Two-Card Triggers

Trigger circuits are represented by a variety of block configurations and usually consist of two or more cards. The configuration used is dependent on the line type and the number of set and reset lines required. Logic blocks used in a trigger circuit are stacked vertically and are connected by dashed lines. A few typical trigger configurations are illustrated in Figure 18.

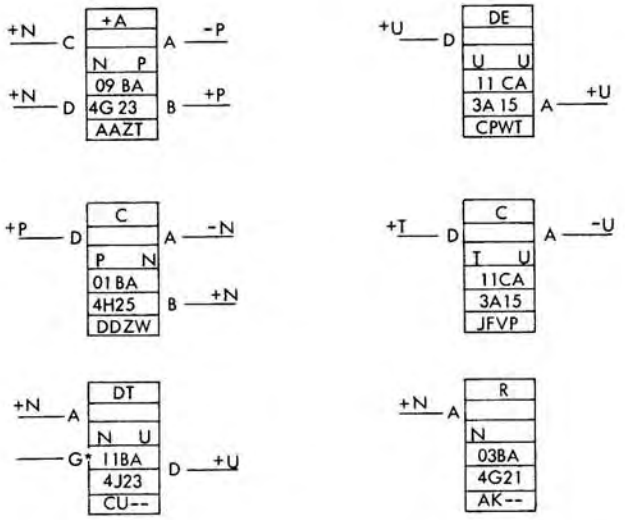

Figure 17. Basic Logic Blocks

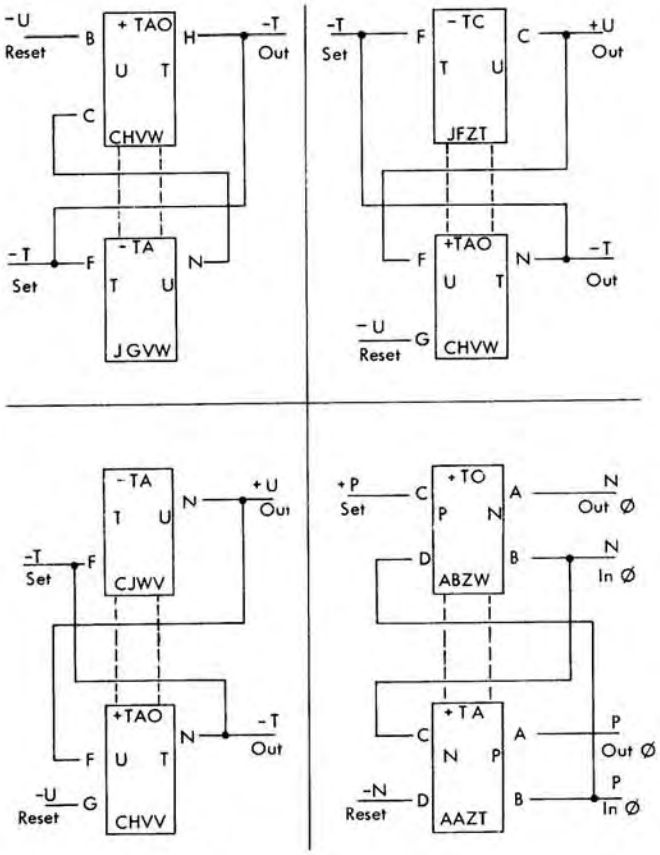

Figure 18. Two-Card Trigger Configurations

Extenders

To provide additional inputs to a logic block, extender cards are used (Figure 19). The symbol "E" is used in the extender block and dashed lines are used to show the connection to the extending block. The extender block is always placed below the extended card.

Limiters and Coupling Networks

The blocks representing coupling networks or clamp diodes that limit or terminate the outputs of a circuit are connected to the driver output as shown in Figure 20. These blocks do *not* have output lines.

DOT Functions

Under certain conditions, outputs of similar levels can be tied together, to share a common load. This connection provides a second level of logic in the output circuits, and is referred to as a DOT function. When the DOT function is performed, an additional letter is shown with the standard functional symbol (line 1) to indicate the logic performed by the output circuit (e.g., +AO, −DEA, −OA). Figure 21 illustrates the block representation of the +AO DOT function.

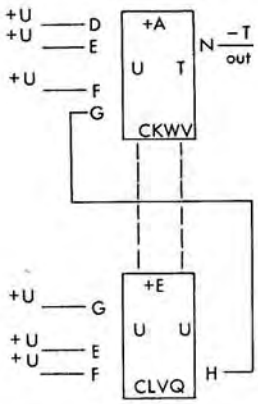

Figure 19. Extender Application

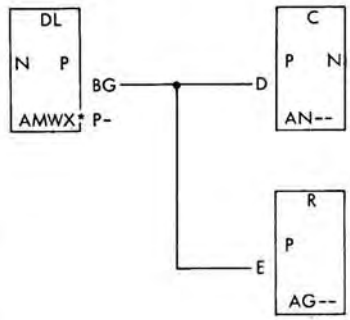

Figure 20. Coupling Network

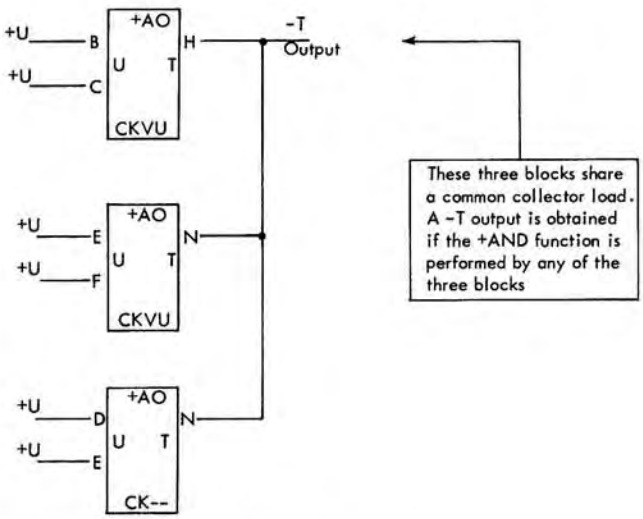

Figure 21. Example of DOT Function