
17 items from Row C, Column 3
364 8:23 June 2, 2009 $221.40
6 items from Row A, Column 1
11 items from Row A, Column 2
2 items from Row A, Column 3
3 items from Row B, Column 1
6 items from Row B, Column 2
5 items from Row B, Column 3
0 items from Row C, Column 1
8 items from Row C, Column 2
12items from Row C, Column 3

Fig. 29

SYSTEM AND METHOD EMPLOYING PORTABLE CARDS TO SEND DATA BETWEEN SYSTEMS

[0001] This Application is a Continuation of copending application Ser. No. 09/301,748 of KEN R. POWELL, KEVIN W. HARTLEY, THOMAS M. HINTZ, ELEANOR B. MAXWELL, and COREY C. SNOOK for SYSTEM AND METHOD EMPLOYING PORTABLE CARDS TO MONITOR A COMMERCIAL SYSTEM, filed Apr. 29, 1999, the contents of which is herein incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] 1. Field of the Invention

[0003] This invention relates generally to monitoring a commercial system and, more particularly, to a system and method employing portable cards to monitor a commercial system.

[0004] 2. Description of Related Art

[0005] Machines for providing articles or service to a consumer are known. Such machines include vending machines for dispensing merchandise, cash machines for dispensing cash, and various types of game machines that may dispense prizes. Such machines require maintenance from time to time, to replenish inventory, to collect from currency bins, or to repair. The cost of monitoring such machines, for timely maintenance of the machines, can be a substantial cost of doing business.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved system and method for monitoring a commercial system.

[0007] To achieve this and other objects of the present invention, there is a method for a system including a card transported by a first person. The method comprises writing a first signal to the card; reading the first signal from the card; reading a second signal from the card; and sending the first signal to a location specified by the second signal.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] **FIG. 1** is a diagram of a system in accordance with a first preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0009] **FIG. 2** is a flow chart of a process performed by the first embodiment preferred of the invention.

[0010] **FIG. 3** is a plan view of a retail store in accordance with a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0011] **FIGS. 4A and 4B** are another type of view of a part of the retail store.

[0012] **FIGS. 5A, 5B**, and 5C are enlarged views of some products shown in **FIGS. 4A and 4B**.

[0013] **FIG. 6A** is a plan view of one of the customer cards shown in **FIGS. 4A and 4B**.

[0014] **FIG. 6B** is a side view of the card shown in **FIG. 6A**.

[0015] **FIG. 6C** is an enlarged, partial view of the card shown in **FIG. 6A**.

[0016] **FIG. 7** is a drawing of a shelf unit shown in **FIG. 4A**.

[0017] **FIG. 8** is a block diagram of the shelf unit shown in **FIG. 7**.

[0018] **FIG. 9** is a flow chart of a process performed by the shelf unit shown in **FIGS. 7 and 8**.

[0019] **FIGS. 10A and 10B** are the other type of view of another part of the retail store.

[0020] **FIG. 11** is a drawing of a card interface shown in **FIG. 10A**.

[0021] **FIG. 12** is a diagram of a message sent in the second preferred system.

[0022] **FIG. 13** is a diagram of another message sent in the second preferred system.

[0023] **FIG. 14** is a block diagram of the first preferred computer system.

[0024] **FIG. 15** is a block diagram of a check-out station shown in **FIG. 10A**.

[0025] **FIG. 16** represents a table employed by the check-out station to process coupon redemptions.

[0026] **FIG. 17** is a block diagram of a customer card.

[0027] **FIG. 18** is a diagram of some memory contents of a customer card.

[0028] **FIG. 19** is a message sending shelf unit dispensed count data from system **920** from computer **552**.

[0029] **FIG. 20** is a block diagram of a headquarters site.

[0030] **FIG. 21** is a report printed by the headquarter site, in response to receiving shelf unit dispensed count data.

[0031] **FIG. 22** is a diagram of a system in accordance with the third preferred embodiment of the present invention.

[0032] **FIG. 23** is a block diagram of a customer card **215'** in accordance with the third preferred system.

[0033] **FIG. 24** is a view of a vending machine in the third preferred system in more detail.

[0034] **FIG. 25** is a flow chart of a process performed by the vending machine shown in **FIG. 29**.

[0035] **FIG. 26** is a block diagram of the customer card **215'** after the owner of the card has performed a transaction with the vending machine of **FIG. 29**.

[0036] **FIG. 27** is a chart of a record written by the vending machine and stored on card **215'**.

[0037] **FIG. 28** is a block diagram of an audit site.

[0038] **FIG. 29** is a diagram of a paper report generated by the audit site of **FIG. 31**.

[0039] The accompanying drawings which are incorporated in and which constitute a part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and, together with the description, explain the principles of the invention, and additional advantages thereof. Throughout the drawings, corresponding elements are labeled with corresponding reference numbers.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0040] First Preferred Embodiment

[0041] **FIG. 1** shows a system **100** in accordance with the first preferred embodiment of the present invention. System **100** includes system **5**, system **10**, system **15**, system **20**, system **30**, system **25**, audit site **35**, and audit site **40**. Customer **209** carries a portable card **214** for enabling transactions with one of systems **5**, **10**, **15**, **20**, **30**, and **25**. Customer **208** carries a portable card **215** for enabling transactions with two or more of system **5**, **10**, **15**, **20**, **30**, and **25**. Customer **211** carries paper currency **216** for enabling transactions with one of systems **5**, **10**, **15**, **20**, **30**, and **25**.

[0042] Each of systems **5**, **10**, **15**, **20**, **25** and **30** may include, for example, a vending machine, a game machine, electronic transaction machine, or a computer network with multiple point-of-sale (POS) terminals in a store. Each of systems **5**, **10**, **15**, **20**, **30**, and **25** has circuitry for communicating with portable cards such as card **214** and card **215**. In this Patent Application, the word circuitry encompasses dedicated hardware, and/or programmable hardware, such as a central processing unit (CPU) or reconfigurable logic array, in combination with programming data, such as sequentially fetched CPU instructions or programming data for a reconfigurable array.

[0043] Some of the systems such as system **5**, system **15**, system **20**, and system **30** are isolated without a coupling to a wide area communication path, such as a WAN backbone, telephone line, ISDN line, or radio link. Other systems, such as system **10** and system **25** are connected with wide area communication paths. System **10** has a communication path to audit site **35** via a modem and telephone link **12**. System **25** has a communication path to both audit site **35** and audit site **40** via ISDN line **14** and Internet **10**.

[0044] Customer card **215** stores signals for customer **208**, and may have a unique identifier associated with customer **208**. Signals stored on card **215** may include electronic currency or discount coupons, for example.

[0045] Customer **208** may present her card **215** to an isolated system, such as system **15**. System **15** uses a contactless technique to detect and communicate with card **215**, without touching card **215**. In response to detecting card **215**, system **15** performs a transaction with customer **208**. System **15** also writes data about the condition of system **15** onto card **215**. Subsequently, customer **208** may present card **215** at a wide-area-connected system, such as system **10**. System **10** uses a contactless technique to detect and communicate with card **215**, without touching card **215**. In response to detecting card **215**, system **10** performs a transaction with customer **208**.

[0046] System **10** also reads the data about the condition of system **15** from card **215**. Subsequently, system **10** sends the condition data for system **15** to audit site **35**, via telephone line **14** and Internet **10**. System **10** also erases the data, about the condition of system **15**, from card **215**; system **10** deallocates the memory space used to store the condition of system **15** on card **215**.

[0047] System **10** is spatially removed from system **15**, and a processor in site **35** is spatially removed from systems **10** and **15**.

[0048] Thus, a service worker need only be dispatched to system **15** when condition data, transmitted via customer cards, indicates system **15** needs service, or if for some reason there is an absence of condition data from customer cards.

[0049] **FIG. 2** shows a process performed by system **100** shown in **FIG. 1**. System **100** performs transactions in a first system for a plurality of customers. (step **3**). For example, system **100** may perform transactions in system **30** for customers **211** and customers **209**.

[0050] Subsequently, system **100** performs a transaction in the first system for an additional customer by communication with the customer's card. (step **5**). For example, system **100** may perform a transaction in system **30** for customer **208** by communicating with card **215**.

[0051] Subsequently, from the first system, system **100** writes first-system condition data onto the card of the additional customer. The first-system condition data is a result of transactions with the plurality of customers. (step **10**). The additional customer moves the card to a second system. (step **15**). For example, customer **208** could then carry her card **215** to system **10**.

[0052] The second system communicates with the card to perform another transaction. (step **20**). For example, system **10** could deduct electronic currency from card **215** in exchange for giving customer **208** merchandise.

[0053] The second system also reads the first-system condition transaction-related data from the first card. (step **25**). For example, system **10** would also read condition data describing system **30** from card **215**.

[0054] System **100** then sends the first-system condition data over a wide band communication link. (step **30**). For example, system **10** sends the condition data for system **30** to audit site **35** via WAN telephone link **12**.

[0055] Second Preferred Embodiment

[0056] **FIG. 3** shows a plan view of store **1000** in accordance with a second preferred embodiment of the present invention. Shelves **11**, **12**, **21**, **22**, **31**, and **32** include product areas **111**, **121**, **110**, **120**, **130**, **141**, **151**, **161**, **140**, **150**, **160**, **171**, **181**, **170**, **180**, and **190**. Each product area includes a plurality of a respective product. Customers shop in store **1000**, by removing products from the shelves and bringing the products to one of the checkout station **900**, **901**, or **902**. Some computers in checkout stations **900**, **901**, **902** communicate with financial computer **512** via computer network cable **1510**. Other computers in checkout stations **900**, **901**, **902** communicate with computer **552** via computer network cable **1610**.

[0057] **FIGS. 4A**, **4B**, **10**A and **10**B are each a partial view of store **1000**. Customers **210**, **220**, **230**, **240**, **250**, **270**, **280**, and **290**, shop in store **1000**. Store **1000** has a plurality of product areas, each corresponding to a respective product. Product Area **110** has Delta brand detergent. Product Area **120** has Old World brand pasta. Product Area **130** has Lighthouse brand light bulbs.

[0058] Some of the product areas have a respective shelf unit for writing an electronic coupon onto a customer card. Product Area **110** has Shelf unit **115**. Product Area **120** has Shelf unit **125**. Product Area **130** has Shelf unit **135**.

[0059] More specifically, Product Area **110** has bottles of detergent **112** grouped together on multiple shelves. Bottles of detergent **112** are contiguously grouped, meaning that no other product is between any two bottles of detergent **112**. No other product is between shelf unit **115** and bottles of detergent **112**. Shelf unit **115** is on a shelf under some of the bottles **112** and over some of the bottles **112**. In other words, Shelf unit **115** is adjacent to bottles **112** and supported by a shelf that is in vertical alignment with some of the bottles **112**.

[0060] **FIG. 5A** shows an enlarged view of some of the bottles of detergent **112**. Each bottle of detergent has a common Universal Product Code (UPC) symbol **114**. Symbol **114** encodes a 12-digit number that is part of a product identification system documented by the Uniform Code Council, Inc., Dayton, Ohio. In UPC Product Code format, the first digit is a 0, designating a product. The next five digits are a manufacturer ID. The next 5 digits are an item number. The last digit is a check digit.

[0061] Each UPC symbol **114** is a group of parallel lines that encodes a number (0 17075 00003 3) that uniquely identifies Delta Detergent. In other words, symbol **114** is different from UPC symbols of units of other products. Each bottle of detergent **112** also has a common character label **113** that verbally describes the product. Character label **113** is "DELTA DETERGENT." Label **113** is different from labels of units of other products.

[0062] Product Area **120** has boxes of Old World brand pasta **122** contiguously grouped together on multiple shelves. **FIG. 5B** shows an enlarged view of some of the boxes of pasta **122**. Each box of pasta **122** has a common UPC symbol **124**, which is a group of parallel lines that encodes a number (0 17031 00005 3) that uniquely identifies Old World pasta. In other words, symbol **124** is different from UPC symbols of units of other products. Each box of pasta **122** also has a common character label **123** that verbally describes the product. Character label **123** is "OLD WORLD PASTA." Label **123** is different from labels of units of other products.

[0063] Product Area **130** has boxes of Lighthouse brand light bulbs **132** grouped together on multiple shelves. **FIG. 5C** shows an enlarged view of some of the boxes of light bulbs **132**. Each box of light bulbs **132** has a common UPC symbol **134**, which is a group of parallel lines that encode a number (0 17054 1017 6) that uniquely identifies Lighthouse light bulbs. In other words, symbol **134** is different from UPC symbols of other products. Each box **132** also has a common character label **133** that verbally describes the product. Character label **133** is "LIGHTHOUSE LIGHT BULBS." Label **133** is different from labels of other products.

[0064] Similarly, other product areas in store **1000** each have a set of respective products contiguously grouped together. Respective units of a certain product have a common UPC symbol, different from UPC symbols on units of other products, that uniquely identifies the certain product. Respective units of a certain product have a common label, different from labels on units of other products, that uniquely identifies the certain product. Product area **140** has bottles of ABC brand ketchup **142** contiguously grouped together, and shelf unit **145**. Product area **150** has boxes of Fido brand dog food **152** contiguously grouped together, and no shelf unit. Product area **160** has loaves of Boxer brand bread **162** contiguously grouped together, and shelf unit **165**. Product area **170** has cartons of Clover brand milk **172** contiguously grouped together, and no shelf unit. Product area **180** has packages of Chicago brand bacon **182**, and no shelf unit. Product area of **190** has packages of Clover brand butter **192** contiguously grouped together, and no shelf unit. Product area **111** has boxes of XYZ brand paper napkins contiguously grouped together. Product area **121** has rolls of XYZ brand paper towel contiguously grouped together. Product area **141** has boxes of Wheat brand crackers contiguously grouped together. Product area **151** has Tropical brand canned fruit contiguously grouped together. Product area **161** has V brand canned vegetables contiguously grouped together. Product area **171** has cans of Chicago brand meat contiguously grouped together. Product area **181** has boxes of Mill brand flour contiguously grouped together.

[0065] To receive an electronic coupon in the store, a customer inserts her respective card into the shelf unit adjacent to a product the customer wishes to purchase, and the shelf unit then writes an electronic coupon onto the card. In other words, the shelf unit writes an electronic coupon into a memory on the card, in response to a person presenting the card at the shelf unit.

[0066] The customer then removes the product from the shelf and places the removed product into her cart.

[0067] **FIG. 6A** shows a plan view of customer card **215** carried by customers **210**, and **FIG. 6B** shows a side view of card **215**. Card **215** is 8.5 cm by 5.4 cm, the length and width of a typical financial credit card. Card **215** is slightly thicker than a typical financial credit card. Card **215** includes a magnetic stripe **2410**, interface contacts **2420** for communication with the checkout station, and embossed area **2430** for displaying the card owner's name. Magnetic stripe **2410** allows a conventional credit card stripe reader to read basic data from the card. Magnetic stripe **2410** is not necessary to the operation of the preferred embodiment of the invention.

[0068] **FIG. 6C** shows interface contacts **2420** in more detail. Interface contacts **2420** are configured in accordance with ISO 7816-2: 1988(E), Identification cards—Integrated circuit (s) cards with contact—Part 2: Dimensions and locations of the contacts, promulgated by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and available from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 11 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10036. According to ISO 7816-2, contact **2421** is assigned to VCC (supply voltage), contact **2422** is assigned to RST (reset signal), contact **2423** is assigned to CLK (clock signal), contact **2424** is reserved for future use, contact **2425** is assigned to GND (ground), contact **2426** is assigned to VPP (programming voltage), contact **2427** is assigned to I/O (data input/output), and contact **2428** is reserved for future use. Card **215** communicates with the checkout stations through contact **2427** using a half duplex scheme, meaning that contact **2427** is for communicating data signals either to or from the card.

[0069] **FIG. 7** shows shelf unit **115**, including green light **350**, and interface slot **352**. Shelf unit **115** has no external wires connecting shelf unit **115** to another device. Interface slot **352** has a width sufficient to accommodate the width of one of the customer cards. When a customer card is in interface slot **352**, conductive contact **354** inside interface

slot **352** touches contact **2427** on the customer card. Interface slot **352** has other contacts (not shown) for touching the other card contacts **2420**.

[**0070**] **FIG. 8** shows a block diagram of shelf unit **115**, including central processing unit **5160**, nonvolatile memory **5165**, and battery **5170**. Memory **5165** stores program **5145**, executed by CPU **5160**, and coupon ID **5135** and a dispensed count **5136** (COUNT). Memory **5165** is a random access, addressable device.

[**0071**] **FIG. 9** shows a processing performed by processor **5160** and program **5145** in shelf unit **115**. CPU **5160** and a program in memory **5165** act to perform the processing shown in **FIG. 9**. When a person inserts a card into interface slot **352** a switch (not shown) in interface slot **352** alerts CPU **5160** that a card has been inserted into the slot. Subsequently, CPU **5160** causes contact interface electronic **356** to reset the card. CPU **5160** then receives a record from the card (step **10**).

[**0072**] CPU **5160** analyzes the received record to determine whether the card is a customer card that is eligible to receive paperless coupons in store **1000** (step **20**). If the card is an eligible customer card, CPU **5160** increments the value of COUNT (step **35**), and sends to the customer card a record containing a coupon cell. The coupon cell includes an identification code (coupon ID **5135**) for the product currently being promoted by the shelf unit (bottles of delta detergent **112**), and a 2-byte count of coupons dispensed from a particular shelf unit during the current promotion (COUNT **5136**). (step **40**).

[**0073**] CPU **5160** then turns on green light **350** to indicate to the customer that an electronic coupon has successfully been transferred to her customer card (step **60**), thereby allowing the customer to conveniently verify whether she is eligible for a discount before selecting the product.

[**0074**] If the card is not an eligible customer card but is instead a program card (step **70**), CPU **5160** receives a new value for coupon ID **5135** from the program card, thereby changing the electronic coupon dispensed by the shelf unit. (step **80**). A type of system program card is a subject of copending application of KEN R. POWELL, ELEANOR B. MAXWELL, and COREY C. SNOOK for SYSTEM AND METHOD EMPLOYING A PORTABLE CARD TO CONFIGURE A STORE FOR PRODUCT PROMOTION, filed concurrently with the instant application, the contents of which is herein incorporated by reference.

[**0075**] CPU **5160** then sets COUNT equal to zero. (step **85**).

[**0076**] CPU **5160** then turns on green light **350**. (step **86**).

[**0077**] **FIGS. 10A and 10B** show another part of store **1000**, including checkout stations **900**, **901**, and **902**. Each checkout station includes a UPC bar code reader that detects an optical (electromagnetic) signal reflected from a UPC symbol. Checkout station **900** includes card interface system **920** having a card interface slot **914**, checkout station **901** includes card interface system **921** having a card interface slot **914**, and checkout station **902** includes card interface system **922** having a card interface slot **914**.

[**0078**] **FIG. 11** shows card reader/writer **915** including interface slot **914** having a width sufficient to accommodate the width of one of the customer cards. When a customer card is in interface slot **914**, conductive contact **912** inside interface slot **914** touches contact **2427** (shown in **FIG. 5C**) on a customer card. Interface slot **914** has other contacts (not shown) for touching the other card contacts **2420** (shown in **FIG. 5C**), thereby applying power and a clock from the interface to the card.

[**0079**] Before shopping in the store, each of these customers obtained a customer card. For example, customer **230** obtained customer card **235** from a bank, by completing an application. The application contained questions to collect demographic data, including birth date, income level, past buying patterns, geographic location, size of family, level of education, and job-related data. The bank subsequently wrote customer identification data for customer **230** onto customer card **235**, and issued customer card **235** to customer **230**, and sent the customer's demographic data to headquarters site **13100** (see **FIG. 25**) which then stored the demographic data on a magnetic disk in center **13100**. Each of customers **210**, **220**, **240**, **250**, **270**, **280**, and **290** obtained a respective customer card in a similar manner.

[**0080**] While shopping in store **1000**, each of customers **210**, **220**, **230**, **240**, **250**, **270**, **280**, and **290** carries his or her respective customer card. Customer **210** carries card **215**, customer **220** carries card **225**, customer **230** carries card **235**, customer **240** carries card **245**, customer **250** carries card **255**, customer **270** carries card **275**, customer **280** carries card **285**, and customer **290** carries card **295**. Each customer tows a shopping cart to hold selected products. Customer **210** tows cart **212**, customer **220** tows cart **222**, customer **230** tow cart **232**, customer **240** tows cart **20242**, customer **250** tows cart **252**, customer **270** tows cart **272**, customer **280** tows cart **282**, and customer **290** tows cart **292**. Each customer removes one or more desired products from a shelf and places the removed product into her cart.

[**0081**] Upon completion of shopping, each customer brings selected products from the shelves to checkout station **900**, **901**, or **902**.

[**0082**] Each customer redeems the electronic coupons by presenting her customer card, allowing the store clerk to insert the presented card into smart card reader/writer **915**. For example, referring to **FIGS. 4A, 4B, 10A**, and **10B**, a customer such as customer **290** completes the purchase of her selected products **293** by transferring products **293** from her cart **292** to station **300**, and by presenting card **295** for insertion into card interface slot **314**; customer **270** completes the purchase of her selected products **273** by transferring products **273** from her cart **272** to station **300**, and by presenting card **275**; customer **280** completes the purchase of her selected products **283** by transferring products **283** from her cart **282** to station **300**, and by presenting card **285**; customer **390** completes the purchase of her selected products **393** by transferring products **393** from her cart **392** to station **301**, and by presenting card **395**; customer **380** completes the purchase of his selected products **383** by transferring products **383** from his cart **382** to station **301**, and by presenting card **385**; customer **490** completes the purchase of his selected products **493** by transferring products **493** from his cart **492** to station **302**, and by presenting card **495**; customer **480** completes the purchase of his selected products **483** by transferring products **483** from his cart **482** to station **302**, and by presenting card **485**;customer **470** completes the purchase of his selected products **473** by

transferring products **473** from his cart **472** to station **302**, and by presenting card **475**. Customer **210** completes the purchase of her selected products **214** by transferring products **214** from her cart **212** to station **300**, and by presenting card **215** for insertion into card interface slot **314**. It is presently preferred that card insertion occur at the beginning of the checkout transaction, although card insertion could happen later. Card interface system **920** reads the coupon offers and corresponding shelf unit COUNTs from the card.

[**0083**] A checkout clerk (not shown) scans each selected product past bar code reader **910**, or enters the product selection information manually via keyboard **918**. The clerk also scans paper coupons past bar code reader **910**, or manually reads the paper coupons and enters the coupon information manually via keyboard **918**. The CPU and program in system **930** processes the paper coupon information in the context of the selected products to determine discount eligibility.

[**0084**] A CPU and program in system **920** perform electronic coupon redemption, by processing the selected products in the context of the coupon information from the customer's card to determine discount eligibility.

[**0085**] At the conclusion of the transaction, the shelf unit coupon cells on the card are erased and the clerk is notified to remove the customer's card from slot **914** and return it to the customer. Checkout station **900** determines a total amount due and prints the total amount due on display **917** and on the customer's paper receipt.

[**0086**] **FIGS. 12 and 13** show messages processed by cash register system **930** in checkout station **900**. **FIG. 12** shows a message **3002** sent by system **930** to financial computer **512**, via network cable **1510**, in response to receiving a product signal from bar code reader **910**. Message **3002** is a request for product information for the most recently scanned product **293**.

[**0087**] **FIG. 13** shows a message **3004** sent from financial computer **512** to system **930**, via network cable **1510**. Financial computer **512** sends a message **3004** in response to receiving a message **3002**.

[**0088**] After system **930** determines a basic price for the product by processing a message **3004**, system **930** displays the description of the product and product price on display **917**. Thus, system **930** acts to detect a product scanned by bar code reader **910** and determine a basic price for the product by sending a message **3002** to financial computer **512** and receiving a message **3004** from financial computer **512**. System **930** scans and processes each product **293** in a similar manner.

[**0089**] System **930** processes discount tender signals generated by card interface system **920**, to deduct discounts from the basic price and determine a total amount due. System **930** displays the total amount due on display **917**.

[**0090**] Similarly, customer **390** in **FIG. 10A** will complete the purchase of her selected products **393** by transferring products **393** from her cart **392** to station **901**, and by presenting card **395** for insertion into interface slot **914** of station **901**; and the clerk will scan each selected product **393** past UPC bar code reader **910**. Customer **490** in **FIG. 10B** will complete the purchase of his selected products **493** by transferring products **493** from his cart **422** to station **902**, and by presenting card **495** for insertion into interface slot **914** of station **902**; and the clerk (not shown) will scan each selected product **493** past UPC bar code reader **910** of station **902**.

[**0091**] The second preferred system and method will now be described in more detail.

[**0092**] **FIG. 14** shows another aspect of the first preferred system. Local Area Network (LAN) **1500** in store **1000** includes ethernet cable **1510** and 4 computers: financial computer **512**, cash register system **930**, cash register computer **931**, and cash register computer **932**. Cash register system **930** is in checkout station **900**, cash register computer **931** is in checkout station **901**, and cash register computer **932** is in checkout station **902**. Each of computers **512**, **930**, **931**, and **932** has a respective network address uniquely identifying the computer in network **1500**. Each of computers **512**, **930**, **931**, and **932** has a respective network interface card for recognizing when a packet containing the computer's address is sent over cable **1510**, temporarily storing such a packet, and alerting the computer's CPU when such a packet is recognized.

[**0093**] Local Area Network (LAN) **1600** in store **1000** includes ethernet cable **1610** and 4 computers: computer **552**, card interface system **920**, card interface system **921**, and card interface system **922**. Card interface system **920** is in checkout station **900**, card interface **921** is in checkout station **901**, and card interface system **922** is in checkout station **902**. Each of computers **552**, **920**, **921**, and **922** has a respective network address uniquely identifying the computer in network **1600**. Each of computers **552**, **920**, **921**, and **922** has a respective network interface card for recognizing when a packet containing the computer's address is sent over cable **1610**, temporarily storing such a packet, and alerting the computer's CPU when such a packet is recognized.

[**0094**] Computer **552** sends shelf unit dispensed count data to headquarters site **13100**, shown in **FIG. 20**, via a modem and telephone signal path **812**. Headquarters site **13100** is located outside of store **1000**.

[**0095**] **FIG. 15** is a block diagram of checkout station **900** including cash register system **930** and card interface system **920**. Cash register system **930** includes an IBM 4680-4690 Point of Sale (POS) System. Cash register keyboard **918** allows manual entry of alpha-numeric-data. Disk **925** provides long term storage. Bar code reader **910** generates a bar code signal, and sends the bar code signal to CPU **950** via bus **951**. Poll display **917** displays product data in response to signals from CPU **950**. CPU **950** executes program **943** in random access, addressable memory **323**.

[**0096**] If bar code reader **910** sends a bar code for a product to CPU **950**, CPU **950** sends a message **3002** to financial computer **512** via network interface **937**, and CPU **950** sends the product UPC code to CPU **952** in system **920** via RS232 line **928**. More detail about communication between cash register systems and card interface systems is disclosed in copending U.S. patent application of KEN R. POWELL, KEVIN W. HARTLEY, ELEANOR B. MAXWELL, and COREY C. SNOOK for COMPUTER SYSTEM CONFIGURATION AND METHOD FOR A STORE, filed concurrently with the instant application, the contents of which is herein incorporated by reference.

[0097] In card interface system **920**, CPU **952** executes program **942** in memory **933**. CPU **952** and program **942** act to receive electronic coupons from a customer card, via reader/writer **315**. Memory **933** stores redemption control table **947**, which enables CPU **952** to determine if a product has a corresponding electronic coupon offer.

[0098] Checkout stations **901** and **902** each have the same capabilities and hardware as checkout station **900**.

[0099] **FIG. 16** is a simplified diagram of redemption table **947**. Each row in **FIG. 16** represents an entry in redemption table **947**, and each of the 5 columns shown represents an entry field.

[0100] The first field is a coupon ID stored as 4 hexadecimal digits. The second field is a UPC product code corresponding to the coupon ID. The second field is stored as binary coded decimal. The third field in **FIG. 16** is a reward type. A reward type of 2 represents a percent off coupon, and a reward type of 0 represents a cents off coupon.

[0101] The fourth field in **FIG. 16** is the reward quantity.

[0102] The first entry shows a reward quantity of 20 percent because the reward type field is 2. The second entry shows a reward quantity of 75 cents off because the reward type is 0. The third entry shows a reward of 50 cents off because the reward type is 0.

[0103] The fifth field shown in **FIG. 16** is the DISPENSED_COUNT field, stored as 4 hexadecimal digits. The DISPENSED_COUNT field, of a particular entry, is a count of the number of the entry's coupon dispensed in the store. For example, the second entry shows **1389** coupons dispensed for coupon number **54**.

[0104] CPU **952** extracts and processes the DISPENSED_COUNTs passed from the shelf units via the customer cards. These counts are passed as 2-byte values for each unique shelf unit coupon offer dispensed to the customer card (for each shelf unit represented on the customer card). CPU **952** saves the 2-byte values in redemption control table **947** for pickup by headquarters site **13100**, via computer **552**.

[0105] Checkout stations **901** and **902** each have the same capabilities and hardware as checkout station **900**, cash register systems **931** and **932** each have the same capabilities and hardware as cash register system **930**, and card interface systems **921** and **922** each have the same capabilities and hardware as card interface system **920**.

[0106] **FIG. 17** is a block diagram of customer card **215**, including CPU **8450**, and memory **8460**. Random access memory **8460** includes three addressable segments: nonvolatile read only memory (ROM) **8461**; nonvolatile, electrically erasable memory (EEPROM) **8462**; and memory **8463** for temporary storage. Station interface **8425** includes a serial to parallel converter for transferring data signals between contact **2427** (**FIG. 6C**) and CPU **8450** over parallel bus **8452**. ROM **8461** stores a program **8465** executed by CPU **8450**.

[0107] Each of customer cards **225**, **235**, **255**, **245**, **275**, **285**, **295**, **385**, **395**, **475**, **485**, and **495** have the same hardware structure as customer card **215**.

[0108] EEPROM **8462** stores customer card identification data **8467**. Customer card identification data **8467** is a 6 byte field that uniquely identifies the card. For example, identification data **8467** in customer card **235** uniquely identifies the card held by customer **230**.

[0109] EEPROM **8462** also stores coupons (product pricing data) received from one or more coupon dispensing devices. This product data includes a list of product discounts **8435**. When a customer inserts a customer card into a coupon dispensing device, CPU **8450** receives a coupon code for the product from the device and adds the code to the list.

[0110] **FIG. 18** shows coupon table **8435**, which is in a data structure within other data structures in EEPROM **8462** of customer card **215**. Each row in **FIG. 18** represents a coupon cell, an entry in table **8435**, and each of the two columns represents a field within each cell, within each entry. The first field represented by the left column, is a 4 hexadecimal digit coupon number. Table **8435** has three entries, reflecting the fact that customer **210** has received three electronic coupons from shelf units in store **1000**. The entry having the coupon number **1317** corresponds to a coupon for purchase of a box of Old World Pasta **124**. The entry having the coupon number **0054** corresponds to a coupon for purchase of a box of Lighthouse Light Bulbs **134**. The entry having the number **3656** corresponds to a coupon for purchase of detergent bottles **112**.

[0111] The second field in table **8435**, represented by the right column shown in **FIG. 18**, is a dispensed count received from a dispensing unit.

[0112] CPU **952** communicates with a card in interface slot **914** through smart card reader/writer **915**. A switch (not shown) in interface slot **914** alerts reader/writer **915**, which alerts CPU **952**, that a card has been inserted into the slot. Subsequently, CPU **952** causes smart card reader/writer **915** to reset the card. The card then answers the reset by sending an "answer to reset" data block in accordance with the ISO standard ISO 7816-3: 1989 (E). CPU **952** then reads a customer card ID record, the reader/writer **915**. CPU **952** then reads a pointer record and, using the pointer record, reads coupon cell table **8435** in EEPROM **8462** of the customer card, and temporarily stores table **8435** contents in memory **933**.

[0113] When CPU **952** receives a product UPC code from CPU **950**, CPU **952** searches the UPC product code field of redemption control table **947**, to determine whether the product has a matching entry in table **947**. If the product does have a matching entry in table **947**, CPU **952** searches table **8435** to confirm that the customer has the coupon of her card. If the customer has the coupon on her card and the qualifier conditions are satisfied, CPU **952** sends discount information to CPU **950** via RS232 line **928**, causing CPU **950** to adjust the total amount due.

[0114] Methods of detecting selected products, and sending discount information to a Point of Sale system, is a subject of copending application of KEN R. POWELL, KEVIN W. HARTLEY, ELEANOR B. MAXWELL, and COREY C. SNOOK for COMPUTER SYSTEM CONFIGURATION AND METHOD FOR A STORE, filed concurrently with the instant application, the contents of which is herein incorporated by reference. Of course variations on the second embodiment of the invention may be practiced with a single CPU having electronic coupon processing integrated with conventional UPC product scanning and price lookup.

[0115] CPU **952** uses the shelf unit COUNT, received via the DISPENSED_COUNT field of a coupon cell from a customer's card, to conditionally update the dispensed count information of the current flight redemption data, by conditionally setting the DISPENSED_COUNT field in the matching entry of redemption table **947**. More specifically, CPU **952** executes the instruction:

[0116] IF TABLE_**8435**[CARD_INDEX, DISPENSED_COUNT]>

[0117] TABLE_**947**[I, DISPENSED_COUNT]

[0118] THEN

[0119] TABLE_**947**[I, DISPENSED_COUNT]= TABLE_**8435**[CARD_INDEX, DISPENSED_COUNT],

[0120] wherein I is the index in table **947** of the coupon that matches the product code received from CPU **950**, and TABLE_**8435** is an array that holds table **8435** received from the customer card. In other words if the shelf unit dispensed count from the customer card is less than the current dispensed count in redemption table **947**, then ignore it (assume it is an old count). Otherwise, replace the DISPENSED_COUNT in redemption table **947** with the shelf unit DISPENSED_COUNT from the customer card (assume the count increased).

[0121] In other words, if TABLE_**947**[I, DISPENSED_COUNT] is considered to be a type of stored signal, and TABLE_**8435**[CARD_INDEX, DISPENSED_COUNT] is considered to be a first signal, CPU **952** reads the first signal from a card and conditionally maintains the stored signal depending on a content of the first signal.

[0122] An advantage of this conditional updating, based on a content of the data, is that the coupon cells need not include a lengthy time stamp.

[0123] In summary, the shelf units of the second preferred system accumulate statistical data as customers use their cards to receive electronic coupons. When a particular customer presents her card to the shelf unit, the shelf unit writes an electronic coupon onto her card. The shelf unit also writes dispensed count data, accumulated over previous days, onto her card. Subsequently, when the customer uses her card at a checkout station, the station reads the dispensed count data. Thus, the second preferred system uses customer cards to audit the shelf units. In other words, when the shelf unit writes a coupon onto the customer card of an additional customer, the shelf unit also writes data corresponding to transactions made by a plurality of other customers.

[0124] In other words, shelf unit **115** acts to perform a transaction with a plurality of customers. For example, shelf unit **115** may dispense electronic coupons to customers **230**, **240**, **270**. Subsequently, shelf unit performs a transaction with customer **210**, by communicating with card **215** of customer **210**. More specifically, shelf unit **115** writes an item onto card **215**. The item a coupon cell, which is an entry in coupon table **8435**. The entry is a type of signal. The second field of the coupon cell is a dispensed count for shelf unit **115**. This dispensed count reflects the number of electronic coupons dispensed to previous customers. Thus, this dispensed count is essentially a condition of shelf unit **115**, resulting from previous transactions with a plurality of other customers.

[0125] Subsequently, card interface system **920** reads the dispensed counts from table **8435** from card **215** and conditionally writes each read dispensed count into the dispensed count field of the corresponding entry in table **947**.

[0126] **FIG. 19** shows a message **3051** sent by system **920**, via network cable **1610**, to computer **552**. Message **3051** includes the dispensed counts from each entry in redemption table **947**. Subsequently, computer **552** sends the dispensed counts, from message **3051**, to headquarters site **13100** via telephone signal path **812**, which is a type of wide area communication link.

[0127] System **920** may be considered spatially removed from the shelf units.

[0128] Subsequently, headquarters site **13100** receives the dispensed counts from computer **552**. Responsive to the received dispensed counts, headquarters site **13100** prints a report on paper **517** shown in **FIG. 21**. To print the report of **FIG. 21**, headquarter site **13100** uses the dispensed count most recently received from computer **552**, to generate the information in the DISPENSED COUNT column. Headquarter site **13100** uses the most recently received information, in combination with older information stored in headquarter site **13100**, to generate the information shown in the DISPENSED RATE column shown on the report on paper **517**. The last two lines on paper **517**, indicating a malfunction of the dispenser for a coupon **8273**, are essentially a display of a signal indicating that a machine needs service.

[0129] Third Preferred Embodiment

[0130] **FIG. 22** shows system **102** according to a third preferred embodiment of the present invention. Vending machine **360**, vending machine **362**, vending machine **364**, and paper cash dispensing machine **366** are each isolated without wide area signal paths to other systems. Machines **360**, **362**, **364**, and **366** each includes circuitry for communicating with a customer card.

[0131] Customer **309** carries a portable card **214'** for enabling transactions in system **102**. Customer **325** carries a portable card **215'** for enabling transactions in system **102**. Customer **326** carries paper currency **216** for enabling transactions in system **102**.

[0132] System **102** also includes audit site **135** and audit site **344**.

[0133] Gas station computer system **131** is in gas station **139**. Computer system **131** includes gas pump point of scale (POS) terminal **132** with card interface slot **133**, gas pump POS terminal **134** with card interface slot **135**, telecommunications circuitry **138**, and network cable **137** coupling POS terminal **132**, POS terminal **134** and telecommunications circuitry **138** together. POS terminals **132** and **134** are each spatially removed from machines **360**, **362**, **364**, and **366**.

[0134] Telecommunications hardware **138** is coupled to audit site **40** via the Internet **10** and wide area communications link **14**. Communications hardware **138** may include a modem, PSTN interface circuitry, or T1 connection interface circuitry, for example. Telecommunication hardware **138** could also be a wireless transceiver for satellite communication, for example.

[0135] Thus, computer system **131** is connected to other systems via a wide area signal path. System **131** has circuitry, such as POS terminal **132**, for communicating with a customer card.

[0136] Retail store checkout system **141** includes retail point of sale (POS) terminal **142** with card interface slot **143**, modem **148**, and cable **147** coupling POS terminal **142** to modem **148**. Modem **148** can be coupled to audit site **135** via telephone link **121**. System **141** is in retail store **149**. Thus, checkout system **141** is coupled to another system via wide area telephone link **121**. POS terminal **142** includes circuitry that communicates with customer cards.

[0137] **FIG. 23** is a block diagram of customer card **215'**, including stored electronic currency **32**, which may be debited by a transaction machine, such as gas station POS terminal **134**, vending machine **362**, or retail store POS terminal **142**. Memory **8462** also includes a transaction machine condition record **36**, previously written by a transaction machine conducting a transaction with card **215'**.

[0138] **FIG. 24** shows vending machine **362** in more detail. Vending machine **362** dispenses food items **312** in exchange for coin or paper currency, or for stored value from a customer card, or for creditor's rights obtained by communication with a credit card. When a customer wishes to purchase a package of food **312** from vending machine **362**, she may insert paper currency into paper currency slot **306**, coins into coin currency slot **304**, or a card into card slot **308**. She then selects one of the food packages **312** using keypad **314**. In response, vending machine **362** dispenses the selected food package **312** via door **310**.

[0139] Vending machine **362** includes CPU **311** and memory **315** storing machine ID **321**. CPU **311** reads from and writes to card interface slot **308**, and updates data items in memory **315**. Data items in memory **315** include current time and date **322**. Data items in memory **315** also include statistical data such as product dispensed counts **327**, paper currency receipt data **316**, coin currency receipt data **317**, and coin currency return data **324**. Product dispensed counts **327** is an array of rows and columns having respective dispensed count values corresponding to the rows and columns of food packages in machine **362**. Paper currency receipt data **316** includes respective counts for each of the number of $1 bills, $5 bills, $10 bills, and $20 bills received via currency receipt slot **306**. Coin currency receipt data **317** includes respective counts for each of the number of quarters, dimes, and nickels received via coin slot **304**. Coin currency return data **324** includes respective counts for each of the number of quarters, dimes, and nickels returned to customers as change via coin return port **319**.

[0140] **FIG. 25** is a flow chart of a process performed by CPU **311** executing a program stored in memory **315**. To begin a transaction, CPU **311** receives value tender from coin slot **304**, currency slot **306**, or card slot **308**. (step **20**). The customer selects a product using keypad **314**, and CPU **311** receives the resulting product selection signal from keypad **314**. (step **25**). CPU **311** determines whether the selected product can be dispensed to the customer. The selected product can be dispensed to the customer if the product is present in machine **362**, meaning that previous transactions have not exhausted the supply of the product, and sufficient value was tendered for the product price. (step **42**). If the product is to be dispensed, CPU **311** completes the transaction by causing machine **362** to dispense the product and return any change, if tangible currency was tendered; or to deduct electronic currency from a stored value card if the customer is using such a card for the transaction. (step **45**). CPU **311** updates the statistical data by incrementing a product dispensed count in array **327**, corresponding to any product dispensed to the customer. CPU **311** also updates currency receipt data **316** or **317** to reflect any currency received from the customer, and updates currency return data **324** to reflect any coins returned to the customer as change. (step **47**).

[0141] If slot **308** contains a type of customer card that can store condition data (step **50**), processor **311** writes a condition record **34** onto the customer card (step **55**), as shown in **FIG. 26**. **FIG. 26** shows card **215'** after vending machine **362** has performed the process of **FIG. 30** with a customer using card **215'**. Condition record **34** includes the IP address of a computer to receive audit data about vending machine **362**, the TCP port number associated with process on the computer to receive the audit data, and the audit data itself, which includes data about currency receipts and food package inventory.

[0142] **FIG. 27** shows condition record **34**, written by vending machine **362**, in more detail. Each of the three columns in **FIG. 27** represents a field in condition record **34**. The first column, representing the first field in record **34**, is destination data including the IP Internet address for a computer in audit site **135**, and the TCP port number associated with an application running in the computer in audit site **135**.

[0143] The second column, representing the second field, is the time and place where condition data was collected. The second field includes time-date information **322** and machine ID **321**.

[0144] The third column, representing the third field in record **34**, includes dispensed counts **327** for each row in vending machine **362**, thereby providing an indication when machine **362** needs to be replenished with additional food packages **312**. The third field in record **34** also includes currency receipt data **316**, currency receipt data **317**, and currency return data **324**, thereby providing an indication when machine **362** needs to have its currency bins emptied.

[0145] Subsequently, when the customer carrying card **215'** uses her card at gas pump POS terminal **132**, for example, system **131** reads record **34** from her card **215'**, as well as performing a gas dispensing transaction with her. System **131** also erases record **34** from card **215'**; system **131** deallocates the memory space used to store record **34** on card **215'**.

[0146] System **131** uses the IP destination address and a TCP destination port number in record **34** to construct a TCP/IP packet for sending over Internet **10**. In this example, the destination of the packet is a server in audit site **135**. Thus, the processor sends audit data from record **34** to one of a plurality of audit sites in accordance with a destination identifier (IP address) stored on the card.

[0147] When the customer uses her card at gas pump POS terminal **132**, system **131** also reads record **36** from the customer's card. System **131** also erases record **36** from card **215'**; system **131** deallocates the memory space used to store record **36** on card **215'**.

[0148] System **131** uses an IP destination address and TCP destination port number, stored in record **36**, to construct a TCP/IP packet for sending over Internet **10**. In this example,

the destination of the packet containing audit data from record **36** is a destination other then audit site **135**.

[**0149**] Although in the third preferred embodiment the vending machine audit data is directed using an IP address, many alternate variations are possible, including a Universal Resource Locator (URL), which a Domain Name Server may translate to an IP address; a telephone number; a custom code; or no code, in which case the data could always be directed to a fixed destination.

[**0150**] In other words, vending machine **362** may perform a transaction with customer **326** by receiving paper currency **216** and dispensing a food package to customer **326**, and may perform a transaction with customer **309** by receiving electronic currency from card **214'** and dispensing a food package to customer **309**. Subsequently, vending machine **362** acts to begin a transaction with customer **325** and communicate with card **215'**. Vending machine **362** may complete the transaction with customer **325** by deducting electronic currency from card **215'** and sending a food package (an article of tangible merchandise) to customer **325**. Vending machine **362** writes record **34**, which is a type of signal, onto card **215'**. Record **34** corresponds to a condition of vending machine **362**. The statistical data in record **34** results from previous transactions for a plurality of other customers.

[**0151**] Subsequently, customer **325** begins a transaction at POS terminal **132** in gas station **139**, to buy gasoline, which is a type of tangible merchandise. Gas station POS terminal **132** reads record **34** from card **215'** and sends record **34** over wide area communication link **14**, to a processor in audit site **135**.

[**0152**] **FIG. 28** shows a block diagram of audit site **135**. Audit site **135** includes modem **368** for receiving vending machine statistical data from wide area communication link **370**. Audit site **135** receives statistical data for multiple vending machines from a plurality of customer cards, via link **370**. Memory **520** includes statistical data record **560** for machine **360**, statistical data record **562** for machine **362**, and statistical data record **564** for machine **364**. Each of records **560**, **562**, and **564** includes a respective time and date field corresponding to time-date field **322** in the condition records received link **370**. When CPU **550** receives a condition record via link **370**, CPU **550** only updates a corresponding record in memory **520** if the time-date field and the received record has a time-date later than an existing time-date in the corresponding record in memory **520**. Thus, relatively stale statistical data will not overwrite relatively fresh statistical data in memory **520**. In other words, if statistical data in a record received via link **370** is considered a first signal, and the time-date field **322** in the record is considered a time signal, and record **562** is considered a stored signal, CPU **550** conditionally maintains the stored signal depending on a content of the time signal. CPU **550** refrains from overwriting the record **562** if time-date field in record **562** is equal to or later than the time-date field **322** of the received condition record.

[**0153**] CPU **550** further processes the received condition data to print a report on paper **374** Dime using printer **372**. **FIG. 29** shows the report on paper **374**, including information on the status of various vending machines, including vending machine **362**.

[**0154**] Conclusion

[**0155**] Although the illustrated cards have been shown with a relatively simple, abstract, memory organization, more involved memory organizations are possible, allowing a single card to function in numerous applications. Condition data could be stored in a variety of locations on a card. Condition data could be tightly intermingled with application data, as shown by the coupon cell scheme in the second preferred embodiment, for example. Condition data could also be stored in reserved records on the card, as shown in the third preferred embodiment of the invention, for example.

[**0156**] Embodiments of the invention may be practiced with many types of transactions including, for example, a coupon dispensing transaction, a coupon redemption transaction, a product purchase transaction, an electronic currency replenishment transaction, or a paper cash dispensing transaction.

[**0157**] Writing of condition data to a card may be independent or dependent on a transaction being successful and complete. For example, in the third preferred embodiment the writing of condition data to a card is independent of whether the customer received a product. In other words, in the third preferred embodiment it is only necessary that some customer, carrying a customer card, begin a transaction. Condition data written to the card will result from transactions with previous customers. The condition data written to the card may or may not also result from a transaction with the card carrying customer.

[**0158**] Embodiments of the invention may be practiced without writing condition data each time a customer card is used in a transaction. For example, condition data could be written to only a certain percentage of the cards presented for transactions. Further, writing of the condition data may be dependent upon some state of a machine. For example, a vending machine might only write condition data if currency bins have received a certain amount of currency, or if inventory of a certain product is below a certain quantity. Further, writing of condition data may be triggered by a transaction being unsuccessful.

[**0159**] Similarly, embodiments of the invention may be practiced with a wide-area-connected system that does not necessarily read any condition data each time a card is presented for a transaction.

[**0160**] Although the illustrated embodiments show condition data having a plurality of digits and a plurality of fields, it is contemplated that condition data could be a single digit indicating that a machine needs service, for example.

[**0161**] Additional advantages and modifications will readily occur to those skilled in the art. The invention in its broader aspects is therefore not limited to the specific details, representative apparatus, and illustrative examples shown and described. Accordingly, departures may be made from such details without departing from the spirit or the scope of Applicants' general inventive concept. The invention is defined in the following claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A method for a system including a card transported by a first person, the method comprising:

writing a first signal to the card;

reading the first signal from the card;

reading a second signal from the card; and

sending the first signal to a location specified by the second signal.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein sending includes sending the first signal over a wide area communication link.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the second signal includes an IP destination address.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the second signal includes a TCP destination port number.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the second signal includes an IP destination address and a TCP destination port number.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the second signal includes a Universal Resource Locator.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the system includes a first system and a second system, the first signal corresponds to a condition of the first system, and the reading steps are performed by the second system.

8. The method of claim 7 further including the step, performed by the first system, of writing the second signal to the card.

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