

ABSTRACT

COMPUTER INTERFACE CIRCUIT

A plurality of specialized controllers, e.g. 202, 204 & 206, each one adapted to control a particular type of data transfer operation, control the flow of data between a system bus 104 and a local bus 106 on a computer adapter card 102. When the Direct Memory Access DMA controller 202 is controlling a DMA operation on the local bus, certain other controllers 204 & 206 can break-in to the current DMA operation, temporarily halting the DMA operation until the other controller has completed its data transfer operation. To break-in to a DMA operation, handshaking signals between the DMA controller and the local bus interface circuit 212 are temporarily blocked by blocking signals from a break-in logic circuit 210. The break-in circuit includes a four-state state machine to block the handshaking signals at the appropriate times, and to signal the interrupting controller to begin its data transfer operation. When breaking-in to a DMA operation in this manner, the operation of the DMA controller is not altered; instead, to the DMA controller, it appears that the local bus interface circuit is merely slow to respond with its acknowledge handshake.

This Sheet Has Been Replaced