INTERRUPT CARD

Remove E1 FOR TENX

CONNECTOR (PLUG)

INTERRUPT

0 □ ⌐ CRU
1 □   BUFFER ONLY
2 □ ⌐

2 □   2 □   □2 TENX
3 □   3 □   □3
4 □   4 ⊟   □4   QUICKSTOR
5 ⊟   5 □   □5 ⤡   (F-820)
6 □   6 ⊟   □6
                                P2
P1   □7 ◄ SPECTRA LOGIC
SPECTRA LOGIC ► 7 ⊟   7 ⊟
8 □   8 □   □8
2ⁿᵈ 7ch ► 9 □   CPU & CRU   □9
10 ⊟   9 □   BUFFER   ⊟10
11 ⊟   10 □   □11
12 ⊟   11 □   □12
          12 □   □13
1st 7 chan 13 ⊟
MUX   13 ⊟
          14 ⊟
          15 ⊟

LSI 2
LSI 1
LSI 3
2ⁿᵈ 7ch
3780
MUX
TENX
1st 7ch MUX

LOWER
SLOTS

16 □ ⌐
17 □
18 □ CRU
19 □ BUFFER
20 □ ONLY
21 □
22 □
23 □ ⌐
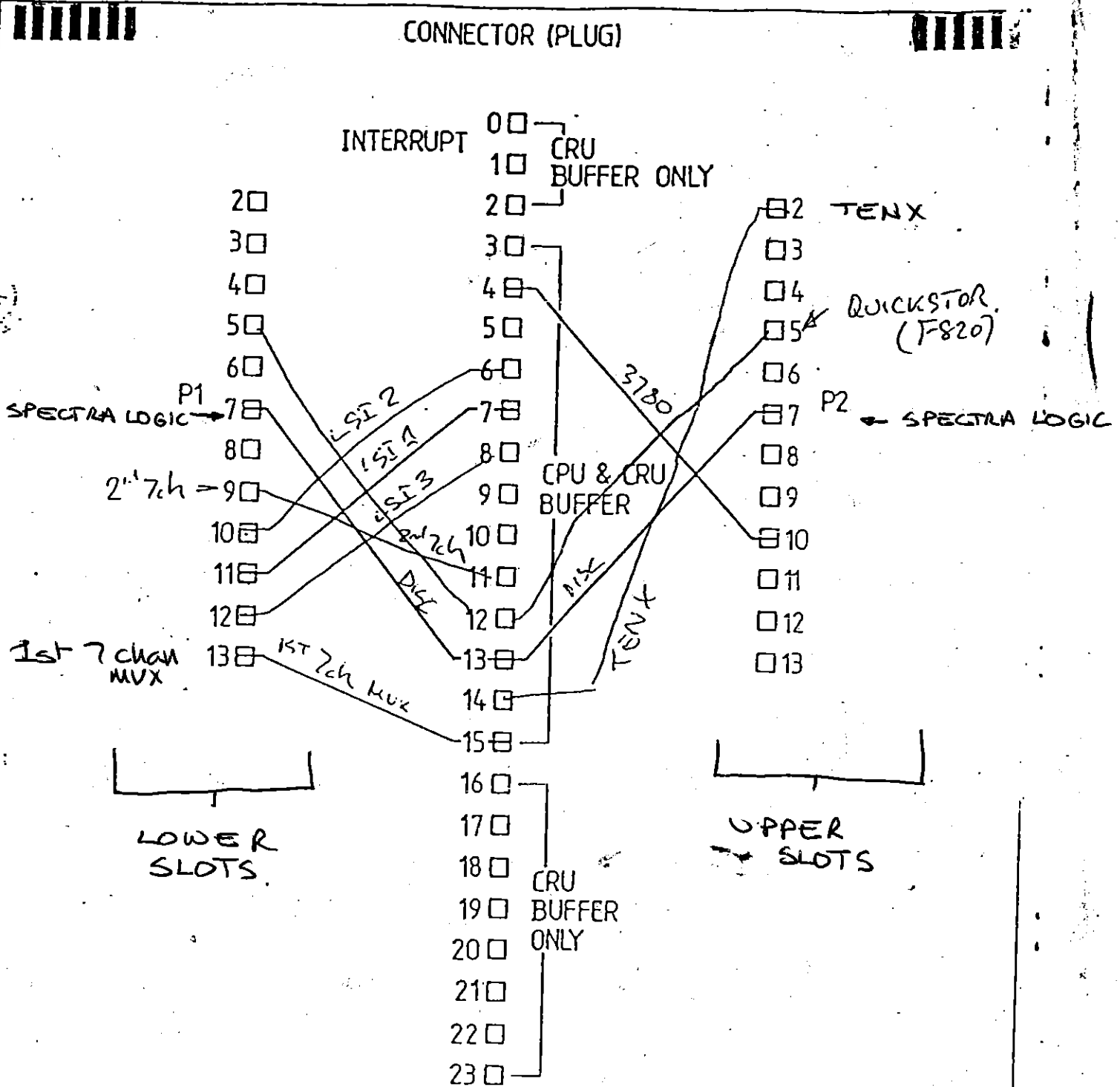
UPPER
SLOTS

2.4 Interrupt Card

2.4.1 Introduction

The interrupt card allows a specific interrupt level to be set for each module used in the central card cage.

2.4.2 Description and Operation

The Texas Instruments Interrupt board is half a slot width and is located in the upper left-hand slot (marked (INTERRUPT BOARD) in the central card cage. (Refer to Section 2.3, Fig. 1.)

It is designed to allow links to be inserted to set the address interrupt level to each of the modules fitted in the central card cage.

The configuration of links fitted depends on the number of modules used and the priority of the interrupt levels assigned to a particular module. Section 2.3, Fig. 1 shows the interrupt levels assigned for a specific board slot in the central card cage.

The wire connections located down the centre of the card numbered 0-23, are the interrupt address levels. Connections Pl, 2-13 are used to address modules used in the lower slots and P2, 2-13, modules used in the upper slots.

For example:

(a) A board located in slot 11, lower (normally the LSI) is related to connections Pl-11.

(b) A board located in slot 7 (normally the Spectralogic Board) is related to connections P-13 and P2-13 respectively. See Fig. 1 for a minimum system configuration. (Disk Controller, Local System Interface, Seven Channel Multiplexer and 3780 Communications Board.)

2.4.3 Input/Output Connections

For card input/output connections refer to Fig. 2.
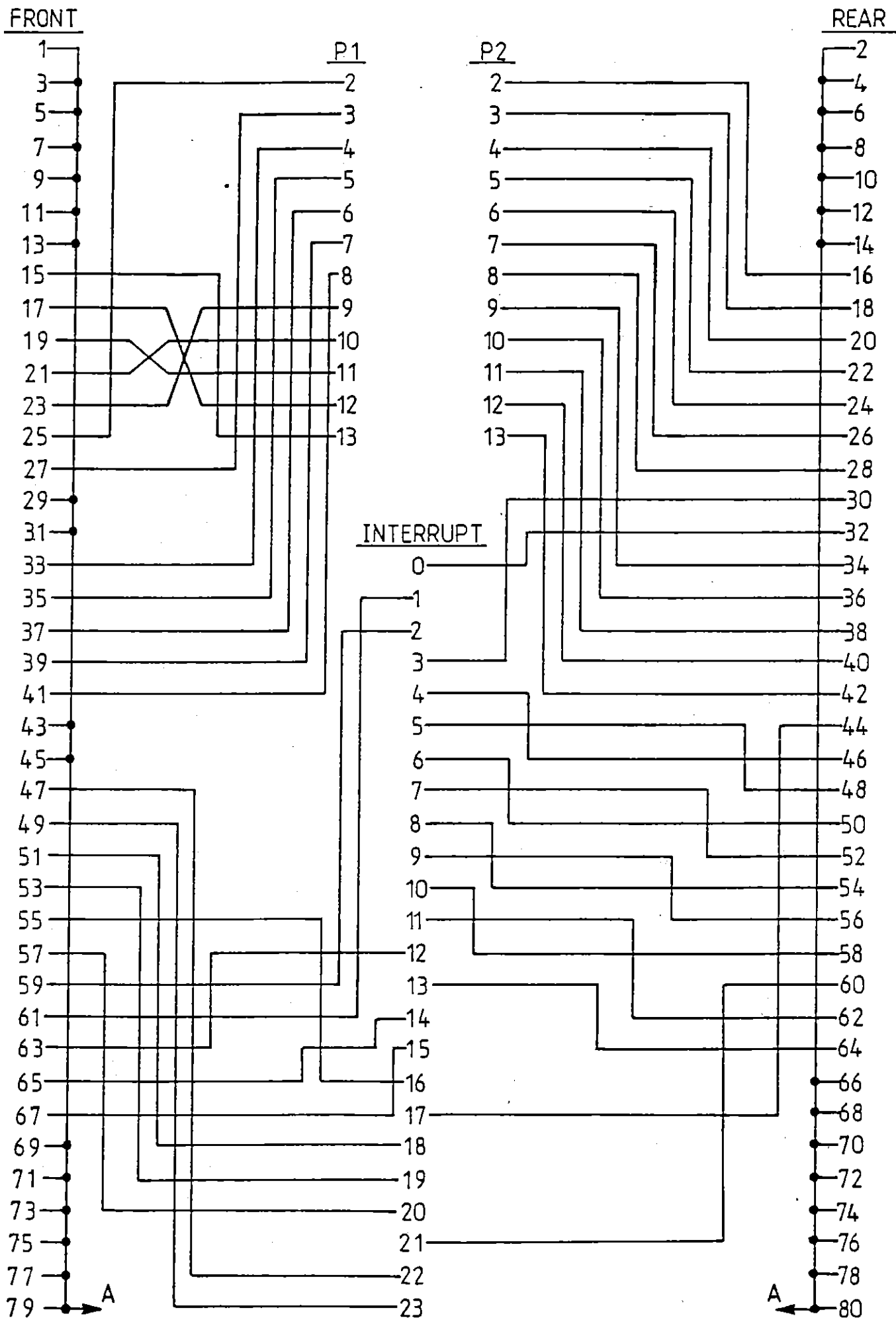
INTERRUPT CARD INPUT/OUTPUT CONNECTIONS

FIG. 2