3.0 Interface

3.1 General Description

The interface between the host system and the drive consists of 6 input signals (SEL, CA2, CA1, CA0, /ENBL, and LSTRB) and one output signal (RD). For any communication with the drive, the /ENBL line must be low.

3.1.1 Reading Status or Data from Drive.

The host system can read the status of the drive or data on the disk using the RD line by setting the CA0, CA1, CA2 and SEL signals as shown in the table (the RD line is a tristate line which is in the high impedance state unless /ENBL is low).

SEL	CA2	CA1	CA0	Output signal on RD line
0	0	0	0	/DIRTN
0	0	0	1	/STEP
0	0	1	0	/MOTORON
0	0	1	1	(EJECT)
0	1	0	0	RDDATA (Head0)
0	1	1	0	SIDES
0	1	1	1	/DRVIN
1	0	0	0	/CSTIN
1	0	0	1	/WRTROT
1	0	1	0	/TK0
1	0	1	1	/TACH
1	1	0	0	RDDATA (Head1)
1	1	1	0	Reserved
1	1	1	1	Reserved

3.1.2 Sending Control Commands to Drive.

The host system can send four commands: /DIRTN, /STEP, /MOTORON and EJECT. To send one of the control commands to the drive, set CA2 to the value (a zero or a one) to which the host system wishes the command to be set, and then set CA0, CA1 and SEL to the value which selects the desired command. Finally, bring LSTRB first high and then low.

Note 1: EJECT is an unlached output only: EJECT is a signal which cannot be read (it always reads the value one). To eject a disk, set SEL, CA2, CA1 and CA0 as 0111, then hold LSTRB high for 750 msec.

Note 2: CA0, CA1, CA2 and SEL must not change value while LSTRB is high and CA0 and CA1 must be returned to a one level before changing SEL.