Address hierarchy

When a system is built up, the branching units addresses must be set according to a certain hierarchy. Principal is that the closest branching unit to PC must always have biggest address number. (The addresses are set by dip switch S1 located on the branching units type NDBU-85/95; see chapter 1, section "Layout of branching units type NDBU-95").

Available addresses

Table 2/1: Available addresses

Address	Usage	Address Switch S1 ***)							
		8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
255	RESERVED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
254	RESERVED	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
	"								
126	RESERVED	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0
124 (125) ****)	NDBU 1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
122 (123)	NDBU 2	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
120 (121)	NDBU 3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
118 (119)	NDBU 4	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
116 (117)	NDBU 5	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
	"								
76 (77)	NDBU 25	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
75	RESERVED	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1
	"								
2	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
1	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	RESERVED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE: NOTE:	Addresses 12476 (shaded in grey) are allowed branching unit addresses! Do not use addresses (125) (77) for drive addresses!					
) *)	Switch positions: 0 = OFF and 1 = ON Default address					
Example:	Address 76 \Rightarrow Make settings with Switch S1/8 S1/1 $\Rightarrow 0 \times 2^7 + 1 \times 2^6 + 0 \times 2^5 \dots 0 \times 2^0 = 76$					

Type of optical components

Type of optical compo- Table 2/2: Type of optical components

UNIT	NAME	CHANNEL	5 MBd	10 MBd
NISA-03	DDCS/ISA Bus Interface	CH 0	Х	
		CH 1		Х
NDPC-02	DDCS/PC card cable, 5 MBd		X	
NDPC-12	DDCS/PC card cable, 10 MBd			X
NDBU-85	DDCS Branching Unit, 8+1 Ch	MSTR, CH 0		X
		CH 1CH 8	Х	
NDBU-95	DDCS Branching Unit, 9 Ch	MSTR, CH 0CH 8		X



Example 2/1: Structure using a tree configuration (with NDBU-85)

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