



As a typical multiprocessor bus, VME has to distribute processor information continuously according to the right priorities.

This is done through the well known daisy-chain lines.

The VME protocol requests 5 daisy-chains on position 1 of every backplane.

These lines are defined to go through every daughter card.

Therefore, in case of unloaded card slots the signal have to be bridged across the connector.

### Bridging variants:

1. The empty card slots may be assembled with dummy cards, that bridge the daisy-chain lines.
2. Bridging can be achieved by inserting 5 jumpers on the backplane manually.
3. Bridging by using IC's with internal integration OR the function may accept automatic daisy-chaining.
4. The new 5-row **har-bus<sup>®</sup> 64** connector with switches allows an automatic switching. In the case of an unmated daughter card the connector bridges the signals at positions a21-22, b4-5, b6-7, b8-9 and b10-11. The switch elements open automatically when the daughter card is mated, so that the daughter card accepts the ongoing signal daisy-chain.

