Welcome to SyQuest®

Thank you for buying a SyQuest removable cartridge hard drive. It represents a truly unique combination of powerful features and performance. Our goal is to make your drive an invaluable asset for years to come, starting today.

If you need assistance installing your drive, or have questions in the future, contact SyQuest at one of the numbers listed below:

SyQuest® Technology 47071 Bayside Parkway Fremont, CA 94538-6517

SyQuest's main phone number, 510-226-4000, is staffed during business hours, and has a 24-hour automated system.

You can also contact the sales or technical assistance numbers for your area listed below.

Sales

U.S.A.	Voice: 1-800-245-CART (2278) Email: sales@syquest.com
Australia	Voice: +61-2-9369-5773 Fax: +61-2-9369-2461
France	Voice: +33-1-462-50-210 Fax: +33-1-462-50-219
Germany	Voice: +49-711-900-760 Fax: +49-711-900-7629
Japan	Voice: +81-3-5820-2601 Fax: +81-3-5820-2602
Singapore	Voice: +65-294-8484 Fax: +65-294-7277
United Kingdom	Voice: +44-131-339-2022 Fax: +44-131-339-6765

Technical Assistance

FTP	ftp://ftp.syquest.com
World Wide Web	http://www.syquest.com
Email	support@syquest.com support-mac@syquest.com support-pc@syquest.com
U.S. and Canada	1-510-226-5400
Monday - Friday	5 a.m. - 7 p.m. Pacific Time
Saturdays & Sundays	7 a.m. - 5 p.m. Pacific Time
Holidays	8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Pacific Time
Fax	1-510-226-4110
BBS	1-510-656-0473
FaxBack System	1-510-226-4120
France	Voice: +33-1-462-50-210 Fax: +33-1-462-50-219
Germany	Voice: +49-89-9607-8920 Fax: +49-89-9607-8929 BBS: +49-89-9607-8928
Japan	Voice: +81-3-5820-2601 Fax: +81-3-5820-2602
Singapore	Voice: +65-294-4837 Fax: +65-294-7277
United Kingdom	Voice: +44-131-338-0102 Fax: +44-131-339-6765

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United Kingdom	Voice: +44-131-339-2022 Fax: +44-131-339-6765

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Email	support@syquest.com support-mac@syquest.com support-pc@syquest.com
U.S. and Canada	1-510-226-5400
Monday - Friday	5 a.m. - 7 p.m. Pacific Time
Saturdays & Sundays	7 a.m. - 5 p.m. Pacific Time
Holidays	8 a.m. - 4 p.m. Pacific Time
Fax	1-510-226-4110
BBS	1-510-656-0473
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Japan	Voice: +81-3-5820-2601 Fax: +81-3-5820-2602
Singapore	Voice: +65-294-4837 Fax: +65-294-7277
United Kingdom	Voice: +44-131-338-0102 Fax: +44-131-339-6765

Contents

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Getting Started

The SyJet™ SCSI drive can be installed inside your 386™, 486™, or Pentium™ class desktop or tower computer. Your computer must also have the following features to operate the SyJet drive properly:

- An empty 3.5-inch or 5.25-inch mounting bay in your computer.
- A SCSI adapter capable of accepting an additional SCSI device. SCSI adapters support up to seven SCSI devices, including SCSI CD-ROMs, hard drives, scanners, tape drives and magneto optical (MO) drives.
- A compatible operating system from the following list:
  - MS-DOS 5.0 or higher (Type `ver` at the DOS prompt for version information)
  - PC-DOS 5.0 or higher (Type `ver` at the DOS prompt for version information)
  - Novell DOS 7.0 or higher (Type `ver` at the DOS prompt for version information)
  - Windows Version 3.1 or higher (Use `Help About Program Manager` for version information)
  - Windows 95 (All versions are supported)
  - Windows NT 3.51 or higher (Use `Help About Program Manager` for version information)
  - OS/2 2.1 or higher (Consult the user guide for version information)
  - Novell NetWare
  - Unix

This installation guide provides detailed step-by-step instructions for installation. Installation typically requires one to two hours, and requires familiarity with computer hardware and software, as well as some mechanical ability. If your level of experience is limited, your authorized SyQuest reseller can provide you with a list of local computer service companies that can install your drive for a fee.

Please review all instructions in this installation guide, and familiarize yourself with your computer before you install your SyJet drive. You can refer to the Glossary of Terms on page 51 for definitions of technical terms used in this guide.

In addition to your computer and SCSI adapter manuals, you will need the following tools to install the drive:

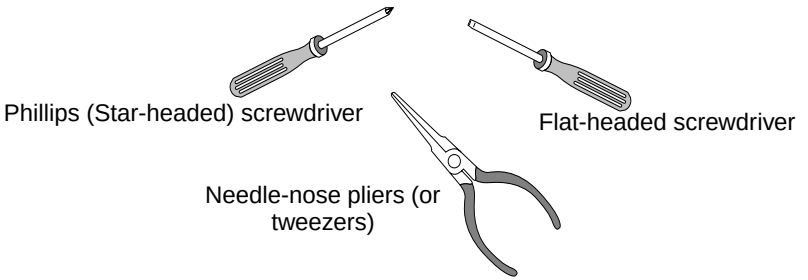
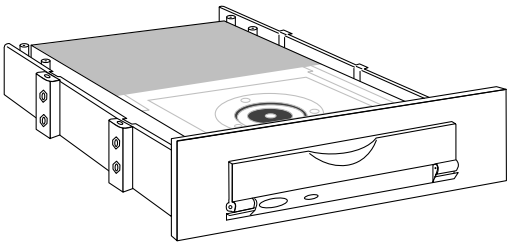


Figure 1.Tools Needed for Installation

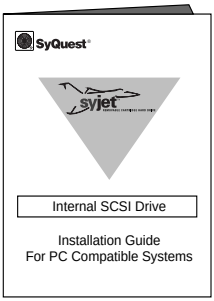
Preparing Your SyJet Drive

1. Unpack your SyJet drive.

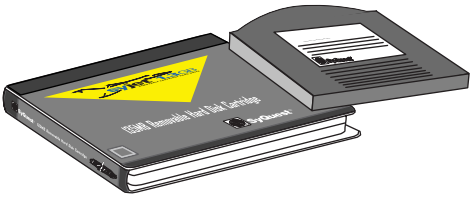
Unpack and inspect the contents of the shipping carton.



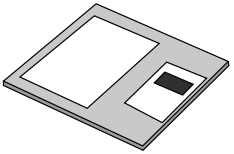
SyJet Removable Cartridge Disk Drive



Installation Guide



SyJet Cartridge in Protective Case



Installation Diskette with Software and Utilities for DOS, Windows 3.1x, and Windows 95, and Drivers for OS/2

Accessory Screws

Figure 2.SyJet Drive Package Contents

2. Study the parts of your SyJet drive.

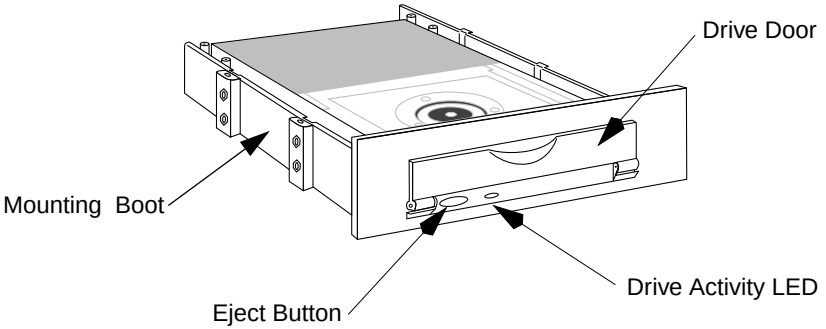


Figure 3.SyJet Drive Front View

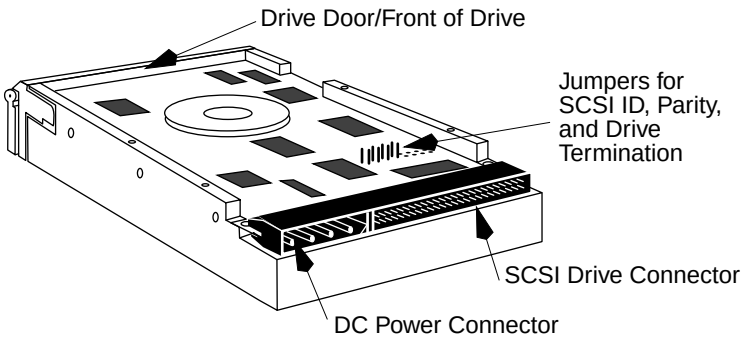


Figure 4.SyJet Drive Underside Rear View (Mounting Boot Removed)

Once you are familiar with your SyJet drive, go to step 3.

3. Verify that your computer meets the hardware requirements.

In these steps, you will verify that you have an available 3.5-inch or 5.25-inch mounting bay.

a. Visually inspect the outside of your computer for an unused mounting bay.

Unused bays have removable plastic covers (they are usually located next to diskette drives or CD-ROM drives).

Caution: Do **not** open your computer or remove the plastic cover yet.

Some computers provide both 3.5-inch and 5.25-inch mounting bays. Figure 5 shows typical locations of unused mounting bays.

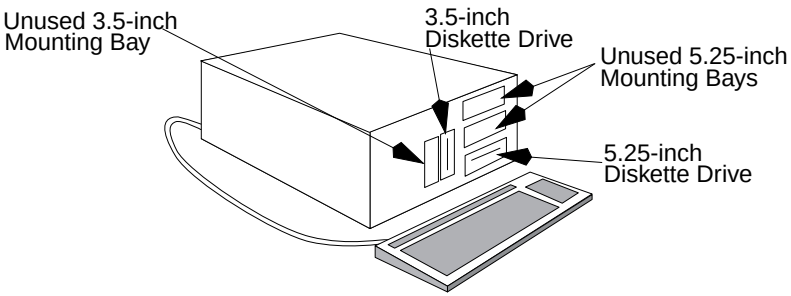


Figure 5.Finding an Unused Mounting Bay

Tip: If all of your mounting bays are in use and you have both a 3.5-inch and a 5.25-inch diskette drive, you can consider removing the 5.25-inch diskette drive. Since nearly all software is currently distributed on 3.5-inch diskettes or CD-ROMs, 5.25-inch drives are becoming less useful. If you need help removing a diskette drive, please contact your computer reseller.

---

1. Identify an available SCSI ID on your computer.

- If you know which SCSI IDs are available on your computer, skip to step b.
- If you are using an operating system other than DOS or Windows, skip to step c.

a. (For DOS and Windows systems only.) Use the *chkscsi* program to determine the SCSI ID of each SCSI device attached to your computer.

The *chkscsi* program on the *SyQuest Installation Diskette* allows you to identify available SCSI IDs. Follow this procedure to run *chkscsi*:

- **DOS/Windows 3.1x:** Exit Windows to DOS. At the DOS prompt, type `A:\CHKSCSI` (or `B:\CHKSCSI` if your 3.5-inch diskette drive is B:) and press Enter.
- **Windows 95:** Use Explorer, My Computer, or an MS-DOS prompt and run the `CHKSCSI.EXE` program from the diskette drive.

Follow the prompts in the *chkscsi* program. *Chkscsi* reports whether or not a SCSI adapter and its ASPI manager are installed, and it recommends a SCSI ID for your SyQuest drive. *Chkscsi* can update out-of-date DOS/Windows 3.1x ASPI drivers for many popular SCSI adapters.

If you have trouble using *chkscsi*, skip to step c.

Note: If *chkscsi* does not find your SCSI adapter, or if *chkscsi* displays an incorrect SCSI adapter configuration, your SCSI adapter may not be ASPI-compliant. Your SCSI Adapter manufacturer can help you to obtain an ASPI-compliant adapter.

---

b. If SCSI ID 4 is available, skip to "Installing Your SyJet SCSI Drive" on page 15.

You do not need to change the SyJet drive's SCSI ID if SCSI ID 4 is available (not used) on your computer's SCSI chain—skip to "Installing Your SyJet SCSI Drive" on page 15.

c. If *chkscsi* could not identify the available SCSI IDs, write down the SCSI IDs of all the SCSI devices attached to your computer.

Look for a small numbered dial or switch on the back or side of the external SCSI devices attached to your computer's SCSI adapter. Refer to the manuals for internal devices to determine their SCSI IDs. Record each device in the Device Assignment column in the table below. You will assign an unused SCSI ID to the SyJet drive.

SCSI ID	Device Assignment	Drive Letter	Notes
0			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7	**SCSI Adapter**		**Do not use this SCSI ID.**

2. If SCSI ID 4 is not available, set your SyJet drive to another SCSI ID.

Your SyJet drive comes with a default SCSI ID setting of 4. If this ID is unavailable on your system, you must change the SCSI ID, as follows:

Caution: Do not use SCSI ID 7 for the SyJet. SCSI ID 7 is normally reserved for your SCSI adapter.
If your boot drive is a SCSI drive, its **SCSI ID** is usually **0**. **Do not use SCSI ID 0 for the SyJet if you have a SCSI boot drive.** Some SCSI Host Adapters use IDs 6 to 0, with ID 6 as the boot device.

---

a. Remove the three screws attaching the drive to the plastic mounting boot—keep these screws in a safe place. Remove the drive from the boot.

See Figure 3 on page 8 for a view of the mounting boot.

b. Locate the JP200 jumpers on the bottom of your SyJet drive as shown in Figure 6.

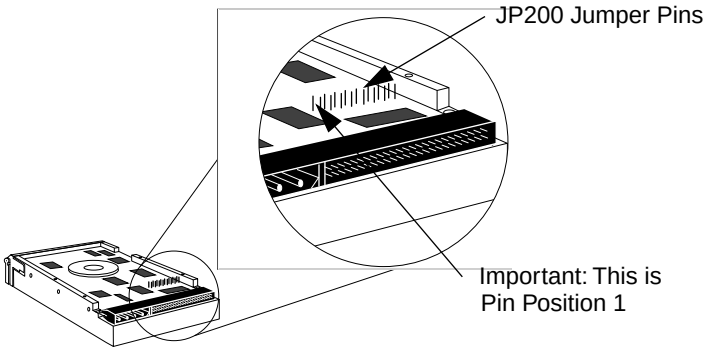


Figure 6.JP200 Jumper Settings

c. Set the jumpers for the correct SCSI ID as shown in Figure 7.

See "Jumpers" in the "Glossary of Terms" on page 51 for an explanation of that term. If you wish, you can enable SCSI parity checking by connecting the pins at position 4—see "SCSI Parity Checking" on page 49 for more details.

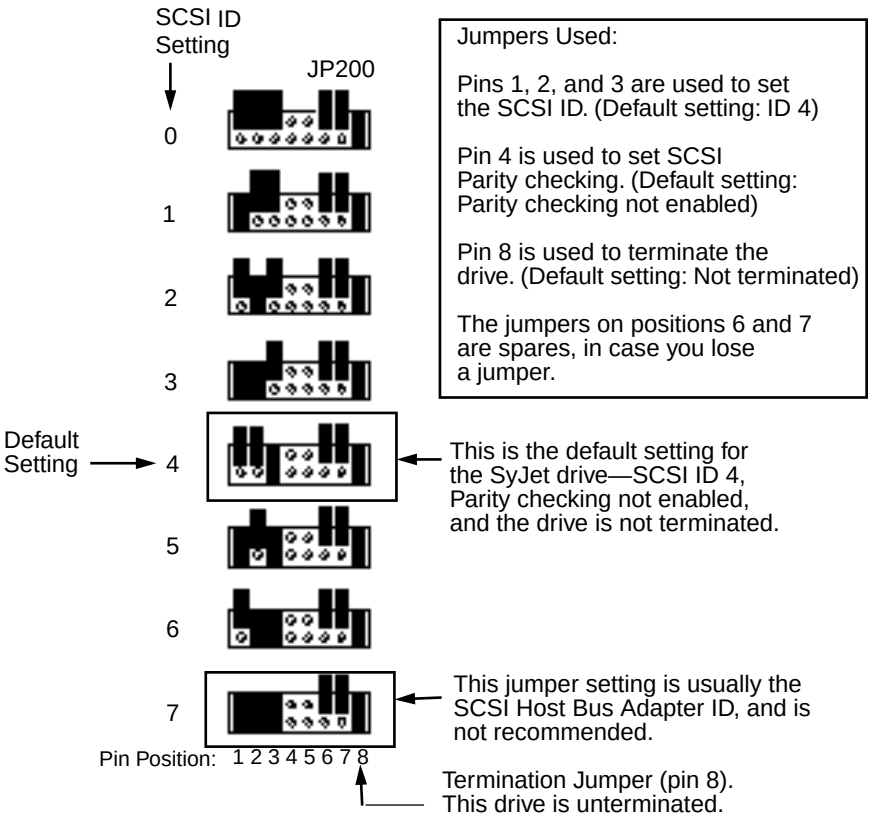


Figure 7.SCSI ID Jumper Settings

Note: Store spare jumpers on one pin of an unused position, as shown in Figure 7.

a. Reattach the drive to the plastic mounting boot.

If you will mount the SyJet drive in a 3.5-inch bay, skip this step, and continue with “Installing Your SyJet SCSI Drive” on page 15. Remember to keep the three screws that you removed from this assembly—you'll need them.

If you will mount the SyJet drive in a 5.25-inch bay, place the SyJet drive back into the boot. Replace the three screws that hold the drive to the boot, making sure to slide the drive as far forward as it will go before tightening the screws.

Installing Your SyJet SCSI Drive

Safety Tips

While working inside your computer, always follow these safety rules to avoid damaging the computer or injuring yourself:

- ***ALWAYS*** turn off the computer and unplug the power cord before opening your computer.
- If you use a magnetic screwdriver, be sure to keep the screwdriver at least 3 inches away from diskettes and SyQuest cartridges. The magnetic field can erase data on disks.
- Be sure to keep all metal objects, such as screwdrivers and screws, away from electronic circuitry within the computer. If a screw drops into your computer, remove it immediately.

Follow these steps to install the drive:

1. **Turn off power to the computer.**
   Locate the computer's power off button and turn off the computer. Power off buttons vary from computer to computer. Many computers use push buttons while others use rocker switches labeled ○ (for off) and | (for on).
2. **Disconnect the AC power cord from the back of your computer.**
3. **Open your computer's case.**
   Figure 8 shows a typical Desktop PC. Figure 9 shows a typical Tower PC. Once you have removed the cover, touch the metal frame of the computer to avoid electrostatic damage to delicate electronic components.

Most computers use several screws in back of the computer to attach the cover of the computer to the computer frame (see Figure 8). With some computers, you will need to pull the cover from the front of the computer, while others have a removable top cover. Some computers have a removable front plastic panel. This panel may be held in place by screws or plastic tabs. If your computer has this type of panel, refer to your computer's documentation for removal instructions.

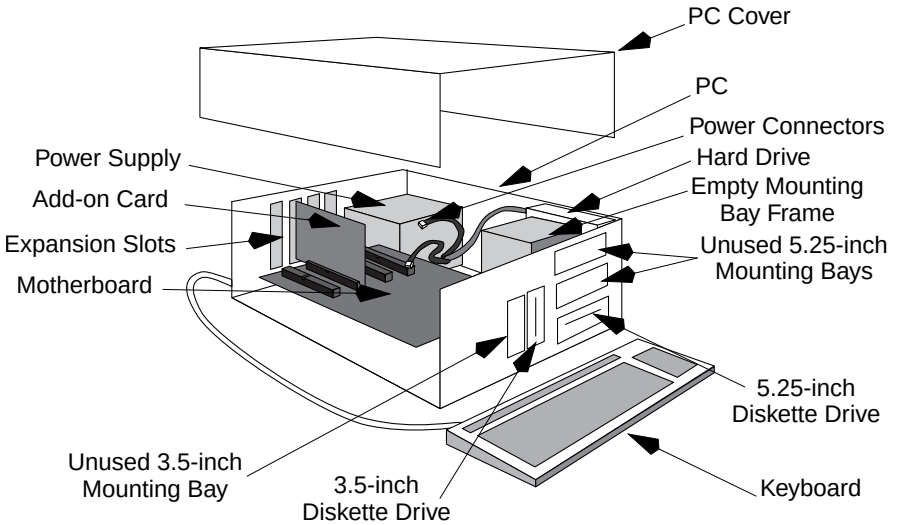


Figure 8.Removing the Cover of Your Computer (Desktop Model)

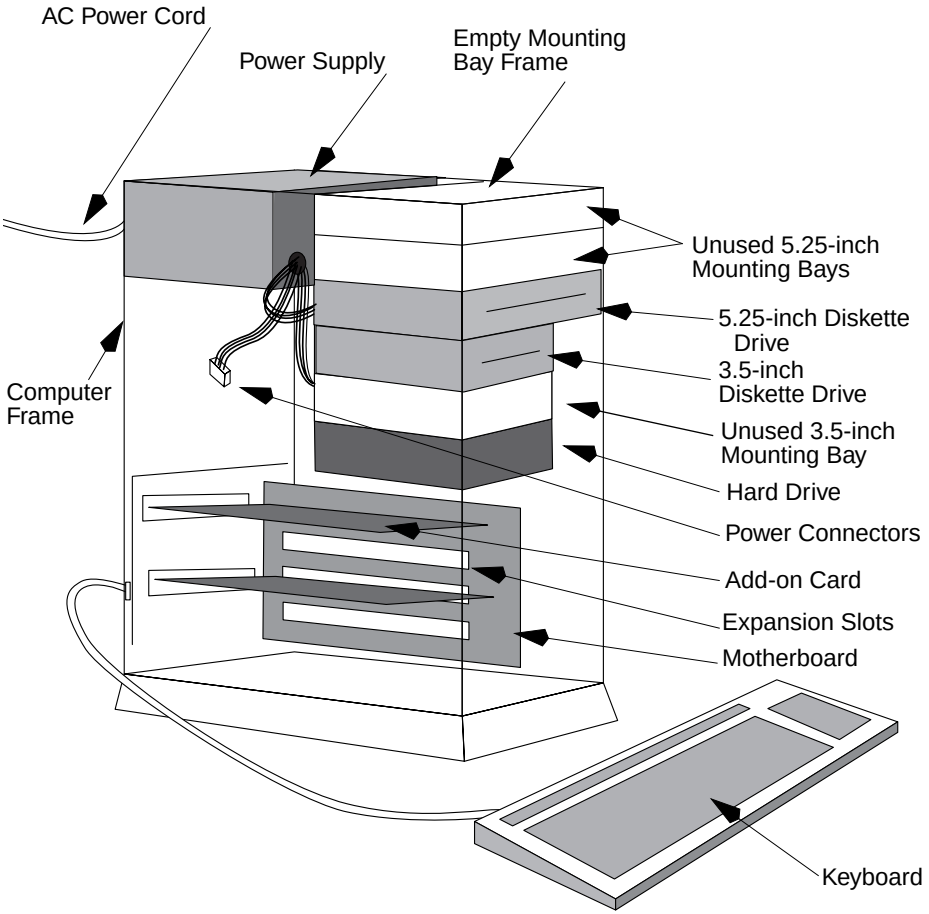


Figure 9.Typical Tower PC Components

4. Remove the plastic mounting bay cover from the unused mounting bay.

You can mount the drive either horizontally or vertically. Remove the blank plastic mounting bay cover from the cover of your computer. Some covers are held in place by screws, and others use plastic or metal tabs.

5. Determine whether you will connect your SyJet drive to the existing hard drive SCSI cable, or directly to a SCSI Host Adapter.

Your hard drive is connected to the computer with a flat ribbon cable—either to a SCSI Host Adapter card (Figure 10) or to the motherboard (Figure 11). SCSI devices can be attached in any order to the SCSI ribbon cable. The order in which the devices are attached determines whether a particular device must be terminated—only the last device on the end of the SCSI cable should be terminated. You will determine whether you need to terminate the SyJet drive in step 6.

- If your existing hard drive is a SCSI drive, the ribbon cable will be a 50-wire cable that measures about 2.5 inches (6 centimeters) across. You can attach the SyJet drive to this cable if it has a spare connector.
- If your existing hard drive is an IDE drive, the ribbon cable will be a 40-wire cable that measures about 2 inches (5 centimeters) across. You ***cannot*** attach the SyJet drive to this cable. You will, instead, attach the SyJet drive to a SCSI Host Adapter.

Caution: Do not connect an IDE ribbon cable (40-pin) or diskette drive cable (32-pin) to your SyJet SCSI drive (50-pin).

Note: If there is no SCSI ribbon cable in your computer, or if there are no available 50-pin connectors on the existing SCSI ribbon cable, you will need to purchase a SCSI ribbon cable with enough connectors to attach all of your internal SCSI devices.

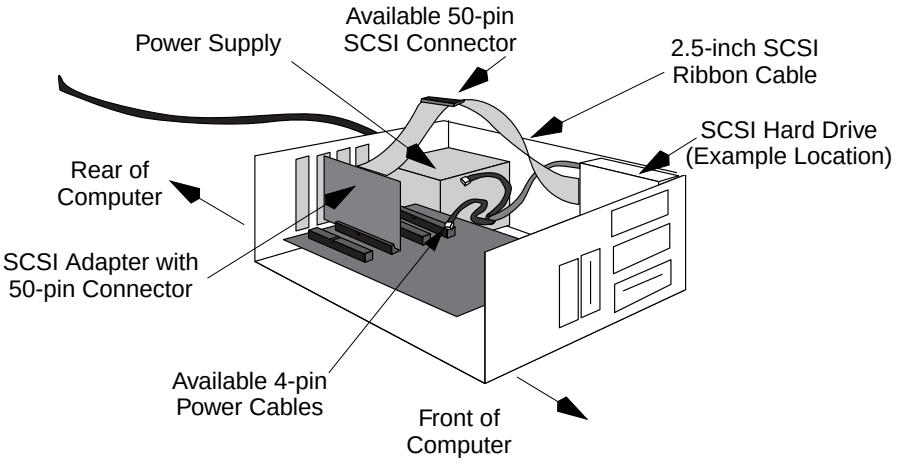


Figure 10.50-pin SCSI Ribbon Cable Attached to a SCSI Adapter Card

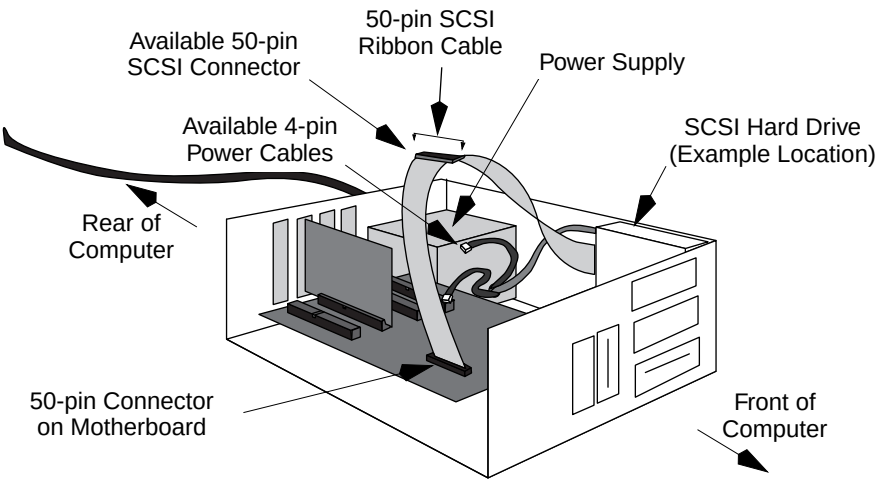


Figure 11.50-pin SCSI Ribbon Cable Attached to the Computer's Motherboard

6. Now that you know where you will connect your SyJet drive, determine whether you need to terminate the drive.

The last drive on the SCSI ribbon cable must be terminated (a particular electronic connection must be made) in order for all SCSI devices to function properly. SCSI termination for your SyJet drive is controlled by position 8 of the JP200 jumpers, shown in Figure 7 on page 13. Your SyJet drive ships from the factory ***unterminated***, with the jumper ***connected*** across the pins in ***position 8***. (To terminate the SyJet drive, you break the electrical connection between the pins at position 8 by removing the jumper that connects the two pins.)

Drive Termination Guidelines

- If there is another internal SCSI device in your computer, you can use the termination on the existing drive provided that you install the SyJet drive in the middle of the ribbon cable. If you are able to install the SyJet drive in the middle of the ribbon cable, you do not need to terminate the SyJet drive.
- If there is another internal SCSI drive in your computer, and you must connect the SyJet drive to the end of the SCSI ribbon cable (for example, if the SCSI ribbon cable in your computer is too short), you must remove the termination on the existing internal SCSI drive and terminate the SyJet drive.
- If the SyJet drive is the only SCSI drive in your computer, the SyJet drive must be terminated.

Terminating the SyJet Drive: Remove the jumper from position 8 and store the jumper on one pin of position 8. You can use your tweezers or needle-nose pliers for this purpose.

Un-Terminating the SyJet Drive: Connect a jumper across both pins of position 8. (This is how the drive is shipped.)

7. Connect your SyJet drive to the SCSI ribbon cable.

Connect an available 50-pin connector on the SCSI ribbon cable to the 50-pin connector on the back of the SyJet drive.

Thread the SCSI cable through the bay, and connect it to your SyJet SCSI drive according to the termination rules described in step 6 on page 20. Be sure to attach the striped edge of the ribbon cable to pin 1 of the 50-pin connector on the SyJet drive. Please see Figure 12 on page 21.

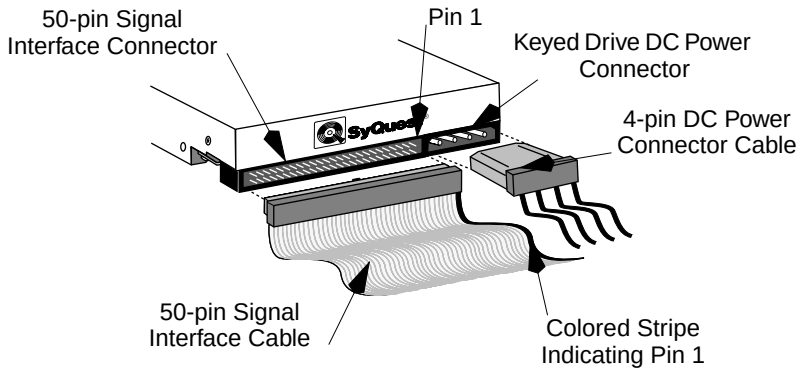


Figure 12.Close-up View of Connecting Cables to the SyJet Drive

8. Connect the 4-Pin DC power connector to the SyJet drive.

Locate an unused 4-pin DC power connector. The power connectors are attached to the computer's power supply and have a rectangular plastic end connector. Two corners of the connector are angled so that the connector can be attached in only one orientation (See Figure 13).

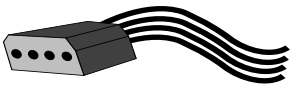


Figure 13.DC Power Connector (End View)

If there are no available 4-pin DC power connectors in your computer, you can purchase a Y power adapter from your computer reseller. A Y power adapter converts a single 4-pin DC power connector into two 4-pin DC power connectors (see Figure 14).

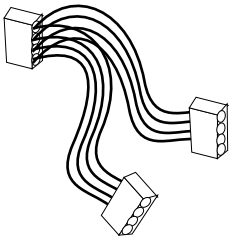


Figure 14.Y Power Adapter

Thread the power cable through the bay, and attach it to the SyJet SCSI drive (see Figure 12).

9. Mount the SyJet drive in the bay.

5.25-inch Bay

a. Slide the plastic mounting boot assembly into the bay.

Using the four "pointy" (self-threading) screws provided with the drive, attach the SyJet drive into the mounting bay. Do not fully tighten the screws. (You will not use any other screws provided with the Accessory kit.)

b. Align the front of the drive assembly with the other drives in the computer and tighten all screws to secure the SyJet drive in the mounting bay.

Be careful not to overtighten the screws. As soon as you feel resistance, stop tightening.

3.5-inch Bay

Note: Some computer manufacturers require special mounting rails for 3.5-inch drives. Contact your computer reseller for an appropriate kit.

---

a. If you have not removed the drive from the mounting boot, do so now. Remove the three mounting screws—keep these screws, you'll need them.

b. Slide the drive directly into the bay, and attach the three mounting screws through the mounting bay into the side rails of the SyJet drive.

Use two screws at the front of the drive and one in the rear to mount the drive in the mounting bay as shown in Figure 15. Do not fully tighten the screws.

Warning: Do not use any screws other than the three that were provided.

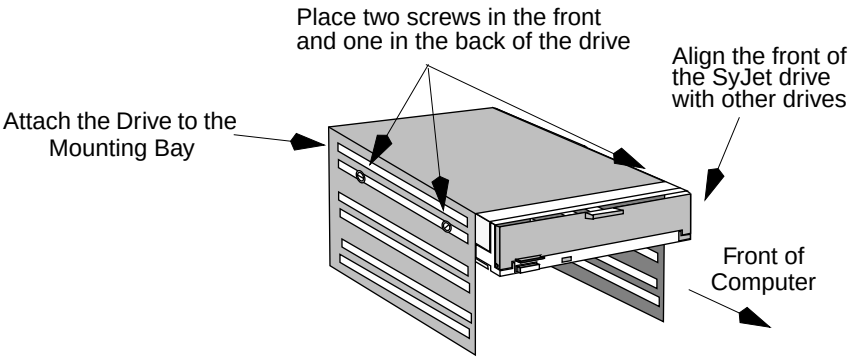


Figure 15.Mounting the Drive in a 3.5-inch Mounting Bay (Front View)

c. Align the front of the drive assembly with the other drives in the computer and tighten all screws to secure the SyJet drive in the mounting bay.

Be careful not to overtighten the screws. As soon as you feel resistance, stop tightening.

10. Check that all cables are attached properly.

Verify that all cables are secured tightly. You might have bumped a cable while attaching the SCSI or power cables. Check to make sure that no screws were left in the computer.

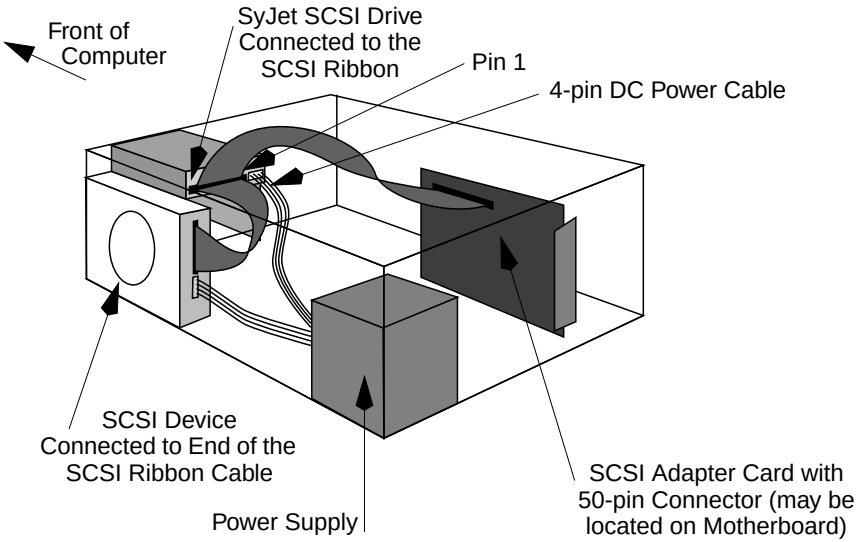


Figure 16.Connecting the Cables

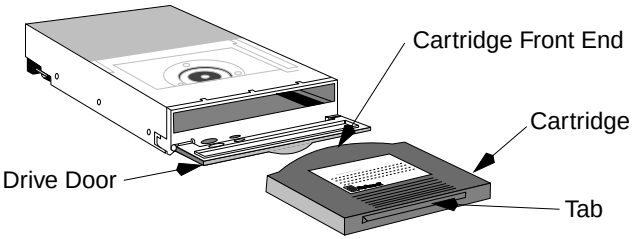
11. Replace the computer's cover and reattach any screws that secure the cover.

Verify that the SyJet door opens and closes easily.

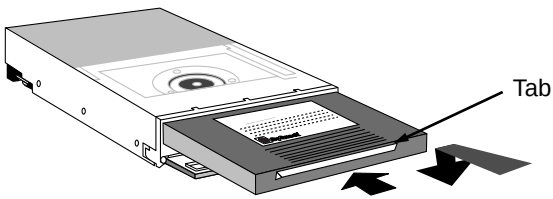
12. Reconnect the power cord to your computer.

13. Insert a SyJet cartridge into the SyJet drive. Hold the cartridge as shown below, and open the drive door using your finger or the front end of the cartridge

Note: The SyJet drive reads, writes, and formats SyJet cartridges only. The SyJet drive *cannot* read, write, or format other SyQuest cartridges.



Slide the cartridge all the way into the drive. Press down gently on the tab until the cartridge snaps into place.



Note: If you remove or eject the cartridge, you must pull it halfway out in order to re-insert it. This built-in feature prevents partial insertion.

14. Turn on your computer.

The drive will begin to spin up the cartridge, and the Drive Activity LED will flicker. The Drive Activity LED will glow green when the drive is ready. If the Drive Activity LED does not glow green, re-insert the cartridge. See “Ejecting a Cartridge” on page 31.

15. Run your SCSI adapter’s diagnostic program to verify that your SCSI adapter is functioning properly.

Verify that the hardware installation was completed successfully before you begin the software installation procedures on the following page.

Warning: The SyJet cartridge is preformatted and includes important software. Do not format the cartridge now, even if your SCSI adapter software allows it.

---

16. Congratulations, your SyJet drive is installed! Now you’ll install some software.

Installing SyQuest SCSI Software

If you have more than one SyQuest drive attached to your computer when you install SyQuest SCSI software, make sure each connected drive has a cartridge **fully** inserted.

Warning: When you install ***any*** SCSI device (including your SyQuest drive) one or more of your existing drive letters may be reassigned. This can cause problems with local paths and with network drive assignments. You can control these assignments by changing the order in which your computer assigns letters to your drive partitions. Please see "Drive Letter Assignment Order" on page 38 for more information.

DOS and Windows 3.1x

Note: In order to install SyQuest SCSI software, you must have already installed the ASPI manager provided by your computer or SCSI Host Adapter manufacturer. Your SCSI Host Adapter software must be ASPI-compatible, or some functions of your SyJet drive may not work. See your SCSI Host Adapter documentation for details.

---

1. **Exit Windows to DOS.**
   Press `Alt + F4` to exit Windows—do not use a DOS shell.
2. **Insert the *SyQuest Installation Diskette* into your diskette drive.**
3. **At a DOS prompt, type: `A:\INSTALL` and press Enter.**
   If your 3.5-inch diskette drive is `B:`, type `B:\INSTALL` and press Enter.
4. **Follow the installation program prompts.**

Windows 95

1. **Click *Start*, then select *Settings* and choose *Control Panel*.**
2. **In the Control Panel window, double-click the Add/Remove Programs icon.**
3. **Insert the *SyQuest Installation Diskette* into the diskette drive and click *Install*.**
   Click *Next*, then click *Finish*.
4. **Follow the instructions in the Installation Wizard window to complete the software installation.**

Windows NT

To install your SyJet drive under Windows NT, use the SCSI drivers provided with your SCSI Host Adapter. Refer to your SCSI Host Adapter documentation or the SyQuest online manual for details.

Note: You must use Disk Administrator to prepare your cartridge or add a signature block.

OS/2

1. **Insert the *SyQuest Installation Diskette*.**
2. **Select *Device Driver Install* from System Setup.**
3. **Change the source from `A:\` to `A:\OS2` and click *Install*.**
   If your 3.5-inch diskette drive is `B:`, change the source from `B:\` to `B:\OS2`.
4. **Click *SyQuest SCSI Device,* and click *OK*.**

Novell NetWare

To install your SyJet drive under NetWare, use the Novell SCSI drivers, or the SCSI drivers provided with your SCSI adapter. Refer to your SCSI adapter documentation for details.

UNIX

To install your SyJet drive under UNIX, use the SCSI drivers provided with your SCSI adapter. Refer to your SCSI adapter documentation for details.

Congratulations, your SyJet drive and software are installed and ready to use!

Ejecting a Cartridge

Follow these steps to remove the cartridge, when changing cartridges, or when transporting your SyJet drive.

1. **Verify that the Power LED glows green.**
   The SyJet drive should always be switched on when you eject a cartridge.

2. **Exit all applications that use the cartridge and close all open files on the cartridge.**
   You may lose data if you eject the cartridge before closing all open files on the cartridge.

3. **Unlock the cartridge, if needed.**
   See “Locking or Unlocking a Cartridge” on page 36.

4. **Press the Eject button on the front of the SyJet drive.**
   The Drive Activity LED flickers amber, the drive eject tone sounds, the drive door opens, and the cartridge ejects. Three tones sound to indicate that the cartridge has been fully ejected, and is ready for removal.

   If the Drive Activity LED does not flicker, unmount the cartridge using the SyQuest Windows 95 Utilities.

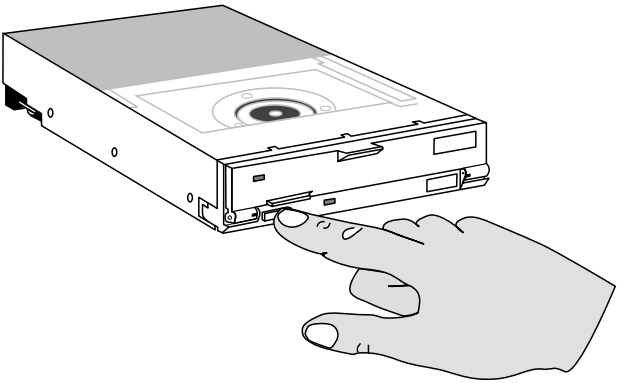


Figure 17.Pressing the Eject Button

5. Remove the cartridge and place it in its protective case.

Note: If you remove or eject the cartridge, you must pull it halfway out in order to re-insert it. This built-in feature prevents partial insertion.

Caution: Never store or transport the SyJet drive with the cartridge partially inserted. Leaving a cartridge partially inserted, or transporting the SyJet drive with the cartridge inserted may damage the drive and void your warranty.

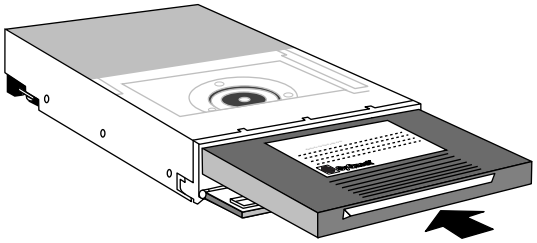
Ejecting a Cartridge Without Power

While the drive is not powered, you can manually eject a cartridge.

Caution: Never manually eject a cartridge while the power is on. This can damage the drive and invalidate the warranty.

---

1. **Wait for 45 seconds after power is turned off.**
2. **Open the drive door. Eject the cartridge by gently lifting the tab and pulling the cartridge out of the drive.**



Lift the tab here and pull the cartridge out of the drive

3. **Return the cartridge to its protective case for storage or transport.**

SyQuest Utilities Software

The SyQuest Utilities software shipped with your SyJet drive allows you to perform useful tasks on the drive and on the cartridge. For additional information on any utility, run the SyQuest Utilities program and click the **Help** button.

Drive

The following utilities are supported only in DOS, Windows 3.1, and Windows 95. To run these utilities, run `sqprep.exe` from the DOS prompt for either DOS or Windows 3.1, and `squtil95.exe` for Windows 95.

Eject Tone: Plays a tone when a cartridge is ejected and ready to be removed. You can enable or disable this tone. The default setting of this feature is *enabled*.

Write Verify: This option causes the drive to verify that each bit of data transferred to the cartridge was written correctly. Disabling this feature increases drive performance but removes this extra reliability feature. The default setting of this feature is *enabled*.

Sleep Mode: The SyJet drive automatically switches to low power consumption (sleep mode) if the drive is not accessed for an extended period. This utility allows you to specify that time period. The default setting of this feature is 30 minutes.

Update Drive Code: Use this utility to update the SyJet drive code for new features or critical drive improvement options.

Head Clean: Use this utility to clean the drive heads only if all other attempts to recover data have failed.

Cartridge

Write-protecting a Cartridge

SyQuest cartridges are shipped from the factory ready to record data. You write-protect a cartridge to prevent data on the cartridge from being altered or erased. You can use the SyQuest Utilities under DOS, Windows 3.1x, and Windows 95. To write protect a cartridge:

Verify that a cartridge is in the drive and the Drive Activity LED is glowing green.

DOS: At a DOS prompt, run the `SQSHELL` program. From the list of options, select `Other Options`, and press *Return*. Click `Enable Write Protect` (or `Disable Write Protect`).

Windows 3.1X: Double-click the SyQuest *Utilities* icon. Click the *Control* button. Click the SyJet drive letter, and click either *Set to On or Reset to Off* in the *Write Protect* box.

Windows 95: Run the SyQuest *Utilities* and click the *Control* button. Select the SyJet drive letter in the list box and click either *Set to On or Reset to Off* in the *Write Protect* box.

Note: When you enable Write Protection, both the SyJet cartridge and the drive are placed in Write Protect mode. This means that any cartridge inserted into the drive cannot be written to until you turn off Write Protection.
The *Write Protection* utility is supported only under DOS, Windows 3.1x, and Windows 95.

Locking or Unlocking a Cartridge

Locking a cartridge causes the eject button to have no effect. You unlock a cartridge to allow use of a the eject button.
Lock or unlock a cartridge as follows:

Exit all applications that use the cartridge, and close all open files on the cartridge. You may lose data if you eject the cartridge before closing all open files on the cartridge.

DOS: At a DOS prompt, run the `SQSHELL` program. From the list of options, select `Other Options`, and press *Return*. Select `Lock Utility` (or `Unlock Utility`).

Windows 3.1X: Double-click the SyQuest *Utilities* icon. Click the *Lock* (or *Unlock)*, button, then select the SyJet drive letter and click the *OK* button.

Windows 95: Windows 95 automatically locks and unlocks the cartridge.

Windows NT: Windows NT automatically locks and unlocks the cartridge.

OS/2: Select the SyJet drive icon, click the right mouse button, and select the *Lock* (or *Unlock)* menu item.

AV Mode

AV mode is for audio/video playback only. To avoid data errors, always record in Data mode. Using the AV mode utility, you can select either:

- Enable AV mode— for video playback **only**.
- Disable AV mode—(data mode) for normal operation.

To enable or disable AV mode:

Verify that a cartridge is in the drive and the Drive Activity LED glows green.

Windows 3.1x: Run the SyQuest *Utilities* and click the *Control* button. Click the SyJet drive letter button and click either *Set to ON* or *Reset to OFF* in the **AV Mode** box.

Windows 95: Run the SyQuest *Win95 Utility* and click the *Control* button. Select the letter of the SyJet drive in the list box and click either *Set to ON* or *Reset to OFF* in the **AV Mode** box.

Note: AV mode is supported only under Windows 3.1x and Windows 95.

AV Mode does not disable the Write Verify utility in order to write to disk at a faster rate. If you desire faster disk writing as well as the continuous read capability of AV mode, you must disable Write Verify.

Drive Letter Assignment Order

DOS and Windows assign drive letters to any drive (SyQuest or not) that you add to your system. Sometimes, when you add a new drive, DOS or Windows can assign a new letter to an existing drive that you would prefer remain unchanged. In order to manage drive letter assignments in PCs, you should understand the mechanisms which determine how drive letters are assigned by DOS The following describes disk drive partitions and how DOS assigns letters to them.

Partitions

DOS, like most operating systems, deal with large storage devices as a collection of contiguous storage elements (blocks) called “volumes.” DOS treats floppies, CD-ROMS, tape drives and hard disk drives as logical volumes which have the following “bookkeeping” elements associated with them:

- drive code letter
- (optional) name
- directory
- files

Every operating system has its own specific way of dealing with storage on a volume; DOS controls the storage of files in the fixed drive volume with a structure called the “partition.” Because most volumes have only one partition, the terms will often be used interchangeably. You can think of a partition as a contiguous area of the disk drive in which the operating system stores files. A physical hard disk drive is partitioned into at least one partition.

In DOS, two types of partitions are defined - primary and extended. A primary partition contains the programs necessary to run DOS. Extended partitions do not necessarily contain these programs; in fact, they can be used to hold non-DOS operating systems. Furthermore, extended partitions can be divided into more than one logical volume. Each logical volume is treated by the operating system as if it was a separate physical device and is therefore assigned its own drive letter. A single hard disk drive can be partitioned into several logical volumes-each volume having a drive letter

assigned to it. A table in the first block of the physical drive contains information about the partitions on the drive. DOS will first assign the primary partitions drive letters and then later drive letters to the logical volumes of the extended partitions.

Drive Letter Assignments Protocol

The partition table information from the disk drive(s) is used by DOS to assign a letter to each partition. The operating system works in conjunction with the BIOS ROM to accomplish this. The BIOS ROM contains the Basic Input/Output Support (hence its name) to control the standard devices attached to your computer (including the floppy and hard disk drives). This BIOS ROM (which we will further identify as the mother board BIOS ROM) contains support for the hard disk drives attached to the IDE controller. IDE hard disk drives are made known to the BIOS by the CMOS (special memory which contains information about the standard devices attached to the computer). During system power up, DOS looks at the CMOS to determine which hard disk drives are attached to the IDE controller. Since the BIOS ROM is the first place hard disk drives are identified by the PC, any drives defined in the CMOS are assigned the first drive letters. (This also means that drives attached to the IDE controller but not defined in CMOS are not assigned drive letters at this stage.)

PCs provide a means for expansion of the original mother board BIOS ROM to allow for additional devices. After the mother board BIOS has installed the standard devices, it will search for adapter boards equipped with their own BIOS ROMs. If a SCSI Host Bus Adapter (often called the HBA, or SCSI adapter) with its own BIOS is found, control is passed by the PC to this ROM. If the ROM finds a primary partition on the hard disk drive attached to the SCSI HBA it will install that partition at this time using the next drive letter available. If the HBA BIOS is disabled or if the drives are not recognized by the BIOS, then no letters are assigned. (For example, some Adaptec controller BIOSes will recognize only hard disk drives at SCSI ID 0 or 1 at this time and as a result no letters are assigned to devices attached at IDs 2 and above.)

After the BIOS ROMs have finished their initialization, the operating system (DOS) is loaded. DOS first scans each BIOS-accessible disk for primary partitions and assigns them drive letters. DOS then scans each BIOS-accessible disk for extended partitions and assigns them drive letters. The system initialization then proceeds to load and execute the two special

system configuration files-CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT—in this order. CONFIG.SYS loads and executes the device drivers that it finds. Logical volumes installed by device drivers are assigned the next available letters. This includes logical volumes like compressed files and RAM drives. Device drivers are executed in the order listed in CONFIG.SYS. Next, programs in the AUTOEXEC.BAT file are executed and those programs which install logical volumes are assigned the next available drive letters.

One of the most common problems encountered when adding a drive to a system is that insufficient drive letters are available to the system and logical volumes (for example, CD-ROM drives) appear to become "lost". This situation is easily remedied by the addition of a `LASTDRIVE=` statement in `CONFIG.SYS` which allows you to extend the available letters.

Finally, network volumes are assigned after the operating system has loaded and the network is attached.

Drive Code Letter Assignments Summary

Drive letters are assigned in the following order:

1. Floppies and Hard Disk Drives defined in CMOS
2. Hard disk drives controlled by HBA BIOSes having primary partitions
3. Logical Volumes on previously installed drives from steps 1 and 2
4. Logical volumes installed by Device Drivers in the order they are found in CONFIG.SYS.
5. Logical volumes installed by Software in the order they are found in AUTOEXEC.BAT
6. Network installed logical volumes

Example of Drive Letter Reassignment

This example assumes that there are two existing hard drives on your computer—the Master hard drive and the Slave hard drive. The Master drive has a Primary partition and two Secondary partitions. The Slave drive has a Primary partition and a single Extended partition. The DOS internal driver assigns letters in the following order:

C:\ Master Primary

D:\ Slave Primary

E:\ Master Extended(1)

F:\ Master Extended(2)

G:\ Slave Extended

Installing a SyQuest cartridge with a single Primary partition changes the order as follows:

C:\ Master Primary

D:\ Slave Primary

E:\ SyQuest Primary

F:\ Master Extended(1)

G:\ Master Extended(2)

H:\ Slave Extended

In this example, DOS reassigned the drive letters of each Extended partition.

Using Extended Partitions

One way to prevent drive letter reassignment is to assign your SyQuest cartridge one or more Extended partitions and no Primary partitions. This way, your SyQuest drive will be assigned the last letter(s) in the series, leaving the original drive assignments unchanged.

Note: Partitioning your SyQuest drive in this manner will prevent booting with your SyQuest cartridge, and may cause interchange problems, especially with non-SyQuest drivers.

Compressed Drives

DOS native data compression drivers may assign drive letters to compressed drives after all of the above have been assigned. Refer to your MS DOS manual for details and possible problems associated with compressed drive letter assignments.

SCSI Host Bus Adapter BIOS

Some SCSI Host Bus Adapters (HBA) have on-board BIOS, most of which can be specifically enabled or disabled to a specific SCSI ID (some vendors' HBA's are automatically BIOS-enabled and cannot be disabled). If the SCSI BIOS is enabled to the SyQuest drive, then it probably has its letter assigned by the BIOS and cannot be changed, much like IDE drive letter assignment.

In DOS and Windows 3.1X, the SCSI device drivers are usually external and loaded through either the CONFIG.SYS or the AUTOEXEC.BAT files.

CONFIG.SYS

Note: Windows 95 contains a volume management layer that handles drive letter assignments. SyQuest recommends that Windows 95 users who do not intend to run in DOS mode not install *any* drivers in either the CONFIG.SYS file or AUTOEXEC.BAT file, since doing so can cause conflicts within this volume management layer.

If you do not install the SyJet drive through your HBA BIOS, you must load the SyQuest drivers in the CONFIG.SYS file. See "SCSI Host Bus Adapter BIOS" on page 42. Drive letter assignment occurs in device driver order. Devices with multiple partitions receive letter assignments in consecutive order, regardless of whether these partitions are Primary or Extended.

Device drivers supporting multiple devices receive multiple drive letters. For example, DOS assigns drive letters to SCSI devices in order of SCSI ID, normally starting with SCSI ID 0. SCSI devices with multiple partitions receive multiple drive letter assignments.

You can change the drive letter assignment by changing the order of the device drivers in the CONFIG.SYS file.

AUTOEXEC.BAT

Note: Windows 95 contains a volume management layer that handles drive letter assignments. SyQuest recommends that Windows 95 users who do not intend to run in DOS mode not install *any* drivers in either the CONFIG.SYS file or AUTOEXEC.BAT file, since doing so can cause conflicts within this volume management layer.

The MSCDEX DOS CD-ROM extension, network drivers, and other device drivers in the AUTOEXEC.BAT file are assigned drive letters in the order that they appear.

SyQuest recommends that you use the `LASTDRIVE=[drive letter]` command to preassign your CD-ROM a drive letter far enough along in the alphabet to create a gap in your drive letter assignments large enough to accommodate drive assignments for additional devices without disturbing the order of your existing devices.

Referring to the New Drive Letters

Several system files refer to the disk drives by their drive letter. If DOS rearranges your drive letters, you must correct all references to the affected disks to ensure that your system functions properly. Perform these tasks:

- Edit the CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT file to reflect the new drive letters.
- Edit the PATH statement in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file to refer to the new drive letters.
- Edit all batch files to refer to the new drive letters.
- Edit all Windows `.INI` files and your Windows groups to reflect the new drive letters.
- Rerun `INSTALL` or `SETUP` for any application programs if you cannot change the reference drive letter for that application.
- Edit the network `LOGIN` script as needed to reflect the new drive letters.
- Remount compression drives if you are using DOS compression.

CD-ROM Drive Letters

CD-ROMs are usually assigned the last local drive letter because they are supported by a device driver (MSCDEX.EXE) that is the last to load (typically at the beginning of the AUTOEXEC.BAT file). In the most common PC configuration, DOS assigns drive letter D to the CD-ROM, because it is the only drive in addition to the boot drive, C.

You can direct MSCDEX (and other equivalent CD-ROM device drivers) to use a specific drive letter with the /L command line option in the AUTOEXEC.BAT file. This allows you to guarantee that the CD-ROM is assigned a particular drive letter even when you add several devices over time. SyQuest recommends that you leave a one drive letter “gap” between the highest drive letter that you plan to install and the CD-ROM drive letter. This ensures that the CD-ROM drive letter is not changed when you install other drives.

For example, if you wish to ensure that your CD-ROM drive retains the drive letter G even if you add several hard drives to your computer, modify the MSCDEX.EXE line in the AUTOEXEC.BAT file to read as follows:
`C:\DOS\MSCDEX.EXE /D:MSCD001 /L:G`

Note: If you use the `LASTDRIVE` command in your CONFIG.SYS file, set `LASTDRIVE` equal to or higher than the CD-ROM drive letter. In our example, you might use `LASTDRIVE=G`.

Network Drive Letters

A Network Operating System (NOS) assigns DOS drive letters to network drives alphabetically after DOS has assigned letters to the local devices, but rarely does the NOS assign a drive letter lower than F. This means that you can usually add a local drive and not affect your network drive letter assignment.

If your first network drive letter is changed and your network LOGIN script refers to a specific drive letter for LOGIN (typically F), you may need to change the script to refer to the new drive letter. Your network system administrator can help in rearranging your network drives.

Changing Your Network Drive Letter: The DOS `LASTDRIVE` command allows you to set the highest drive letter that DOS will use for local drives. This, in turn determines the first network drive letter. For example, you can force the your network to start at drive letter H by using `LASTDRIVE=G` in your CONFIG.SYS file.

The NOS can only assign drives up to Z, so be sure to allow enough letters between the last local drive and drive Z for your network drives.

Managing Drive Letter Reassignments

Whenever drive letters change, you must perform the following tasks:

- Update the CONFIG.SYS and AUTOEXEC.BAT files to reflect the new drive letters. Update the path of device drivers loaded from drives other than the C: drive.
- Update the `PATH` statement in your AUTOEXEC.BAT file to correctly refer to new drive letters.
- Update all batch files to reference the proper drive letters.
- Update all Windows .INI files and your Windows groups for new drive letters.
- Rerun `INSTALL` or `SETUP` of your application program if the reference drive letter cannot be changed.
- Update the network `LOGIN` script as necessary to reflect the new drive letters.
- `REMOUNT` the compressed drives if you are using DOS compression.
- Update Windows icons by first selecting the icon and then selecting Properties under the Program Manager File menu.

OS/2 Drive Letter Assignment

When OS/2 boots, drive letters are assigned in the following order:

- IDE primary partitions (drive 0 followed by drive 1, and so on)
- SCSI primary partitions
- SyQuest SCSI Drive primary partitions
- IDE logical partitions
- SCSI logical partitions
- SyQuest SCSI Drive logical partitions
- Removable media drives (OS/2 Floppy partitions)

Reserving Additional Drive Letters (OS/2)

When OS/2 boots, OS/2 reserves one drive letter for a primary partition and a drive letter for each logical partition that OS/2 finds on the cartridge. If plan to interchange cartridges that have different numbers of partitions, you can force OS/2 to reserve additional drive letters by modifying the OS2DASD.DMD statement to include `/NUMVOL:u,n` where `u` is the physical hard disk index (0 for the boot drive, 1 for the second drive, and so on) and `n` is the number of drive letters to reserve to a maximum of four.

For example, to reserve three drive letters for drive 1, change the OS2DASD.DMD statement in CONFIG.SYS from:

```
BASEDEV=OS2DASD.DMD
```

to

```
BASEDEV=OS2DASD.DMD /NUMVOL:1,3
```

Using the *Visit* Program to Control Drive Letter Reassignment

SyQuest SCSI drives may be temporarily installed on PCs using the *Visit* program. *Visit* loads the required device drivers and allows you to quickly attach and software-connect a SyQuest SCSI drive while the computer is operating—you need not even reboot the system.

Visit assigns a new drive letter (after all other drive letters are assigned in the normal order) for the SyQuest SCSI drive. The drive is accessible as a removable cartridge disk drive using the newly-assigned drive letter.

Note: The *Visit* program will not work in this manner if you have enabled your HBA BIOS to install the SyJet drive. In this case, *Visit* will use the assigned drive letter. See “SCSI Host Bus Adapter BIOS” on page 42.

To “Visit” a personal computer, follow these steps:

- Turn off the computer.
- Connect the SyQuest SCSI drive to the computer's SCSI adapter.
- Connect the SyQuest power supply and turn on the SyQuest SCSI drive.
- Turn on the computer and allow the operating system to load.
- Insert the *SyQuest Installation Diskette* into the primary diskette drive.
- Type `A:\VISIT` (or `B:\VISIT`) and press the Enter key.

Troubleshooting

Symptom	Problem	Solution
Computer does not recognize a newly installed SyQuest drive.	SCSI adapter software was not installed before installing SyQuest software.	Install ASPI-compatible SCSI adapter software before installing SyQuest software. Run the diagnostics software provided by your SCSI adapter manufacturer after connecting the SyQuest drive, but before installing SyQuest software.

Note: The online manual included on the cartridge provides a technical discussion of SCSI technology and the SyQuest software. To view the online manual, insert the cartridge and type `X:` (where X is the SyJet drive letter), then type `manual`.

SCSI Parity Checking

To resolve suspected cable problems, enable SCSI parity checking for all SCSI devices on the SCSI adapter.

If your SCSI adapter supports SCSI parity checking, you can enable SCSI parity checking on your SyJet drive. Check your SCSI adapter or computer documentation to determine if you need to enable SCSI parity checking. To enable SCSI parity checking, install a jumper across the position 4 pins of the JP200 jumpers, shown in Figure 7 on page 13. SCSI parity checking will slow down drive performance.

Glossary of Terms

The following definitions explain some of the technical language you will encounter in the installation guide.

3.5-inch Diskette (Floppy) Drive

A device that reads and writes 3.5-inch diskettes. Because the data-recording media used in these diskettes is flexible, these drives are often called Floppy Drives.

5.25-inch Diskette (Floppy) Drive

A device that reads and writes 5.25-inch diskettes.

32-bit Disk Access

Use of protected-mode Windows device drivers that provide increased performance and reliability over standard 16-bit DOS real mode disk access.

ASPI

Advanced SCSI Programming Interface (ASPI) is an interface specification for sending commands to SCSI host adapters. It establishes “standard language” for SCSI device control programs to communicate with SCSI HBAs. The standard allows the maker of a SCSI device to write a single ASPI-compatible device driver rather a unique driver for each different HBA. HBA vendors provide an ASPI manager written specifically for their board and the operating system. The interface between SCSI device(s) and the HBA is accomplished at the common ASPI control level.

ASPI Manager

The ASPI manager is the software module written for a specific HBA and operating system (usually provided by the HBA vendor). This software allows disparate SCSI devices to be easily interfaced to the HBA. Each SCSI device will have its own ASPI-compatible device driver that

communicates to the HBA and operating system through the ASPI Manager.

BIOS

Basic Input/Output System) is the software that starts up, tests, and provides basic communication services for a computer's standard hardware components. The BIOS program is loaded prior to the loading of the operating system. The BIOS is contained on a ROM on the mother board of the computer. Some adapter boards (including SCSI HBAs) contain their own BIOS ROM which act as extensions to the computer's on board BIOS providing support for added devices. If you are using such an HBA, your drive letters will probably be rearranged when you install your SyJet.

Bootable Disk

A disk which contains an OS (Operating System) that the PC will accept.

Booting

Initializing and loading a computer's software.

CMOS

The chipset through which the BIOS is implemented.

Desktop PC

A computer that was designed for desktop operation. Figure 8 on page 16 shows a typical Desktop PC and its components.

Expansion Slot

A connector in the PC that allows you to add special-purpose cards (video cards, modem cards, Host Bus Adapters, and so on.).

Host Bus Adapter (HBA or Host Adapter)

A printed circuit card that fits in an expansion slot in your PC, and to which you can connect SCSI devices. Some SCSI HBAs add BIOS information at the end of the system BIOS information. If you are using such an HBA, your drive letters will probably be rearranged when you install your SyJet.

IDE (Intelligent Drive Electronics) Drive

A hard disk drive that attaches to a computer through an IDE Controller or an EIDE Controller.

Jumpers

Jumpers are devices that electrically connect pin pairs. When a pin pair is connected by a jumper, the pin pair is defined to be closed. When a jumper is missing or attached to only one of the pins, the pin pair is open. Jumpers are used to enable or disable functions on disk drives and adapter cards. A closed jumper setting is also referred to as “on” or “in.” An open jumper setting is also referred to as “off” or “out.”

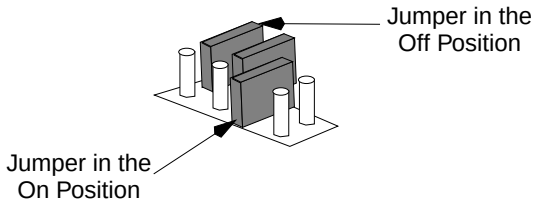


Figure 18.SCSI ID Jumper Positions on the SyJet Drive

Motherboard

The main electronic board of the computer.

Mounting Bay

An area of a PC designed for attaching add-on devices. Mounting bays are designed for either 3.5-inch or 5.25-inch devices. A typical 3.5-inch bay is 3.75 inches wide and 1 inch high. A typical 5.25-inch bay is 5.75 inches wide and 1 5/8 inches high. An unused bay is normally covered by a removable piece of plastic or metal.

Network Loadable Module (NLM)

A software driver written by Novell for specific computer hardware such as SCSI adapters.

Power Supply

The part of the computer that converts AC (Alternating Current) electrical input into DC (Direct Current) electrical output. Most power supplies provide many 4-pin Molex connectors for powering diskette drives, disk drives, CD-ROMs, etc. Power supplies are enclosed by metal covers to minimize access to dangerous components.

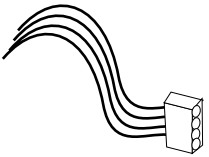


Figure 19.4-pin Molex Power Connector

Removability

The ability to remove and exchange data-carrying media (e.g., SyQuest cartridges) while the computer is operating.

SCSI Adapter

See Host Bus Adapter.

SCSI Interface

The Small Computer Systems Interface (SCSI) is the 50-pin electrical interface that supports the attachment of SCSI drives.

CMOS Setup

The program that is used to change CMOS (thus the BIOS) information. You press <F1> while the PC is booting to run CMOS Setup. Many computers have a Setup Program on an installation diskette shipped with the computer. Consult your computer's manual for details.

Tower PC

A computer that was designed to be placed on the floor. Figure 9 on page 17 shows a typical Tower PC and its components.

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FCC Warning

This equipment generates and uses radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used properly, that is, in strict accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, may cause interference to radio and television reception. It has been type-tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B computing device in accordance with the specifications in Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC Rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against interference in a residential installation. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- Reorient the antenna
- Relocate the equipment with respect to the receiver
- Move the equipment away from the receiver
- Plug the equipment into a different outlet so that equipment and receiver are on different branch circuits

If necessary, consult your dealer or an experienced radio/television technician for additional suggestions. The booklet entitled *How to Identify and Resolve Radio-TV Interference Problems*, prepared by the Federal Communications Commission, may be helpful. This booklet, Stock No. 004-000-003454, is available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Safety Standards

This product meets the following national and international regulations:

- UL 1950 Standard for Safety of Information Processing and Business Equipment
- UL Standard for Safety of Information Technology
- CSA C22.2 No. 154 Data Processing Equipment
- CSA C22 No. 220 Information Processing Equipment
- IEC 435 Safety Requirements for Data Processing Equipment
- IEC 380 Safety of Electrical Energized Office Equipment
- IEC 950 Safety of Information Technology Equipment in Electrical Business Equipment
- VDE 0871/1984
- VFG 243/1991

Inquiries

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Document History

The table below lists changes issued for this SyJet Installation Guide.

Date	Release	Part Number	Revision	Revised by
January12, 1997	Release	110910-003	Revision A	Lasselle-Ramsay

Part Number 110910-003 Revision A