NRFD, and it goes high, the Controller or Talker takes DAV low indicating that valid data is now on the bus.

In response each receiver takes NRFD low again to indicate it is busy and releases NDAC (not data accepted) when it has received the data. When the last receiver has accepted the data, NDAC will go high and the Controller or Talker can set DAV high again to transmit the next byte of data.

Note that if after setting the DAV line high, the Controller or Talker senses that both NRFD and NDAC are high, an error will occur.
Also if any device fails to perform its part of the handshake and releases either NDAC or NRFD, data cannot be transmitted over the bus. Eventually a timeout error will be generated.

The speed of the data transfer is controlled by the response of the slowest device on the bus, for this reason it is difficult to estimate data transfer rates on the IEEE-488 bus as they are always device dependent.

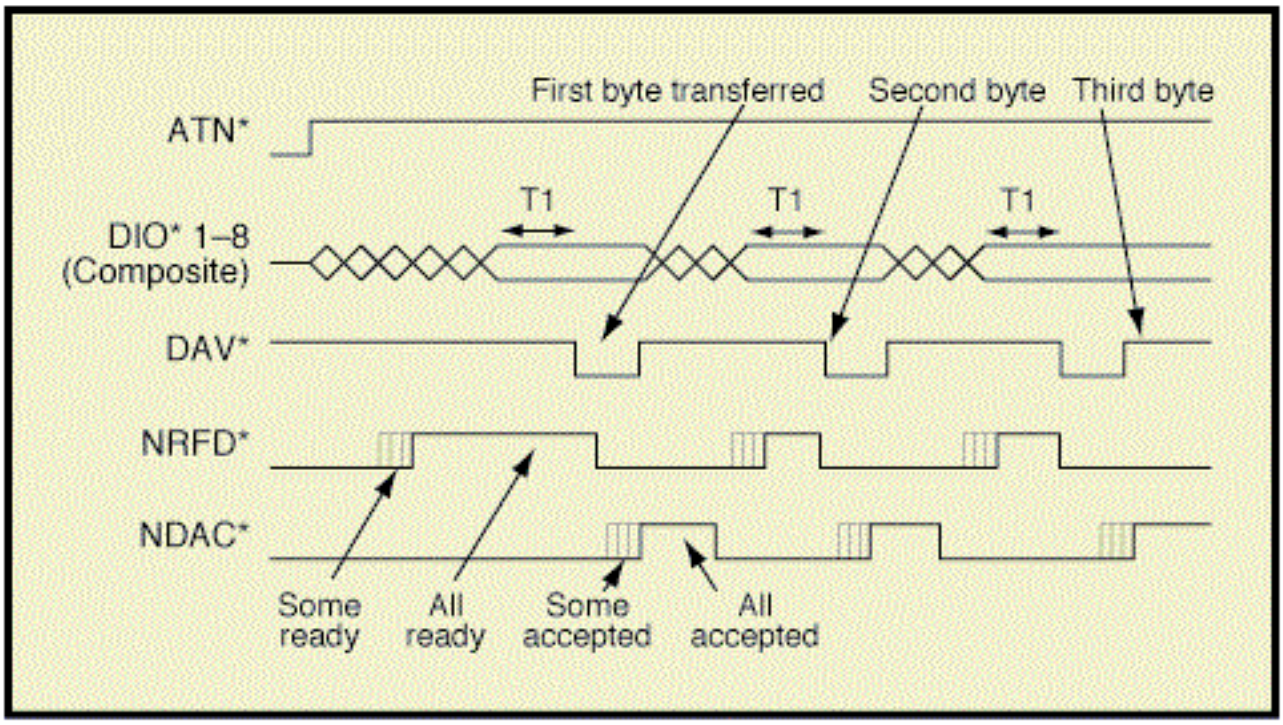

Fig. 2 IEEE 488.1 Handshake