

# USER'S MANUAL

Multimedia Notebook Computer





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This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
- Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
- Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
- Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help.



### **Warning**

***Use only shielded cables to connect I/O devices to this equipment.***

***You are cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the manufacturer for compliance with the above standards could void your authority to operate the equipment.***



## **IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS**

The notebook computer is quite rugged, but it can be damaged. To ensure that does not happen, follow these suggestions:

1. **Don't drop it.** Make sure it's on a stable surface. If the computer falls, the case and other components could be damaged.
2. **Don't overheat it.** Keep the computer and power supply away from any kind of heating element. Keep the computer out of direct sunlight.
3. **Avoid interference.** Keep the computer away from high capacity transformers, electric motors, and other strong magnetic fields. These can hinder proper performance and damage your data.
4. **Keep it dry.** This is an electrical appliance. If water or any other liquid gets into it, the computer could be badly damaged.
5. **Be careful with power.** The computer has specific power requirements.
  - Only use a power adapter approved for use with this computer.
  - Your AC adapter may be designed for international travel but it still requires a steady, uninterrupted power supply. If you are unsure of your local power specifications, consult your dealer or local power company.
  - The power adapter may have either a 2-prong or a 3-prong grounded plug. The third prong is an important safety feature; do not defeat its purpose. If you do not have access to a compatible outlet, have a qualified electrician install one.
  - When you want to unplug the power cord, be sure to disconnect it by the plug head, not by its wire.
  - Make sure the socket and any extension cord(s) you use can support the total current load of all the connected devices.
  - Before cleaning the computer, make sure it is disconnected from any external power supplies (i.e. AC adapter or car adapter).



## BATTERY PRECAUTIONS

**Only use batteries designed for this computer.** The wrong battery type may explode, leak or damage the computer.

**Recharge the batteries using the notebook's system.** Incorrect recharging may make the battery explode.

**Do not try to repair a battery pack.** Refer any battery pack repair or replacement to your dealer or qualified service personnel.

**Keep children away from, and promptly dispose of a damaged battery.** Always dispose of batteries carefully. Batteries may explode or leak if exposed to fire, or improperly handled or discarded.



### Warning

*The product that you have purchased contains a rechargeable battery. The battery is recyclable. At the end of its useful life, under various state and local laws, it may be illegal to dispose of this battery into the municipal waste stream. Check with your local solid waste officials for details in your area for recycling options or proper disposal.*

Your battery pack is labeled with the type and manufacturer.

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### Mainboard Battery Note

*CAUTION: Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Discard used battery according to the manufacturer's instructions.*



## **CLEANING**

Do not apply cleaner directly to the computer, use a soft clean cloth.

Do not use volatile (petroleum distillates) or abrasive cleaners on any part of the computer.

## **SERVICING**

**Do not attempt to service the computer yourself.** Doing so may violate your warranty and expose you and the computer to electric shock. Refer all servicing to authorized service personnel.

Unplug the computer from the power supply. Then refer servicing to qualified service personnel under any of the following conditions:

- When the power cord or AC/DC adapter is damaged or frayed.
- If the computer has been exposed to rain or other liquids.
- If the computer does not work normally when you follow the operating instructions.
- If the computer has been dropped or damaged.

## TRAVEL CONSIDERATIONS

### PACKING

As you get ready for your trip, run through this list to make sure the system is ready to go:

1. Check that the battery pack and any spares are fully charged.
2. Power off the computer and peripherals.
3. Close the display panel and make sure it's latched.
4. Disconnect the AC adapter and cables. Stow them in the carrying bag.
  - The AC adapter uses voltages from 100 to 240 volts so you won't need a second voltage adapter. However, check with your travel agent to see if you need any *socket adapters*.
5. Put the notebook in its carrying bag and secure it with the bag's straps.
6. If you're taking any peripherals (e. g. a printer, mouse or digital camera), pack them and *those* devices' adapters and/or cables.
7. Anticipate customs.
  - Some jurisdictions may have import restrictions or require proof of ownership for both hardware and software. Make sure your "papers" are handy.

Common Socket Types	Countries/Regions
	United States, Canada, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, and the Philippines parts of Latin America.
	the Former Soviet Union, Hong Kong, India, and the Middle East, most of Europe and South Asia parts of Africa and Latin America
	Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Singapore, the United Kingdom parts of Africa
	China, Australia and New Zealand

Note: Hotels and other institutions may offer additional sockets and/or adapters.



## **ON THE ROAD**

In addition to the general safety and maintenance suggestions in this preface, and *Appendix B: Troubleshooting*, keep these points in mind:

### **Hand-carry the notebook.**

- For security, don't let it out of your sight. In some areas, computer theft is very common.
- Don't check it with "normal" luggage. Baggage handlers may not be sufficiently careful.
- Avoid knocking the computer against hard objects.

### **Beware of Electromagnetic fields.**

- Metal detectors & X-ray machines  
These devices can damage the computer, hard disk, floppy disks, LS-120 disks and other media. They may also destroy any stored data.
  - Pass your computer and disks around the devices. Ask security officials to hand-inspect them. (You may be asked to turn it on.)

*Note:* Some airports also scan luggage with these devices.

### **Fly safely.**

- Most airlines have regulations about the use of computers and other electronic devices in flight. These restrictions are for your safety, follow them.
- If you stow the notebook in an overhead compartment, make sure it's secure. Contents may shift and/or fall out when the compartment is opened.

### **Get power where you can.**

- If an electrical outlet is available, use the AC adapter and keep your battery(ies) charged.

### **Keep it dry.**

- If you move quickly from a cold to a warm location, water vapor can condense inside the computer. Wait a few minutes before turning it on so that any moisture can evaporate.

## CONVENTIONS

This manual uses the following typesetting conventions:

	<u>Example</u>
commonly used terms (capitals):	FDD, HDD, AC, DC
features on the notebook (icons):	
keyboard keys (bold, as printed):	<b>Y, N, Enter</b>
programs, operating systems (italics):	<i>Setup, Windows 95</i>
program groups (bold):	<b>Control Panel</b>
sequences (arrows):	<b>My Computer &gt; Control Panel</b>
icons/user interface switches (bold):	<b>Continue, Yes</b>
menu items (initial capitals):	Floppy Disk Controller
variables (quotes):	“Enabled”
text the user must enter (bold):	a: > \b <b>setup</b>
keys to press while in DOS (brackets, bold):	<b>[Enter]</b>
command switches (bold):	<b>format /s</b>



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## **Glossary**



# 1 Introduction

This manual explains the hardware and essential software you need to operate your notebook computer. Information about “non-essential” or “enhancement” software is also included, but in a separate section. Depending on how your system is configured, some or all of the features described may already be set up.

If you’re an “advanced” user, you may want to skip over most of this manual. However, you should still look at the Quick Start guide on page 3 of this chapter. Also look at *Chapter 4: Power*. Information that might be of particular interest to you is indicated by the “✱” symbol and is found in the margins of each chapter.

If you are new to the wonders of notebook computers, or just feel like a beginner, you should still look over all of the documentation. Don’t worry if you don’t understand everything the first time around. Just keep this manual near your computer, and learn as you go.

No matter what your level, please pay careful attention to warning and safety information indicated by the “⚠” symbol. Also, pay careful attention to the safety information in the *Preface*.



## Advanced Notes

Advanced users should check the side-bars which look like this. You’ll find tips and more detailed information about the notebook’s various features.

“Beginners” are welcome too. As you get used to your computer, you may be surprised at how much of this stuff you can understand.



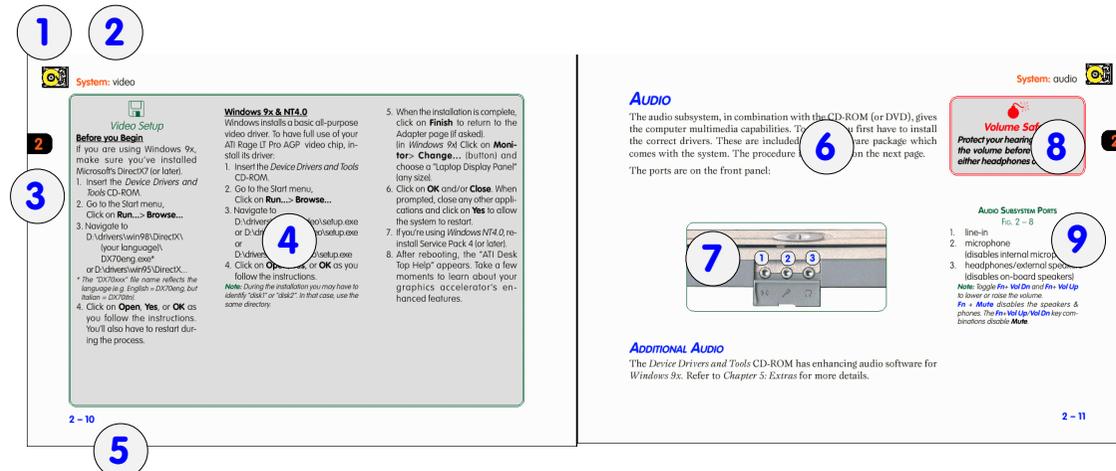
# NOT HERE

Operating systems (i.e. *Windows 9x*, *Windows 2000 Professional*, *Windows NT 4.0*, *Unix*, *Linux*, etc.) have their own manuals as do application software (e.g. word processing and database programs). If you have questions about those programs, you should consult those manuals.

## MANUAL LAYOUT KEY

FIG. 1-1

1. chapter icon
2. chapter topic & quick key
3. chapter tab
4. setup text
5. page #
6. general/beginner text
7. graphic
8. warning text
9. graphic key



# PACKING

Keep the packing materials in a safe place in case you need them for shipping or long-term storage.

## QUICK START GUIDE

This quick start guide assumes that you're already familiar with notebook computers and can tell at a glance what and where all the key components are.

If you're not that comfortable with this sort of device, take a look at the following pages for an overview of the system.

You should review these steps, *before* you take any action. If you aren't sure about one of the procedures, check the relevant chapter before continuing.

1. Follow the safety instructions on page *iv*, especially the instructions on placement.
2. Remove all packing materials, CD-ROM disks, floppy disks and any PC Cards.
3. Secure the main battery pack in its compartment. (Ch. 4)
4. Plug in/connect the modules. (Ch.2)
5. Securely attach any peripherals you want to use with the notebook (i.e. mouse or keyboard) to their ports. (Ch. 1)
6. Attach the AC adapter to the port on the computer's right side. (Ch. 4)
7. Plug the AC power cord into an outlet.
8. Connect the AC power cord to the AC adapter.
9. Raise the lid/LCD to a comfortable viewing angle. (Preface)
10. Push the  button (On/Off button) to turn "on".



### Battery Charging

When you get your system, the battery(ies) may not be fully charged. Follow the procedure in *Chapter 4: Power, First-Time Use and Storage* (page 4-4), to charge the battery.



### Save to Disk Considerations

If you're setting up your system and plan to use the *Save to Disk* partition option in the future, make sure your hard disk has enough *unpartitioned* and *unformatted* space left to accommodate the size of the file or partition you expect to have. Refer to *Chapter 4: Power* for details.



## SYSTEM MAPS

The notebook has a lot of built-in features. The operating system automatically enables most of them. Further explanations (if necessary) of the various subsystems are covered in the chapters or pages indicated.

### FRONT VIEW

**Latch** To open the notebook cover, slide this latch to the right.

**LCD** Refer to *Chapter 2: System* for a description of the video system.

**LEDs** Page 1–6 has a quick guide of their definitions.

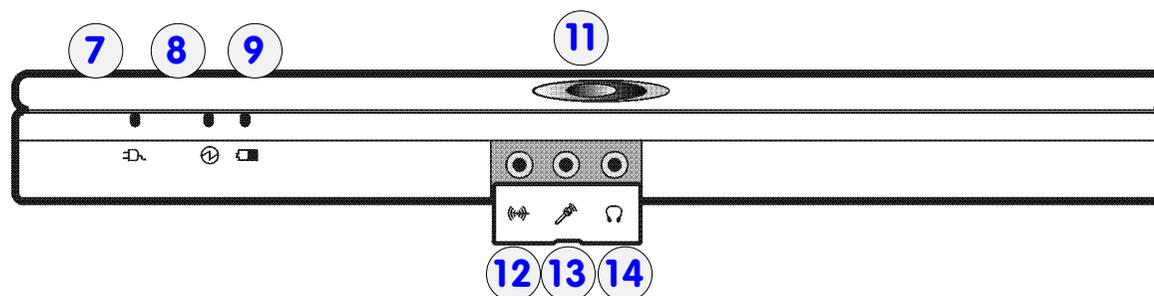
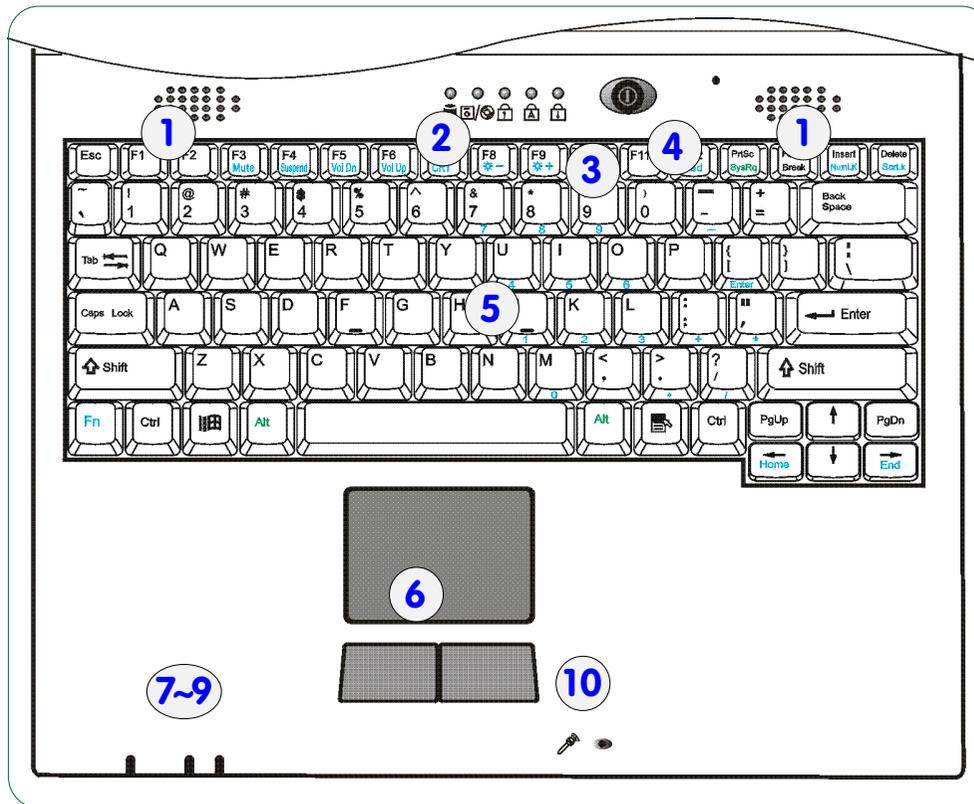
**Keyboard** Page 1–7 has a quick guide to the “hot keys”.

*Chapter 2: System* has more on how to use the keyboard.

**TouchPad** *Chapter 2: System* covers basic functions.

**[Audio]** Setup for this subsystem is covered in *Chapter 2: System* (p. 2-12).





## FRONT VIEW

FIG. 1-2

1. speakers (2-11)
2. system status LEDs
3. ON/OFF button
4. close-cover switch
5. Keyboard (2-2)
6. TouchPad & buttons (2-4)
7. AC-in LED
8. power status: Power ON/Suspend
9. power status: Battery
10. microphone (2-11)
11. latch release
12. audio line-in (2-11)
13. mic (2-11)
14. phones (2-11)  
using this port disables the speakers.

**Note:** Detailed battery status is reported by the Operating System's power management utility.



## LEDs

The system uses 8 LEDs to tell you about itself:

TABLE 1-1  
LED INDICATORS

ICON	VARIABLE	MEANING	NOTES
		ON/OFF SUSPEND/RESUME	TO TURN ON: HOLD FOR ABOUT 1 SECOND TO TURN OFF (FORCED - <b>Not Recommended</b> ): HOLD FOR 2 SECONDS (APM) HOLD FOR 4 SECONDS (ACPI) - USE START MENU SHUT-DOWN PROCEDURES INSTEAD
	FLASHING	SUSPEND MODE	SUSPEND/RESUME*: HOLD FOR ABOUT 1 SECOND (APM & ACPI) - SUSPEND METHOD DEPENDS ON SYSTEM SETTING*
	SOLID	POWER-ON MODE	
	SOLID	AC ADAPTER IN USE	
	(NO LIGHT)	NOT CHARGING <sup>†</sup>	IF RUNNING ON BATTERY POWER: BATTERY CHARGE IS IN "NORMAL" RANGE IF RUNNING ON ADAPTER POWER: BATTERY IS NOT CHARGING OR BATTERY IS NOT PRESENT
	GREEN	BATTERY FULL <sup>†</sup>	UNLESS THE ADAPTER STAYS PLUGGED IN, THIS DOESN'T LAST LONG.
	ORANGE	BATTERY CHARGING <sup>†</sup>	BATTERY IS CHARGING.
	RED FLASHING (WITH WARNING "BEEPS")	LOW POWER <sup>†</sup>	<b>AUTO-SUSPEND IMMINENT:</b> CONNECT THE AC POWER SUPPLY IMMEDIATELY OR SHUT DOWN. SYSTEM WILL INITIATE "CRITICAL" OR "LOW POWER" VERY SOON. - POWER MANAGEMENT METHOD DEPENDS ON SYSTEM SETTING*
		CD/DVD-ROM OR FDD IN USE	* <b>FOR APM OR ACPI CAPABLE OPERATING SYSTEMS ONLY.</b> ACPI - THE SYSTEM SETTING IS CONTROLLED FROM WITHIN THE OS (CONTROL PANEL > POWER MANAGEMENT). SUSPEND/RESUME DEFAULT = SHUTDOWN CRITICAL POWER DEFAULT = STANDBY  APM - THE SYSTEM SETTING CAN BE CONTROLLED FROM THE SETUP UTILITY. SUSPEND/RESUME = SUSPEND LOW POWER = SAVE TO DISK (IF AREA IS PREPARED) SUSPEND (WITHOUT SAVE TO DISK AREA)  SETTINGS CAN INCLUDE <b>SAVE TO DISK</b> (HIBERNATE), WHICH TURNS THE SYSTEM OFF AFTER IT HAS RECORDED THE SYSTEM STATE. FOR MORE ON POWER MANAGEMENT, REFER TO CHAPTER 4: POWER.
		HDD IN USE	
		NUMLOCK ACTIVATED	
		CAPSLOCK ACTIVATED	
		SCROLLLOCK ACTIVATED	
			<sup>†</sup> BATTERY CHARGE STATUS IS MORE COMPLETELY REPORTED BY AN APM OR ACPI COMPLIANT OPERATING SYSTEM (OS). (E.G. WINDOWS 98).



## HOT KEY CONTROLS

Some of the system's features are managed by **Fn** + Key combinations:

Keys	Control	Effect
<b>F2</b>	Enter Setup	If pressed immediately after boot-up, starts Setup utility.
<b>Fn + Mute</b>	Speaker mute	Turns off speakers & phones.
<b>Fn + Suspend</b>	Freeze /Wake-up from Suspend to RAM <small>(FOR APM/ACPI OPERATING SYSTEMS ONLY)</small>	With file/partition: activates "Save to Disk"/"Hibernate". Without file/partition: activates "Suspend to RAM". <b>Refer to Power Management information.</b>
<b>Fn + Vol Dn</b>	Volume down	Lowers sound volume, cancels Mute.
<b>Fn + Vol Up</b>	Volume up	Raises sound volume, cancels Mute.
<b>Fn + CRT</b>	Both/LCD/ CRT (monitor)	Toggles between display devices. <b>Refer to Video setup information.</b>
<b>Fn +  -</b>	Brightness down	Reduces LCD brightness.
<b>Fn +  +</b>	Brightness up	Raises LCD brightness.
<b>Fn + Pad</b>	TouchPad	Toggles TouchPad On/Off.
<b>Fn + NumLk</b>	Numeric Keypad	Toggles the embedded numeric keypad On/Off. <b>Note:</b> This has no effect on an external keypad.



### Key Combinations

Whenever you use a key combination, start pressing them in the order they are listed. Don't release any of the keys in a sequence until you've pressed the last one.

TABLE 1-2  
HOT KEY CONTROLS



### IrDA Setup

Newer versions of Windows 9x have an IrDA driver built-in. For older versions, support is available from Microsoft Corp. For other operating systems and IrDA standards, consult your system vendor. Also consult the user's guides for the device this port is going to work with.



### Parallel to USB Adapters

If you plan to use one of these adapters, make sure a USB driver is available for your device. Consult the device's manufacturer for the latest driver options. – You can usually do this on the Internet.

## LEFT VIEW



**[Kensington Lock]** This is a standard security port.



**[PC Card]** Your computer uses newer technologies than the drivers included in Windows 95. Refer to the setup procedure detailed in *Chapter 2: System* (p. 2-17).



**IrDA** By default, this port uses (serial) COM2 resources. The infrared connection supports the SIR, FIR and ASK standards. Its most common use is for a printer, modem or LAN.



**[USB]** Windows 98 automatically enables these ports. Windows 95 users should refer to *Chapter 2: System* for setup instructions. Windows NT4 doesn't support this function.

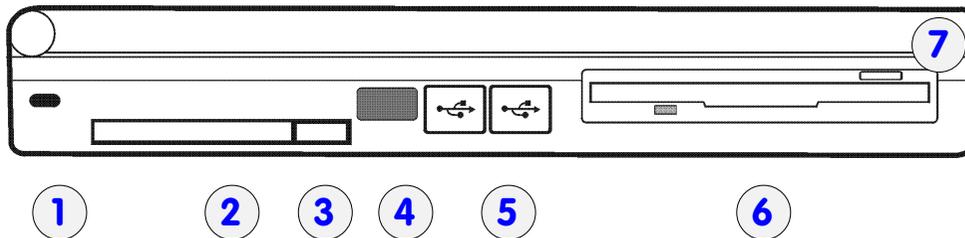
**[FDD]** Refer to the following section on how to care for floppy disks.



## FDD CARE

Following are a few tips on the proper handling of floppy-disks:

- Store disks away from magnetic fields and extreme temperatures. These conditions can damage your data. It's also a good idea to make backup copies of software and data.
- If a disk label is already on the disk, use a soft-tipped pen to write on the label. This prevents damage to the disk. Don't use a pencil - its carbon particles can rub off inside the drive.
- Do not remove any disk from the drive when the LED is flashing (in-use).
- Do not try to clean, bend, or throw disks.
- Do not touch or scratch any exposed portion of the disk medium. Don't pull open the protective door either - this lets dust get inside.



### Media Warning

**Don't try to remove a floppy disk while the system is accessing it. This may cause the system to "crash".**

### LEFT VIEW

FIG. 1-3

1. Kensington lock (1-8)
2. PC Card slot (2-17)
3. PC Card eject button
4. IrDA port
5. USB ports (2-24)
6. FDD module (3-6)
7. FDD eject button



### OS Warning

**Some operating systems do not support DVD-ROM functions.**

### RIGHT VIEW

FIG. 1-4

1. optional CD/DVD-ROM
2. eject button
3. emergency eject button- uses a probe (e.g. a straightened paperclip).



### Swap Warning

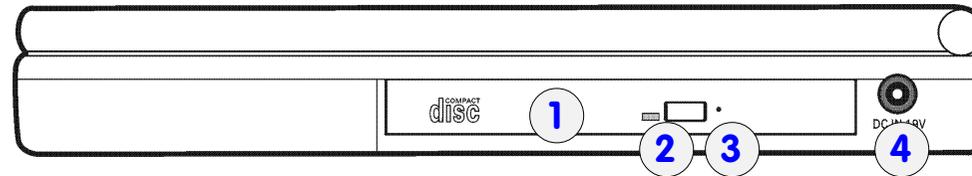
**Do not remove the CD/DVD module while the system is ON (or in Suspend/Save To Disk mode). This may cause data-loss or make the system hang.**

## RIGHT VIEW

**[CD-ROM/DVD]** Refer to *Chapter 2: System* for more on how to setup these drives.

*Note:* Some operating systems (e.g. Windows NT4) do not support DVD functions. Ask your authorized service provider about driver support.

<sup>DC IN 19V</sup> **[adapter]** Refer to *Chapter 4: Power and Appendix A: Specifications* for details about the power system.



## MEDIA CARE & HANDLING

### CD/DVD DISKS

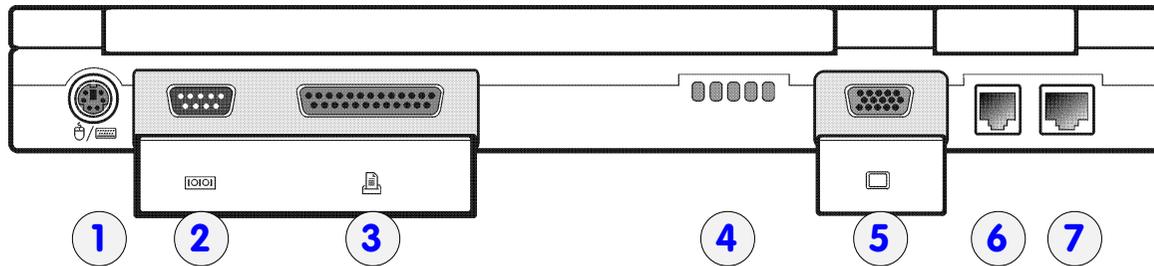
Gently insert the disk (with its label side up) into the drive until the disk “clicks” into place.

Press the button on the right of the slot to eject the disk.



## REAR VIEW

The principal peripherals plug in on this panel. To be safe, turn off both the system and peripherals *before* connecting them. Turn the peripherals on *first*, *before* you turn on the system.



 **[PS/2]** Use this with any standard PS/2 external keyboard or mouse. For details, refer to *Chapter 2: System*, “TouchPad”.

 **[COM1 (serial)]** This port works with any 9-pin serial device (e.g. a mouse, serial printer or modem). For pointing devices, refer to *Chapter 2: System*. For other connections, consult the device’s user’s guide(s).

### REAR VIEW

FIG. 1–5

1. PS/2 port
2. COM port (2-5, 3-9)
3. parallel/printer port (1-12, 3-10)
4. Fan vent
5. CRT (monitor) port (2-6)
6. Optional Fax/Modem (2-20)
7. Optional LAN port (2-22)



### **Printer types**

Your operating system may include drivers for many printer models. Consult your printer dealer for the most recent driver for your model, as this can greatly affect the performance of the printer.



**[Parallel/Printer]** This port supports several standards:

Output only  
Bidirectional  
ECP (Extended Capabilities)

Most printers use the Bidirectional mode. The *Setup*'s "Help" column (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*) explains how to adjust this setting. Your peripheral's manual explains how to configure the device.



**[Fan]**

**[CRT]** Use this port with any standard color VGA monitor. For details, refer to *Chapter 2: System*.



**[Fax/Modem]** RJ-11 modem/phone line (*Chapter 2: System*).



**[LAN]** RJ-45 LAN Ethernet port (*Chapter 2: System*).



### **Fan Warning**

**Do not block the fan. Overheating may cause the system to become unstable.**



## BOTTOM VIEW

There are three compartments on the notebook's bottom none of which you should have to use frequently:

**[Device Bay]** This contains one of three modules: CD-ROM, DVD-ROM or utility drawer.

*Note:* Some operating systems do not support all devices. Ask your authorized service provider about driver support.

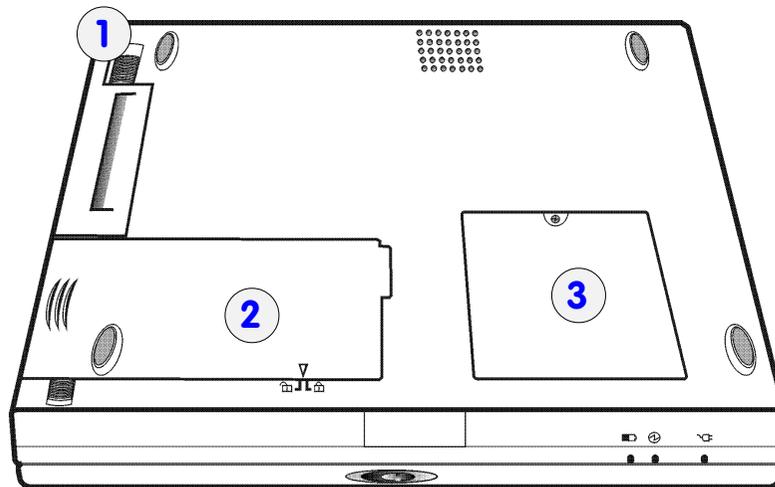
**[Battery]** This is part of the power system, covered in *Chapter 4: Power*.

**[RAM]** This contains the system memory, covered in *Chapter 5: Extras*.



**Upgrade Warning**

**Carefully review all the instructions about upgrading the system memory. Also check with your dealer to be sure that opening a compartment does not violate your warranty.**



### BOTTOM VIEW

FIG. 1-6

1. Device bay
2. Battery bay
3. RAM bay



**Introduction:** notes

**1**

**NOTES:**



# 2 System

This chapter is about computer's main subsystems:

- Keyboard
- TouchPad
- Video
- Audio
- CD/DVD-ROM
- PC Card
- Fax/Modem
- LAN
- USB

**Setup Note for Windows 95 Users:** If you're setting up your system for the first time, install these critical drivers in the following order: USB and Intel 82371 (page 2-26); Direct X7.0 or later (page 2-10); Video (page 2-10), and Audio (page 2-12).

## SOFTWARE NOTES

This chapter only covers essential setup instructions in the *Windows 9x, Me, 2000 Professional*, and *NT4* operating systems. Supplemental software is covered in *Chapter 5: Extras*. For other operating systems (e.g. *Linux*), check the "readme.txt" file on the "root level" of the *Device Drivers & Tools* CD-ROM, or consult your dealer.

## ASSUMPTIONS

In our explanations, we assume your system is configured so the CD-ROM is "drive D:". If the driver is located somewhere else, just substitute that source in the configuration.

For driver installations, we also assume your system is setup to view all files and file extensions.



### Service Packs, Versions & Updates

Our descriptions are based on:  
*Windows 95* (ver. 4.00.950B\*)  
*Windows 98 Second Edition* (ver.4.10.2222A\*)  
*Windows Me* (ver. 4.90.3000)  
*Windows 2000 Professional (Build 2195)*  
*Windows NT4* (Service Pack 6)<sup>†</sup>  
In most cases earlier versions are very similar.

\*To check your version number, click on **Control Panel>System** (General tab) .

<sup>†</sup>Appears in the startup screen.



### Networking Note

Make sure you've downloaded the driver from the network source to your hard drive before you begin any installation. In some cases, the operating system must reboot as part of the installation process and re-connecting to the network may not be practical.



**System:** keyboard

2



### Special Characters

Some software applications allow the number-keys to be used with **Alt** to produce special characters. These special characters can only be produced by using number keys on the embedded numeric keypad. Regular number keys won't work.

#### TYPE KEYS

FIG. 2-1

Press **Fn + NumLk** to turn on the embedded numeric keypad (outlined) – the LED will light.

#### SPECIAL FUNCTION KEYS

FIG. 2-2

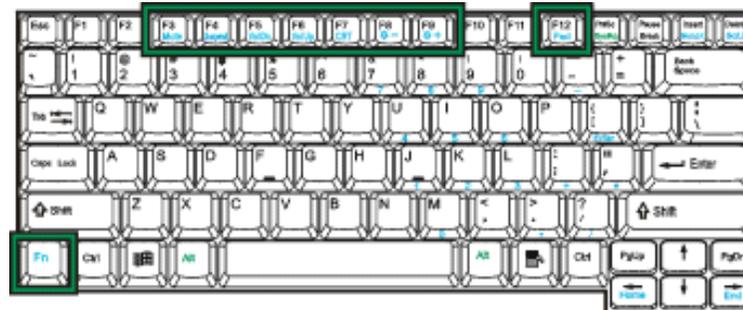
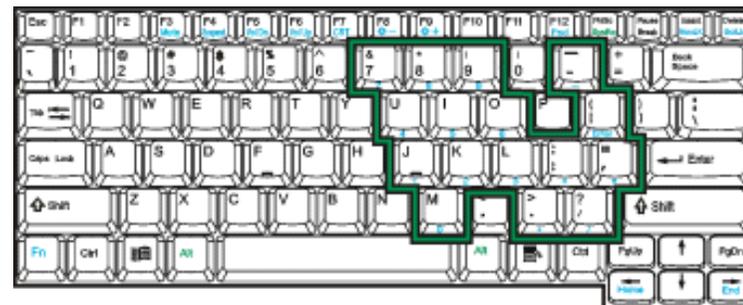
## KEYBOARDS

Your computer's keyboard has all the functions of a full-sized AT-compatible keyboard plus a few extras:

**Type** These keys are like those on a typewriter.

**Function** Many operating systems (and applications) use these keys to access special features, so you should consult those manuals.

**Hot Keys** These keys (and combinations) control some of the hardware. Refer to page 1-7.



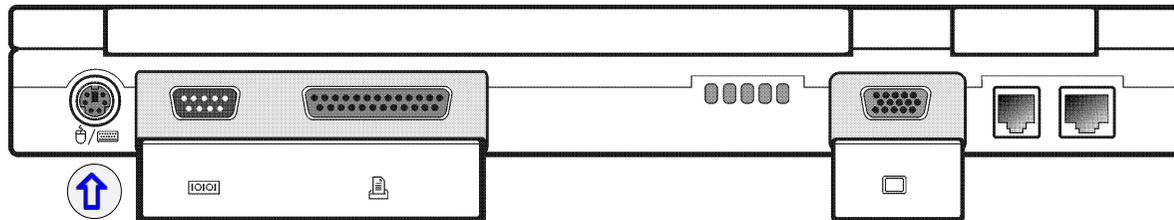


## EXTERNAL KEYBOARDS

You can attach an external keyboard to the  (PS/2) port. If you don't have a 6-pin keyboard connector, use a 5-to-6 pin adapter cable. The system automatically detects and enables the external keyboard as well as the notebook's. However, for those functions requiring the **Fn** key, you will still need to use the notebook's keyboard.

*Note:* By default, the numeric keypad on an external keyboard is activated. However, the notebook's own numeric keypad can only be activated by using the **Fn** + **NumLk** key combination.

This port can only accept one type of device configuration per system session. For example, if you connect a PS/2 mouse to this port, you cannot connect a keyboard to the port during the same system session. Doing so will cause a system conflict. If you already have a mouse attached, and want to use a keyboard instead, you must shut down and restart the system. However, you can detach and reconnect the same device during a system session.



PS/2 PORT  
FIG. 2 – 3



## System: TouchPad

2



### Configuring the TouchPad

The TouchPad is a factory enabled PS/2 device. It can use the "Microsoft, or IBM PS/2" mouse driver available with most operating systems.

#### THE TOUCHPAD

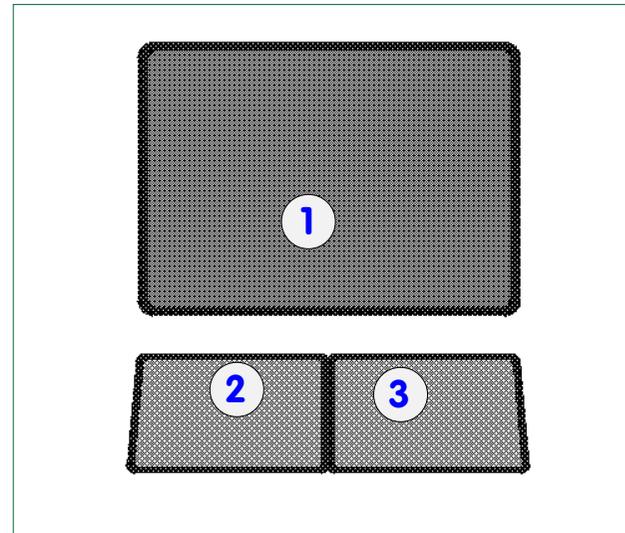
FIG. 2 - 4

1. sensor pad
2. left "mouse" button
3. right "mouse" button

*Note for left-handers: Most operating systems allow you to reverse the mouse-button settings.*

## TOUCHPAD

The system automatically enables the built-in TouchPad. So, if you're using any version of *Windows*, you don't have to install any other drivers for it.





## TOUCHPAD & SERIAL POINTING DEVICE

If you want to use a serial pointing device as well as the TouchPad, you must make sure the device's driver can "see" it on COM1 (the  port). In some operating systems, you can only use one pointing device driver at a time, either serial or PS/2. To use a serial device, first enable it by attaching it to the  port (while the system is OFF) and then start up and configure it with a suitable driver.

## DISABLING THE TOUCHPAD & OTHER POINTING DEVICES

If you want to disable the TouchPad so that it isn't activated by mistake, use the **Fn** + **Pad** key combination to toggle the TouchPad ON or OFF. You can also enable or disable it in *Setup* (however, this is NOT recommended).

However, if the pointing device is disabled or on a disabled port when the computer starts up, the operating system won't load the driver and even this toggle won't make it work. Refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware* for more on the *Setup* utility.

## TOUCHPAD & PS/2 POINTING DEVICE

You can also use a mouse (or other pointing device) connected to the  (PS/2) port. Just make the connection, and the system automatically detects the mouse when it starts up, using the same driver for both devices.

**Note:** The PS/2 port only accepts one type of device per system session. If you want to switch to an external Keyboard on this port, you must shut down and restart the system. However, you can detach and reconnect the *same* device during a system session.

## TouchPad & Serial Pointing Device

### Windows

1. Attach the serial device when the system is off.
2. Turn on the system and allow the operating system to detect and configure the pointing device on the serial port (COM1). Insert the manufacturer's driver disk(s) if required.
3. Both devices are enabled.

### Return to TouchPad (exclusively):

1. Exit the operating system.
2. Detach the serial device.
3. Start the operating system. It will automatically enable the available pointing device, in this case the TouchPad.

*To find out how to change mouse settings for other operating systems, consult the manuals for those operating systems.*

**System:** video



### **Protecting the LCD**

**Do not allow any foreign objects (i.e. paper or plastic) to get between the lid/LCD and the work panel. They could damage or scratch the LCD and/or accidentally activate the close-cover switch.**

### **LCD BRIGHTNESS CONTROLS**

FIG. 2-5



### **Power Warning**

**Both the computer and any other display should be OFF before you connect them.**

## **VIDEO**

There are two display options:

- the notebook's LCD
- an external monitor (CRT)

## **LCD**

As you open the lid, adjust it so you can look at the screen straight-on, without any glare. If necessary, adjust the brightness controls (**Fn + F8/F9**).



## **ATTACHING A MONITOR (CRT)**

If you prefer to use a monitor (CRT), connect it to the CRT port on the rear panel.

**Note:** The vertical refresh rate of your CRT is very important. If it's too low and/or you're using fluorescent lighting, the screen will appear to flicker. To reduce flickering on a CRT, use faster refresh rates (we recommend a refresh rate of 72Hz or more). But first check your monitor's documentation to make sure it can support the rates listed by the video driver. The default refresh rate for VGA monitors (without drivers) is 60Hz.

## SWITCHING

You can switch display devices with the **Fn + CRT** toggle. The toggle sequence is described below. With the video driver installed, you also can use its built-in controls to do the switching. If you haven't installed the video driver, refer to page 2-10 for setup instructions. The following two pages provide a brief introduction to the video driver controls.



DISPLAY TYPE CONTROL

FIG. 2-6

Resolution	Toggle Sequence	Comment
VGA (640x480)	Both (LCD + CRT*) > LCD > CRT	The toggle sequence cycles through the device settings. However, if the video driver does not support a particular resolution for the selected device, the output may be blank or garbled. The video driver interface overrides the toggle control.
SVGA (800x600)		
XGA (1024x768)		
SXGA (1280x1024)		
<small>* The "Dual View" feature is only available in <i>Windows 98</i> and <i>Windows Me</i>.  ** The "Panning" feature is not available with <i>Windows NT 4.0</i>.</small>		

TABLE 2 - 1  
VIDEO OUTPUT KEY COMBINATION  
SEQUENCE



System: video

## VIDEO DRIVER CONTROLS

In **Display Properties**, the ATI driver adds three additional tabs.

- Displays:** selects output devices.
- Color:** corrects color tone differences between real color values and the way your monitor or flat panel displays them.
- Options:** shows additional statistics about the video driver.

### VIDEO CONTROL UTILITY (WINDOWS ME)

(SAMPLE SCREEN)

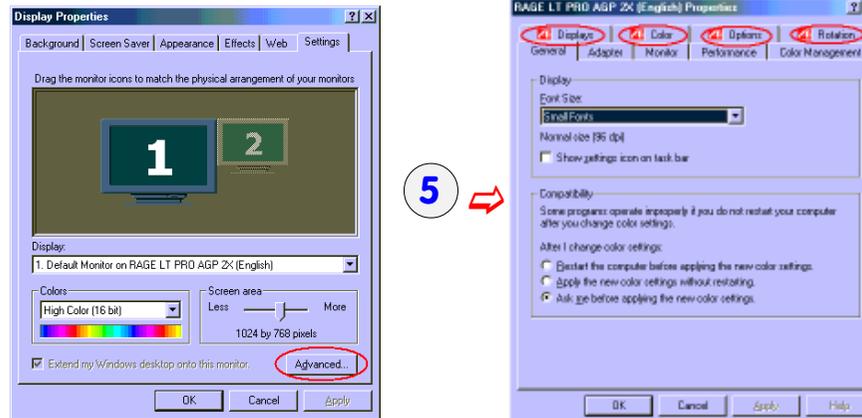
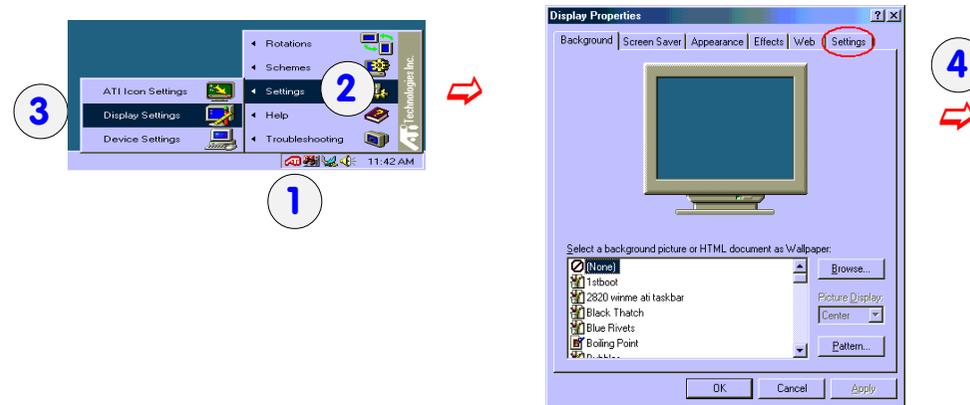
FIG. 2 – 7

Click the **ATI** icon in the taskbar, point to **Settings** and click **Display Settings**

#### Note:

The main difference between the video control utilities for *Windows 2000 Professional* and *Windows 98 / Windows Me* is the former does not support the dual view feature (both display devices showing different views).

For *Windows 95* and *NT4.0*, the additional control tabs are available as soon as you open the **Display Properties** dialog box.



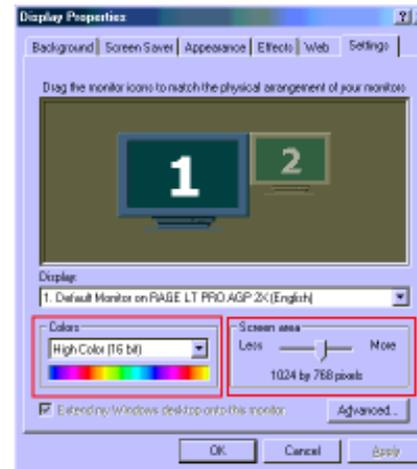
The **Rotation** tab is only available with the video control panel in *Windows Me*.



## SCREEN RESOLUTION AND COLOR OUTPUT

The video interface also lets you change the screen resolution and color output to whatever is most comfortable/efficient for you. This is a matter of hardware, video memory and the driver for your operating system. The driver interface shows the available options. To change settings,

1. At the **Settings** tab select the display device under **Display** (*Windows 98 & Me* only).
2. Select your preferred settings under **Colors** and **Screen area** and click **Apply**.



## CHANGING SCREEN RESOLUTION & COLOR OUTPUT - WINDOWS ME

(SAMPLE SCREEN)

FIG. 2 – 8



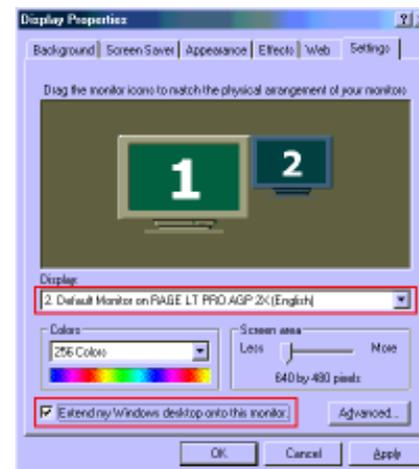
### TV-out

This model doesn't support TV-out. However, to allow for easier upgrades, we've incorporated ATI's standard video driver, which works with a variety of models, some of which have this feature.

## DUAL VIEW

The system also supports dual view in *Windows 98* and *Windows Me* (both the LCD and a CRT showing different views). To get this effect:

1. At the **Settings** tab select "2. Default Monitor on RAGE LT PRO AGP (English)" under **Display**.
2. Select the **Extend my Windows desktop onto this monitor** check box and click **Apply**.



## ENABLING DUAL VIEW (WINDOWS ME)

(SAMPLE SCREEN)

FIG. 2 – 9



## System: video

### 2



### Video Setup

#### Before you Begin

If you are using *Windows 9x*, make sure you've installed Microsoft's *DirectX7* (or later).

1. Insert the *Device Drivers & Tools CD-ROM*.
  2. Go to the **Start** menu, Click **Run...**
  3. Navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\Win9x\DirectX\  
(language)\DX70eng.exe\***
- \* The "DX70xxx" file name reflects the language (e.g. English = DX70eng, but Italian = DX70itn).
4. Click **Open, Yes, or OK** as you follow the instructions. You'll also have to restart during the process.

#### Windows 9x, Me, 2000 Pro & NT4.0

*Windows* installs a basic all-purpose video driver. To have full use of your ATI Rage LT Pro AGP video chip, install its driver:

1. Insert the *Device Drivers & Tools CD-ROM*.
2. Go to the **Start** menu, Click **Run...**
3. Navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\Win95\Video\  
(language)\Setup.exe**  
or **D:\Drivers\Win98\Video\  
Setup.exe**  
or **D:\Drivers\WinMe\Video\  
Setup.exe**  
or **D:\Drivers\Win2000\Video\  
Setup.exe**  
or **D:\Drivers\WinNT4\Video\  
(language)\Setup.exe**
4. Click **Open, Yes, OK, or Next** as you follow the instructions.
5. When the installation is complete, close any other applications and click **Finish** to allow the system to restart.

**Note:** During the installation you may have to identify "disk1" or "disk2". In that case, use the same directory.

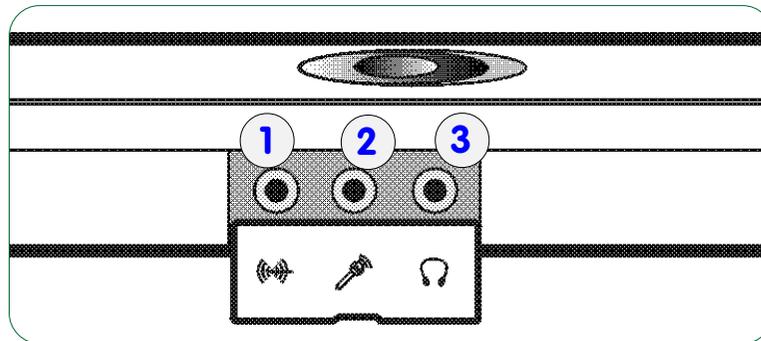
6. If you're using *Windows NT4.0*, re-install Service Pack 4 (or later).
7. After rebooting, the "ATI DeskTop Help" appears. Take a few moments to learn about your graphics accelerator's enhanced features.



## AUDIO

The audio subsystem, in combination with the CD-ROM (or DVD), gives the computer multimedia capabilities. The latest drivers for the *Yamaha DS-XG* system are newer than those provided in the *Windows* systems. These are included in the software package which comes with the system. Refer to the next page for driver installation instructions.

The ports are on the front panel:



## ADDITIONAL AUDIO

The *Device Drivers & Tools* CD-ROM has enhancing audio software for *Windows 9x*. Refer to *Chapter 5: Extras* for more details.



### Volume Safety

**Protect your hearing! Turn down the volume before you plug-in either headphones or speakers.**

2

### AUDIO SUBSYSTEM PORTS

FIG. 2 – 10

1. line-in
2. microphone  
(disables internal microphone)
3. headphones/external speakers  
(disables on-board speakers)

**Note:** Toggle **Fn + Vol Dn** and **Fn + Vol Up** to lower or raise the volume. **Fn + Mute** disables the speakers & phones. The **Fn + Vol Up/Vol Dn** key combinations disable **Mute**.



## System: audio

2



### Audio Setup

To update the driver, insert the *Device Drivers & Tools CD-ROM* and do the following:

#### Windows 9x

1. Press **⌘+Break\***. Click **Device Manager** (tab).
2. Click "+" next to **Other devices** and double-click **PCI Multimedia Audio Device**.
3. Click **Reinstall Driver** (button).
4. When the *Update Device Driver Wizard* appears, click **Next**.
5. Select **Search for a better driver than the one your device is using now** and click **Next**.
6. Select **Specify a location**, navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\Win9x\Audio** and click **Next**.
7. Click **Next** or **Finish** to install its various drivers.
8. Click **OK** to confirm the settings and close **Yamaha DS-XG PCI Audio CODEC Properties** (dialog box).
9. Restart *Windows*.

#### Windows Me

1. Press **⌘+Break\*** and click **Device Manager** (tab).
2. Click "+" next to **Sound, video and game controllers** and double-click **YAMAHA Native DS1 WDM Driver**.
3. Click **Driver > Update Driver...**
4. When the *Update Device Driver Wizard* appears, select **Automatic search for a better driver** and click **Next**.
5. Highlight the driver located in the **Drivers\WinMe\Audio** folder of the CD-ROM and click **OK**.
6. Click **Finish** when the driver installation is complete.
7. Close **YAMAHA DS-XG PCI Audio CODEC (WDM) Properties** (dialog box).
8. Close **Device Manager** and restart the system.

#### Windows 2000 Pro

1. Press **⌘+Break\*** and click **Hardware** (tab) > **Device Manager...** (button).
2. Click "+" next to **Sound, video and game controllers** from the list of devices and double-click **YAMAHA Native DS1 WDM Driver**.

3. Click **Driver > Update Driver...**
4. When the *Upgrade Device Driver Wizard* appears, click **Next** and then select **Search for a suitable driver for my device**.
5. Select **Specify a location** and click **Next**. Then, navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\Win2000\Audio** and click **OK**.
6. Click **Next** or **Finish** to install its various drivers.
7. Close **Device Manager** and restart the system.

#### Windows NT 4.0

1. Open **Control Panel**. Double-click **Multimedia** (icon). Then, click **Devices** (tab) > **Add...** (button).
2. Highlight **Unlisted or Updated Driver** and click **OK**.
3. Navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\WinNT4\Audio**.
4. Click **OK > OK**.
5. Highlight **Yamaha DS-XG Audio Driver** and then click **OK**.
6. Choose **OK** to confirm the settings.
7. Restart *Windows*.
8. Reinstall Service Pack 6 ( or later).

\***⌘+Break** = **Start > Settings > Control Panel > System**



# CD-ROM & DVD-ROM

## DATA STORAGE

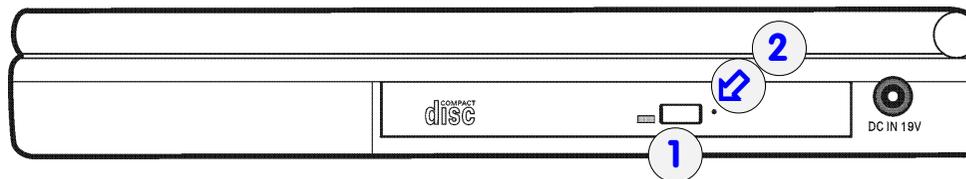
You can read data on a CD/DVD-ROM just like the other drive in the **My Computer** window.

## MULTIMEDIA

If you're using the CD-ROM (or DVD) as a multimedia playback device, you'll need to use various utilities. *Windows 9x*, *Windows 2000 Professional* and *Windows NT 4.0* automatically include basic controls in their "Multimedia/Entertainment" packages (**Start > Programs > Accessories > Multimedia** or **Entertainment**).

## DVD

DVD functions require more specialized support which is covered in the setup instructions on page 2-16.



### DVD Limits

DVD functions are not available in the *DOS*, *Windows 3.1x* & *Windows NT* environments. They can only "see" your built-in DVD as an ordinary CD-ROM.

### CD-ROM & DVD ROM DRIVES

FIG. 2 – 11

1. CD-ROM eject button
2. CD-ROM emergency eject button. This requires a probe (e. g. a straightened paper clip)



## System: CD/DVD ROM

2



### Audio CD

If you want to use the CD-ROM to play an audio CD, make sure your operating system has the necessary drivers installed.



### Multimedia CD's: MPEG

The ATI video driver automatically supports MPEG decoding, so you don't have to install any special hardware or software to play Video CDs.

### USING A CD/DVD

FIG. 2 - 12

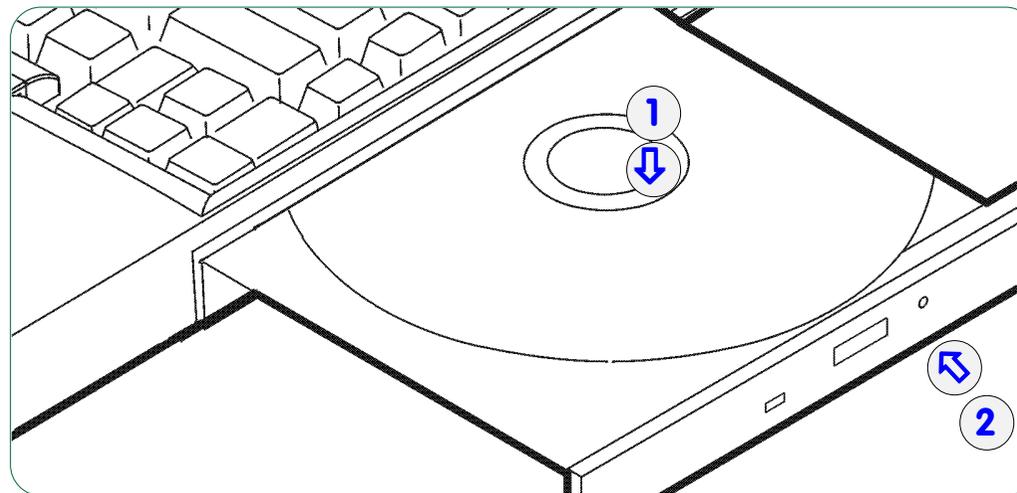
1. Insert the disk face down.
2. Push the tray in until it clicks in place.

## INSERTING & REMOVING A CD/DVD

To insert a CD-ROM:

1. With the notebook turned On, press the button on the front of the module to release the spring-loaded tray.
2. Gently pull the tray out to its fullest extension.
3. Insert your CD/DVD shiny-side down (like an audio CD).
4. Gently push the tray in until it clicks in place. The CD/DVD is ready to play.

To remove the CD/DVD, press the same button to release the tray. If the system is Off, you can open the tray by inserting a probe (e.g. a straightened paper clip) into the small hole next to the eject button.





## CD-ROM Setup

### DOS

These instructions assume you've already installed some version of DOS including the MSCDEX file.

1. If you do not have a floppy disk with the CD-ROM driver on it, your only other source is the CD-ROM which accompanies the system. Using a CD-ROM drive on another computer, navigate to the **d:\drivers\DOS\CD-ROM** or **d:\drivers\DOS\DVD-ROM** directory.

Copy the folder for your module onto a 1.44MB floppy.

2. Install the CD-ROM or DVD-ROM module in the Device bay.
3. Turn the computer on.
4. Insert the floppy containing CD-ROM driver into the FDD.

Switch to drive A:\ and open its driver directory, and type:

**INSTALL.EXE**

5. As each page appears, press **Y** or **Enter** to confirm the settings.

If you don't want to install the driver in the default directory (C:\ATADVD), when the "Specify the directory..." dialog box appears, use **Backspace** to delete the current name, then type in your preference. Remember to start the directory name with **C:\**.

When you get to the "Specify the parameter..." page, make sure the **( )/D [MSCD000]** switch has an asterisk (\*). Then press **Enter**.

6. When the installation is complete, remove the floppy disk and reboot your computer.

### Windows 9x, Me, 2000 Pro & NT 4.0

Follow steps 2 and 3 of the DOS installation. These operating systems automatically detect and configure the CD-ROM drive. The start-up floppy which comes with them should also be able to configure the CD-ROM.

If they can't, install a version of DOS and the CD-ROM driver as described above. Then follow the installation utilities for the operating system you plan to use. As the installation progresses, the operating system will replace, or modify our CD-ROM driver.



### DVD-ROM Setup

#### (Windows 9x, Windows Me & Windows 2000 Professional)

If you don't install drivers and application software, the system "sees" the DVD as an ordinary CD-ROM. To make your DVD work,

1. Make sure these drivers are installed in the following order:  
 USB (for *Windows 95* only)  
 - refer to page 2-26  
 Video (& *DirectX7* or later)  
 - refer to page 2-10  
 Audio  
 - refer to page 2-12
2. Insert the CD-ROM with the DVD utility.
3. Go to the **Start** menu, click **Run...**
4. Navigate (**Browse...**)to:  
**D:\setup.exe**
5. Click **Open, Yes, OK, Next** or **Finish** as you follow the instructions.  
 You may also have to restart the system to complete the setup.

**\* DVD Note: The DVD region detection is device-dependent, not OS-dependent.** You can select your module's region code 4 times. The fourth selection is permanent. This cannot be altered even if you change your operating system or you use the module in another notebook. If you still need to switch regions, contact the nearest service center for assistance.

**Note:**This should be the last part of the setup. Use the following sequence:  
 USB driver (*Win 95*)  
 Intel 82371 driver (*Win95*)  
*DirectX7.x (Win9x)*  
 video  
 audio  
*DVD utility*

DVD Regional Coding	
Region	Where
1	USA, Canada & US Territories
2	Europe, Japan, South Africa, Middle East (including Egypt)
3	South East Asia, East Asia (but not China)
4	Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, Central & South America, Caribbean and Pacific Islands
5	Former Soviet Union, Indian Subcontinent, Africa, North Korea, and Mongolia
6	China (but not Hong Kong)

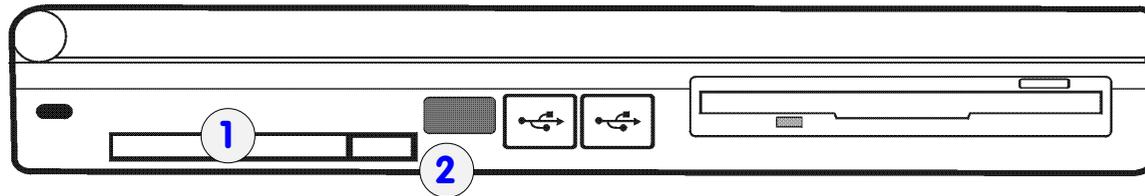


## PC CARDS

The notebook has one Type II PC Card expansion socket. It can also handle a Type I card. The socket supports several standards:

- PCMCIA (rev. 2) Both Type I and Type II.
- CardBus PCI bus to PCMCIA socket.
- Zoomed Video (ZV) A direct connection between the PC Card and the notebook's video and audio subsystems. (It works directly with the CD-ROM module to support multimedia features.)

**Note:** Refer to the documentation which comes with your ZV card for more information about its capabilities and how to use its features.



PC CARD SOCKET

FIG. 2 – 13

1. socket door
2. eject button

### INSERTING A PC CARD

This part of the system needs two drivers:

1. a socket driver which is part of the operating system
2. a device driver which comes with the PC Card itself.



## System: pc cards

2



### PC Card Changes

**Do not add, remove or change cards while the system is in Save to Disk mode. This may cause a conflict with the stored system configuration information.**



### I/O PC Cards

**Some operating systems like Windows NT, may not work properly if an I/O card (e.g. a LAN) is present in the socket when you restart the computer. Depending on your operating system, the COM ports (I/O) for PC Card devices are reassigned.**

### PC CARD - EJECTION

FIG. 2 - 14

1. Use the tip of your finger to pry the right edge of the button out from the socket.
2. Push the button in to eject.

2 - 18

Plug 'n play operating systems (e.g. *Windows 9x* & *Windows 2000*) can recognize most PC Cards and automatically install the right driver(s). If it doesn't have the driver, it will ask you to supply one from a disk provided by the PC Card's manufacturer. Non-plug 'n play OSs won't prompt you for driver information, but still need it - check your operating system and PC Card documentation.

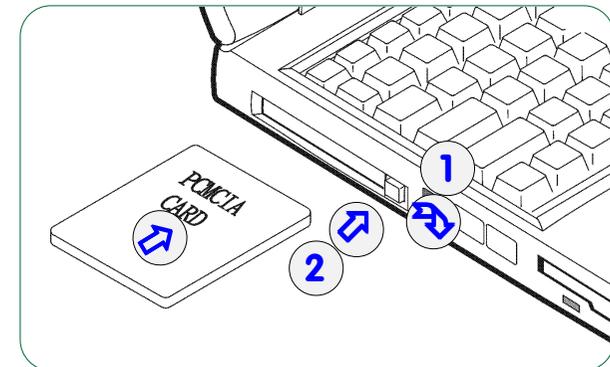
Once the driver is installed, *Windows* allows you to "hot" insert and remove the PC Card - within limits. Refer to your operating system manual for more on this.

When you insert a card correctly, the system beeps once. If the PC Card is not detected, check whether the correct drivers are loaded.

## REMOVING A PC CARD

In general, you should always "mount" and "dismount" the PC Card using the PC Card socket utility.

When the utility tells you it's safe, push the appropriate eject button to remove the card. The system will beep twice when the card is disconnected.





## PC Card Setup

### Windows 95

The PC Card socket uses technologies which are newer than *Windows 95*. Before installing these newer drivers for *Windows 95*, you should install the USB & related Chipset drivers (refer to page 2-26 later in this chapter).

To upgrade the PC Card driver:

1. Insert the *Device Drivers & Tools CD-ROM*.
2. Go to the **Start** menu, click on **Run...**
3. Navigate (**Browse...**) to:  
**D:\Drivers\Win95\  
Pcmcia\setup.exe**
4. Click **Next**, **Yes** or **Finish** as you follow the instructions.

**Note:** During the installation, you may be asked to insert the *Windows 95* disk.

5. When the installation finishes, allow the system to restart.

### Windows NT 4.0

The operating system automatically installs the PC Card socket drivers. However, it is only PCMCIA (rev. 2) compliant, and does not support Zoomed Video functions.

You can install or remove cards only when the system is turned off. In particular, any I/O PC Card (e.g. SCSI) must be present when you boot-up the system.

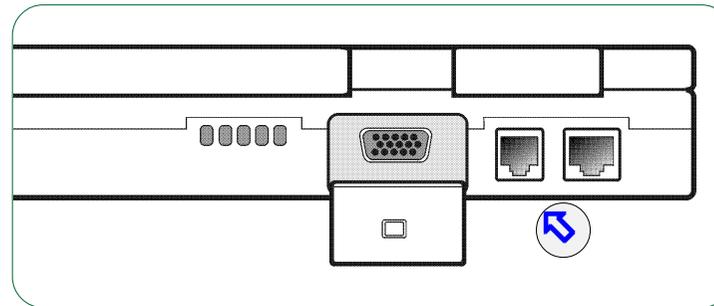


**System:** fax/modem

2

## **FAX/MODEM** (OPTION)

If your system includes the fax/modem module, *Windows* will detect it during setup. However, our module takes advantage of newer technologies so you will have to install our updated drivers to take advantage of its full speed.



**FAX/MODEM PORT**

FIG. 2 – 15

## **INTERNATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS**

The Fax/Modem socket is designed for a standard RJ-11 telephone connection. Not all countries use this standard. So, before traveling to another country, check with your travel agent.



## Fax/Modem Setup (Turbo Comm/Xircom)

**Note:** The modem brand is registered in *Setup*. Press **F2** to enter *Setup* immediately after you start the system and the message "Press < F2 > to enter Setup" appears. (**Setup > Main Menu > System Information**)

To update drivers, insert the *Device Drivers & Tools CD-ROM* and do the following.

### Windows 9x (Turbo Comm/Xircom)

1. Press **⌘+Break\***. Click **Device Manager** (tab).
2. Click "+" next to **Other devices**. Double-click **PCI Communication Device**.
3. Click **Reinstall Driver** (button).
4. When the *Update Device Driver Wizard* appears, click **Next**. Then, select **Search for a better driver than the one your device is using now** and click **Next**.
5. Select **Specify a location**, navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\ (Win9x)\Modem\ (Xircom)** or

**(Turbo Comm)** and click **Next > Next**.

6. Click **Next** or **Finish** to install the driver.
7. Restart *Windows*.

### Windows Me (Turbo Comm/Xircom)

1. Press **⌘+Break\***. Click **Device Manager** (tab).
2. Click "+" next to **Other devices** and double-click **PCI Communication Device**.
3. Click **Driver** (tab) < **Update Driver...** (button).
4. When the *Update Device Driver Wizard* appears, select **Automatic search for a better driver** and click **Next**.
5. Highlight the driver located in the **Drivers\WinMe\Modem\ (brand)** folder of the CD-ROM and click **OK**.
6. Click **Finish** when the driver installation is complete.
7. Close your modem properties dialog box.
8. Close **Device Manager** and restart *Windows*.

### Windows 2000 Pro (Turbo Comm)

1. Press **⌘+Break\***. Click **Hardware** (tab) > **Device Manager...** (button).
2. Click "+" next to **Other Devices** and double-click **PCI Simple Communications Controller**.
3. Click **Driver** (tab) < **Update Driver...** (button).
4. When the *Upgrade Device Driver Wizard* appears, click **Next**.
5. Select **Search for a suitable driver for my device** under **Install Hardware Device Drivers** and click **Next**.
6. Select **Specify a location** under **Locate Driver Files** and click **Next**.
7. Navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\Win2000\Modem\Turbo Comm** and click **OK**.
8. Click **Next** or **Finish** to install the driver.
9. Close **Device Manager** and restart *Windows*.



## System: fax/modem

2

### Windows 2000 Pro (Xircom)

1. Click **Start** (menu) > **Run...**
2. Navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\Win2000\Modem\Xircom\Setup.exe**. Click **Open** > **OK**.
3. When asked if you want to install the modem driver, click **OK** to install the driver.
4. When the "Modem" Driver Installation Progress Box disappears, the installation is complete. (In **Device Manager**, you can see "Xircom MPC1 Modem 56" listed under **Modems**.)
5. Restart *Windows*.

### Windows NT4.0 (Turbo Comm)

1. Click **Start** (menu) > **Run...**
2. Navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\WinNT4\Modem\Turbo Comm\Setup.exe**. Click **Open** > **OK**.
3. When the *Modem Board Installation Wizard* appears, click **Next** > **Next** to install the driver.
4. When the driver installation is complete, click **Finish**.
5. Restart *Windows*.

### Windows NT4.0 (Xircom)

1. Open **Control Panel**.
2. Double-click **Modems** (icon).
3. Select **Don't detect my modem; I will select it from a list** and click **Next**.
4. Click **Have Disk...** Then, navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\WinNT4\Modem\Xircom** and click **Open** > **OK** > **Next**.
5. If you're asked to identify the modem's port, choose **COM2** and click **Next**.
6. When the installation is complete, click **Finish**. Close **Modems Properties** (dialog box).

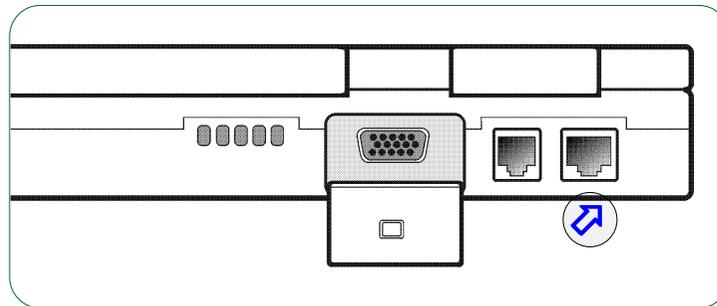
\***Alt+Break** = **Start** > **Settings** > **Control Panel** > **System**

### Internet Access

To set up your system to work with a Dial-up Internet Service Provider (ISP), you must be sure to have all the proper "protocols" installed (e.g. TCP/IP). Refer to your operating system manual for this and/or your ISP's documentation.

## LAN (OPTION)

If your system includes the Local Area Network option, *Windows* will detect it during setup. However, our system takes advantage of newer technologies so you will have to install our updated drivers to take advantage of its full speed.



LAN PORT  
FIG. 2 - 16



## System: LAN

2



### LAN setup

To update drivers, insert the *Device Drivers & Tools CD-ROM* and do the following.

#### Windows 9x

1. Press **Alt** + **Break**. Click **Device Manager** (tab).
2. Click "+" next to **Network adapters**. Then, double-click **AMD PCNET Family Ethernet Adapter (PCI-ISA)**.
3. Click **Driver** (tab) > **Update Driver...**(button).
4. When the *Update Device Driver Wizard* appears, click **Next**. Then, select **Search for a better driver than the one your device is using now** and click **Next**.
5. Select **Specify a location**, navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\Win9x\Lan** and click **Next**.
6. Click **Next** or **Finish** to install the driver.
7. Restart *Windows*.

#### Windows Me

1. Press **Alt** + **Break**. Click **Device Manager** (tab).
2. Click "+" next to **Network adapters** and double-click **AMD PCNET Family PCI Ethernet Adapter**.
3. Click **Driver** (tab) > **Update Driver...**(button).
4. When the *Update Device Driver Wizard* appears, select **Specify the location of the driver** and click **Next**.
5. Select **Display a list of all the drivers in a specific location, so you can select the driver you want** and click **Next**.
6. In *Select Device*, click **Have Disk...** and navigate (**Browse...**) to **D:\Drivers\WinMe\Lan**. Then, click **OK**.
7. When the **Select Device** box reappears, highlight **AMD Inc.** for the *Manufacturers* field and **AMD PCNET Family Ethernet Adapter (PCI)** for the *Models* field and click **OK**.
8. When the **Update Driver Warning** box appears, choose **Yes**. Then, click **Next** for *Windows* to install the selected driver.
9. Click **Finish** when the driver installation is complete.
10. Restart *Windows* for the new settings to take effect.



### Windows 2000 Pro

1. Press **Win + Break**. Click **Hardware (tab) > Device Manager...**(button).
2. Click **+** next to **Network adapters** and double-click **AMD PCNET Family PCI Ethernet Adapter**.
3. Click **Driver (tab) > Update Driver...** (button).
4. When the *Upgrade Device Driver Wizard* appears, click **Next**.
5. Select **Search for a suitable driver for my device** under Install Hardware Device Drivers and click **Next**.
6. Select **Specify a location** under Locate Driver Files and click **Next**.
7. Then, navigate (**Browse...**) to **D : \Drivers\Win2000\Lan** and click **OK**.
8. Click **Next** or **Finish** to install the driver.
9. Close **Device Manager**.
10. Restart *Windows*.

### Windows NT 4.0

1. In **Control Panel**, double-click **Network**.
2. In the **Network** dialog box, go to the **Adapters** tab.
3. Click **Add... > Have Disk...**
4. In the **Insert Disk** window, type the path: **D:\Drivers\WinNT4\Lan** and click **OK**.
5. In the Select OEM Option window, click **OK** to install the driver.
6. When it is finished, you'll be prompted to shut down the system. When it comes up again, the network should be working.
7. To adjust the network's parameters, click the **Advanced** button in the **Network** dialog box.

\* **Win + Break = Start > Settings > Control Panel > System**



## USB & Related Chipset Setup

### Windows 95

The USB socket drivers are not included in *Windows 95*. This installation corrects that defect.

Enabling the USB features is a two-stage process which must be followed in order:

#### **Stage 1 USB Setup**

Run the Usbsupp.exe utility from Microsoft. This may be included on the CD-ROM containing *Windows 95*. When the system restarts, continue to Stage 2.

#### **Stage 2 Chipset Setup**

1. Insert the *Device Drivers & Tools* CD-ROM.
2. Go to the **Start** menu, click on **Run...**
3. Navigate (**Browse...**)to:  
**D:\Drivers\Win95\Intel  
82371xB INF Update for  
Win95\setup.exe**

4. Click **Next, Yes** or **Finish** as you follow the instructions. When this is installed, the system will go through a re-detection process, which may require several restarts of the system (just follow the on-screen instructions).

### Windows 98, Me & 2000 Pro

USB support is fully integrated.

### Windows NT 4.0

USB support is not available.



## **3** Firmware

This chapter is about the notebook's built-in software:

**Diagnostics:** the *POST* (Power-On Self Test)

**Configuration:** the *Setup* utility

If your computer has never been set up, or you are making important changes to the system (e.g. power management features), then you should review this chapter first and note the original settings found in *Setup*. Even if you are a beginner, keep a record of the settings you find and any changes you make. This information could be useful if your system ever needs servicing.

There is one general rule: *Don't make any changes unless you are sure of what you are doing*. Many of the settings are required by the system, and changing them could cause it to become unstable or worse. If you have any doubts, consult your system dealer.



## THE POWER-ON SELF TEST (POST)

Each time you turn on the computer, the system takes a few seconds to conduct a *POST*, including a quick test of the on-board RAM.

As the POST proceeds, the computer will tell you if there is anything wrong. If there is a problem which prevents the system from booting, it will display a system summary and prompt you to run *Setup*.

If there are no problems, the Setup prompt will disappear and the system will load the operating system. Once that starts, you can't get into *Setup* without rebooting.

3

### STARTUP SCREEN: THE POST

FIG. 3-1

If you choose the Quiet Boot option (not available for all models) in the Setup utility, you will only see an abbreviated version of this screen.

1. BIOS information
2. CPU type
3. memory status
4. HDD identification notice
5. error notice (example)
6. Enter *Setup* cue  
- appears only during POST

**Note:** your POST may identify different components (e.g. "Fixed Disk Ø").

```
Phoenix BIOS 4.0 Release 6.0  
Copyright 1985-1999 Phoenix Technologies Ltd.  
All Rights Reserved. } 1  
  
Notebook Computer Version 3.01.01  
03.01-1.00.04  
  
CPU = Intel(R) Mobile Pentium(R) III Processor 500 M } 2  
640K System RAM Passed } 3  
63M Extended RAM Passed }  
0256K Cache SRAM Passed }  
System BIOS Shadowed }  
Video BIOS shadowed }  
Mouse initialized }  
Fixed Disk Ø: IBM-DBCA-206480 } 4  
ATAPI CD-ROM: TOSHIBA XM-1902B }  
WARNING } 5  
ERROR }  
Parallel port configuration changed }  
Press <F2> to enter SETUP, <F12> to enter BOOT M } 6
```



## ***FAILING THE POST***

Errors can be detected during the *POST*. There are two categories, “fatal” and “non-fatal”.

### ***FATAL ERRORS***

These stop the boot process and usually indicate there is something seriously wrong with your system. Take the computer to your dealer or authorized service center as soon as possible.

### ***NON-FATAL ERRORS***

This kind of error still allows you to boot. You will get a message identifying the problem (make a note of this message!) followed by the cue:

Press <F1> to resume,  
<F2> to enter Setup

Press **F1** to see if the boot process can continue. It may work, without the correct configuration.

Press **F2** to run the *Setup* program and try to correct the problem. If you still get an error message after you change the setting, or if the “cure” seems even worse, call for help.



### Choosing the Boot Device Before OS Startup

The system supports booting from FDD, HDD, CD or LAN (using IPX protocol).

When there is a need, you can ignore the boot sequence preset in the Boot Device Priority option and choose to directly boot from the device you need by doing the following:

1. Press **F12** to enter the Boot Menu immediately after you start the system and see the message "< F12 > to enter Boot Menu".
2. Use ↑ & ↓ to highlight your preferred boot device and press **Enter**.

## THE SETUP PROGRAM

The Phoenix *Setup* program tells the system how to configure itself and manage basic features and subsystems (e.g. port configuration and power management).

### ENTERING SETUP

To enter *Setup*, turn on the computer and press **F2** during the *POST*. The prompt seen in Fig. 3 – 1 is usually present for a few seconds after you turn on the system. If you get a “Keyboard Error” (usually because you pressed **F2** too quickly) just press **F2** again.

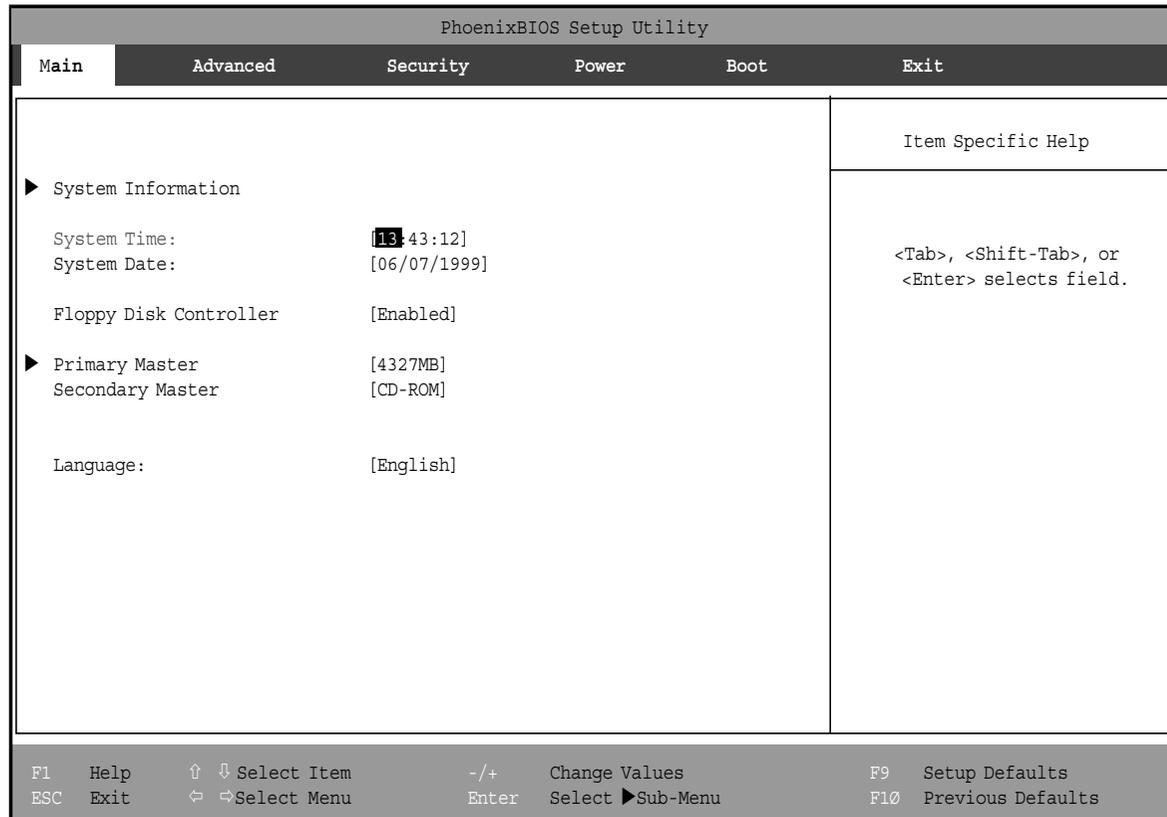
If the computer is already on, reboot using the **Ctrl + Alt + Delete** combination and then hold down **F2**. *Setup*'s main menu will appear.

### SETUP SCREENS

The *Setup* interface looks like a “windows” screen:

Along the top of the screen is a menu bar with six (6) menu headings. When you select a heading, a new screen appears. Scroll through the features listed on each screen to make changes to *Setup*.

Instructions on how to navigate each screen are in the box along the bottom of the screen. If these tools are confusing, press **F1** to call up a *General Help* screen. Then use the arrow keys to scroll up or down this page.



### SETUP MAIN MENU

FIG. 3 – 2

The *Setup* menus shown in this section are for reference only. Your computer's menus will indicate the configuration appropriate for your model and options.

The “Item Specific Help” on the right side of each screen explains the highlighted item and has useful messages about its options.

If you see an arrow (“▶”) next to an item, press **Enter** to go to a sub-menu on that subject. The sub-menu screen which appears has a similar layout but the **Enter** key may execute a command.



**Firmware:** setup – main menu

3



### Switching Hard Disks

Every time you install a different hard disk in the notebook, it should be (re)configured, unless **Auto** is selected.



### Auto Limitations

The **Auto** feature may provide a different set of parameters for the same hard disk at different times. However, it should be reconfigured with the same parameters you got the first time. If you use a different set of parameters, it may be impossible for you to read any data on the hard disk.

## MORE ON SETUP

Following is additional advice on portions of the *Setup*, not covered in the Item Specific Help.

## MAIN MENU

### SYSTEM INFORMATION (MAIN MENU)

This provides some system information including the brand of the modem and the CPU the system comes with.

### SYSTEM TIME & DATE (MAIN MENU)

The hour setting uses the 24-hour system (i.e., 00 = midnight; 13 = 1 pm). If you can change the date and time settings in your operating system, you will also change these settings. Some applications may also alter data files to reflect these changes.

### FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER (MAIN MENU)

This control “enables” the floppy disk drive.

### PRIMARY MASTER (MAIN MENU)

Pressing **Enter** opens the sub-menu to configure the main IDE HDD which fits into the notebook’s HDD bay. Refer to *Chapter 5: Extras* for more on this bay.

#### TYPE (MAIN MENU > PRIMARY MASTER)

This setting has several options for choosing which method *Setup* will use to detect the hard disk:

**Auto** *(Default setting)* This allows *Setup* to determine the hard disk’s type and other information when you press **Enter**. It automatically loads the information into the *BIOS*.

**None** No hard disk is installed. With this option, the system will require a removable disk to supply the bootup information.

**User** This allows you to fill in the Cylinders, Heads and Sectors/Track fields. It automatically calculates “size” based on this information. The numbers for all these fields should be printed on the hard disk itself, or in its accompanying documentation.

**Note:** For future use, and as a precaution, make a record the hard disk’s original configuration.

### MULTI-SECTOR TRANSFERS

(MAIN MENU > PRIMARY MASTER)

Select the number of sectors in each block that can be transferred together. The “Auto” Type setting shows the optimum number.

### LBA MODE CONTROL

(MAIN MENU > PRIMARY MASTER)

If your hard disk is larger than 528MB (unformatted capacity), enable this control. The “Auto” Type setting enables this setting if the disk is large enough.

### 32 BIT I/O

(MAIN MENU > PRIMARY MASTER)

Most new hard disks can support this higher rate. If yours can’t, the “Enabled” setting may slow down the system.

### TRANSFER MODE & ULTRA DMA MODE

(MAIN MENU > PRIMARY MASTER)

These settings allow you to choose among various modes used for data transfers. “Auto” Type setting selects the best modes for your HDD.

### SECONDARY MASTER (MAIN MENU)

This line shows the second IDE device, either a CD/DVD-ROM or nothing (if you’ve installed the storage tray in the Device Bay).

Refer to *Chapter 2: System* for more on how to configure the CD/DVD ROM.

**Firmware:** setup – main menu



### LBA Warning

**If you enable LBA mode for a particular HDD, be sure to enable it each time you use the same hard disk. If you don’t you may encounter read/write errors.**



### When to Use LBA

The “standard” or ATA mode of “seeing” HDDs is inadequate for drives larger than 528MB. LBA mode corrects this and allows for hard disks up to 128GB.

ATA and LBA modes overlap. So if LBA mode is not activated when an HDD is first formatted, sections may not be readable under the LBA system. (This does not matter with 528 MB or smaller HDDs.)

If you’re using an HDD not formatted using LBA mode, do not use the “Auto” setting.



## Firmware: setup – advanced menu

### ADVANCED MENU PLUG & PLAY O/S (ADVANCED MENU)

This setting tells the computer what kind operating system you're using:

**Yes** for *Windows 9x*, *Windows 2000*, and *IBM's OS/2 Warp*.

**No** for *Windows NT4* and earlier, *Windows 3.1* and *Linux/Unix*

**Auto** for system that support "SBF" functions.

### PS/2 MOUSE (ADVANCED MENU)

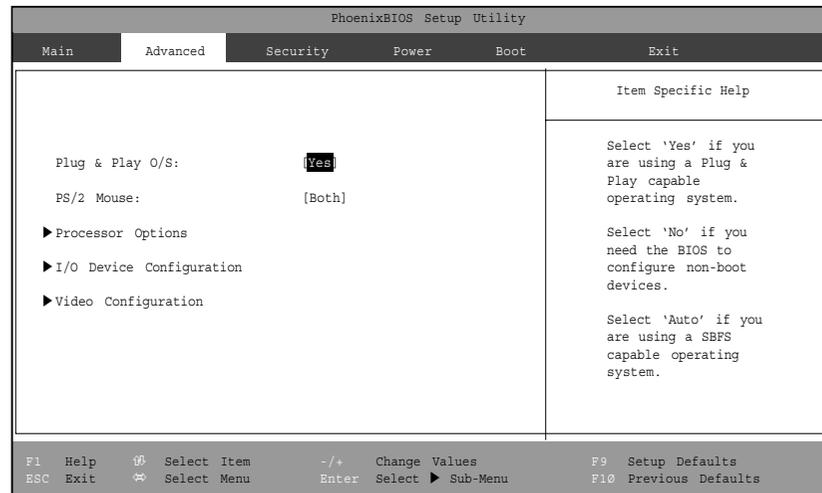
Do not change this setting, it is intended for service testing.

**Note:** If the PS/2 device is disabled when the computer starts up, the operating system won't load its driver. The **Fn+ Pad** toggle won't make it work either. Refer to *Chapter 2: System* for more on the Touchpad.

3

## ADVANCED MENU

FIG. 3 – 3





## I/O DEVICE CONFIGURATION (ADVANCED MENU)

### SERIAL PORT A & B

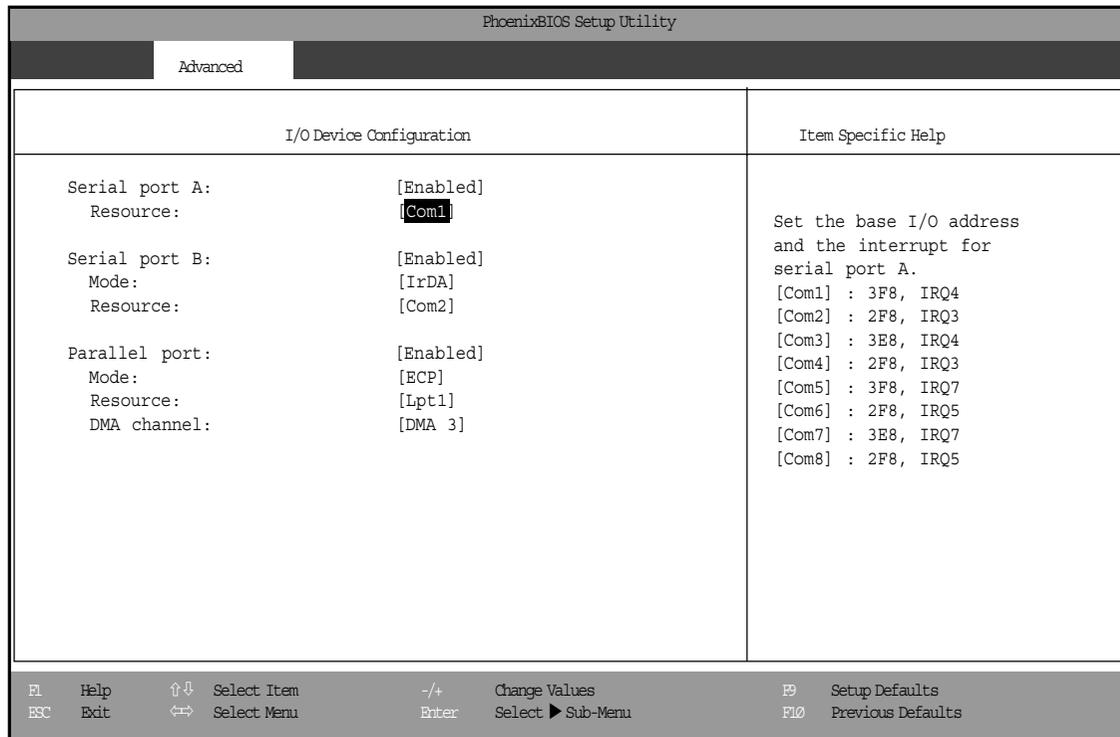
(ADVANCED MENU > I/O DEVICE CONFIGURATION)

If you don't plan to use a port, you can set its line to "Disabled" to save power.

If available, the "OS Setup" allows advanced users to control the port

settings from within a Plug 'n Play-capable operating system.

The default setting is "Enabled".



### Serial Resources

If you are not planning to use these serial ports, you can disable them (by choosing "Disabled"). This way you can assign resources to another device, e.g. a PC Card device.

*Fax/Modem Note: If you are using a PC Card fax/modem which is limited to IRQs 3, 4 or 5, you may want to disable Serial Port B to free up these resources.*

ADVANCED MENU,  
I/O DEVICE CONFIGURATION  
SUB-MENU  
FIG. 3 – 4



## Firmware: setup – advanced menu

3



### Parallel Modes

Most newer printers recommend ECP or Bidirectional mode.

### RESOURCE (SERIAL PORT A & B)

(ADVANCED MENU > I/O DEVICE CONFIGURATION)

This assigns resources to the built-in COM ports. If you are using another serial device ( e.g. a fax/modem) which has limited resource options, use this setting to “adjust” your system.

The default settings are:

Port A = COM1

Port B = COM2

### MODE

(ADVANCED MENU >

I/O DEVICE CONFIGURATION > SERIAL PORT B)

There are several modes available if you set the serial port B to “Enabled”. Make sure the mode you choose is supported by the device with which you want to communicate. Fast IR (FIR), as the name implies, is the most powerful option followed by IrDA (standard) and then ASK.

### PARALLEL PORT

(ADVANCED MENU > I/O DEVICE CONFIGURATION)

If you don’t plan to use this port, you can set this line to “Disabled” to save power.

If available, the “OS Setup” allows advanced users to control the port settings from within a Plug ‘n Play-capable operating system.

The default setting is “Enabled”.

### MODE

(ADVANCED MENU > I/O DEVICE CONFIGURATION

> PARALLEL PORT)

There are several modes available once you set this port to “Enabled”:

ECP (Extended)

Output only

Bi-directional

You should check your parallel device’s documentation to see which one it can use.



## SECURITY MENU

### SET SUPERVISOR PASSWORD & SET USER PASSWORD (SECURITY MENU)

Passwords can be up to eight (8) characters and/or numbers (but not symbols). When creating a password it must be entered twice, the second time for confirmation.

If you forget or lose a password, consult your dealer or service center.

3



SECURITY MENU  
FIG. 3 – 5



### *SET SUPERVISOR PASSWORD* (SECURITY MENU)

Supervisors have unrestricted access to the system and can assign a “User” password.

Only a “Supervisor” can change a “Supervisor” password. If you leave the field empty, both the Supervisor and User passwords are disabled and erased.

### *SET USER PASSWORD* (SECURITY MENU)

To use this feature, a Supervisor password must be set first. Only the supervisor (using the Supervisor password) can set and change the User password. To disable the User password, enter the existing password first and leave the new password fields blank.

If you enter the system with the User password, you are denied access to most areas and fields:

- Main Menu:  
Floppy Disk Controller  
Primary Master settings
- Advanced Menu:  
all except video display &  
panel settings
- Security Menu:  
all except for User password
- Boot Menu:  
Quiet Boot
- Exit Menu:  
pre-loaded value options



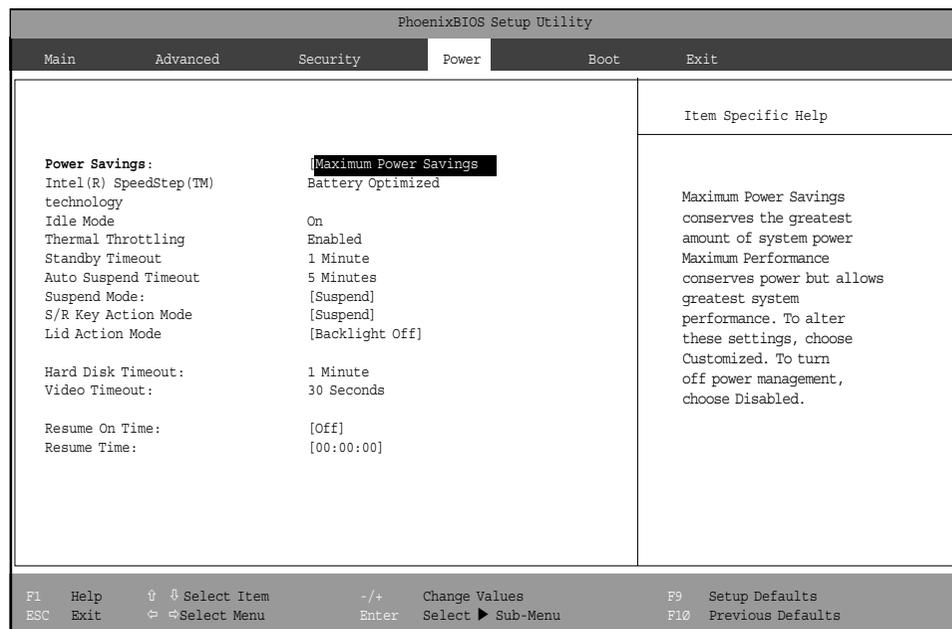
## POWER MENU

If your operating system supports APM or ACPI, use this menu to choose among preset power saving schemes or customize your desired settings.

If your operating system doesn't support APM or ACPI, Suspend, Save to Disk, and Timeout functions are not available. However, Thermal Throttling and the “Backlight Off” Lid Action Mode are.

Before you adjust the settings in this menu, we suggest a review of the power management system in *Chapter 4: Power*.

**Note:** If you have prepared a “Save to Disk” partition or file, the **Fn + Suspend** combination activates *Save to Disk* mode. If you don't have an appropriate partition or file, the **Fn + Suspend** combination activates *Suspend* mode (*Save to RAM*).



POWER MENU  
FIG. 3 – 6



### *POWER SAVINGS* (POWER MENU)

This is the “master switch” for the power savings system.

### *INTEL(R) SPEEDSTEP(TM)*

#### *TECHNOLOGY* (POWER MENU)

This control only appears if your system has a Pentium III with SpeedStep™ technology. The “automatic” setting allows the system to select ‘high’ or ‘low’ speed according to the power source it detects (AC or battery).

### *SUSPEND MODE* (POWER MENU)

Use this item to control the **Suspend** power management system. If you want to use the “Save to Disk” method, you must have set up a Save to Disk file or partition as described in *Chapter 4: Power*. If you haven’t set up a file or partition for Save to Disk, the system defaults to the low-power suspend to RAM.

### *RESUME ON TIME*

#### *& RESUME TIME* (POWER MENU)

Use these items to control how the system will be reactivated from *Suspend (to RAM)* mode. This does not apply to *Save to Disk* mode.

### *BOOT MENU*

The **Quiet Boot** setting simplifies the start-up process by not showing the POST (see page 3-2). However, if a problem is detected, the full POST screen will still appear.

*Note:* This feature is not available with all models.

### *EXIT MENU*

Choosing to “Load Setup Defaults” will wipe out any customized settings. “Exit Discarding Changes” will quit *Setup* without making any changes, though if there are customized settings from a previous session, they also won’t be changed.



# 4 Power

This chapter is about the power system, both hardware and software:

**Hardware** AC adapter, battery pack(s)

**Software** *Setup* utility parameters, power & battery management utilities

The first part covers the battery and the AC adapter. To see where these fit into the system, review the system layout in *Chapter 1: Introduction*.

The second part is about the power usage and management - how to get the most out of your battery. Part of this involves settings in the *Setup* utility, so you should also refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*.



## POWER HARDWARE

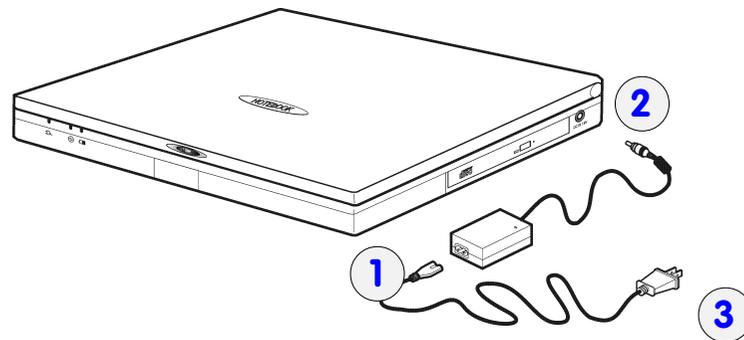
You can operate the notebook on either AC or battery power. The next two sections are about how to use these power sources and other AC/battery power related information.

### AC POWER

The notebook comes with an AC power cord and a universal, auto-switching power adapter. You can use the adapter anywhere the voltage is steady, between 100 and 240 volts.

When the adapter is connected to a power source and then to the computer, the  icon lights up to indicate the system is receiving AC power. To use the AC adapter:

1. Plug the power cord to the power adapter.
2. Plug the power adapter to the DC IN 19V socket on the computer's rear panel.
3. Plug the power cord into a wall outlet.
4. Press the  (On/Off) switch for **one second** to turn the system on.



  
**Adapter Warning**  
*Only use an approved adapter.  
The wrong adapter could damage the computer.*

CONNECTING AC ADAPTER  
FIG. 4 – 1



**Power:** 1<sup>st</sup> time battery use

## **BATTERY POWER**

The notebook comes with a proprietary rechargeable battery. You can get a replacement battery from your dealer.

### *FIRST-TIME USE & STORAGE*

If you don't use battery packs for a long time (about three weeks), they should be discharged completely and then recharged. The battery that came with your new computer may have been in storage or shipment for some time. So, we **strongly recommend** that you follow these steps when you receive this computer or if you have not used the battery for a long time.

1. Install the battery in its compartment (if it's not already there).
2. Make sure that the AC power source is not plugged in. Turn on the system and press **F2** to enter *Setup*. (If you are not sure how to do this, refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*.)
3. Allow the system to run down, ignoring any warning tones. We suggest that you allow it to run down over night.
4. When the system shuts down, plug in the AC power source to recharge the battery. Leave the system off while charging. The battery status icon glows orange during this time. When the battery is full, the LED becomes green. Recharging takes about three hours (system Off). Refer to the Using & Charging the Battery Pack section in this chapter for details.



## Power: battery pack

### INSTALLING & REMOVING A BATTERY PACK

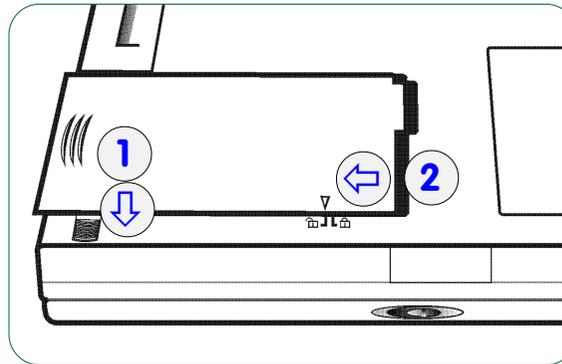
First, use one of these methods to protect your work

- Use *Save to disk* mode.
- Save your work then shut down the system.



#### Packaging Note

The battery pack is packaged separately from the notebook.



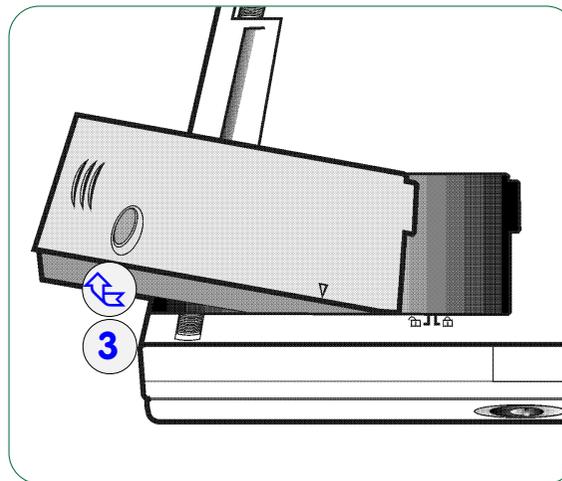
#### INTO THE POWER BAY

1. Remove the used battery (if present). Follow the instructions in the side-bar.
2. Remove the battery from its packaging.
3. Slide the fresh battery into the slot, right edge first. If there is any resistance as you slide it in, check for and remove any foreign objects that may have gotten into the bay.
4. Make sure the battery latch 'clicks' into locked position.

#### PULL THE BATTERY OUT BY THE TAB

FIG. 4 – 2

1. Slide the battery-lock latch down and hold it in place.
2. With your other hand, push the battery towards its right edge – there's an indentation in the case to make this easier.
3. When the left edge of the battery is clear, use its "lip" to pry the battery up.



## USING & CHARGING THE BATTERY PACK

Refer to Table 4-1 on page 4-2 of this chapter. If a low battery warning occurs, *save your work immediately* and do one or more of the following:

- Plug in the AC adapter.
- Replace the battery pack while connected to the AC adapter.
- Go into Save to Disk or shut down until you can recharge.

When the system receives AC power, the power LED glows and the charge LED turns orange. When the battery is full, the charge LED becomes green.



### **Battery Type Warning**

***If your system does not have a "smart battery" option, Windows 9x's power monitoring utilities only offer approximate readings.***



**Power:** save to disk

## POWER MANAGEMENT

### HARDWARE (BATTERY STATUS & WARNINGS)

After the POST finishes, the battery status LED indicates the battery's charge level. When the battery is low, this icon flashes. Save your work immediately and follow the suggestions on page 4-7.

#### LOW BATTERY & SUSPEND

The most basic of the computer's features provide some protection when battery levels get too low (and you're not using the adapter). The computer reacts in one of two ways:

##### WITHOUT SAVE TO DISK

If your system doesn't have a Save to Disk file or partition, information is saved to the RAM and the system goes into Suspend (low power) mode.

##### WITH SAVE TO DISK

The system records status information to a special file or partition on the HDD and then turns itself OFF. If a Save to Disk file or partition isn't available, the system goes into "Suspend" mode.

To resume from Suspend mode plug in the AC adapter power source, then press  for less than 1 second.

**Note:** *If either of Suspend or Save to Disk (Hibernate) starts, the battery should be considered "fully" depleted, though it maintains a small, safety, reserve. If the battery depletes the safety reserve, the system can't be turned on and anything not saved to disk is lost.*

More advanced features are available if your operating system supports APM or ACPI power management. (Refer to page 4-14).

4



#### PC Card Warning

**Do not remove or change the PC Card while the system is in Save to Disk Mode. The slot is turned off and any change in the system configuration may cause problems when the computer comes back on.**



## FIRMWARE (SETUP CONTROLS)

The Power menu in *Setup* controls how Suspend (to RAM) or Save to Disk (Hibernate) is activated. Refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware* on how to setup these modes.

**Note:** If your operating system doesn't support APM or ACPI (e.g. *Windows NT4.0* or *DOS*), only critically low battery power can activate Suspend or Save to Disk (Hibernate).

### SAVE TO DISK

This suspend method records system status information to a special file or partition on the HDD and then turns the system OFF.

Save to Disk can be activated by:

- Critically low battery power
- Pressing **Fn + Suspend**
- Closing the lid
- Pressing  $\odot$  | for less than 1 second.
- Specified time-out after the *Suspend (to RAM)* mode

Once the function is activated, the system makes a starting beep.

When system status information is saved into the specially-reserved hard disk area (partition or file), the system shuts down.

To resume work, press the ON/OFF button to turn the system back ON. The system will return to the state before it went into Save to Disk and turn on all devices.

**Ring in Note:** The system is OFF during this mode, so a Ring-in or Alarm Resume time will not wake up the system. If you want a ring-in from a fax-modem to wake the system, do not use this setting.



### Partition Warning

**If you haven't set up the system for Save to Disk, or if the space reserved for the Save to Disk partition isn't large enough, the system will default to Suspend (to RAM) mode and your unsaved data will be lost when power is turned off.**



**Power:** save to disk setup



## Save to Disk

### Windows 9x & NT4.0

#### Part I:

When the system activates “Save to Disk”, it makes use of a special **file** or **partition** on the HDD. This is created and managed by the *PhDskWin* utility found on the *Device Drivers & Tools* CD-ROM.

#### Space

Both partition and file methods occupy the same amount of space. The size of this partition must be greater than the total size of the memory (DRAM) and the notebook’s video RAM. A typical setup’s space requirement might be:

memory type	KB size	MB size
system	640KB	~.6MB
extended	64,512KB	63MB
video	4,096KB	4MB
<b>total</b>	<b>69,248KB</b>	<b>~67.6MB</b>
recommended*	70,656KB	69MB

\*The recommended space should always be about 1MB more than the total calculated. The extra MB is for data from other chip registers. (1MB = 1024KB)

#### Check the specifications for your system before you run the *PhDskWin* utility.

You can find the system memory by using the *Setup* utility. Just navigate to the System Information tab on the Main page.

Add the System, Extended and Video memory to get the total.

#### The File Method

This is the most flexible way to setup the *Save to Disk* area. If you later increase your memory, you can modify this file.

To setup this file you should,

1. Make sure your hard disk is defragmented (there are numerous utilities available for this),
2. Reboot the computer.
3. When the *Windows* operating system is running, insert the *Device Drivers & Tools* CD-ROM.
4. Go to the **Start** menu, Click **Run...> Browse...**

5. Navigate to  
D:\Drivers\Win95\PhDskWin\setup.exe  
or  
D:\Drivers\win98\PhDskWin\setup.exe  
or  
D:\Drivers\WinNT4\PhDskWin\setup.exe
6. Click on **OK**, **Next**, or **Finish** as you follow the instructions.
7. Once the program is installed, go back to the Start menu and open *Phoenix PhDskWin* in the **Programs** list.
8. When it opens, choose the **Hibernation File** (tab).
9. Click on Create Now.
10. If *PhDskWin*’s recommended file is large enough, click **OK**.  
If not, type the size you want in the space provided, then click **OK**.
11. If you want to change the file size, click the **Delete** button and go back to step 9.
12. When you’re finished, click **Close**, and allow the system to restart.

**Note:** When finished, the utility will save the file, **SAVE2DSK.BIN**, as a hidden, system, and read-only file in your root directory of drive “C:”.



### **The Partition Method**

The Save to Disk partition space has to be created before you install the operating system. Once it's done, you can't increase the partition's size without repartitioning and reformatting your hard disk.

So, we recommend that you make the partition large enough to accommodate all the memory you *expect* to have. Check Appendix A: Specifications to see what the maximum capacity is.

*Note: While you may upgrade to the maximum RAM, it is very unlikely that you'll increase the amount of video memory (the basic configuration is 4MB).*

Starting with an **unpartitioned, unformatted** hard disk,

#### **Windows 9x**

1. Boot up the computer from a bootable disk which also has *fdisk.exe*.
2. Run *fdisk* and when asked, choose to "...enable large disk support".

3. Use the utility to create the primary DOS partition and make it active. However, don't use all available space, leave an unpartitioned area large enough for *PhDskWin* (follow the guidelines at the beginning of this section).
4. Install *Windows 9x* in the "Fat 32" partition.
5. Run the *Phoenix PhDskWin* utility as described in the "File Method" but at step 8, choose the partition tab instead.

**Note:** When you run your operating system's partition utility (e.g. *MS-DOS's FDISK*), it will tell you that it has found a "Non-DOS" partition. Do not do anything to this partition, and be careful not to format the "Non-DOS" partition.

### **Windows NT4.0**

The operating system's installation routine includes a partition utility. When asked, *Do Not* use all of the hard disk space. leave an unpartitioned area large enough for *PhDskWin* (follow the guidelines at the beginning of this section).

Once *Windows NT4.0* is installed, run the *Phoenix PhDskWin* utility as described in the "File Method" but at step 8, choose the partition tab instead.

### **Other Controls**

#### **Reformatting (partition only)**

If your *PhdskWin* area becomes corrupted, start with step 7 in the "File Method".



## Power: save to disk setup

4

### Part II:

#### **Windows 98 First and Second Editions (with ACPI support)**

ACPI-compliant operating systems use the term “Hibernate” instead when referring to the “Save to Disk” power state. To complete the Save to Disk (Hibernate) setup, you need to do the following:

1. Go to **Control Panel** and double-click **Power Management** (icon).
2. Click **Hibernate** (tab) and select **Enable hibernate support** (check box).
3. Click **Apply**.

#### **Windows NT4.0**

*Windows NT4.0* doesn't support power management. However, the system will use the Save to Disk area when it detects a low system power state.

#### **Windows 2000 Professional**

*Windows 2000 Professional* creates its own Hibernate-specific file during the OS installation. To be able to use the Hibernate (Save to Disk) function, you need to do the following:

1. Go to **Control Panel** and double-click **Power Options** (icon).
2. Click **Hibernate** (tab) and select **Enable hibernate support** (check box).
3. Click **Apply**.

## *SUSPEND (TO RAM)*

In this mode, the computer is powered down, but still supplies minimal power to the DRAM to preserve the system information stored there.

Depending on the option you selected in *Setup*, Suspend can be activated by:

- low battery power
- after the specified Standby time-out
- closing the lid
- pressing **Fn + Suspend**
- pressing  for less than one second

The last two options also resume from Suspend (to RAM). However, each time this happens, you risk depleting the battery beyond its safety reserve and losing any data not saved to a disk.

**Ring in Note:** *The system will wake if a ring-in is detected from a fax-modem, or an activated serial (or other COM) port.*

**Windows NT4 & DOS Note:** *This feature is not available except as an automatic response to low system power.*



## SOFTWARE (UTILITIES)

Your system is designed to work with both APM and the newer (and more effective) ACPI power management systems.

### APM

Developed by Microsoft and Intel, *Advanced Power Management (APM)* is embedded in the *Windows 95* operating system. Use the Power icon on *Windows 95*'s **Control Panel** to access *APM*. For best results, use the default settings.

### ACPI

If you're using *Windows 98* or *Windows 2000*, the *Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI)* allows you to control more functions, including Standby (Suspend to RAM) and/or Hibernate (Save to disk). These controls override the Setup utility (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*).

#### Enabling Hibernate Support

**Control Panel > Power Management/Power Options (icon) > Hibernate (tab) > Enable hibernate support (check box)**

*Note:* In *Windows 98*, the *Hibernate* tab does not appear if you haven't created a *Save to Disk* file or partition (see pages 4-10 ~ 4-12). In this case the only power management options are "Standby" and "Shutdown".

For more information about *APM* and *ACPI*, refer to your operating system documentation.



### Additional Power Management

You can conserve power by reducing the amount of disk caching *Windows 9x* does. From the **Control Panel**, select **System**. From the **Performance** tab, select **File System**.... On the **Hard Disk** tab, select "Mobile or docking system" under "Typical role of this machine:". Your system performance may not be as fast, but the battery should last longer.

## **SPEEDSTEP™ TECHNOLOGY**

If your system has a Pentium® III processor with SpeedStep™ technology, you can save additional power. Refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware, Power Menu* (pages 3-13 & 3-14).

### **AUTOMATIC**

Adjust the CPU speed to “automatic” (Power Savings is set to “Customized”). This setting tells the system to look at the power source when it is turned on, or when it resumes from Suspend mode. If it detects an AC adapter, the CPU will run at full speed, using more power. If the power source is the battery, then the CPU will run at a lower speed.

### **SWITCHING**

If you’re going from AC power to battery, or vice versa, put the system into Suspend mode for a few seconds after you change the power source. When you resume, the system will re-examine the system and change the CPU speed accordingly.



**Power:** Notes

**NOTES:**

4



## **5** Extras

This chapter is about add-ons and extra features available with your system:

**Hardware:** Upgrading the HDD, memory (also refer to page A-3)

**Software:** Enhanced multimedia controls with Yamaha's YStation32.

If you plan on increasing your system memory, be sure to read the “Memory” section before you make any purchases.



## OTHER STUFF

The *Device Drivers and Tools* CD-ROM which comes with the system has a number of features for other operating systems which are not covered in this manual. If you have need of them, make sure to review any accompanying “README” files.

*DOS*

- LAN drivers
- Save to Disk Utility

*Windows 3.1x*

This system is no longer supported.

*Windows 95*

- Infrared port driver

*Linux/Unix*

Check with your *Linux/Unix* provider for a list of supported devices and compare it to the components shown in *Appendix A: Specifications*.

For additional utilities or drivers, consult your system dealer and/or ask your operating system vendor about availability.

## HDD

The HDD is in a removable metal frame.

### REPLACING/UPGRADING THE CARTRIDGE

You can replace your HDD with another 2.5", 9.5mm high IDE HDD.

If you're too harried or a bit of a techno-phobe, or the system is still under warranty, contact your dealer to purchase or replace your current HDD with an upgrade.

If you intend to do the work yourself, you will need the following:

- A clean, dry, and level work area.
- A small philips-head screwdriver.
- A very thin flat-head screwdriver.
- You should also wear an anti-static wrist-strap (available from most computer supply centers).



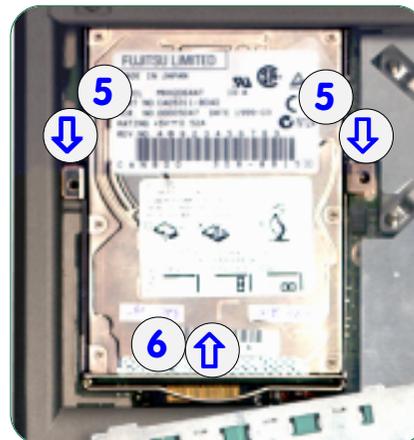
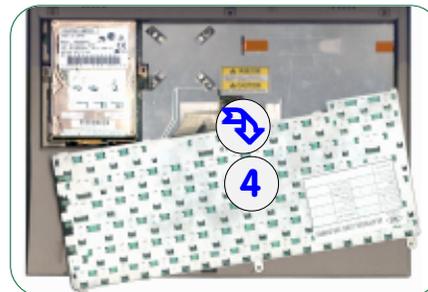
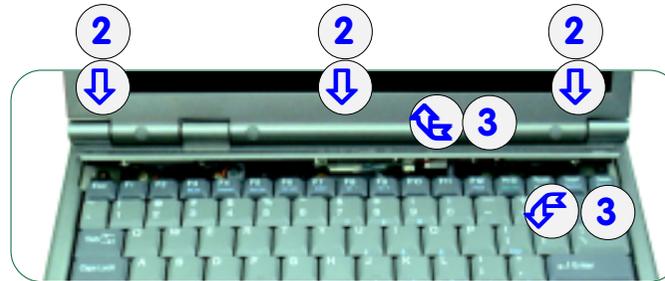
#### **Warranty Warning**

***Removing the Hard Disk may violate your warranty. Check with your authorized service representative before attempting this procedure.***



## REMOVING THE HDD MODULE

If for some reason you must remove the HDD module:



1. Make sure the computer is turned off.
2. Remove the rubber caps and screws on the status panel.
3. Carefully angle the status panel up and then the keyboard.
4. Flip the keyboard face-down to expose the HDD.
  - Be careful not to disconnect the keyboard's ribbon connector.
5. Remove the HDD's anchor screws (left & right).
6. Grasp the module handel on its front and pull the HDD + frame up and out of the bay.

5



### Removal Warning

*Don't try to remove the hard disk (HDD) while the system is on. This will make the system "crash", resulting in data loss or damage.*

### REMOVING THE HDD

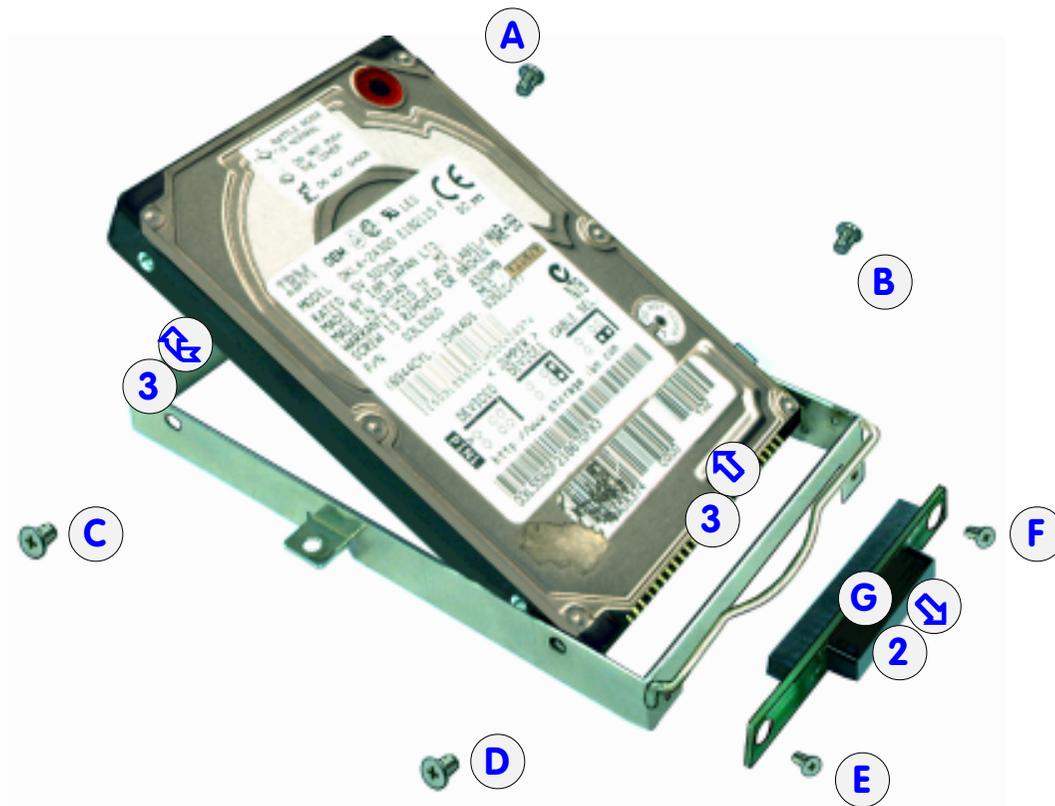
FIG. 5-1

Refer to the text in the accompanying instructions.

## TAKING IT APART

After you've removed the HDD module,

1. Remove the four (4) bracket screws (A~D), and set them aside.
2. Remove screws E & F and carefully pull off the HDD adapter board (G).
3. Gently tilt the HDD up and pull it out of the frame.



### Warranty Warning

*Check with your dealer or service center to make sure this procedure does not violate your warranty.*



### Contamination Warning

*Do not touch the HDD's connector pins or electronic components. Even the cleanest hands have oils which may attract corrosive particles.*

### HDD MODULE DISASSEMBLY

FIG. 5-2

For instructions, refer to the accompanying text.



### **HDD Jumper Warning**

**Some (usually older) HDDs have a small jumper switch. It must be set to "master" or the system may not correctly recognize the drive. Check your drive's documentation.**

## 5

### HDD MODULE ASSEMBLY

FIG. 5 – 3

1. cartridge frame
  2. HDD (electronics face-down)
  3. HDD adapter board
- Refer to the text in the accompanying instructions.

## HDD MODULE ASSEMBLY

When you're ready to install a new hard disk,

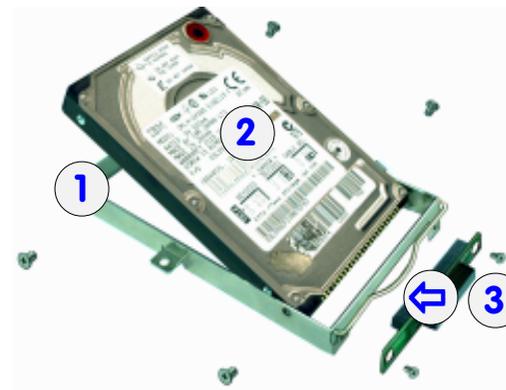
1. Hold the HDD by its edges and orient it so that the connector pin side faces the opening on one side of the bracket.
2. Settle the frame around the module. In the correct position, the holes in the bracket's sides line-up with the module's screw holes.
3. Attach the HDD adapter board and the 6 mounting screws.

## SETTING UP A NEW HDD FOR THE FIRST TIME

Before you can use a new HDD for the first time, you have to do two things:

- tell the computer about the HDD (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*).
- prepare the HDD to accept data (refer to your operating system manual).

Use the directions on the next page to prepare your new HDD for use.





## Setting Up the HDD

### Hardware

After you replace or upgrade the HDD, turn the system on and configure it for the newly-installed HDD using *Setup*. Refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*.

### 528MB or Larger HDDs & LBA Mode

The notebook automatically assumes any HDD 528MB or larger uses LBA Mode. If the HDD was formatted on an older system which did not use LBA mode, use the *Setup* utility (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*) to manually adjust the LBA setting for the Primary Master. If you don't, the system will not "see" it correctly. The default, "Auto" type setting uses LBA mode. Use this if you're preparing a "fresh" HDD.

### Software

A hard disk must be partitioned, and formatted before use.

### Partitioning

To partition the HDD, use the utility from your operating system (e.g. Microsoft's **fdisk** command) to do this.

**Note:** If you want to use the *Save to Disk Partition* feature, refer to Chapter 4: Power before you partition the HDD.

### Formatting

To format, use the utility from your operating system (e.g. Microsoft's **format/s** command). Consult your operating system's manual for more information on its partitioning and formatting utilities.



### Save to Disk Warning

**Whenever you install a different hard disk that has a Save to Disk partition on it, make sure you follow the procedures detailed in Chapter 3: Firmware and Chapter 4: Power.**



### Warranty Warning

**Check with your dealer to make sure installing RAM yourself doesn't violate your warranty.**



### Module Warning

**Make sure each module meets all of the criteria for the socket it will be used in. Both modules must be the same speed (e.g. 100MHz or 133MHz).**

#### REMOVING THE RAM BAY COVER

FIG. 5 – 4

1. Remove the cover plate

#### INSERTING THE DIMM

FIG. 5 – 5

Modules can be inserted in any order.

2. Angle the DIMM into the socket.
3. Push the DIMM down until it "clicks" into place.

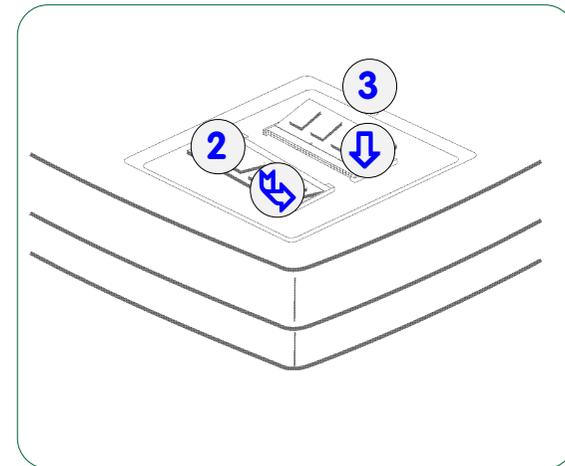
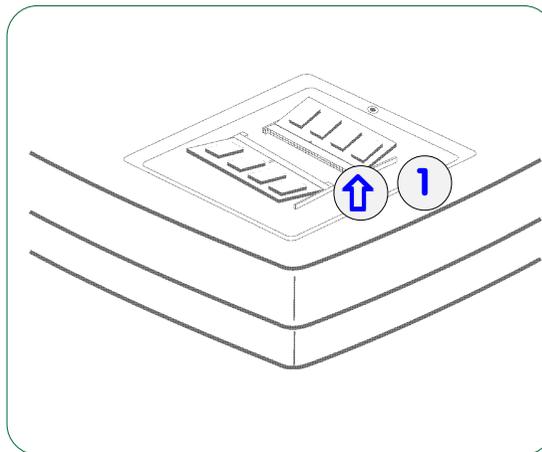
## MEMORY

You can upgrade your notebook's memory to as much as 512MB. This involves opening the memory compartment and installing one or two SO-DIMMs.

You can install these modules in either one socket or both sockets (in any order and any size combination).

### Socket requirements:

- Type:** 144-pin SDRAM SO-DIMM
- Speed:** 100MHz or faster
- Package:** TSOP
- Module Size:** 32MB, 64MB, 128MB or 256MB\*  
(\*Only 256MB SO-DIMMs which use 16Mx8bit memory chips can fit.)





## Installing DIMMs

If you install additional memory by yourself,

1. Make sure the system is turned off, you are wearing an antistatic wrist strap (available from most computer supply dealers) and you are in a dust/smoke-free environment.
2. Place the computer up-side down on a clean, dry, level surface.
3. Using a Philips-head screwdriver, remove the anchor screw from the memory bay cover and set the cover aside (1).
4. Insert a DIMM in either slot at about a 20° angle (2). Grooves on the sides of the module allow you to insert it only one way. Make sure it is seated as far into the slot as it will go.
5. Gently push down on the module (3) until its lock-catches snap into place. **DO NOT FORCE IT.** The module should fit in without much pressure. If there is a lot of resistance, check to make sure the DIMM is properly seated.
6. Install the second module in the same way.
7. Replace the memory bay cover.
8. After changing the RAM configuration, run *Setup* so the new total can be registered in the CMOS (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*).

### **Note: Do Not Mix Speeds.**

Both modules should have the same rating - e.g. 100MHz or 133MHz.



### **Contamination Warning**

**Do not touch the module's edge connectors. Even the cleanest hands can leave oils which may attract corrosive particles.**

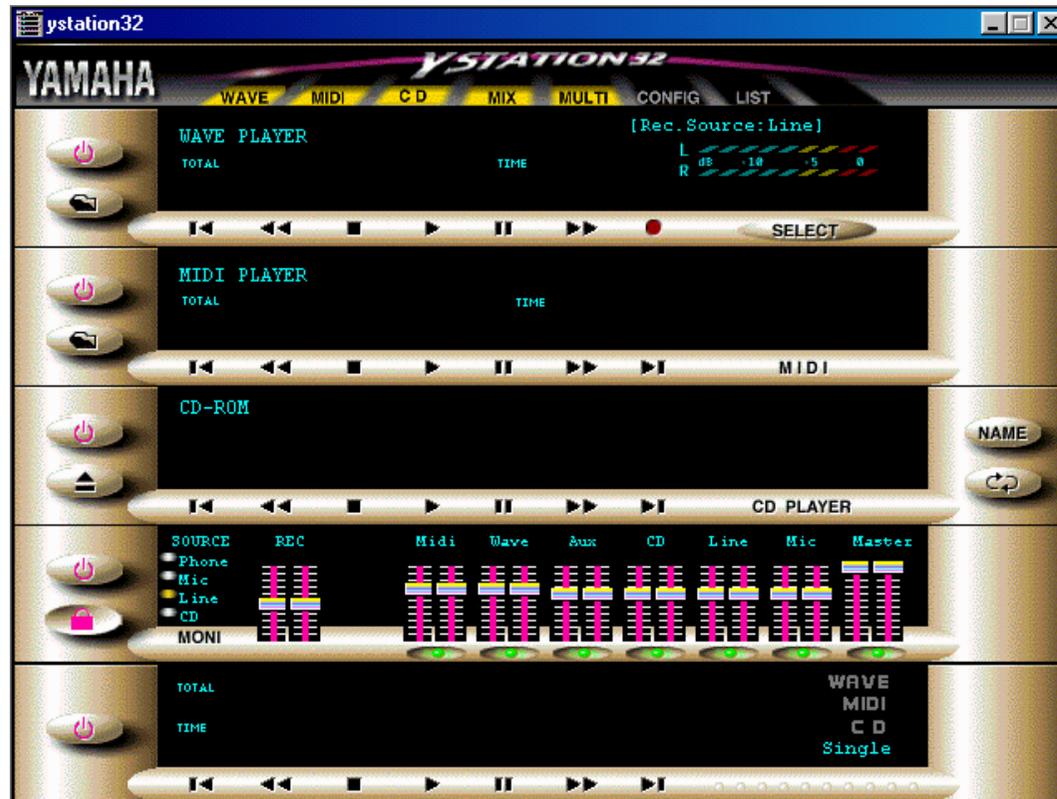


## Y-STATION (OPTION)

The system also comes with *Y-Station*, a *Windows 9x* applet. This utility offers more convenient audio controls than the operating system's own utility.

Setup instructions follow this page.

**YAMAHA YSTATION32 INTERFACE**  
Fig. 5 – 6





## Y-Station Setup

### Windows 9x

The *Y-Station* utility supplements the *Yamaha* audio driver. To install it,

1. Insert the *Device Drivers & Tools CD-ROM*.
2. When the main page opens, scroll down and click

**Software > Reinstall...>  
Install Y-Station Utilities.**

Or,

go to the **Start** menu,

Click **Run...**

Navigate (**Browse...**) to

**D:\Drivers\Win9x\ystation  
\setup.exe**

3. Click **Open, Yes,** or **OK** as you follow the instructions.

When the installation is complete, it's ready to use (you don't have to reboot).



**Extras:** Notes

**NOTES:**

**5**

**5 – 12**



# Specifications

The information listed in this section is for reference only. It is subject to change at the manufacturer's discretion and without notice.

Unless otherwise indicated, none of the components and/or subsystems can be modified or upgraded.



## Specifications: CPUs & memory

### CPU & CHIPSET

#### CPU

- **Intel Pentium® III with SpeedStep technology**

600MHz\* ~ 850MHz

\*excluding 1.1V 600MHz PIII CPUs

- **Intel Celeron® (1.6V)**

450MHz ~ 700MHz

May not support some OPK versions of Windows operating systems

Package: µPGA2

#### VOLTAGE, SPEED & POWER SAVINGS

Generally, higher voltage or faster CPUs use more power and run “hotter”. However, as manufacturing technology improves, this is not always true. However, actual power consumption still depends on the amount of “work” the CPU must perform.

#### CHIPSET

**Core Logic:** 440BX AGP set (100MHz)

**BIOS:** Phoenix (4MB Flash ROM, APM 1.2, ACPI)

### MEMORY

#### cache

Integrated with CPU:

Intel Celeron 128KB

Intel Pentium® III 256KB

**RAM (base):** 0MB

**RAM (expansion)\*:** up to 512MB  
using one or both sockets

**RAM Type:** SDRAM SO-DIMM

3.3V

144 pins

TSOP package

Small outline

Rated at 100 MHz or faster

**Module Size\*:** 32, 64, 128 & 256MB\*\*

\* User upgradable

\*\* Only 256MB SO-DIMMs which use 16Mx8bit memory chips can fit.



#### Upgrade Warning

*The CPU is not user upgrad-able. Do not try to upgrade the CPU yourself as doing so will violate the warranty. Upgrading requires additional system adjustments. Any upgrade procedure must be performed by authorized service personnel only.*

A

## VIDEO

### VGA Controller

ATI Rage LT Pro AGP  
Graphic Hardware Accelerator  
Supports 2X AGP;  
Built-in DVD motion compensation;  
built-in LVDS I/F  
(standard driver)

### Display Memory

4MB or 8MB SGRAM  
non-upgradable

**Video Bandwidth** 128bit

**LCD resolutions** 12.1" TFT: SVGA  
14.1" TFT: XGA  
or 15.1" TFT: XGA

### Ports

CRT: 15pin VGA

## VIDEO STANDARDS

Depending on the OS, the *ATI Rage LT Pro Graphic Hardware Accelerator* supports these resolutions:

Standard	Pixels	Output
VGA	640 x 480	LCDs, CRT Monitors
SVGA	800 x 600	LCDs, CRT Monitors
XGA	1024 x 768	LCDs, CRT Monitors
SXGA	1280 x 1024	CRT Monitors



## Specifications: audio & drives

### AUDIO

#### Controller

Yamaha YMF744B (DS-XG)  
PCI 2.2, PnP, PC 98™ compliant,  
64-voice XG wavetable synthesizer  
with reverb and variation,  
DirectSound  
& DirectMusic acceleration,  
True full-duplex  
with different sample rate,  
Downloadable sound (DLS) level-1,  
FM synthesizer.  
(standard driver, default = IRQ5, DMA1)

#### Compatibility

Sound Blaster Pro™,  
legacy audio, I<sup>2</sup>S/Zoomed video,  
MS Windows Sound System™

#### Built-in

microphone  
2 speakers,  
0.5W stereo amp  
4Ω output impedance

#### Ports

Line-in,  
Mic-in,  
Headphone/speakers-out

### DRIVES

#### HDD

2.5", 9.5mm  
3GB or larger  
(Warranty restrictions may apply)

#### Floppy

3.5" 1.44MB FDD (3-mode)

#### Device Bay Modules\*

- CD-ROM (Toshiba)
- DVD (Sanyo or Toshiba)

\* Modules may vary depending on your system configuration and options package.

### COMMUNICATIONS

**LAN** (factory option)

**Fax/Modem** (option)

## I/O

**USB** 12MB/s bandwidth,  
5V PCI-to-USB complies with  
Open HCI 1.0, USB 1.0 & PCI 2.1

**Parallel** 25-pin,  
ECP  
output-only  
bi-directional

**Serial 1** 9-pin, 16C550  
compatible

**Serial 2** IrDA v1.1 FIR, ASK

**PS/2** 6-pin mini-din,  
mouse or keyboard

**PC Card** Type I or Type II  
(with CardBus  
& ZV support)

## OTHER FEATURES

**TouchPad** Alps  
(standard driver)

**Kensington Lock**  
standard security interface



## Specifications: power



### More on Battery Life

We can't be more specific because performance varies depending on many factors, including battery condition, capacity, environmental conditions, system usage habits, software requirements, and (not least), system configuration.

Our very artificial examples use the following configuration:

Battery: NiMH 4500mAh x 9.6V  
or Li-Ion 3000mAh x 14.8V

CPU: Pentium III® 500MHz

RAM: 64MB RAM

Video: 8MB Video SGRAM,  
14.1" TFT LCD

Device: 24x CD-ROM

Ports: All enabled, except Fax/Modem  
No devices attached

Test package: ZD BatteryMark 3.0  
ambient temperature: 27°C

Your system's performance and configuration will be different, so it's possible for you to get much better results.

## POWER (MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS)

### AC Adapter output:

19VDC, 2.8A

### AC Adapter input:

90~260VAC,  
full range, autosensing

### Battery (form)

"dumb" 8 cells (Ni-MH)  
or "smart" 8 cells (Li-Ion)

### Estimated Battery Life

The following table is for reference only.

### Battery Charging\*

system off: approx. 2.5hrs

system on: approx. 7hrs

*These numbers are based on a 44.4 Watt hour capacity battery.*

*"system on" times vary greatly depending on how many system devices are active at the same time.*

Battery Type (capacity)	BIOS (default) Settings		
	No Power Management Enabled	APM & Maximum Power Savings	ACPI & Maximum Power Saving
	Estimated Battery Life * (using Windows 98 OSR2)		
"Dumb" NiMH (4500m <sup>h</sup> x 9.6V) 43.2 Watts hr 8cells	1hr 8min	2hrs 6min	†
"Smart" Li-Ion (3000m <sup>h</sup> x 14.8V) 44.4 Watts hr 8 cells	1hr 36min	2hrs 32min	†

\* These times are a very rough guide, provided for reference ONLY.

Your performance will be different. Refer to the accompanying text for more details.

† This data was not available at press-time. However you should expect significantly more time.



## **RECHARGE TIMING**

The battery charges at different rates depending on the number and capacity of the cells in its configuration.

The time it takes to fully recharge may actually be faster than our estimates. Under most conditions your battery is rarely completely empty (there's usually a small "reserve" charge left). On the other hand, if the system is ON, the charge rate may be even slower as other subsystems draw on the adapter.

## **MORE ON CHARGING**

Even though your system uses a proprietary battery pack, various factors can affect its performance and its ability to be recharged:

### **TYPE**

As the table on page A-6 shows, there are several cell types and configurations which accept charges at different rates.

### **ENVIRONMENT**

Removeable batteries' contacts can be contaminated (oils, smoke, etc.), inhibiting current flow.

### **TEMPERATURE**

If the temperature gets too high, the system automatically slows the recharging process to reduce heat generation. Too much heat, and your battery could explode!

### **CONDITION**

This is a huge catch-all, which includes the amount of charge already present and the wear-and-tear of your battery.



**Specifications:** environment, dimensions, options

## ENVIRONMENT

### Operating Temperature

5°C to 35°C (41°F to 95°F)

### Storage Temperature

-10°C to 65°C (14°F to 149°F)

### Operating Humidity

20% to 80% non-condensing

### Storage Humidity

10% to 90% non-condensing

## DIMENSIONS

### 12.1" /14.1" LCD CAPABLE:

**Height** 36/37.5mm

**Width** 312mm

**Depth** 262mm

**Weight** 2.95Kg

with Li-ion battery,  
HDD & FDD, CD-ROM  
and 14.1" LCD

### 15.1" LCD CAPABLE:

**Height** 37.5mm

**Width** 326mm

**Depth** 267mm

**Weight** 3.22Kg

with Li-ion battery,  
HDD & FDD, CD-ROM

## ACCESSORIES & OPTIONS\*

DVD-ROM module (replaces CD-ROM)

56K Fax/Data/Voice modem†

LAN‡

Drivers/Tools

Expansion DRAM module(s): 32MB,  
64MB,  
or 128MB

Battery pack(s): "dumb" Ni-MH  
(43.2 W/hr)  
"smart" Li-Ion  
(44.4 W/hr)

Car adapter  
Carrying bag

*\*Options may not be immediately available  
and/or may be standard accessories depend-  
ing on your package.*

*† This is an option.*

*‡ This is a manufacturer option.*



# **B** Troubleshooting

This section is about what you should do if something goes wrong with your system. This can't anticipate every possible problem, but you should check here before you panic. If you don't find the answer in these pages, make sure you have followed the instructions carefully and observed the safety precautions in the preface. If all else fails, talk to your dealer. You should also make a record of what happened and what remedies you tried.

Of course, if something goes wrong, it will happen at the most inconvenient time possible, so you should preview this section just in case. If, after you've tried everything, and the system still won't cooperate, try turning it off for a few minutes and then rebooting. You will lose any unsaved data, but it may start working again. Then call your dealer or service representative.



## GETTING STARTED

This first group of problems and solutions may seem obvious but you'd be surprised at how many "experienced" users have similar problems.

### POWER

*YOU TURNED THE POWER ON BUT IT DOESN'T WORK.*

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| <b>possible cause:</b> | Battery missing / incorrectly installed  |
| <b>indicator:</b>      | If the power LED,  , doesn't light up, then the battery may be missing or incorrectly installed.  |
| <b>solution:</b>       | Check the power bay, make sure the battery is present and seated properly (the design of the battery only allows it to go in one way). Make sure there's nothing interfering with the battery contacts.  |
| <b>possible cause:</b> | Low battery  |
| <b>indicator:</b>      | The battery status LED,  , is flashing.   |
| <b>solution:</b>       | Plug in the AC power source. If the computer doesn't start up immediately, turn it off then on again.  |
| <b>possible cause:</b> | The suspend key combination, <b>Fn+ Suspend</b> , has been toggled.  |
| <b>indicator:</b>      | The various LEDs light up, but no picture.   |
| <b>solution:</b>       | Press any key on the keyboard (e.g. an "arrow" key). Wait a few moments before trying this control again. With the system off, plug in (and turn on) a CRT to the appropriate port. Reboot, and toggle the screen display key combination, <b>Fn + CRT</b> . |



*YOU ARE LOSING BATTERY POWER TOO QUICKLY.*

**possible cause:** The battery does not fully charge because of prolonged inactivity.  
**indicator:** The battery life per charge is too short.  
**solution:** Refer to *Chapter 4: Power, First-Time Use & Storage*.

**possible cause:** The battery is too hot.  
**indicator:** The battery is warm to the touch.  
**solution:** Allow the battery to cool. If this problem persists, make sure the vents aren't blocked and the computer isn't sitting on a thermal surface.  
 Make sure you're using the correct adapter.

**possible cause:** The system is using too much power.  
**solution:** Go into *Setup* (see *Chapter 3: Firmware*), and adjust the controls available in the Power menu. If your operating system has a power management scheme (e.g. APM) check its settings. You may also be using a PC Card device which is drawing a lot of power.

*THE NOTEBOOK FEELS TOO HOT.*

**possible cause:** The system is using too much power.  
**indicator:** The computer feels uncomfortably warm.  
**solution:** Reduce the computer's power consumption (refer to *Chapter 3 Firmware* and *Chapter 4: Power*). Make sure the notebook is properly ventilated and the fan port is not blocked. If this doesn't cool it down, put the system into Suspend mode or turn it off for an hour.



## DISPLAY

### NOTHING APPEARS ON THE SCREEN.

**possible cause:** The system is in a power saving mode.  
**indicator:** The Suspend LED, , is flashing.  
**solution:** Press a key on the keyboard. Toggle the suspend key combination, **Fn + Suspend** (see *Chapter 1: Introduction*, Hot Key Controls).

**possible cause:** The screen controls need to be adjusted.  
**solution:** Toggle the screen control key combinations (see *Chapter 1: Introduction*, Hot Key Controls).  
If you're connected to an external monitor, make sure it's plugged in and turned on. You should also check its brightness and contrast controls.

**possible cause:** The computer is set for a different display.  
**solution:** Toggle the screen display key combination, **Fn + CRT**. (see *Chapter 1: Introduction*, Hot Key Controls). If this works, the next time you bootup you should go into Setup's Advanced menu, Video Configuration sub-menu and change the "Display" setting (see *Chapter 3 Firmware*). If an external monitor is connected, turn it on.

### THE SCREEN IS FLICKERING.

**possible cause:** The vertical refresh rate is insufficient.  
**solution:** (1) Avoid using the Simultaneous display mode. Use LCD only or CRT only.



- (2) Switch to a lower resolution and/or fewer colors.
- (3) Adjust the refresh frequency in the display controls.

*THE SCREEN IMAGES AREN'T CLEAR.*

- possible cause:** The screen controls need to be adjusted.
- solution:** Toggle the screen control key combinations (see *Chapter 1: Introduction*, Hot Key Controls).
- possible cause:** The viewing angle of the LCD is bad.
- indicator:** The screen appears shiny or too dim.
- solution:** Adjust the position of the LCD. LCDs are designed to be viewed "straight on". If the angle is wrong, you may see glare from the screen's backlight.
- possible cause:** The screen is dirty.
- indicator:** The screen images are blurry.
- solution:** Clean the screen using a soft, clean dry cloth. Many cleaning solutions can damage the LCD surface so you should follow the precautions outlined in the Preface. Try to avoid touching the screen itself. Even the cleanest hands can leave oils which attract contaminants.
- possible cause:** The screen is suffering from burn-in.
- indicator:** The screen has ghost images, even when it's off.
- solution:** This problem is usually associated with monitors. Use power saving options (see *Chapter 3: Firmware* and *Chapter 4: Power*) to turn off the LCD. You can also use a screen-saver which can help protect an attached monitor.



## Troubleshooting: DVD, keyboard

### DVD DRIVE

#### *DVD IMAGE WON'T APPEAR ON THE SECONDARY DISPLAY (CRT)*

- possible cause:** Your version of the ATI video driver won't support this function.
- solution:** Adjust the Display Properties so the preferred display for the DVD is "monitor 1" (*Chapter 2: System*). This involves the **Settings** tab; **Advanced...** (button) > **Monitor** and **Displays** (tabs).
- solution:** Consult your dealer or service center to get the latest ATI Rage video driver.

### KEYBOARD

#### *UNWELCOME NUMBERS APPEAR WHEN TYPING*

- possible cause:** The NumLock is turned ON.
- indicator:** The  LED is lit.
- solution:** Press and release the **NumLock** key.



## PS/2 MOUSE

*THE TOUCHPAD DOESN'T WORK WHEN I INSTALL AN "INTELLIMOUSE" OR "WHEEL-MOUSE".*

- cause:** The TouchPad is automatically disabled when this type of mouse is detected on a PS/2 port.
- indicator:** The **Pad** key doesn't work either.
- solution:** Disconnect the mouse and wait a few moments, until the system re-detects the touchpad.  
Connect the mouse to the Serial port instead.

## AUDIO

*THE DS-XG CONFIGURATION UTILITY FAILS WHEN I "RESTART IN MS-DOS MODE".*

- cause:** The system's resources aren't correctly allocated.
- indicator:** When you select "Save & Exit" the "cannot detect interrupt at IRQ5" message appears.
- solution:** Select "Exit without saving"  
or if you want to use the YStation utility in DOS mode, reboot the computer and change the Plug & Play O/S setting to "No" (*Setup* utility, Advanced Menu) .



## OPERATION

*THE SYSTEM GIVES YOU GARBAGE WHEN YOU TRY TO READ A HARD DISK FROM ANOTHER COMPUTER.*

**possible cause:**

The hard disk is not recognized.

**indicator:**

The system cannot boot from the hard disk.

**solution:**

The BIOS usually automatically detects the parameters of the hard disk. However, it may occasionally detect a different set of parameters. If the system cannot use the hard disk, check the parameters of the hard disk in *Setup*. Use the User option to manually adjust the parameters if they are not the same as the original settings.

**solution:**

*Setup's* Autotype assumes that any hard disk 528 MB or larger is formatted using "LBA" mode. Some older systems don't use LBA mode. If your hard disk wasn't formatted using LBA mode, you must enter *Setup's* Primary Master section and manually adjust the LBA Mode Control switch to "Disabled". Since LBA mode is the preferred standard, you may want to consider re-formatting your hard disk. - After you've saved your files on other media.

*THE SYSTEM FREEZES.*

**possible cause:**

The system's power saving features have timed-out.

**indicator:**

The screen goes dark.

**solution:**

Use the AC adapter, press the **Fn + Suspend** key combination, or press the On/Off switch if no LEDs are lit.



**possible cause:** A software conflict made the system “crash”.

**solution:** Consult your operating system manual. As a last resort, since you will lose any unsaved data, try to reboot the system or if that doesn’t work, turn the computer off and on again.

**possible cause:** The system cannot access the Save to Disk partition.

**indicator:** The system retrieves Save to Disk information very quickly during bootup and then freezes.

**solution:** This situation usually happens after one of the following occurs and you activate the Save to Disk process: (1) the hard disk has been changed; or (2) there has been a CMOS failure or a Checksum failure and the problem has not been corrected. If one of these occurs, you must run the PHDISK utility as soon as possible. Refer to *Chapter 4: Power, Save to Disk*.

*THE SAVE-TO-DISK FUNCTION DOES NOT WORK.*

**possible cause:** The system can’t access the Save to Disk partition.

**indicator:** When you press the **Fn +Suspend** key combination, normal Suspend is activated instead of Save to Disk.

**solution:** (1) Make sure you have enabled Save to Disk in the Power menu in *Setup*. Refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*.  
 (2) Set up the Save to Disk partition if you haven’t done so. Refer to *Chapter 4: Power*.  
 (3) Run the PHDISK utility if you installed a different hard disk with a Save to Disk partition on it, or there has been a CMOS or Checksum failure.



*THE SYSTEM NEVER GOES INTO SLEEP MODE.*

**possible cause:**

Power management features are not enabled.

**solution:**

Go to *Setup*'s Power menu and enable the features you prefer. Refer to the Power Management section of *Chapter 4: Power*.

*THE SYSTEM DOES NOT GO INTO SLEEP OR SAVE TO DISK WHEN THE BATTERY IS LOW.*

**possible cause:**

Suspend Timeout is disabled.

**solution:**

Use one of the Power Management presets or manually set the Suspend Timeout in the Power menu in *Setup*. See *Chapter 3: Firmware* and *Chapter 4: Power*.

*THE PC CARD DOES NOT WORK.*

**possible cause:**

The drivers are not loaded.

**indicator:**

The system cannot access the card after it is installed.

**solution:**

Load the proper drivers.

**possible cause:**

There aren't enough resources available.

**indicator:**

Your Fax/Modem PC Card has a resource conflict on IRQs 3, 4 or 5. Go to Control Panel > System > Device Manager (tab) in *Windows 9x* to get the details.

**solution:**

Reboot the computer, and enter the *Setup* utility. Navigate to the Advanced menu, I/O Device Configuration, and disable *Serial Port B*. You'll lose the IrDA port functions, but free up those resources.

**solution:**

Use an equivalent USB device.



*EXCEPTION ERROR WHEN THE SYSTEM TRIES TO ACCESS A FLASH RAM CARD WHEN THE SYSTEM RESUMES FROM SAVE TO DISK OR SUSPEND.*

- possible cause:** There is a conflict between the driver and this function.
- indicator:** "Exception Error" message appears.
- solution:** Press the "Esc" key.  
Close the Flash RAM "drive" without trying to access it, then re-open it.

## WARNING MESSAGES

Each time you boot up, the computer performs a self-diagnostic check.

If there is an error during the self-diagnosis, a short message will display specifying the error. You can press F1 to try to continue the boot process, or press F2 to run *Setup*.

If the following messages occur, press F2 to run *Setup*.

- message:** **Extended RAM failed at offset: nnn**
- description:** The extended memory is not working or not configured properly.
- solution:**
  1. Make sure the expansion memory is seated properly in its socket(s) (refer to *Chapter 5: Extras*).
  2. Run *Setup* to allow the system to recheck the amount of memory present, then save the Setup information and reboot (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*).



### Faster Repairs

Keep a record of any warning messages; it may help to reduce repair time.



**message:**

**description:**

**solution:**

**Failing Bits: nnnn**

The hex number, nnnn, is a map of the bits at the RAM address that failed the memory test.

1. Make sure the expansion memory is seated properly in its socket(s) (refer to *Chapter 5: Extras*).
2. Run *Setup* to allow the system to recheck the amount of memory present, then save the Setup information and reboot (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*).
3. Turn off the system and remove any DIMMs (refer to *Chapter 5: Extras*). Restart the system. If the problem persists, contact your service center. If the problem disappears, replace the DIMMs one at a time to identify the defective module. Replace any defective DIMMs.

**message:**

**description:**

**solution:**

**Fixed Disk x Failure or Fixed Disk Controller Failure**

The hard disk is not working or is not properly configured.

1. Check that the HDD is properly attached (refer to *Chapter 5: Extras*).
2. Run *Setup* to make sure the HDD is correctly configured (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*).
3. Make sure the HDD's jumper settings are correct - "master" (refer to *Chapter 5: Extras*).

**message:**

**description:**

**solution:**

**Incorrect Drive A: type - run Setup**

The FDD is incorrectly identified in *Setup*.

Run *Setup* and check that the FDD is correctly mounted (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*).



**message:**  
**description:**  
**solution:**

**Keyboard controller error**

The keyboard controller failed the POST.

1. Try restarting the system.
2. If you are using an external keyboard, remove it and make sure the onboard keyboard works correctly. If it does, you may have to replace the external keyboard.
3. If the problem persists, contact your service center.

**message:**  
**description:**  
**solution:**

**Keyboard error**

The POST doesn't see the keyboard.

1. Try restarting the system.
2. If you are using an external keyboard, remove it and make sure the onboard keyboard works correctly. If it does, you may have to replace the external keyboard.
3. If the problem persists, contact your service center.

**message:**  
**description:**  
**solution:**

**Keyboard error nn**

The BIOS discovered a stuck key and lists its scan code.

1. Press the keys on the keyboard to loosen the one with a problem.
2. If keys consistently fail to spring up, contact your service representative.

**message:**  
**description:**  
**solution:**

**Monitor type does not match CMOS**

The CMOS doesn't recognize your monitor (LCD).

Run *Setup* then save and exit. The system will survey itself then update its record (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*).



**message:**

**description:**

**solution:**

### **Operating system not found**

The operating system can't be found on either drive A: or drive C:.

1. Assuming there is an operating system to be found, enter *Setup* and make sure the FDD and/or Primary Master Drive are correctly identified (refer to *Chapter 3: Firmware*).
2. Make sure the HDD is properly installed.
3. If your HDD was set up with multiple partitions, make sure drive C: is active (boot up from drive A: and use FDISK.EXE).

**message:**

**description:**

**solution:**

### **Parity check 1 nnnn or Parity check 2 nnnn**

The BIOS found a parity error in the system bus.

1. Reboot.
2. If the problem persists, contact your service representative.

**message:**

**description:**

**solution:**

### **Press <F1> to resume, <F2> to Setup**

The POST discovered a recoverable error.

1. Press F1 to continue and boot up, hoping the system will function without further problem.
2. Press F2, enter *Setup*, correct the problem, save & exit.



**message:** **Previous boot incomplete - Default configuration used**

**description:** The last POST couldn't be completed several times so the POST loaded the defaults and gave you a chance to run *Setup*.

**solution:** Run *Setup* and make sure all the settings are correct.

**message:** **Real time clock error**

**description:** The real-time clock failed the BIOS test.

**solution:** Contact your service representative. The onboard battery may have to be replaced or this may indicate a deeper problem.

**message:** **Shadow RAM failed at offset: nnnn**

**description:** The shadow RAM in the 64K block failed at the "nnnn" address.

**solution:**

1. Reboot.
2. Contact your service representative.

**message:** **System battery is dead - Replace and run Setup**

**description:** The CMOS clock battery indicator shows the battery is dead.

**solution:** Contact your service representative to replace the onboard battery. Then run *Setup* to reestablish the correct settings.



**message:**  
**description:**  
**solution:**

**System cache error - Cache disabled**

The RAM cache failed the BIOS test and was disabled.

1. Reboot.
2. Continue without the cache, though system performance will be degraded.
3. Contact your service representative.

**message:**  
**description:**

**System CMOS checksum bad - run Setup**

The system CMOS has been corrupted or modified incorrectly.

**solution:**

Run *Setup* and reconfigure the system.

Note: This may indicate the CMOS was targeted by a virus. Reboot from an anti-virus program on a write-protected floppy.

**message:**  
**description:**  
**solution:**

**System RAM failed at offset: nnnn**

The system failed at the "nnnn" address.

1. Reboot.
2. Contact your service representative.

**message:**  
**description:**  
**solution:**

**System timer error**

The timer test failed.

Contact your service representative.



# **Glossary**

## **A - B**

### **ACPI**

**A**dvanced **C**onfiguration and **P**ower **I**nterface. A power management specification developed by Intel, Toshiba and Microsoft that makes hardware status information available to the operating system. It enables a PC to turn its peripherals on and off for improved power management.

### **Adapter**

- (1) A device that allows compatibility between different equipment.
- (2) A printed circuit board that connects a system board

to a peripheral I/O device (devices) or adds specialized functions to the system.

### **Address**

An identification, such as a label, number, or name that designates a particular location in storage or any other data destination or source.

### **Application**

A program such as a word processor, image editor or database.

### **ASCII**

An acronym for **A**merican **S**tandard **C**ode for **I**nformation **I**nterchange. A 7-bit



standard code adopted to facilitate the interchange of data among various types of data processing and data communications equipment.

### **AT**

**Advanced Technology.** IBM's first 286-based PC, introduced in 1984. It was the most advanced machine in the PC line and featured a new keyboard, 1.2MB floppy and 16-bit data bus. AT-class machines run considerably faster than XTs (8088-based PCs).

### **ATAPI**

**AT Attachment Packet Interface.** The specification for IDE tape drives and CD-ROMs. See **IDE**.

### **Backlight**

The rear illumination of an LCD screen.

### **BIOS**

**Basic Input/Output System.** The program that customizes a computer.

### **Boot**

Derives from “bootstrap”. To start or restart a computer system by reading instructions from a storage device into the computer's memory. If the computer is already turned on, it's a “warm boot”, if not, it's a “cold boot”.

## **C - D**

### **Cache memory**

A small high-speed memory for the temporary storage of information, usually used between a slower large memory and a fast central processing unit.

**CD-ROM**

**C**ompact **D**isk **R**ead **O**nly **M**emory. This refers to both the disk type and the drive. The disk can hold over 600 MB of data, text, graphics, sound and video information. Although the form is similar to the audio CD, its formatting is different.

**CMOS**

**C**omplementary **M**etal-**O**xide **S**emiconductor. This chip keeps track of setup information. The BIOS is located on this chip. The *Setup* utility is used to change it.

**Configure**

To assemble a selection of hardware or software into a system and to adjust each of the parts so that they all work together.

**Configuration**

An assembly of machines that are interconnected and are programmed to operate as a system. The layout or design of elements in a hardware or information processing system.

**CPU**

**C**entral **P**rocessing **U**nit. The component of a computer system with the circuitry to control the interpretation and execution of instructions. This computer has a “Pentium”.

**Crash**

The system suddenly stops working. This usually requires a system reboot.

**Disk drive**

A device that reads data from a magnetic disk and copies it into the computer’s memory



so that it can be used by the computer, and that writes data from the computer's memory onto a disk so that it can be stored.

### **DOS**

From **Disk Operating System**. A specialized, disk-oriented program that provides an easy-to-use link between the user and a computer's disk drive.

### **DRAM**

**Dynamic RAM**. Storage that the computer must refresh at frequent intervals.

### **Driver**

A series of instructions the computer follows to reformat data for transfer to and from a particular peripheral device. The electrical and mechanical requirements are different from one kind of device to another, so software drivers

are used to standardize the format of data between them and the central processor.

### **DVD**

From “**D**igital **V**ideo**D**isc”, later “**D**igital **V**ersatile **D**isc”, now the acronym is the name.

A family of double-sided optical discs the same size as CDs, but with greater capacities.

DVD-Video uses MPEG-2 compression for about 133 minutes of LaserDisc-quality video per side. It supports Dolby Digital surround sound, with five channels of CD-quality audio plus a subwoofer (5.1 channel).

DVD-ROM is for audio, video, data storage, and interactive material. It can also play DVD-Video movies.



## E - F

### ECP

**Enhanced Capabilities Port.** A parallel standard. This mode is designed for printers. It uses DMA channels, which reduces CPU overhead, and also provides a buffer. The peripheral driver determines which mode to use. See **Parallel printer**.

### EPP

**Enhanced Parallel Port.** A parallel standard. This mode increases bi-directional transfer from the Centronics port 150 Kbytes/sec to between 600 Kbytes/sec and 1.5 Mbytes/sec. See **Parallel printer**.

### External option

An device attached to the outside of the system unit which extends and enhances

its operation. e.g. printer or mouse.

### FireWire (IEEE 1394)

A high-speed serial bus developed by Apple and Texas Instruments that allows for the connection of up to 63 devices. Original spec calls for 100, 200 and 400 Mbits/sec transfer rates. IEEE 1394b provides 800, 1600 and 3200 Mbps. FireWire supports hot swapping, multiple speeds on the same bus and isochronous data transfer, which guarantees bandwidth for multimedia operations.

### Flash memory

By Toshiba from “in a flash”. A memory chip that holds its content without power. Derived from EEPROM chip technology, which can be erased in place, flash memory is less expensive and more dense. Flash memory must be



erased and written in fixed blocks, typically ranging from 512 bytes up to 256KB.

Flash chips are used for updatable BIOSs (like this system's). They are also used as solid state disks in palmtops, digital cameras and other consumer products.

### Font

A set of type characters of a particular typeface design and size. Usually, it is available in four variations: normal weight, bold, italic and bold italic. Thus, for bitmapped fonts, which are fully generated ahead of time, four fonts would be required for each point size used in each typeface. For scalable fonts, which are generated in any point size on the fly, only four fonts would be required for each typeface.

**bitmapped font** – A set of pre-generated dot patterns for each letter and digit in a particular typeface for specified type size (10 points, 12 points, etc.). Bitmapped fonts take up disk space for each point size.

**scalable font** – The dot patterns (bitmaps) are generated as needed for display or printing from a set of outline fonts, or base fonts, which contain a mathematical representation of the typeface. The two major scalable fonts are Adobe's Type 1 PostScript and Apple/Microsoft's TrueType. Although a bitmapped font always look the best, scalable fonts save a lot of disk space. In most cases, only the trained eye can tell the difference.



## G - H

### Hot

(i.e. a socket/port is hot.) A port is always ready to accept a connection.

### Hot Swap

Hot Swappable devices can safely be attached or removed from the computer without turning it off. This procedure may also include special commands. The operating system, PnP BIOS, hardware and power subsystems, are coordinated to detect the device's presence and status and stop the system from "crashing" during a swap.

## I - J

### IDE

An abbreviation for **I**ntegrated **D**rive **E**lectronics (or **I**ntelligent **D**evice **E**lectron-

ics). Among IBM-compatible computers, this is the most common type of internally-mounted hard disk controller. External devices usually use SCSI controllers.

### Internal option

A part installed inside the system unit cover which enhances operation of the system, such as an adapter and a memory chip.

### Interrupt

A signal that, when activated, causes the hardware to transfer the program control to some specific location in main storage, thus breaking the normal flow of the program being executed.

### IrDA

(**I**nfrared **D**ata **A**ssociation)  
IrDA ports allow a laptop or PDA to exchange data with a desktop computer or use a



printer without a cable connection. IrDA requires line-of-sight transmission like a TV remote control.

## K - L

### KB

(Kilobyte) 1024 bytes.

### LBA Mode

**L**ogical **B**lock **A**ddress Mode. This is another way for the BIOS to interpret a hard disk's cylinder, head and sector information. Before LBA mode, the BIOS could not properly support IDE hard disks larger than 528 MB. This system allows BIOS support for IDE hard disks up to 128 GB.

### LCD

**L**iquid **C**rystal **D**isplay. A way to make images appear by reflecting light on a special crystalline substance. It has

high visibility in high illumination levels but no visibility in low illumination levels.

### Load

In programming, enter data into storage or working registers.

## M - N

### MB

(Megabyte) 1,048,576 bytes, 1024KB

### Memory

The storage facilities of the computer, capable of storing vast amounts of data.

### Microprocessor

The basic arithmetic, logic, and control elements required for processing (generally contained on one integrated circuit chip).

**Mode**

A method or condition of operation.

**Modem**

**MO**dulator-**DE**Modulator. A device that adapts a terminal or computer to a telephone line. It converts the computer's digital pulses into audio frequencies (analog) for the telephone system and converts the frequencies back into pulses at the receiving side. The modem also dials the line, answers the call and controls transmission speed.

**Monitor**

A video display which comprises a CRT (Cathode Ray Tube) and associated circuitry.

**Mouse**

A device for moving a cursor or other objects around

on the display screen. A typical mouse has one or more buttons on the top of a small box that can be moved around on a flat surface. The mouse's main advantage is that it can move a cursor around on the screen with great precision.

**MPEG**

**M**oving **P**icture **E**xperts **G**roup. A video and audio compression standard which allows decompression at 1.2 MB to 1.5 MB/second so CD players can replay color movies at a realistic 30 frames/second.

**NTSC**

**N**ational **T**elevision **S**tandards **C**ommittee. A video broadcast standard of 525 scan lines every 1/30 second. This is accomplished in 2



passes of  $1/60$  second each (60 Hz). This system is used mostly in North America and East Asia.

### **Nonvolatile memory**

The contents of the memory storage unit are not lost when power is turned off (e.g. floppy, hard disk).

### **Notebook computer**

A small portable computer that uses a flat panel liquid crystal display. It is about the size of a large book.

## **O - P**

### **PAL/SECAM**

**Phase Alternate Line and Sequential Color and Memory.** Two video broadcast standards of 625 scan lines every  $1/25$  second. This is accomplished in 2 passes of

$1/50$  second each (50 Hz). These systems are used mostly in Europe, Australia and parts of Africa.

### **Parallel printer**

A printer that receives information from the computer one character (letter, number, etc.) at a time through eight wires. Additional wires are needed to exchange control signals.

### **Parameter**

An arbitrary constant. A variable in an algebraic expression that temporarily assumes the properties of a constant.

### **Partition**

A reserved part of disk or memory that is set aside for some purpose. New hard disks must be partitioned before they can be formatted for the operating system, and



the Fdisk utility is used for this task. It can make one partition, creating one drive letter for the entire disk, or it can make several partitions sized to your requirements. For example, drives C:, D: and E: could be the same physical disk, but they would act like three separate drives to the operating system and user.

### **PC Card**

This term has largely replaced the term PCMCIA. See PCMCIA.

### **PCI**

**Peripheral Component Interface.** A 32/64-bit local bus architecture widely used in Pentium-based PCs. Developed by DEC, IBM, Intel, and others, a PCI bus provides a high-bandwidth data channel between system-

board components such as the CPU and devices such as hard disks and video adapters. The other widely adopted local-bus standard, the VL-Bus, is primarily used in 486 PCs.

### **PCMCIA**

**Personal Computer Memory Card International Association.** A consortium of computer manufacturers that devised the standard for the credit card-size adapter cards used in many notebook computers. PCMCIA defines three card types: Type I cards can be up to 3.3 mm thick and are generally used for RAM and ROM expansion cards; Type II cards can be as thick as 5.5 mm and typically house modems and fax modems; Type III cards are the largest (up to 10.5 mm thick) and are mostly used for min-



ature hard disks. Windows 95's Plug and Play architecture provides PCMCIA support, which automatically recognizes when PCMCIA devices are inserted and removed. The simpler term PC Card has largely replaced this acronym to refer to these cards.

### **PnP**

**Plug and Play.** The technology that makes Windows 95 automatically detect and configure most of the adapters and peripherals connected to a PC. A fully PnP-enabled PC requires three PnP components: a PnP BIOS, PnP adapters and peripherals, and a PnP operating system. When adding a PnP-compliant device to a PnP PC, the operating system, in conjunction with PnP logic present in

the BIOS and in the device itself, handles the IRQ settings, I/O addresses, and other technical aspects of the installation to ensure that the device doesn't conflict with other installed devices.

### **POST**

**Power-On-Self-Test.** A sequence of self-tests automatically run by the computer whenever it is turned on or is reset.

### **PostScript**

A page description language (PDL) from Adobe that is used extensively on all computer platforms. It is the de facto standard in commercial typesetting and printing houses. Most all accept and may even require PostScript files as electronic input.

PostScript commands are language statements in



ASCII text that are translated into the printer's machine language by a PostScript interpreter built into the printer. Fonts are scaled to size by the interpreter, thus eliminating the need to store a variety of font sizes on disk. PostScript Level 2, adds data compression and enhancements, especially for color printing. Level 3 adds more enhancements and native fonts and the ability to directly support more formats, including HTML, PDF, GIF and JPEG.

Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) is a subset of PostScript used to exchange a single graphic image in the PostScript format.

### **PPP**

**Point-to-Point Protocol.** A protocol that allows a com-

puter to connect to the Internet through a dial-in connection and enjoy most of the benefits of a direct connection, including the ability to run graphical front ends such as Microsoft's *Internet Explorer*, *Mosaic* and Netscape's *Communicator*. PPP is generally considered to be superior to SLIP, because it features error detection, data compression, and other elements of modern communications protocols that SLIP lacks.

### **PS/2 connector**

A 6-pin mini DIN plug and socket used to connect a keyboard and mouse to a computer. This port was originally used on IBM's PS/2 models and later adapted to all laptops and then desktop PCs.



## Q - R

### RAM

**R**andom **A**ccess **M**emory. Memory into which the user can enter information and instructions (write), and from which the user can call up data (read). RAM is the “working memory” of the computer, into which application programs can be loaded from a storage device and then executed.

### ROM

An acronym for **R**ead-**O**nly **M**emory. Generally, a solid state storage chip that is programmed at the time of its manufacture and that cannot be reprogrammed by the computer user.

### Routine

A short set of program codes that perform a specific task.

## S - T

### SCSI

An abbreviation for **S**mall **C**omputer **S**ystem **I**nterface. This is a standard for connecting external devices (e.g. scanners and storage devices) to computers.

### Serial port

An input/output port in a computer through which data is transmitted and received one bit at a time.

### Setup

- (1) A utility program which modifies the BIOS.
- (2) Assembly and adjustment of a computer’s components.
- (3) The preparation of the system for normal operation.

### S-video

(**S**uper-**v**ideo) A higher standard video technology. 5-



pin connectors have separate channels for luminance (Y) and color information (C) as well as Red, Green and Blue.

### **TCP/IP**

**T**ransmission **C**ontrol **P**rotocol/**I**nternet **P**rotocol. A set of communication protocols developed by the U.S. Department of Defense that allows dissimilar computers to share information over a network. TCP/IP is the glue that binds the Internet.

### **TrueType Font**

Each font contains its own algorithms for converting the outline into bitmaps. The lower-level language embedded within the TrueType font allows unlimited flexibility in the design.

### **Type 1 (PostScript) Font**

**T**ype **1** fonts are distributed by Adobe as two files: out-

lines (PFB), and metrics (AFM), which includes character widths and heights and kerning values and are converted to PFM (Printer Font Metric) files on the hard disk. These fonts are encrypted, and compressed. They also allow for hints, which improve the appearance of text at 300 dpi and lower resolutions. Adobe Type Manager is needed with non-PostScript printers.

**T**ype **3** fonts do not use encryption or hints, but can use the entire PostScript language to create complex designs. They can also be bitmaps. Type 3 fonts are not widely used.



## U - V

### USB

(**U**niversal **S**erial **B**us) A hardware interface for low-speed peripherals such as the keyboard, mouse, joystick, scanner, printer and telephony devices. It supports MPEG-1 and MPEG-2 digital video. It has a maximum bandwidth of 1.5 Mbytes/sec, and support up to 127 devices. USB peripherals are “hot” swappable.

### Utility

A program that helps the user run, enhance, create, or analyze other programs, programming languages, operating systems, and equipment. Utilities are designed to facilitate or aid the operation and use of the computer for a number of different applications and uses.

### V.90

An ITU standard for a modem that communicates at 56 Kbps downstream and 33.6 Kbps upstream.

### VGA

**V**ideo **G**raphics **A**dapter. Video system that allows simultaneous display of 256 colors at 640 x 480 graphics resolution and 720 x 400 text resolution.

This standard has been superseded by SVGA (800 x 600 resolution), XVGA (1024 x 768 resolution) and SXVGA (1280 x 1024 resolution)

### Volatile memory

The contents of the memory storage unit are lost when the machine is turned off (e.g. cache or RAM).

## W - Z

### **Zoomed Video (ZV) Port**

The ZV Port is an enhanced PC Card port which has a direct connection between the PC Card and the notebook's AV subsystems. It allows for a dedicated data path to handle multimedia features.



## *NOTES:*