0) Background.

Let X be a non-empty subset of a finite directed graph G. A vertex of X is called a *head* of X in G if it is a predecessor of all the other vertices of X. We denote by $H_G(X)$ the set of the heads of X in G. X is called *headed* if $H(X) \neq \phi$ and *totally headed* if all the non-empty subsets of X are headed.

Given a function $f\colon S \to G$, where S is a topological space, we denote by capital letter V the set of all the f-counterimages of $v \in G$, and, if we want to emphasize the function f, we write $V^f = f^{-1}(v)$.

We call *image-envelope* of a point $x \in S$ by f, and we denote by $\langle f(x)\rangle$, the set of vertices, such that the closure of their f-counterimages includ the point i.e. $v \in \langle f(x)\rangle \Leftrightarrow x \in \overline{V}^f$.

A function $f\colon S \to G$ is called *o-regular*, if, for all different $v, w \in G$, such that v is not a predecessor of w, it is $V \cap \overline{W} = \emptyset$. We proved that f is o-regular iff:

i) $\langle f(x)\rangle$ is headed, $\forall x \in S$;

ii) $f(x) \in H(\langle f(x)\rangle)$, $\forall x \in S$. (See [5], Proposition 2).

So it is natural to define a more restrictive class of functions by sayi that a function $f\colon S \to G$ is *completely o-regular* (or simply *c. o-regular*) if

i') $\langle f(x)\rangle$ is totally headed, $\forall x \in S$;

ii') $f(x) \in H(\langle f(x)\rangle)$, $\forall x \in S$.

Afterwards we also consider functions satisfying only condition *i'*, whic we call *completely quasi regular* functions. In [5] we proved that a completely quasi regular function can be replaced by a c. o-regular one by constructing the o-patterns of the function (where an *o-pattern* of a function $f\colon S \to G$ is a function $g\colon S \to G$ such that $g(x) \in H(\langle f(x)\rangle)$, $\forall x \in S$).

In the case of pairs of topological spaces S, S' and of pairs of graphs G, G in [5] in order to introduce the o-patterns, we gave the definition of *balanced* function i.e. of a function $f\colon S, S' \to G, G'$ such that $\langle f(x')\rangle = \langle f'(x')\rangle$, $\forall x' \in S'$. With reference to this we remember that if the subspace S' is open in S, all the functions are balanced.

1) Enlargability of sets in a uniform space.

DEFINITION 1. - *Let $(S, \mathcal{W})$ be a uniform space, where the filter $\mathcal{W}$ is the uniformity of S. Given a vicinity $W \in \mathcal{W}$, we put $W(x) = \{y \in S \,/\, (x,y) \in W\}$, $\forall x \in S$, and* $W(X) = \bigcup_{x \in X} W(x)$, $\forall X \subset S$.

' REMARK. - If (S,d) is a metric space the subsets $W^{\varepsilon} = \{(p,q) \in S \times S \,/$