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# IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read these instructions carefully. Save these instructions for future reference.
2. Follow all warnings and instructions marked on the product.
3. Unplug this product from the wall outlet before cleaning. Do not use liquid cleaners or aerosol cleaners. Use a damp cloth for cleaning.
4. Do not use this product near water.
5. Do not place this product on an unstable cart, stand, or table. The product may fall, causing serious damage to the product.
6. Slots and openings in the cabinet and the back or bottom are provided for ventilation; to ensure reliable operation of the product and to protect it from overheating, these openings must not be blocked or covered. The openings should never be blocked by placing the product on a bed, sofa, rug, or other similar surface. This product should never be placed near or over a radiator or heat register, or in a built-in installation unless proper ventilation is provided.
7. This product should be operated from the type of power indicated on the marking label. If you are not sure of the type of power available, consult your dealer or local power company.
8. This product is equipped with a 3-wire grounding-type plug, a plug having a third (grounding) pin. This will only plug into a grounding-type power outlet. This is a safety feature. If you are unable to insert the plug into the outlet, contact your electrician to replace your obsolete outlet. Do not defeat the purpose of the grounding-type plug.
9. Do not allow anything to rest on the power cord. Do not locate this product where persons will walk on the cord.
10. If an extension cord is used with this product, make sure that the total ampere rating of the equipment plugged into the extension cord does not exceed the extension cord ampere rating. Also, make sure that the total rating of all products plugged into the wall outlet does not exceed 15 amperes.
11. Never push objects of any kind into this product through cabinet slots as they may touch dangerous voltage points that could result in a fire or electric shock. Never spill liquid of any kind on the product.
12. Do not attempt to service this product yourself, as opening or removing covers may expose you to dangerous voltage points or other risks. Refer all servicing to qualified service personnel.
13. Unplug this product from the wall outlet and refer servicing to qualified service personnel under the following conditions:
  - a. When the power cord or plug is damaged or frayed.
  - b. If liquid has been spilled into the product.
  - c. If the product has been exposed to rain or water.
  - d. If the product does not operate normally when the operating instructions are followed. Adjust only those controls that are covered by the operating instructions since improper adjustment of other controls may result in damage and will often require extensive work by a qualified technician to restore the product to normal condition.
  - e. If the product has been dropped or the cabinet has been damaged.
  - f. If the product exhibits a distinct change in performance, indicating a need for service.
14. **CAUTION. When replacing the battery, be sure to install it with the polarities in the correct position. There is a danger of explosion if the battery is replaced with an incorrect type or is mistreated. Do not recharge, disassemble or dispose of in fire. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of the used battery according to the manufacturer's instructions.**
15. Use only the proper type of power supply cord set (provided in your accessories box) for this unit. It should be a detachable type: UL listed/CSA certified, BS1363,ASTA,SS145 certified, rated 10A 250V minimum, VDE approved or its equivalent. Maximum length is 15 feet (4.6 meters).

# MAINTENANCE OF YOUR COMPUTER

## WARNING



### **ELECTRIC SHOCK**

To avoid electric shock and injury, always perform these steps before proceeding to maintenance.

- Turn off the computer, disconnect the AC adapter and remove the battery from it.
- Turn off all peripherals connected, including the printer, and disconnect them from the computer.

If the computer is soiled, wipe it gently with a soft dry cloth.

If the computer is badly soiled, wipe it with a cloth slightly dampened with water or detergent diluted with water. After using detergent, wipe remaining detergent off with a cloth slightly dampened with water. When wiping the computer, be extremely careful to prevent water from getting in it. Never use any volatile chemical such as thinner or benzene, nor any cloth containing chemicals.

If you use your Fujitsu LifeBook notebook carefully, you will increase its life and reliability. This section provides some tips for looking after the notebook and its devices.

### **Caution:**

Electrical equipment may be hazardous if misused. Operations of this product or similar products, must always be supervised by an adult. Do not allow children access to the interior of any electrical products and do not permit them to handle any cables.

## **LIFEBOOK NOTEBOOK**

### **Caring for your LifeBook Notebook**

- Your LifeBook notebook is a durable but sensitive electronic device. Treat it with care.
- Make a habit of transporting it in a suitable carrying case.
- Do not attempt to service the computer yourself. Always follow installation instructions closely.
- Keep it away from food and beverages.
- If you accidentally spill liquid on your notebook:
  1. Turn it off.
  2. Position it so that the liquid can run out.
  3. Let it dry out for 24 hours, or longer if needed.
  4. If your notebook will not boot after it has dried out, call your support representative.
- Do not use your LifeBook notebook in a wet environment (near a bathtub, swimming pool).
- Always use the AC adapter and batteries that are approved for your notebook.
- Avoid exposure to sand, dust and other environmental hazards.
- Do not expose your LifeBook notebook to direct sunlight for long periods of time as temperatures above 140°F (60°C) may damage your notebook.
- Keep the covers closed on the connectors and slots when they are not in use.
- Do not put heavy or sharp objects on the computer.

- If you are carrying your LifeBook notebook in a briefcase, or any other carrying case, make sure that there are no objects in the case pressing on the lid.
- Do not drop your LifeBook notebook.
- Do not touch the screen with any sharp objects.

#### **Cleaning your LifeBook Notebook**

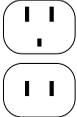
- Always disconnect the power plug. (Pull the plug, not the cord.)
- Clean your LifeBook notebook with a damp, lint-free cloth. Do not use abrasives or solvents.
- Use a soft cloth to remove dust from the screen. Never use glass cleaners.

#### **Storing your LifeBook Notebook**

- If storing your notebook for a month or longer, turn your LifeBook notebook off and remove all Lithium Ion batteries.
- Store your LifeBook notebook and batteries separately. If you store your notebook with a battery installed, the battery will discharge, and battery life will be reduced. In addition, a faulty battery might damage your notebook.
- Store your LifeBook notebook in a cool, dry location. Temperatures should remain between - 25°C (13°F) and 60°C (140°F).

#### **Travelling with your LifeBook Notebook**

- Do not transport your LifeBook notebook while it is turned on.
- Do not check your LifeBook notebook as baggage. Carry it with you.
- Always bring your System Recovery CD that came with your LifeBook notebook when you travel. If you experience system software problems while travelling you may need it to correct any problems.
- Never put your LifeBook notebook through a metal detector. Have your notebook hand-inspected by security personnel. You can, however, put your LifeBook notebook through a properly tuned X-ray machine. To avoid problems, place your notebook close to the entrance of the machine and remove it as soon as possible or have your notebook hand-inspected by security personnel. Security officials may require you to turn your notebook On. Make sure you have a charged battery on hand.
- When travelling with the hard drive removed, wrap the drive in a non-conducting materials (cloth or paper). If you have the drive checked by hand, be ready to install the drive if needed. Never put your hard drive through a metal detector. Have your hard drive hand-inspected by security personnel. You can however, put your hard drive through a properly tuned X-ray machine.
- Take the necessary plug adapters if you're travelling overseas. Check the following diagram to determine which plug adapter you'll need or ask your travel agent.

Outlet type	Location
	United States, Canada, parts of Latin America, Japan, Korea, the Philippines, Taiwan
	Russia and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), most of Europe, parts of Latin America, the Middle East, parts of Africa, Hong Kong, India, most of South Asia
	Mexico, United Kingdom, Ireland, Malaysia, Singapore, parts of Africa
	China, Australia, New Zealand

## BATTERIES

### Caring for your Batteries

- Always handle batteries carefully.
- Do not short-circuit the battery terminals (that is, do not touch both terminals with a metal object). Do not carry loose batteries in a pocket or purse where they may mix with coins, keys, or other metal objects. Doing so may cause an explosion or fire.
- Do not drop, puncture, disassemble, mutilate or incinerate the battery.
- Recharge batteries only as described in this manual and only in ventilated areas.
- Do not leave batteries in hot locations for more than a day or two. Intense heat can shorten battery life.
- Do not leave a battery in storage for longer than 6 months without recharging it.

### Increasing Battery Life

- Power your LifeBook notebook through the AC or optional auto/airline adapter whenever possible.
- If your LifeBook notebook is running on battery power all day, connect it to the AC adapter overnight to recharge the battery.
- Keep brightness to the lowest level comfortable.
- Set the power management for maximum battery life.
- Put your LifeBook notebook in Suspend mode when it is turned on and you are not actually using it.

- Limit your DVD/CD-RW/CD-ROM access.
- Disable the Windows CD automatic insertion function.
- Always use fully charged batteries.
- Eject PCMCIA cards when not in use.

## **FLOPPY DISKS AND DRIVES**

### **Caring for your Floppy Disks**

- Avoid using the floppy disks in damp and dusty locations.
- Never store a floppy disk near a magnet or magnetic field.
- Do not use a pencil or an eraser on a disk or disk label.
- Avoid storing the floppy disks in extremely hot or cold locations, or in locations subject to severe temperature changes. Store at temperatures between 50°F (10°C) and 125°F (52°C)
- Do not touch the exposed part of the disk behind the metal shutter.

### **Caring for your Floppy Disk Drive**

- To clean, wipe the floppy disk drive clean with a dry soft cloth, or with a soft cloth dampened with water or a solution of neutral detergent. Never use benzene, paint thinner or other volatile material.
- Avoid storing the floppy disk drive in extremely hot or cold locations, or in locations subject to severe temperature changes. Store at temperatures between 50°F (10°C) and 125°F (52°C)
- Keep the floppy disk drive out of direct sunlight and away from heating equipment.
- Avoid storing the floppy disk drive in locations subject to shock and vibration.
- Never use the floppy disk drive with any liquid, metal, or other foreign matter inside the floppy disk drive or disk.
- Never disassemble or dismantle your floppy disk drive.

## **DVD/CD-RW/CDs**

### **Caring for your DVD/CD-RW/CDs**

- DVD/CD-RW/CDs are precision devices and will function reliably if given reasonable care.
- Always store your DVD/CD-RW/CDs in its case when it is not in use.
- Always handle DVD/CD-RW/CDs by the edges and avoid touching the surface.
- Avoid storing any DVD/CD-RW/CDs in extreme temperatures.
- Do not bend DVD/CD-RW/CDs or set heavy objects on them.
- Do not spill liquids on DVD/CD-RW/CDs.
- Do not scratch DVD/CD-RW/CDs.
- Do not put a label on DVD/CD-RW/CDs.
- Do not get dust on DVD/CD-RW/CDs.
- Never write on the label surface with a ballpoint pen or pencil. Always use a felt pen.

- If a DVD/CD-RW/CD is subjected to a sudden change in temperature, cold to warm condensation may form on the surface. Wipe the moisture off with a clean, soft, lint free cloth and let it dry at room temperature, DO NOT use a hair dryer or heater to dry DVD/CD-RW/CDs.
- If a DVD/CD-RW/CD is dirty, use only a DVD/CD-RW/CD cleaner or wipe it with a clean, soft, lint free cloth starting from the inner edge and wiping to the outer edge.

### **Caring for your DVD/CD-RW/CD-ROM Drive**

Your DVD/CD-RW/CD-ROM drive is durable but you must treat it with care. Please pay attention to the following points:

- The drive rotates the compact disk at a very high speed. Do not carry it around or subject it to shock or vibration with the power on.
- Avoid using or storing the drive where it will be exposed to extreme temperatures.
- Avoid using or storing the drive where it is damp or dusty.
- Avoid using or storing the drive near magnets or devices that generate strong magnetic fields.
- Avoid using or storing the drive where it will be subjected to shock or vibration.
- Do not disassemble or dismantle the DVD/CD-RW/D-ROM drive.

## **PC CARDS**

### **Caring for your PC Cards**

PC Cards are durable, but you must treat them with care. The documentation supplied with your PC Card will provide specific information, but you should pay attention to the following points:

- To keep out dust and dirt, store PC Cards in their protective sleeves when they are not installed in your notebook.
- Avoid prolonged exposure to direct sunlight or excessive heat.
- Keep the cards dry.
- Do not flex or bend the cards, and do not place heavy objects on top of them.
- Do not force cards into the slot.
- Avoid dropping cards, or subjecting them to excessive vibration.

## **DATA STORAGE MEDIA AND CUSTOMER RESPONSIBILITIES**

The only effective protection for the data stored in a computer, such as on a hard disk, is for you, Purchaser to regularly back up the data. Fujitsu and its affiliates, suppliers, service providers and resellers shall not be responsible for any software programs, data or other information stored or used on any media or part of any Product returned to Fujitsu or its service providers for Warranty Service or other repair, including but not limited to the costs of recovering such programs, data or other information.

It is solely your responsibility as the Purchaser to back up any software programs, data, or information stored on any storage media or any part of a Product returned for Warranty Service or repair to the designated service centers.

# AUSTRALIAN WARNINGS

## **WARNING**

FOR SAFETY REASONS, ONLY CONNECT EQUIPMENT WITH A TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMPLIANCE LABEL. THIS INCLUDES CUSTOMER EQUIPMENT PREVIOUSLY LABELLED PERMITTED OR CERTIFIED.

**Connection of Non Certified/Approved peripherals may result in the equipment operating outside the Australian EMI Standards.**

Modems connected to the Australian telecommunications network must be operated in accordance with the Labelling Notice. This modem has been specifically configured to ensure compliance with the ACA Standards. Do not adjust your modem or software outside the values indicated below. To do so would result in your modem being operated in a non-compliant manner.

### **Call Attempts/Retries:**

Applications software shall be configured so that no more than 3 attempts are made to establish a connection to a given number (Note: if the modem can detect service tones, up to 10 attempts can be made). If the call sequence is unsuccessful, there shall be a delay of at least 30 minutes before attempting to call the number again.

Failure to set the modem, and any application software used with the modem, to the values shown above will result in the modem being operated in a non-compliant manner. Consequently, this would be in violation of the Labelling Notice for this equipment, and the Telecommunications Act 1997 prescribes penalties for the connection of non-compliant equipment.

# NEW ZEALAND WARNINGS

The grant of a Telepermit for any item of terminal equipment indicates only that Telecom has accepted that the item complies with minimum conditions for connection to its network. It indicates no endorsement of the product by Telecom, nor does it provide any sort of warranty. Above all, it provides no assurance that any item will work correctly in all respects with another item of Telepermitted equipment of a different make or model, nor does it imply that any product is compatible with all of Telecom's network services.

This equipment is not capable under all operating conditions of correct operation at the higher speeds for which it is designed. 56 KBPS connections are likely to be restricted to lower bit rates when connected to some PSTN implementations. Telecom will accept no responsibility should difficulties arise in such circumstances.

Immediately disconnect this equipment should it become physically damaged, and arrange for its disposal or repair.

This equipment shall not be used in any manner, which could constitute a nuisance to other Telecom customers.

This equipment shall not be set to make automatic calls to the Telecom "111" Emergency Service.

This device is equipped with pulse dialing while the New Zealand standard is DTMF tone dialing. There is no guarantee that Telecom lines will always continue to support pulse dialing. It is strongly recommended that pulse dialing is not used.

Some parameters required for compliance with Telecom's Telepermit requirements are dependent on the equipment (PC) associated with this device. The associated equipment shall be set to operate within the following limits for compliance with Telecom's Specifications:

**For repeat calls to the same number.**

There shall be no more than 10 call attempts to the same number within any 30 minute period for any single manual call initiation, and

The equipment shall go on-hook for a period of not less than 30 seconds between the end of one attempt and the beginning of the next attempt.

**For Automatic calls to different numbers.**

The equipment shall go on-hook for a period of not less than 5 seconds between the end of one attempt and the beginning of the next attempt.

**For Automatically answered Incoming Calls**

Incoming calls shall be answered between 3 and 30 seconds from the start of the ringing.

For correct operation, the total of the RNs of all devices connected to a single line at anytime should not exceed 5. The RN of this Equipment is 0.5.

**WARNING**

**Connection of Non Certified/Approved peripherals may result in the equipment operating outside the New Zealand EMI Standards.**

## Note: Modem setting in Windows 98 / Windows Me

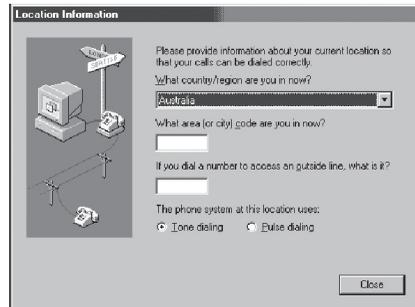
The default modem setting in Windows 98 / Windows Me operating system is United States of America. If you are residing in Australia or New Zealand, please choose the appropriate country where you are located.

The Modem will only operate with Tone Dialing; Selection of Pulse dialing is not possible.

Please see below instruction for quick modem setup.

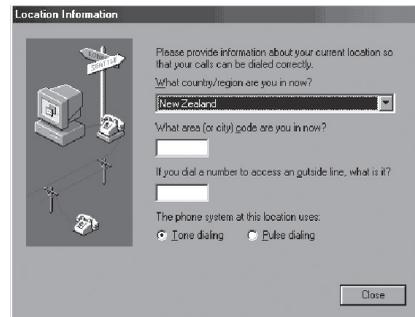
### A. If you are located in Australia

1. Go to Control panel, select modem icon.
2. Choose Australia in "What country/region are you in now?"
3. Select Phone system as "Tone Dialing"
4. Close



### B. If you are located in New Zealand

1. Go to Control panel, select modem icon.
2. Choose New Zealand in "What country/region are you in now?"
3. Select Phone system as "Tone Dialing"
4. Close



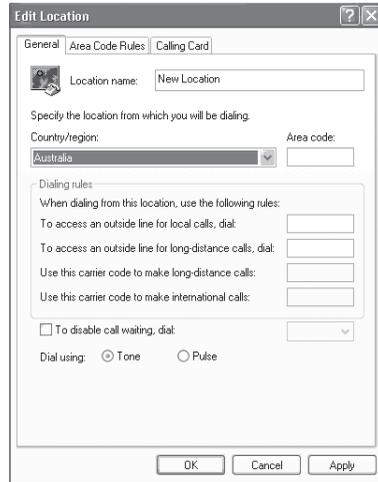
## Note:

Please check with your local distributor for the availability of Win Me and Win 98SE support.

## Note: Modem setting in Windows XP

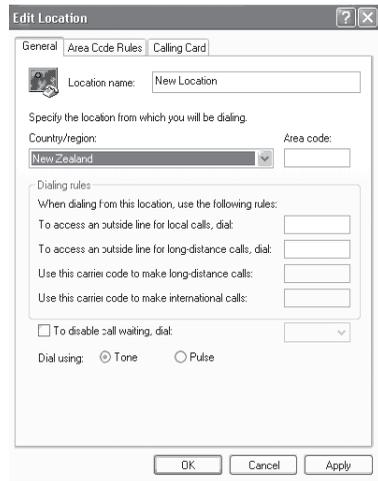
### A. If you are located in Australia

1. Click Start select Control panel select "Phone and Modem Options".
2. Double click New Location.
3. Choose "Australia" in Country/region pull down menu bar.
4. Select Phone system as "Tone Dialing".
5. Click OK and Apply.



### B. If you are located in New Zealand

1. Click start select Control panel select "Phone and Modem Options".
2. Double click New Location.
3. Choose "New Zealand" in Country/region pull down menu bar.
4. Select Phone system as "Tone Dialing".
5. Click OK and Apply.



### Note:

The screens and illustrations shown in this examples may slightly vary depending on the operating environment that you have installed.

# NOTATION IN THIS DOCUMENT

## ● Warnings

This manual uses a variety of icons as visual marks so that you can use this computer safely and correctly and avoid damage and danger to yourself and to others. These icons and their meanings are as follows. Please learn these icons before reading this manual. Learning these icons will be useful for understanding this manual.

Icon	Meaning
 <b>WARNING</b>	Incorrect handling or ignoring this warning can cause a dangerous situation that could result in death or severe injury.
 <b>CAUTION</b>	Incorrect handling or ignoring this warning can cause a dangerous situation that could result in moderate or minor injury or could result in equipment damage.

The symbols below are used together with the icons above to indicate what type of danger or damage is involved.

Symbol	Meaning
	The $\Delta$ symbol indicates a warning or caution. The symbol inside the $\Delta$ indicates the concrete nature of the warning. (The example on the left is a caution for electric shock.)
	The circle and slash indicates prohibited behavior. The symbol inside the circle indicates the concrete nature of the prohibition. (The example on the left indicates that disassembly is prohibited.)
	The ● indicates instructions that must be followed. The symbol inside indicates the concrete nature of those instructions. (The example on the left tells you to unplug the power plug from the socket.)

## ● Key notation and operation methods

Explanations of key operations do not show all the characters on the keyboard. Instead they indicate just the keys necessary to the explanation as follows.

Examples: **[Ctrl]** key, **[Enter]** key, **[ → ]** key

When multiple keys are to be pressed at the same time, this is indicated by connecting them with **[+]**.

Examples: **[Ctrl] + [F3]** keys; **[Shift] + [ ↑ ]** key

## ● Screen examples

The screens shown in this manual are examples. Please understand that the file names and screens you use may be different.

● **Notation in text**

Here is what symbols in text mean.

Symbol	Meaning
<b>Critical Points</b>	Indicates a point necessary for correctly operating the hardware or software.
 <b>Column</b>	Gives the meaning and brief explanation of a term.
→	Indicates the page to see elsewhere in this manual.

● **Command input (key input)**

Within the text of this manual, command input (giving commands to the computer by pressing keys) is indicated as follows.

Example: `dir c:`



In the position indicated in the example above by the ↑, the space left between the characters indicates that a space needs to be left in the entry by pressing the space bar (the long key with nothing written on it at the center of the front of the keyboard). Commands are written in this manual as lowercase latin letters, but uppercase letters may be used.

● **Product names**

The following product names are abbreviated as follows in this manual.

“Microsoft® Windows XP® operating system” is written as “Windows XP”.

“Microsoft® Windows® 98 operating system” is written as “Windows 98”.

“Microsoft® Millennium® Edition operating system” is written as “Windows Me”

“Microsoft® MS-DOS® operating system Version 6.2/V” is written as “MS-DOS”.

“Microsoft® Windows® operating system Version 3.1” is written as “Windows 3.1”.

“Microsoft® Windows NT® Server network operating system Version 3.5” and “Microsoft® Windows NT® Workstation operating system Version 3.5” are both written as “Windows NT 3.5”.

“Microsoft® Windows NT® Server network operating system Version 3.51” and “Microsoft® Windows NT® Workstation and NT Server Version 4.0” are both written as “Windows NT 4.0”.

“Windows NT 3.51” and “Windows NT 4.0” are both written as Windows NT.

“Fujitsu LifeBook” is written as “this computer” or “the computer main unit”.

# Configuration of this Manual

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## SECTION 1

This section explains basic operations and basic items for using this computer, including the names of the parts and their functions, floppy disk unit handling, and battery operation.

SECTION 1

## SECTION 2

This section explains installation of options for this computer.

SECTION 2

## SECTION 3

This section explains what to do when trouble occurs with this computer and when messages are displayed. Read this section as the necessity arises.

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# SECTION

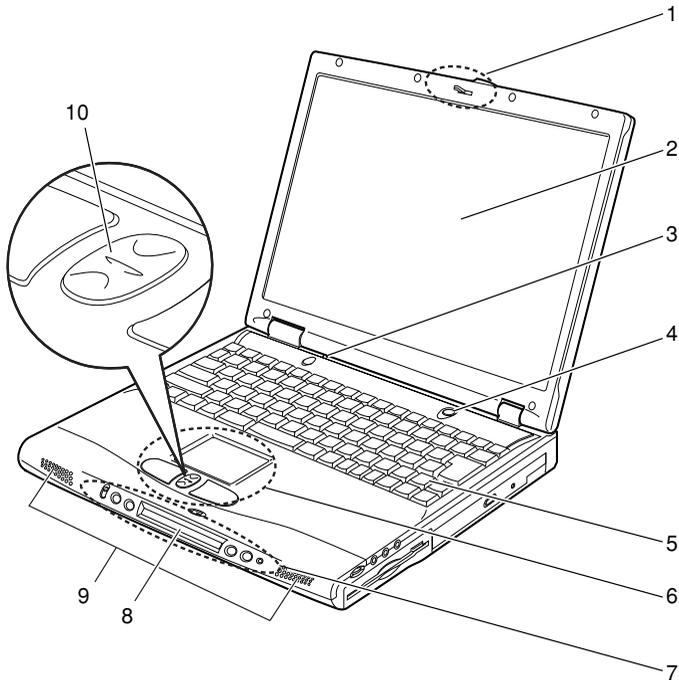
# 1

This section explains basic operations and basic items for using this computer, including the names of the parts and their functions, Flat point operation methods, floppy disk unit handling, and battery operation.

## SECTION 1

# 1. Names of the Parts and their Functions

## Front



- 1. Latch**  
Used to lock the LCD display to prevent it from opening accidentally.  
To open the LCD display, release it by sliding the tab to the right.
- 2. LCD display**  
The monitor of your computer

**Critical Point****● About the characteristics of LCD displays**

For reasons of characteristics specific to LCD displays, the following phenomena may occur but they are not defects in your LCD display.

- The TFT color liquid crystal display (LCD) of your computer consists of more than 2,350,000 pixels (dots), which are arranged in rows and columns through the utilization of high-level technology. For technical reasons, however, some dots on your LCD display may not light up or be always lit, but this does not mean that the display is defective.
- There may be a slight difference in color between your LCD display and another LCD display because of differences in manufacturing condition. Moreover, your LCD display may produce colors somewhat unevenly because of temperature changes, etc.

**3. Cover close switch**

When you open or close the LCD display, this switch automatically puts the computer into standby (suspending operation) mode, resumes system operation, or turns off the backlight of the LCD display.

**4. SUS/RES (Suspend/Resume) switch**

Used to turn on your computer, to put it into standby (suspending operation) mode, or to resume system operation.

**5. Keyboard**

Allows you to type in letters and figures and to give instructions to the computer.

**6. Flat Point**

Used to control the mouse pointer.

**7. One-touch buttons**

Used to start applications and to play music CDs.

**8. Status indicator LCD**

Displays the operating status of the computer.

**9. Speakers**

A sound output device of the computer

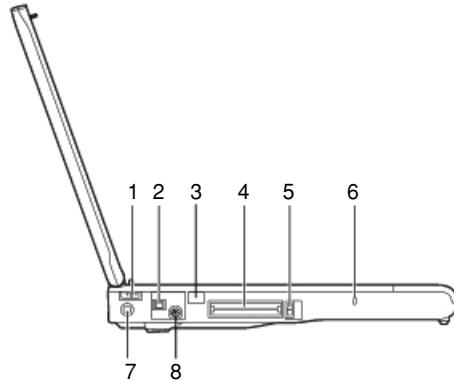
**10. CoolScroll button**

Used to scroll up and down the active window. By pressing the center, you can start an application or operate Internet Explorer.

**Critical Point**

- For some applications, you cannot use the CoolScroll button to scroll up and down windows.

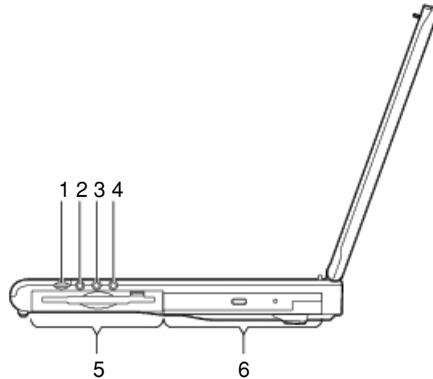
## Left Panel



- 1. MAIN switch**  
The power switch of the computer
- 2. IEEE 1394 (DV) port**  
Used to connect a peripheral device, e.g., a digital video camera (DV), to the computer via a DV cable.
- 3. Infrared communication port**  
This port enables you to make infrared communication.
- 4. PC card slot**  
Used to install optional PC cards. The lower and upper slots are referred to as Slot 1 and Slot 2, respectively.
- 5. PC card eject button**  
Used to eject the PC card.
- 6. Antitheft lock port**  
Used to connect a commercially available antitheft cable.
- 7. DC-IN connector**  
This is the connector to connect the AC adapter.
- 8. S-video port**  
Outputs S-video signals.

### Critical Point

- The antitheft lock port supports the Kensington's Micro Saver Security System.

**Right Panel****⚠ CAUTION****HEARING LOSS**

Turn down the volume to a minimum before connecting a device to the headphone jack, Line-In jack or microphone jack. Failure to do so could cause damage to the device connected or result in hearing loss because of very loud sound produced.

**1. Volume control**

Used to adjust the volume up or down. Turn it counterclockwise to lower the volume, or turn it clockwise to raise the volume. You can also use the Volume Control dialog box to adjust the volume and sound balance. If you cannot obtain an enough volume even if you turn up the volume to a maximum, then use the Volume Control dialog box to make system sounds louder.

**Critical Point**

- If no sound comes out from the speakers even if you adjust the volume, press and hold down the **F3** key while holding the **Fn** key down until you hear a beep. Also, check to see that [Mute] is not selected in the Volume Control dialog box.

## 2. Headphone jack

Used to connect commercially available headphones (with a 3.5-mm mini plug). Headphones with some types of plugs cannot be connected. So before purchasing headphones, make sure they are compatible with your computer.

### CAUTION



#### **HEARING LOSS**

Don't raise the volume too high especially when you are listening with headphones. Listening to very loud sound for a long time could impair your hearing.



#### **HEARING LOSS**

Don't turn on or off the computer while you are wearing headphones, or noise could impair your hearing.

## 3. Line-In jack/Optical digital audio output terminal

This is an analog input terminal used to connect the computer to the Line-Out terminal of an AV system (with a 3.5-mm mini plug). This terminal can also be used as an optical digital output terminal to connect the computer to the optical digital input terminal of an MD player, etc. (with a 3.5-mm fiber-optic mini plug).

## 4. Mic-In jack

Used to connect a commercially available monaural microphone (with a 3.5-mm mini plug) for sound recording.

Some types of microphones (e.g., dynamic microphones) cannot be used with your computer. So before purchasing a microphone, make sure it is compatible with your computer.

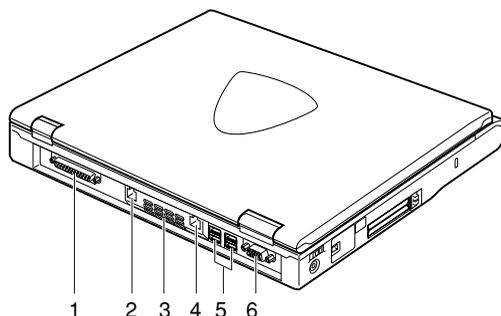
## 5. Floppy disk drive

Reads and writes information on floppy disks.

## 6. CD drive

Reads information on CD-ROMs and plays music CDs. The CD drive is also capable of writing and rewriting data on CD-R/CD-RW.

## Rear Panel



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

- 1. Parallel port**  
Used to connect an optional printer, etc.
- 2. Modular jack**  
Used to connect the computer to a telephone line via the supplied modular cable to browse the Internet, or send and receive e-mail across the Internet.
- 3. Cooling fan**  
Discharges heat from the computer. The cooling fan automatically starts running when the temperature inside the computer rises to a specified temperature.

### CAUTION



#### FAILURE

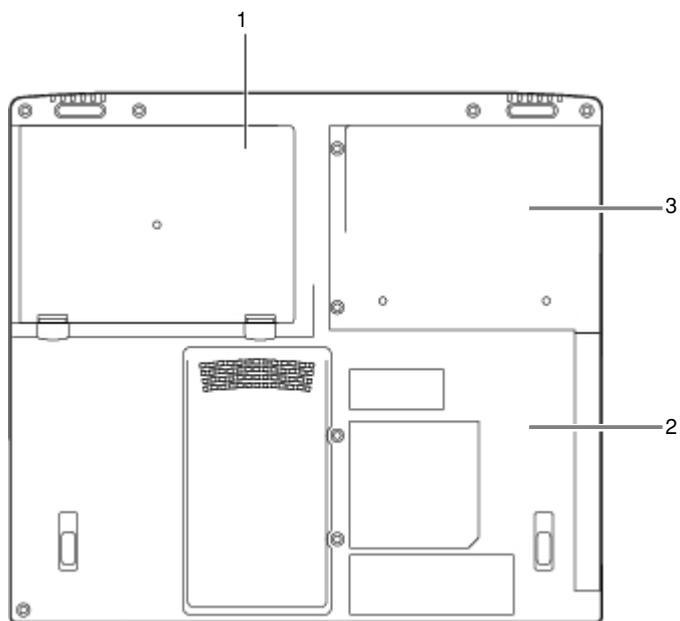
Don't block the vent for the cooling fan, or heat will remain in the computer and may cause it to malfunction.

- 4. LAN port**  
Used to connect the computer to a local-area network (LAN) via LAN cable.
- 5. USB port**  
Used to connect a USB-compliant peripheral device.
- 6. External display port**  
Used to connect an optional external display, e.g., CRT display.

### IMPORTANT

- When connecting a peripheral to each port, check the orientation of the connector and insert it straight.

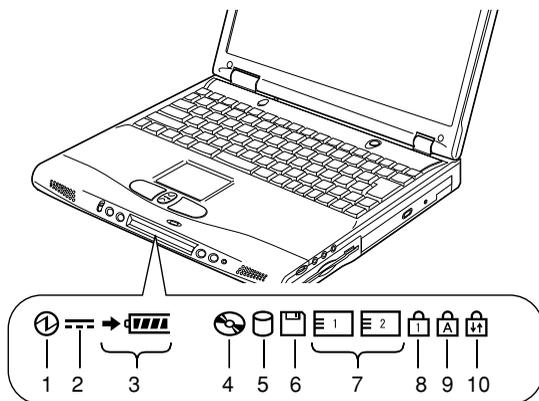
## Bottom



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

- 1. Internal battery pack**  
An internal battery pack is installed here.
- 2. Built-in CD-ROM drive**  
An internal CD-ROM drive is installed here.
- 3. Built-in 1.44MB floppy drive**  
An internal floppy drive is installed here.

## Status Indicator LCD



### Critical Point

- When the MAIN switch is off, nothing is displayed on the status indicator LCD except when the computer is being recharged.

#### 1. SUS/RES indicator (⏻)

This indicator comes on when the computer is running and blinks in standby status.

#### 2. AC Adapter indicator (⏻)

This indicator comes on when the power is supplied from an AC adapter.

#### 3. Battery Installation indicator (🔋)

This indicator appears when a battery is installed.

- Battery Charge indicator (➡)
- Remaining Battery Power indicator (🔋)

This indicator indicates the remaining battery power.

#### 4. Hard Disk Access indicator (💿)

This indicator appears when the internal hard disk is accessed.

#### 5. CD Access indicator (📀)

This indicator appears when a CD is accessed.

#### 6. Floppy Disk Access indicator (📀)

This indicator appears when a floppy disk is accessed.

#### 7. PC Card Access indicator (📇, 📇)

This indicator appears when a PC card is accessed.

#### 8. Num Lock (Numerical Lock) indicator (🔒)

This indicator appears when the keyboard is set to ten-key mode. You can activate and deactivate the ten-key mode by pressing the **Num Lk** key.

## 9. Caps Lock indicator (A)

This indicator appears when the keyboard is set for all capital letters. You can activate or deactivate the Caps Lock mode by pressing  key.

## 10. Scroll Lock indicator (I)

This indicator appears when scroll lock is set to avoid screen scrolling. You can set and reset the scroll lock by pressing the  key while holding down the  key. It depends on the application when this indicator appears.

### Critical Point

- If you turn off the MAIN switch or turn on or off the SUS/RES switch while the Hard Disk Access indicator or Floppy Disk Access indicator is lit, data on the hard disk or the floppy disk could be corrupted.
- If the CD Auto-Insertion feature is activated, your computer checks periodically whether a CD is loaded or not, and therefore the CD Access indicator on the status indicator LCD blinks periodically. To deactivate the CD Auto-Insertion feature, follow these steps. (This setting only applicable for Windows 98 and Windows Me)

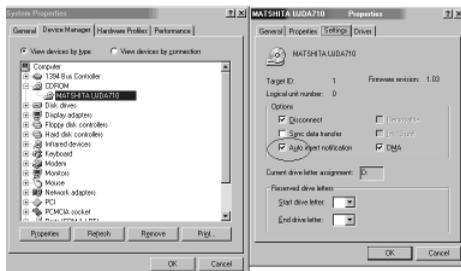
1. Click the Start button, and select Settings and Control Panel.
2. If the  (System) icon is not found in the Control Panel window, click "View all Control Panel options."
3. Click the  (System) icon.
4. Click the Device Manager tab in the System Properties dialog box.
5. Click the plus sign  on the left of CD-ROM.
6. Click the CD-ROM device, and then click the Properties button.
7. Click the Settings tab.
8. Uncheck  "Automatic notification of insertion" under Options.
9. Click OK.
10. Click the OK or Close button in the System Properties dialog box.

A message appears, asking whether you want to modify system settings.

11. Click Yes.

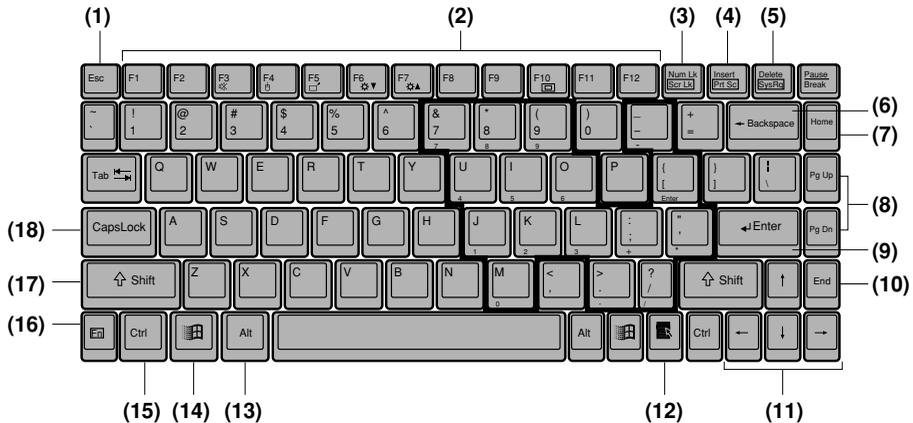
The computer shuts down and restarts.

To activate the CD Auto-Insertion feature again, check  "Automatic notification of insertion" in step 8.



## 2. Keyboard

### Names and Functions of the Principal Keys



1. **Esc (Escape) key**  
Used to cancel the current task and return to the previous task.
2. **Function keys**  
Functions assigned to these keys vary from application to application.
3. **Num Lk (Numerical Lock) key**  
Pressing the **Num Lk** key activates the ten-key mode. To deactivate the ten-key mode, press it once again.
4. **Insert / Prt Sc (Print Screen) key**
  - Insert key  
Used to specify whether to overwrite an existing string or to insert a new string.
  - Prt Sc (Print Screen) key  
Used to save the currently displayed windows as pictorial data (bitmap file). To do so, press the **Insert** key while holding the **Fn** key down.  
To save only the active window as pictorial data, press the **Insert** key while holding the **Alt** and **Fn** keys down.  
Using painting software (e.g., Paint), you can edit, save, and print pictorial data. To do so, you need to import it to the painting software by selecting the Paste command from the Edit menu.
5. **Delete key**  
Used to delete the character on the right of the cursor. With this key, you can also delete the file or icon you selected.  
By pressing the **Delete** key while holding the **Ctrl** and **Alt** keys down, you can forcibly terminate the out-of-control application or computer.

**6. Back Space key**

Used to delete the character on the left of the cursor.

**7. Home key**

Press this key to move the cursor directly to the first page of the document or to the head of the row.

**8. Pg Up and Pg Dn (Page Up and Down key)**

Used to display the next page. To do so, press the Pg Up or Pg Dn key.

**9. Enter key**

Used to confirm the string entered.

In text processing, pressing this key inserts a hard return in the text. That's why this key is also called the Return key.

**10. End key**

Press this key to move the cursor directly to the end of the row or end of the document.

**11. Cursor keys**

Used to move the cursor upward, downward, to right and left.

**12. Application key**

Used to open the pop-up menu for the item selected.

This key has the same function as the right button of the Flat Point.

**13. Alt key**

Used in combination with other keys.

**14. Windows key**

Used to open the Start menu.

**15. Ctrl key**

Used in combination with other keys.

**16. Fn key**

This key, specific to your computer, is used in combination with other function keys, as described below.

 Turns on or off the sound output (internal speaker and headphones).

 Enables or disables the Flat Point when the Manual option is selected under "Internal pointing device" of the BIOS Setup window.

 This is an original key on this keyboard. This Fn + F5 key is not applicable for this model.

 Dims the LCD display.

 Brightens the LCD display.

 When an external display is connected, this combination of keys can be used to switch between the LCD display and the external display.

**17. Shift key**

Used in combination with other keys. By pressing a key while holding the  key down, you can enter the character or symbol printed in the upper case of the key.

**18. Caps Lock key**

To fix to the English Capital mode, press the  key. To deactivate the English Capital mode, press this key again.

## About the Ten-key Mode

The ten-key mode refers to the mode that enables you to use certain character entry keys as ten-keys (a key arrangement that makes it easy to type in figures). To activate the ten-key mode, simply press the  key. In the ten-key mode,  is displayed on the status indicator LCD. The figure you can enter with a ten-key is marked on the front surface of the key. If you connect an optional ten-key pad to your computer, the ten-key feature of your computer becomes disabled.

## 3. Flat Point

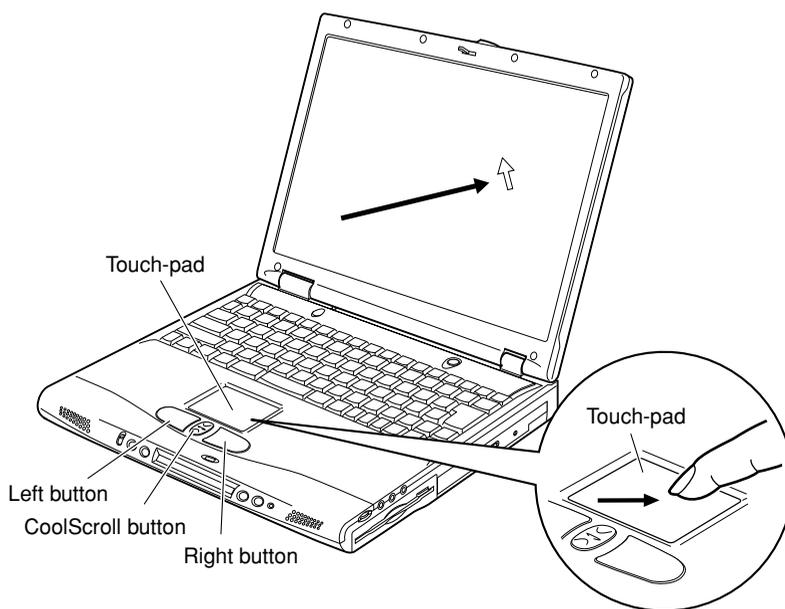
### About the Flat Point

The Flat Point is a handy pointing device that enables you to move the mouse pointer freely with your finger. It consists of a touch-pad, two buttons on this side of the touch-pad, and the CoolScroll between the buttons.

The touch-pad has the same function as the ball in a mouse. You can move the mouse pointer in any directions on the screen by sliding the tip of a finger on the touch-pad. Moreover, if you tap the touch-pad with a finger, you can click, double-click, point to, or drag any object on the screen.

The buttons on both sides of the CoolScroll button correspond to the left and right buttons of a mouse, and their functions vary from application to application.

Pressing the CoolScroll button forward or backward enables you to easily scroll a window up or down. By pressing the center of the CoolScroll button, you can also start applications or operate Internet Explorer.

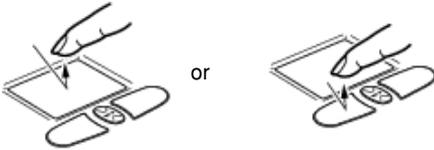


### Critical Point

- The Flat Point may malfunction if condensation occurs or if it is moistened. In addition, if you operate it with a moistened or sweaty finger, or if the Flat Point surface is dirty, the mouse pointer may not move correctly. In such a case, turn off your computer and wipe dirt off with a soft cloth slightly dampened with dilute detergent.
- Some applications do not allow you to use the CoolScroll button to scroll windows.
- You can use an optionally available mouse instead of the Flat Point.

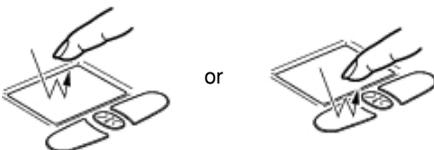
## How to Use the Flat Point

● **Click**



“Click” means quickly pressing the left button once or tapping the touch-pad once. Pressing the right button once is called “right-click.”

● **Double-click**



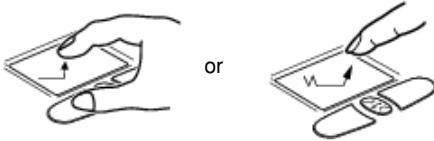
“Double-click” means pressing the left button twice in a row or tapping the touch-pad twice in a row.

● **Point**



“Point to an item” means moving the mouse pointer onto a menu item, and so on, to select it. Pointing to an item highlights it and displays an explanation about it. If the item to which you pointed has a submenu (such items are marked with ▶), the submenu appears.

● **Drag**



To drag an object, move the mouse pointer onto the object, move the object to the desired location by sliding the finger on the touch-pad while holding the left button down, and then move the finger off the pad. Or, move the mouse pointer onto the object, and tap the touch-pad twice in a row. After that, without moving the finger off the pad, slide it to move the object to the desired location, and then move the finger off the pad.

● **Scroll**



To return, push this forward.  
 To advance, push this backward.  
 To scroll a window, click anywhere in the window and push the CoolScroll button forward or backward to scroll the window.

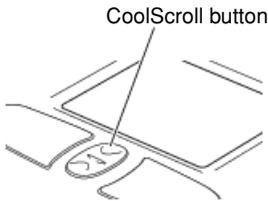
### Critical Point

- Using the Mouse Properties dialog box that opens when you click the  (Mouse) icon in the Control Panel window, you can change the functions of the left and right buttons and the mouse pointer speed.
- When tapping the touch-pad, tap it quickly with the tip of a finger but not strongly.
- The mouse pointer moves in the same direction as you slide a finger on the touch-pad. If the finger reaches one edge of the pad before you move the pointer to the desired location, move the finger off the pad temporarily, put it in an adequate place on the pad and start sliding the finger again.

## 4. CoolScroll Button

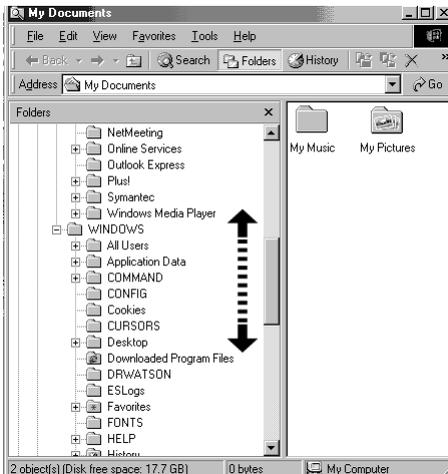
### About the CoolScroll Button

The CoolScroll button enables you to easily scroll a window up or down. With the CoolScroll button, you can also start applications or operate Internet Explorer.



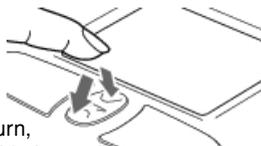
### Using the CoolScroll Button Feature

1. Click on the Windows Explorer you want to scroll.



2. Press the CoolScroll button forward or backward. The active window starts scrolling up or down.

To advance,  
push this backward.

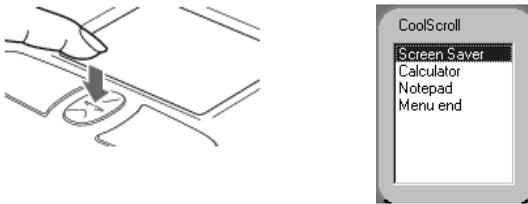


To return,  
push this forward.

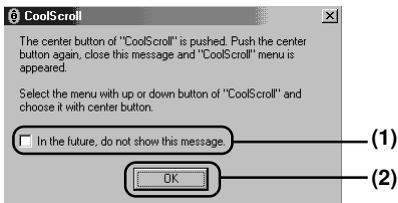
## Using the CoolScroll Button Menu

Pressing the center of the CoolScroll button displays the CoolScroll menu that enables you to start applications.

1. Press the center of the CoolScroll button.

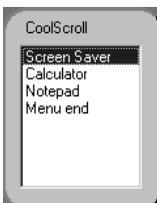


2. Click "In the future, do not show this message" option (1) to check it , then click OK (2). You need to select this option only when you use the CoolScroll button for the first time.

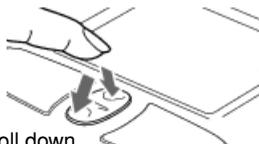


3. Press the CoolScroll button forward or backward to select the application you want to open.

The default programs on the CoolScroll menu is pre-define as Screen Saver, Calculator, Notepad and Menu end. These programs cannot be changed.



To scroll up,  
push this forward.

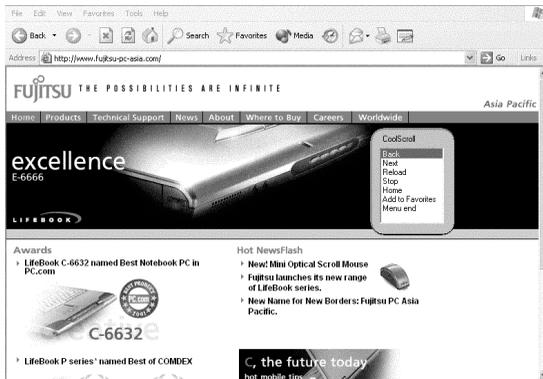


To scroll down,  
push this backward.

4. Press the center of the CoolScroll button.

The menu disappears when the Menu end is selected. The program will start when selected. Like for example NotePad, it will start the NotePad when you select and press the CoolScroll button.

5. **CoolScroll menu will appears different application when activate in Internet Explorer.**  
The CoolScroll menu will appears different programs when you press CoolScroll button while the Internet Explorer is active. It contains Back, Next, Reload, Stop, Home, Add to Favorites and Menu end. You can select this features for browsing.



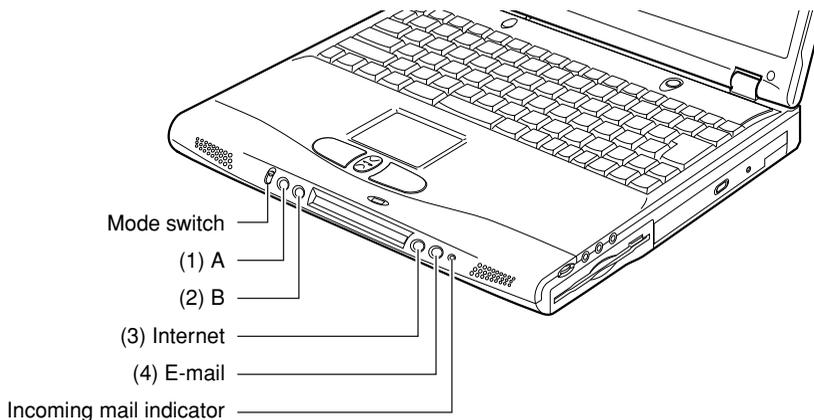
### Critical Point

- If another window is activated while the CoolScroll button menu is open, the window may scroll up or down as you move from one option to another in the menu, using the CoolScroll button.

## 5. One-touch Buttons

### About the One-touch Buttons

With one-touch buttons, you can start applications or operate music CDs when Windows is running.



- The functions of the one-touch buttons switch, as shown below, depending on the mode switch position.

Mode switch position		Functions of the one-touch buttons
Application (Upper)		Allows you to start applications.
Lock (Center)		Disables (lock) the one-touch buttons.
Disc Player (Lower)		Allows you to operate music CDs.

## Starting an Application

When the mode switch is set to the **Application** position, you can use the one-touch buttons to start the following applications.

Buttons	Applications that start
(1) A-button	NotePad
(2) B-button	Calculator
(3) Internet button *1	Internet Explorer (Web browser)
(4) E-main button *2	Outlook Express

\*1 : After you have subscribed to your Internet Service Provider.

\*2 : To use @ Mail, you need to set it up beforehand.

- You can change the applications assigned to each button.

## Operating a Music CD

When the mode switch is set to the **Disc Player** position, you can use the one-touch buttons to play music CDs. Music CDs that can be played vary from model to model.

Buttons			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Stop/Eject*1 	Play/Pause 	Previous Track *2 	Next Track *2 

\*1 : This button is set by default so that it cannot be used to eject a CD while Windows is running.

\*2 : Allow you to skip to the previous or next track.

If you loading a music CD in your CD drive when Windows is running, CD Player automatically starts playing the CD. You can use either one-touch buttons and CD Player to continue the operation.

### IMPORTANT

- Don't use the one-touch buttons for any types of CDs other than music CDs, or your computer may become unstable.
- Always power your computer from the AC adapter when playing a music CD.
- When Windows is terminated or on standby, all volume control settings with Windows are ineffective and the volume is set to the highest level. So turn down the volume before playing a CD, and then turn it up to the desired level.

## 6. LifeBook Application Panel

One of the unique features of your LifeBook notebook is the LifeBook Application Panel. This panel allows you to operate the Disc Player (applies only to certain models) or launch applications with the touch of a button. (Pseudo-off mode applies only to certain models of LifeBook notebook. Pseudo-off is the mode when Microsoft® Windows® has been shut down but the power switch on the notebook is still in the ON position.)

On some LifeBook notebook models, the panel also allows you to secure your notebook from unauthorized use. Your notebook is pre-installed with software utilities that you use to operate and configure your LifeBook Application Panel. These utilities are found in two locations. The Disc Player and the Software Instructions (this document), are found by going to Start -> All Programs -> LifeBook Application Panel. For the Application Panel, go to Start -> Control Panel. The LifeBook Application Panel makes your LifeBook notebook more than just another notebook computer.

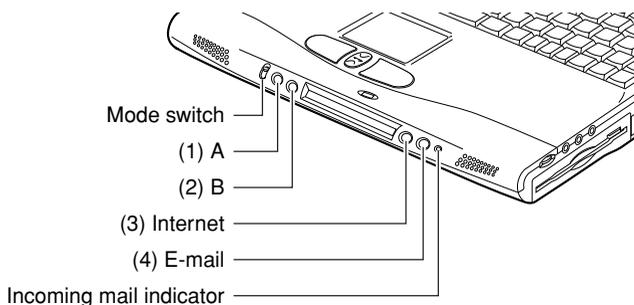
### Critical Point

- For the location of your LifeBook Application Panel please see your User's Guide.
- The Disc Player only works with audio CDs. The Disc Player or launch buttons will work when the Windows operating system is in operation.

The panel consists of the following elements:

#### SELECTOR SWITCH (Select Models Only)

The selector switch allows you to select the function of the one-touch buttons as an Application Launcher, a Disc Player (if available), or locked. The Disc Player is available only on select models; see your LifeBook notebook specifications to determine the configuration of your system.



### Application Launch Disc Player Buttons

When the selector switch is in the Application (upper) position, pressing any of the buttons will launch a user-defined application. When the selector switch is in the Disc Player position, the buttons operate as Disc Player, and when the selector switch is in the Lock position, the buttons are disabled and do nothing when pressed.

### Critical Point

- Certain models may have 4 or 5 buttons. Please refer to your User's Guide for more details.
- The Disc Player features are not available on all models.
- If there is a CD in the player which has finished playing, it will not automatically start playing and will not auto-matically repeat the CD.

## E-Mail Notification LED

By setting up the E-mail LED notification in conjunction with your E-mail button setup, you can connect to your ISP, check for and retrieve new mail, terminate connection, and activate the E-mail LED to notify that new mail has arrived.

To use the E-mail LED notification, you must have access to a POP3 Server with no Security Password Authentication. Contact your service provider to determine if they support POP3 without Security Password Authentication.

### Critical Point

- E-mail Notification LED is available on select LifeBook notebook models only.

## Configuring your Lifebook Application Panel

When you start Windows, the LifeBook Application Panel is automatically activated.

As an application launcher, the LifeBook Application Panel is very flexible, giving you a variety of options. To set up the Panel to best suit your needs, we have provided the Application Panel Setup utility that quickly and easily helps you make the most of this valuable feature.

To configure your LifeBook Application Panel with Application Panel Setup:

1. **Click on Start.**
2. **Click on Control Panel.**
3. **Click on Application Panel.**



The Application Panel Setup utility will appear. There are tabs that correspond to the application buttons on the LifeBook Application Panel. When you receive your notebook, these buttons are pre-configured to launch specific applications. For a list of the default applications associated with each button, refer table below.

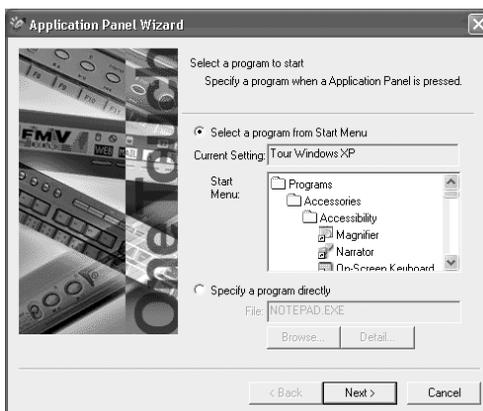
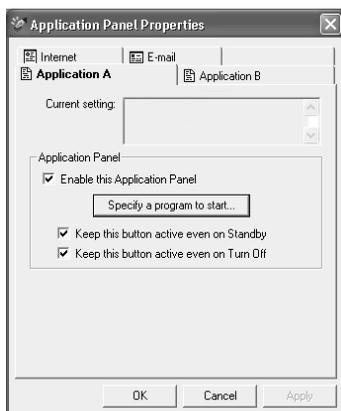
Label	Button Function	Default Application
1	Application A	Notepad
2	Application B	Calculator
3	Internet	Internet Explorer
4	E-Mail	Outlook Express

(This may be different email programs set on the button.)

### Critical Point

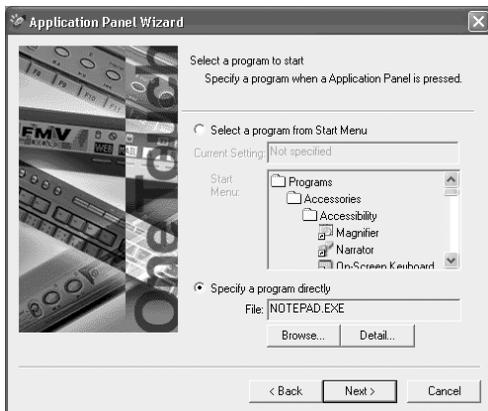
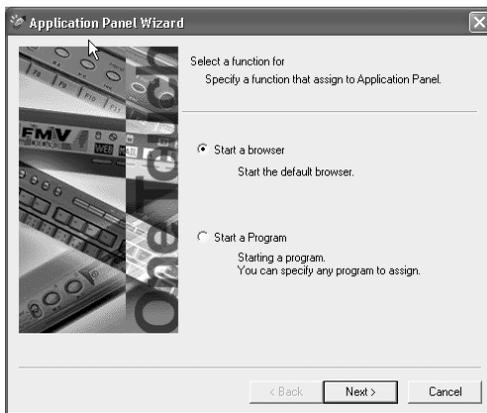
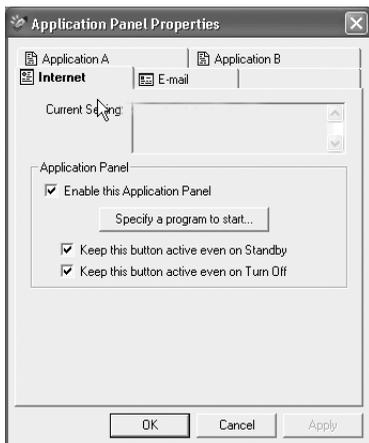
- The tabs in Application Panel Setup may not be in the same order as the buttons on your LifeBook notebook. Please carefully select the tab you wish to change.

To change an application associated with the Application A, Application B, or E-mail buttons, click on the tab for the button you would like to reconfigure for example, Application A. Click on Specify programs to start and Application panel wizard pop-up on the screen and you can select either Select a program from start Menu or Specify a programs directly you wish to launch with this button.



The Internet tab is different. It comes to launch your default Windows Internet browser, (Internet Explorer, unless changed.) In order to reconfigure it to launch another program follow these easy steps:

1. **Select Internet and click on Specify a program to start.**
2. **You can select Start a Program.**
3. **Click or Start a browser and click next. Select a programs from Start Menu or Specify a program directly to select the program you wish to change on the Internet button.**



The button will now launch the new application. If you want to return to launching your Windows default Internet browser with this button, you click on start the default browser from the Internet browser box. If you wish to go back to launching the “other application” from this button, you will need to reconfigure it as described above.

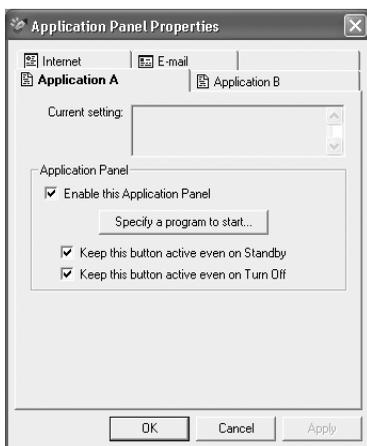
When you have finished with Application Panel Setup click on OK, and the new settings will take effect. You can reconfigure your LifeBook Application Panel as often as you like.

### Critical Point

- The Internet or E-mail buttons can be configured to launch any application you wish, not just an Internet browser or e-mail program.

### Enabling/disabling Application Launcher button (Select Models Only)

At the bottom of each application setup page are two selectable options. The first will “Keep this button active even on Standby”, and the second will “Keep this button active even on Turn Off. You can enable/disable either or both of these functions simply by check or unchecking the check Box.



### Critical Point

- If you choose to have the buttons work when the notebook is in standby or pseudo-off, they will function even if hit accidentally. This will turn on your notebook even if you are not present or using your notebook. This could deplete your battery, and you will need to recharge it before using the notebook. As a precaution, move the selector switch to the Lock position when you are away from your notebook.

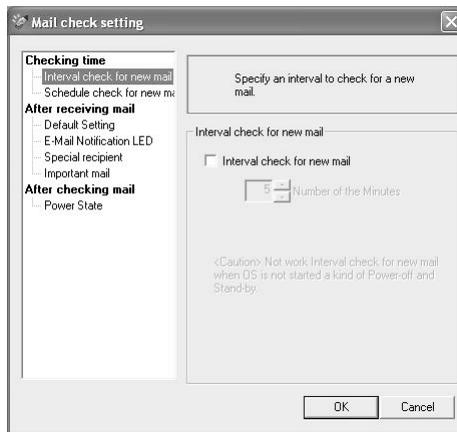
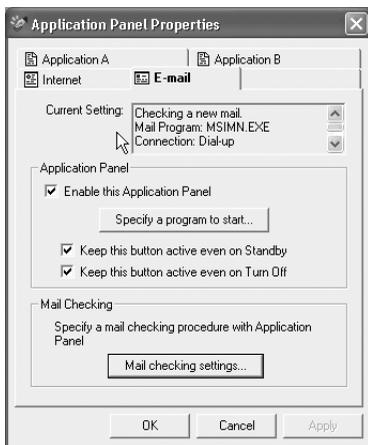
## Configure your E-mail Account Settings

### Critical Point

- The E-mail Notification LED is available on select LifeBook notebook models only.
- To use the E-mail LED notification, you must have access to a POP3 Server with no Security Password Authentication. Contact your service provider to determine if they support POP3 without Security Password Authentication.

To configure the E-mail Account Settings:

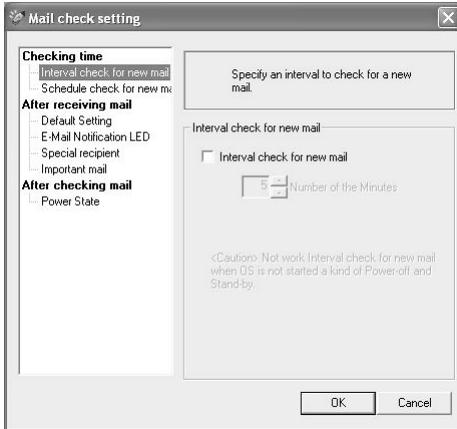
1. Click on Start.
2. Click on Control Panel.
3. Click on Application Panel.
4. Click on the E-Mail tab.
5. Click on Mail checking settings.
6. The Mail check setting screen appears.



The Mail checking setting have 3 options for you to configure.

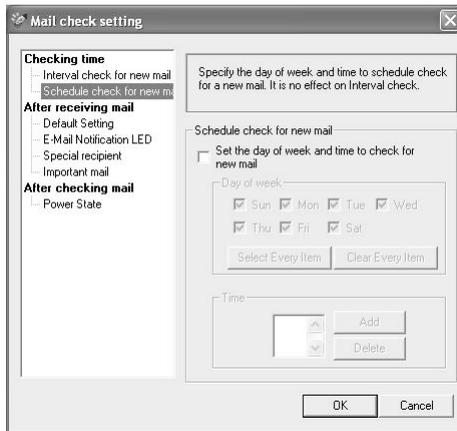
### -Checking time

Interval check for new mail



You can specific an interval to check for new mail.

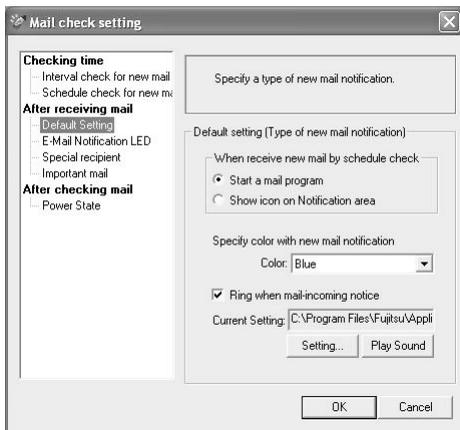
Schedule check for new mail



You can specify the day of week and time to schedule check of new mail. It is no effect on Interval check.

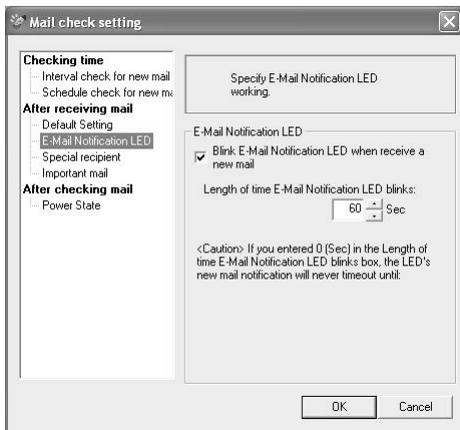
### -After receiving mail.

#### Default setting



You can specify the type of new mail notification by changing the color of the control panel and the Ring when mail-incoming notice.

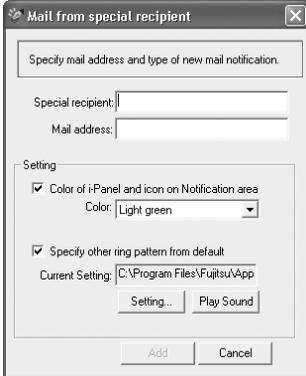
#### Email Notification LED



Specify the E-mail notification LED to blink when received a new mail. You can specify the length of time E-mail notification LED blinks.

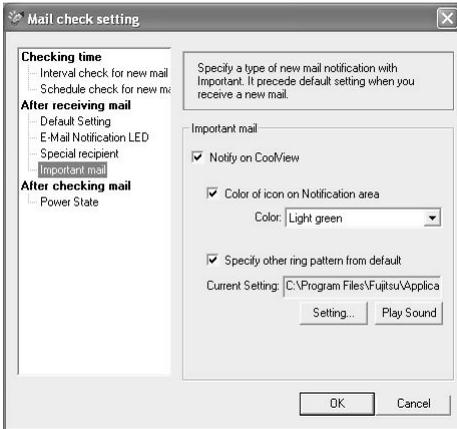
### Special recipient

You can specify the mail from Special recipient from this menu. The special recipient can be added from the menu below ,it also allow you to change the color of the Notification area and the ring pattern of the special recipient you have added.



### Important mail

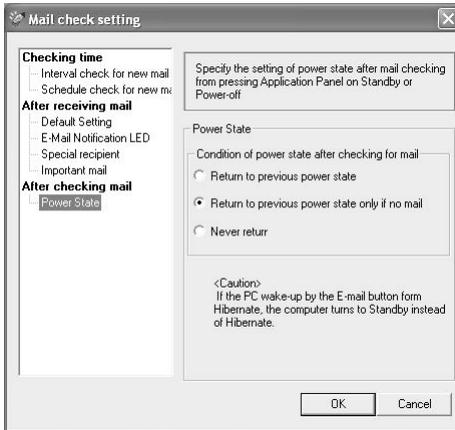
You can specify the important mail with the different color display on the Notification area.



## -After checking mail

### Power state

You can specify the setting of the power state after mail checking from pressing Application Panel on Standby or Power off.

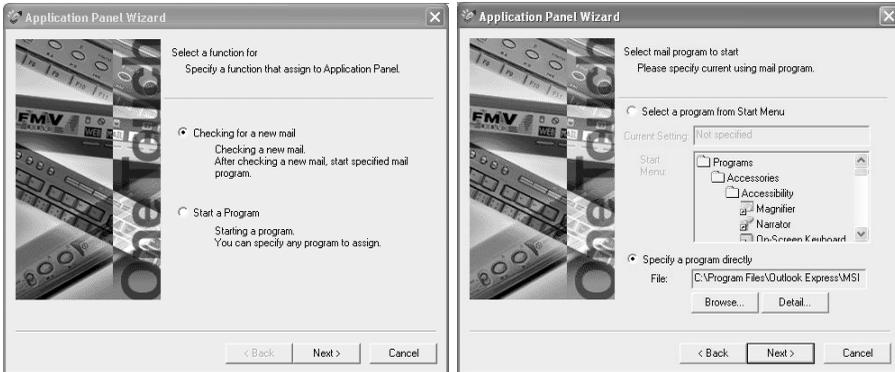


## To configure Email button setting

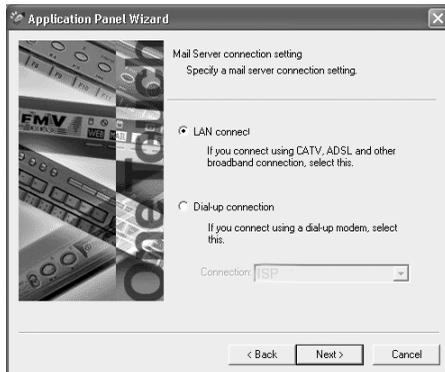
1. Click on All Programs.
2. Click LifeBook Application Panel.
3. Select LifeBook Application Panel.
4. Application Panel properties menu pop-up on the screen.
5. Select Specify program to start.



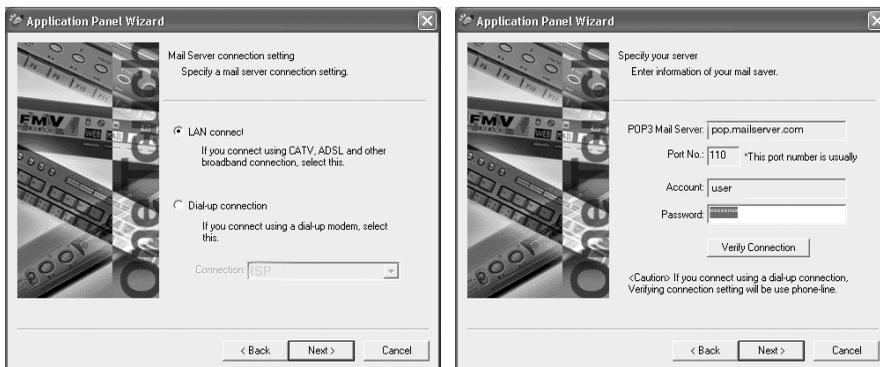
6. Select **Checking for a new mail**.
7. Click **Next** and select **Specify a program directly**. You can specify other Email program to launch on this button.



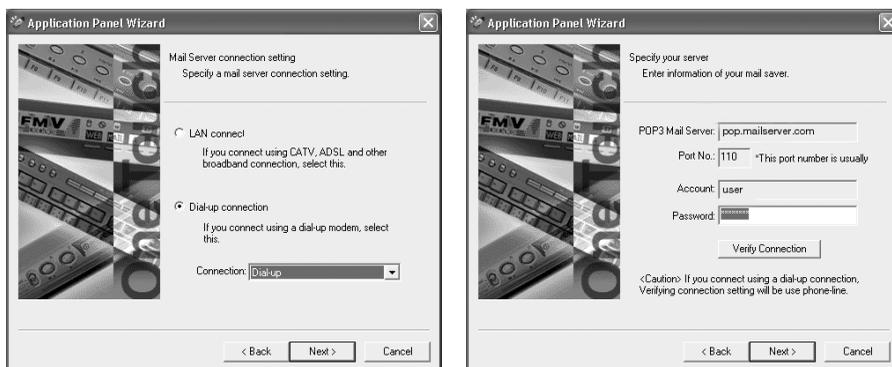
8. Click **Next** and select **LAN connect** or **Dial-up connection**.



9. **If LAN:** Click on LAN. Enter the POP3 Server name, your account name and password for that account. Consult your Service provider if you do not know or unsure of the information requested.



10. **If Dial Up:** Click on Dial Up. Choose the Dial up configuration (as previously set in Dial Up Networking) you wish to retrieve mail from. Enter the POP3 Server name, your account name and password for that account. The account name and password should be the same information you entered in the Dial Up configuration. After all the information has been entered, test the connection by clicking on “Verify Connection”. If an error occurs, check the settings and information on Dial Up Network and E-mail setting.



## Using the Disc Player

The Disc Player enables you to use your notebook's disc drive as an audio Disc Player.

### Critical Point

- If you shut down from Windows while the Disc Player is playing an audio CD, it will stop. To continue to use the Disc Player, restart the OS. The OS must be operate in order to play the audio cd using the disc player. The audio CD will start playing at Track 1.
- When you can go into Suspend Mode or Save-to-Disk Mode while the Disc Player is playing a CD. The Disc Player stop playing the Audio. To continue to use the sus/res button to wake up the system and press play, the audio cd will start playing track1.

There is no configuration required for Disc Player operation. The buttons are pre-configured to work like a normal Disc Player. When the selector switch is in the bottom position, the buttons will operate as follows:

- Stop/Eject: This is the first button to the right of the selector switch. If you press it once, it will stop an audio CD that is playing. If you press it twice, it will eject the audio CD. (This option should be enable if you wish to use this function from the cd player. By default is disable.)
- Play/Pause: This is the second button to the right of the Stop/Eject button. Press this button to start playing an audio CD starting at Track 1. While the audio CD is playing, press it to pause. Press it again to continue.
- Back: This button is immediately to the right of the LCD display. Press this button once to skip one track back.
- Forward: This is the second button to the right of the LCD. Press this button once to skip forward one track.

### Critical Point

- If you press the play button and nothing happens, you either have the Mode button switch set to the Application or Lock position, there is no audio CD in the Disc Player, or you have a CD-ROM other than an audio CD in the drive.

## Desktop Control Panel

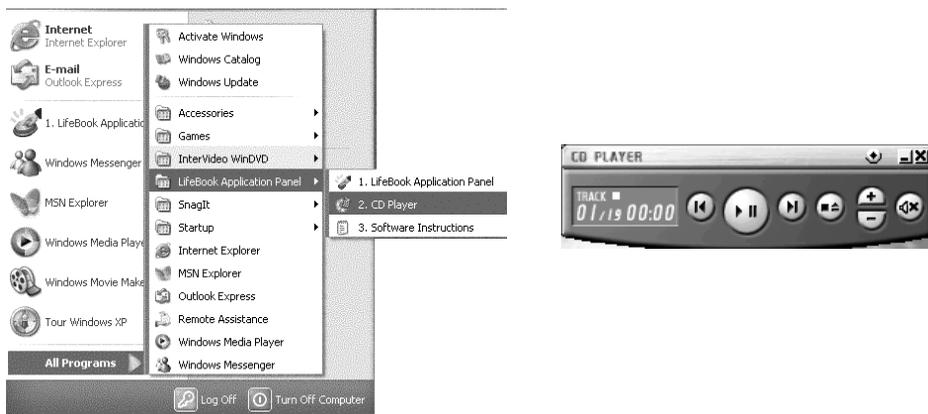
Your LifeBook notebook includes a desktop control panel. You may use this panel to operate the Disc Player when you have the Selector switch to Disc mode.

To use the desktop control panel:

1. **Click on Start.**
2. **Click on All Programs.**
3. **Click on LifeBook Application Panel.**
4. **Click on CD Player.**

The CD Player will appear in the upper left corner of your screen.

To close the panel, click on the “x” button. To minimize the panel, click on the “-” button.

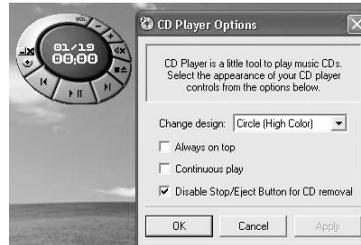


You can select from four appearances for your CD Player. Simply double click on the track display area of the panel and a menu will appear which will allow you to select from a pull down menu. On the CD Players Options menu box, you have an options to select : Always on top, Continuous play and Disable Stop/Eject Button from the CD removal. If you click on “Always on top” the desktop controls will always be seen on your screen, no matter what other application you are running. If you click on “Continuous Play”, your Disc Player will automatically start over at the beginning as soon as it finishes the last track. By default the Eject Button is disable from the CD Player Options. Once you press the Eject button from the CoolView, the drive will not eject. If you want the Eject Button to be function, uncheck this options.

You can change the CD Player design by selecting the setting from the pull down menu from the CD Player options by double click on the track display.



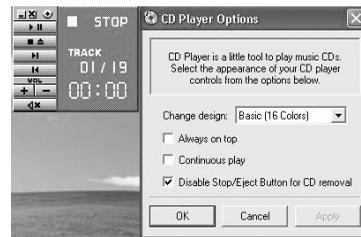
**Grey (High Color)**



**Circle (High Color)**



**Stick (High Color)**



**Basic (16 colors)**

You can move the CD Player to anywhere on your desktop. Drag it by clicking on the track number display, holding it down, and dragging the control panel.

When you have placed it where you would like, release the mouse button.

### Critical Point

- If you have your display set to 256K colors the basic display will appear no matter which one you select. You will need to set your display colors to more than 256K in order to select other display appearances.
- When you close the Disc Player's desktop control panel, it will stop the audio Disc Player. Simply press the Play button if you would like to continue listening, and the Disc Player will restart at track 1. The Selector switch must be in the Disc Player position.

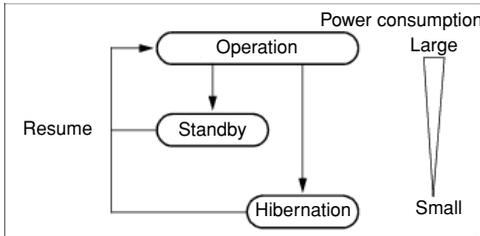
### Precautions

- LifeBook Application Panel uses the date and time settings of your LifeBook notebook. If the date and time are off, you can adjust this setting in the Windows Control Panel.
- If you insert an audio CD which has both audio and data tracks into the Disc Player, the Disc Player may fail to play the first audio track.
- The Volume Up, Volume Down and Mute controls for the Disc Player desktop control panel adjust the volume of the CD audio line only. It does not adjust your notebook's master software volume control or the manual volume on the LifeBook notebook.
- The Disc Player desktop control panel is designed to be displayed in High Color (16-bit) or in True Color (24-bit or more). If you have your notebook's display set for 256 colors or less, the Disc Player control panel will display in a "basic" mode.

## 7. Power Saving Function

### Standby and Hibernation

The Standby and Hibernation features allow you to save power without shutting down Windows.



#### ● Standby mode

This mode suspends system operation while keeping the programs and data in the system RAM (memory). During standby, the  icon on the status indicator LCD blinks. In this mode, the computer can suspend and resume system operation in a shorter time than in hibernation mode. When the computer is on standby, it consumes a small amount of power, and it is powered from the AC adapter if the AC adapter is connected or from the internal battery if no AC adapter is connected.

#### ● Hibernation mode

This mode shuts down the computer after saving all programs and data in memory into the hard disk. As compared to standby mode, it takes more time for the computer to suspend and resume system operation because the power is turned off automatically. When the MAIN switch is on, the computer consumes a small amount of power to keep the one-touch buttons operational. To stop the power consumption, turn the MAIN switch off.

#### Caution about standby and hibernation modes

- Depending on the conditions under which your computer is used, it may take much time to go into standby or hibernation mode, or to resume system operation.
- Don't resume system operation soon after placing it into standby or hibernation mode, but wait for at least 10 seconds before resuming.
- If the driver of any peripheral device connected is not installed correctly, the computer may not go into standby or hibernation mode.

- When the computer resumes operation, it may cause some flicker in the display, but this doesn't mean that the computer or display is faulty.
- Don't put the computer into standby or hibernation mode if:
  - The operating system is in the process of starting or shutting down.
  - The computer is processing something (e.g., sending data to a printer) or immediately after it has finished processing.
  - The hard disk or floppy disk is being accessed.
  - Communications are being carried out via the modem.
  - An auto-run CD (CD that starts automatically when it is loaded) is running.
  - A video CD, etc., is being played.
  - A music CD or game software is being played.
  - Data is being written or rewritten on a CD-R or CD-RW.
  - No driver is installed yet for the peripheral device currently connected.
- Don't connect or disconnect a peripheral device when the computer is in standby mode. Always shut down the computer. For some peripherals, you don't need to turn off the computer before connecting or disconnecting them. For more information, refer to the manual for your peripheral device.
- When using a LAN, connect the AC adapter, select "Never" for each item on the Power Schemes tab of the Power Management Properties dialog box.
- If you resume system operation when "Manual" is selected under "Internal pointing device" of the BIOS Setup window, the Flat Point is activated regardless of the settings before the computer was put into standby or hibernation mode.
- Your computer doesn't support the Low-Level Standby (ACPI S1) feature. So don't put it into standby or hibernation mode if the peripheral device connected supports only the Low-Level Standby feature. S1) feature. So don't put it into standby or hibernation mode if the peripheral device connected supports only the Low-Level Standby feature.

## Standby

### Standby (Suspending operation)

There are three ways to put the computer into standby mode.

#### ● Using the Shut Down Windows dialog box

1. Make sure that the  or  icon is not displayed on the status indicator LCD.
2. Click the Start button and select Turn off computer. The Shut Down Windows dialog box appears. Select "Stand By" from menu box and then click "Stand By". After a while, the  icon blinks on the status indicator LCD and the LCD display goes off.

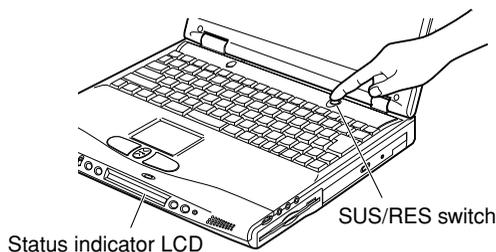


**● Using the SUS/RES switch**

1. Make sure that the  or  icon is not displayed on the status indicator LCD.

2. Press the SUS/RES switch

After a while, the  icon blinks on the status indicator LCD and the LCD display goes off.



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

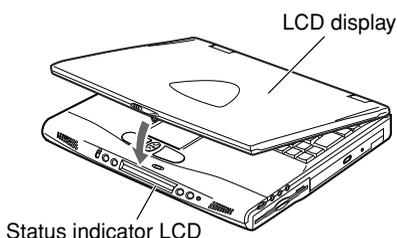
**Critical Point**

- Don't hold the SUS/RES switch down for more than 4 seconds. If you do so, the computer will be turned off and the data currently processed will be lost.

**● Closing the LCD display**

1. Make sure that the  or  icon is not displayed on the status indicator LCD, then close the LCD display.

After a while, the  icon blinks on the status indicator LCD.



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

**Critical Point**

- To prevent the computer from going into standby mode each time the LCD display is closed, select "Never" under "When the notebook is closed" on the Advanced tab of the Power Management Properties dialog box. By default, this option is set to "Stand By."

## Resume (Restoring suspended operation)

There are three ways to resume operation.

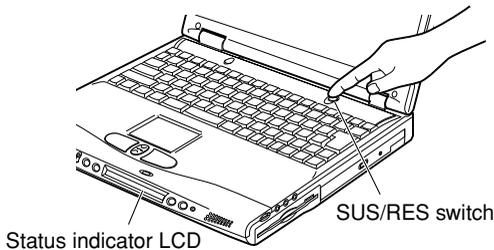
### ● Using the SUS/RES switch

Use this method if you placed the computer into standby mode, using the Shut Down Windows dialog box or the SUS/RES switch.

1. **Make sure that the  icon is blinking on the status indicator LCD.**

2. **Press the SUS/RES switch**

After a while, the system will resume at the same point as when you suspended operation.



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

## Critical Point

- Don't hold the SUS/RES switch down for more than 4 seconds. If you do so, the computer will be turned off and the data currently processed will be lost.

### ● Opening the LCD display

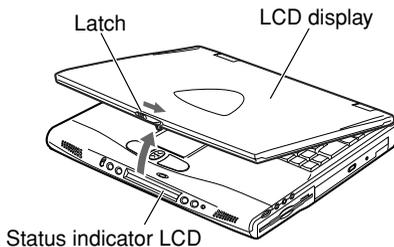
Use this method if you placed the computer into standby mode by closing the LCD display.

1. **Make sure that the  icon is blinking on the status indicator LCD.**

2. **Open the LCD display.**

Unlock the LCD display by sliding the latch on the front panel to the right, and lift the display while holding the computer with a hand.

After a while, the system will resume at the same point as when you suspended operation.



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

**Caution about the standby mode**

- Don't turn the MAIN switch off during standby, or all data being processed will be lost.
- When the computer is powered from a fully-charged new battery, it can be kept on standby for about 1 day.
- During standby, the computer consumes a small amount of power to keep data in the system RAM. If power is supplied by the internal battery, pay attention to the remaining battery life. If the battery goes dead during standby, all data being processed will be lost. If you know you will not use the computer for a prolonged period of time, don't put the computer into standby mode, but save all data, shut down Windows and turn off the computer.
- When the computer resumes operation as a result of the reception of an incoming call, it will display nothing on the screen. To turn on the display, touch the Flat Point (move the mouse). If this does not turn on the display, press the @ key or any other key. If this operation does not still restore the display, check whether the  icon is blinking on the status indicator LCD. If it is blinking, the computer is still on standby. In this case press the SUS/RES switch to resume operation.
- When power is supplied by the internal battery, the time for which your computer can be kept on standby may be shortened, depending on the PC card installed.
- If you placed the computer into standby mode, using the Shut Down Windows dialog box or the SUS/RES switch, opening the LCD display does not cause the computer to resume operation.

## Hibernation

**You need to modify settings from the Power Options under Advanced if you want the computer to go into hibernation mode when you press the SUS/RES switch or close the LCD display.**

**Hibernation (Suspending operation)**

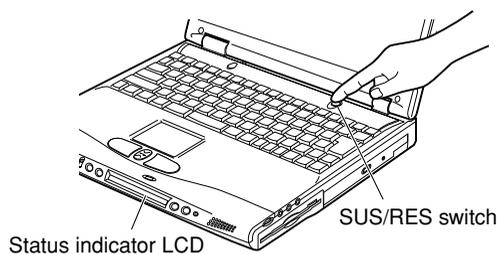
There are two ways to put the computer into hibernation mode.

● **Using the SUS/RES switch**

1. **Make sure that the  or  icon is not displayed on the status indicator LCD.**

2. **Press the SUS/RES switch.**

The  icon is displayed on the status indicator LCD and the power is turned off after a while.

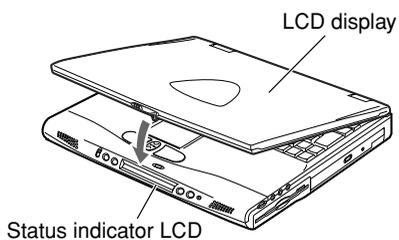


(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

● **Closing the LCD display**

1. **Make sure that the  or  icon is not displayed on the status indicator LCD, then close the LCD display.**

The  icon is displayed on the status indicator LCD and the power is turned off after a while.



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

## Resume (Restoring suspended operation)

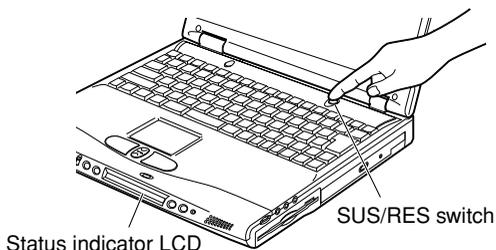
There are two ways to resume operation.

### ● Using the SUS/RES switch

Use this method if you placed the computer into hibernation mode, using the Shut Down Windows dialog box or the SUS/RES switch.

#### 1. Simply press the SUS/RES switch.

A window appears on the screen, showing the progress of the reloading of the saved data from the hard disk. After a while, the system will resume at the same point as when you suspended operation.



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

## Critical Point

- If pressing the SUS/RES switch does not cause the computer to resume operation, it is probable that the MAIN switch is turned off. If so, turn it on. This displays a window showing the progress of the reloading of the saved data from the hard disk, and after a while, the system will resume at the same point as when you suspended operation.

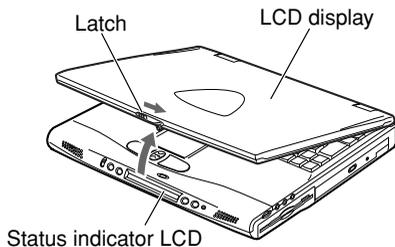
### ● Opening the LCD display

Use this method if you placed the computer into hibernation mode by closing the LCD display.

#### 1. Open the LCD display.

Unlock the LCD display by sliding the latch on the front panel to the right and lift the display while holding the computer with a hand.

A window appears on the screen, showing the progress of the reloading of the saved data from the hard disk. After a while, the system will resume at the same point as when you suspended operation.



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

### **Critical Point**

- If opening the LCD display does not cause the computer to resume operation, it is probable that the MAIN switch is turned off. If so, turn it on. This displays a window showing the progress of the reloading of the saved data from the hard disk, and after a while, the system will resume at the same point as when you suspended operation.

### **Caution about the hibernation mode**

- Your computer cannot be put into hibernation mode unless the hard disk has enough free space to store all data in memory.
- In hibernation mode, the reception of an incoming call will not cause the computer to resume operation.
- If the computer is put into hibernation mode when peripheral devices, such as a PC card and a printer, are connected to it, information about those devices will be initialized when you resume system operation, and therefore the system may not resume at the point at which you suspended operation.
- If you placed the computer into hibernation mode, using the Shut Down Windows dialog box or the SUS/RES switch, opening the LCD display does not cause the computer to resume operation.

## 8. Battery

### Charging

#### 1. Connect the AC adapter.

With the connection of the AC adapter, charging starts. The battery charge indicator (the arrow symbol of ( → [ ] @ → )) and the remaining battery power indicator appear in the status indicator LCD.

#### 2. Make sure that the battery charge indicator disappears and disconnect the AC adapter.

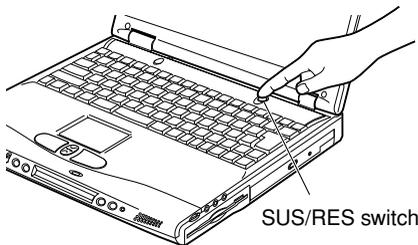
### Critical Point

- Charge the battery when you start using this computer after purchase or if you have not charged it for more than 1 month.
- Battery charging is complete when the battery charge indicator disappears and the leftmost remaining battery power indicator changes from a blinking ( → [ ] ) to a lit ( [ ] ). Take sufficient time for battery recharging to make sure that the battery is fully charged.
- When the remaining battery power is still 90% or more, the unit does not start charging even if the AC adapter is connected. Charging starts when the power is 89% or less.
- When the MAIN switch is off, the indication on the status indicator LCD disappears soon after charging is complete.
- The battery charging capability deteriorates if the room temperature is too high or too low.
- Battery charging might not begin if the battery temperature is too high after usage (the battery charge indicator blinks in this case). Charging starts when the battery temperature falls after a while.

### Using the Computer with the Battery

Here is the explanation of how to use the computer with the battery.

#### 1. Remove the AC adapter and turn on the SUS/RES switch.



## Critical Point

- If the Main switch is off, turn it on.
- When the room temperature is low, the battery operation time becomes shorter.
- When the battery has been used for a longer period, the battery operation time duration becomes shorter because of the charging capability deterioration. If you notice that the operation time length becomes extremely short, replace the battery with a new one.

## Checking the Remaining Battery Power

You can check the remaining battery power by looking at the remaining battery power indicator in the status indicator LCD when the power is on or during charging.

### ● Remaining battery power indicator

-  This means that the remaining battery power is between about 76% and 100%.
-  This means that the remaining battery power is between about 51% and 75%.
-  This means that the remaining battery power is between about 26% and 50%.
-  This means that the remaining battery power is between about 13% and 25% (This represents 0% to about 25% of remaining battery power during charging).
-  This indicates a low battery status (the remaining battery power is about 12% or less).  blinks.
-  This means that the battery is completely exhausted (The remaining battery power is 0%).

## Critical Point

- The remaining battery power indicator may show a different indicator value from the actual remaining battery power depending on the environment of use (temperature, battery usage and recharging cycle numbers, etc.) because of the characteristics of the lithium ion battery.
- Charging does not start even if the AC adapter is attached when the remaining battery power is 90% or more. Charging starts when the power is 89% or less.

- **Battery malfunction indicator**

 This means that the battery is not charged properly.

### Critical Point

- When  appears, turn off the power of the computer and reinstall the battery. If the indication persists, the battery is defective. Replace it with a new battery.

- **If the battery is weak**

**When the battery is beginning to run down, the remaining battery power indicator (  ) on the status indicator LCD blinks. In such a case, connect the AC adapter to the computer immediately to recharge it.**

### Critical Point

- If you continue to operate the computer when the battery is low, the data you are entering or in the process of saving may, at worst, be lost. Connect the AC adapter immediately or, if you do not have one, quit the application you are running after saving the working data and then shut down the power to the computer.
- Reading and writing processes on the hard disk consumes a large amount of power. If you save data on the hard disk when the battery is low, always connect the AC adapter.
- If the computer is left in a low battery condition, it automatically goes into the standby mode. If the system is reading/writing on the hard disk or other data storage media, however, it will wait until the process is completed before entering the standby mode.

### IMPORTANT

- This computer is preset to enter the standby mode automatically when the remaining battery level becomes low. Do not change the settings in the following items under Power Options Properties.

#### Low battery alarm

- Activate low battery alarm when power level reaches 10 % is default setting. Under Alarm Action you can set the setting of low battery alarm actions.

#### Critical battery alarm

- Activate critical battery alarm when power level reaches 3% is default setting. Under Alarm Action you can set the setting of critical battery alarm actions.

- If you use your computer with these items unchecked  , the power will be immediately shut down when the battery becomes low and unsaved data will be lost. It could also lead to a system failure.

## Notes on Battery

### WARNING



#### **ELECTRIC SHOCK**

The battery is very sensitive. When you install or remove the battery, be careful not to subject it to shocks by dropping it or otherwise. For safety, do not use a battery that has been subjected to shocks, as it may cause an electric shock or burst.

#### ● **Electric discharge**

- The battery continues to discharge even if the computer is not used after charging, so we recommend you charge the battery immediately before use.
- If you are not going to use the computer for a long time (more than one month), remove the battery and store it in a cool place. If the battery is left installed in the computer for a long time, it will discharge excessively and the life of the battery will be shortened.

#### ● **Battery life**

- The battery continues to age and deteriorate even if the computer is not in use for a long time. Check the battery condition at least once a month by using the computer with the battery power source.
- The battery is a consumable product and the battery's charging capacity is reduced as the battery ages.
- If your battery runs low quickly, it is a sign that it is getting old.

#### ● **Disposing of the battery**

When you dispose of a battery, take measures so as to insulate the battery terminals with tape to prevent short-circuiting. Also, check with your local government authority for details regarding disposal of batteries.

#### ● **Prolonging actual battery life**

Use the power saving function to prolong the actual battery life.

#### ● **Conditions where the actual battery life will be shortened**

- The actual battery life varies depending on the temperature of use, and may be shortened in a low temperature environment.
- The battery charging capacity is reduced as the battery ages. If your battery is running low quickly, you should replace it with a new one.

#### ● **Use the AC adapter when;**

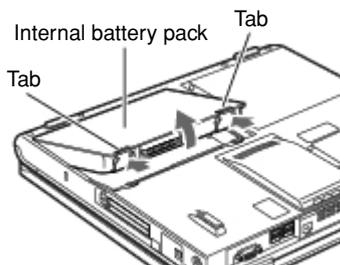
- Performing personal computer communication or Internet communication,
- using the hard disk and CDs frequently,
- using a LAN, or
- restoring the pre-installed software status of the computer when you purchased it.

**! WARNING****ELECTRIC SHOCK**

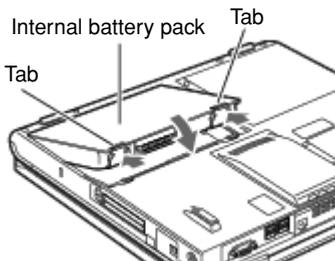
Before replacing the battery pack, be sure to turn off the computer and disconnect the AC adapter from it. Also, don't touch any connector of the computer or battery pack to avoid electric shock.

## Replacing the Internal Battery Pack

1. **Turn off the computer.**
2. **Close the LCD display and turn over the computer.**
3. **Slide the tabs in the direction of the arrow to remove the internal battery pack.**  
The internal battery pack is detached from the connector.



4. **Install a new battery pack.**  
With the slit in the internal battery pack aligned with the projection on the computer, push in the battery pack until the tabs click into place.



## SECTION 1

# 9. Floppy Disk

### ⚠ CAUTION



#### INJURY

When inserting or ejecting a floppy disk, take care not to catch your finger in the floppy disk slot to avoid injury.

### Caution in Using a Floppy Disk

**Improper handling of a floppy disk could make it impossible to read or write data on it. To avoid this, take the following precautions when using floppy disks.**

**Be careful not spill coffee or any other liquid over a floppy disk.**

- Don't place floppy disks in a humid place or in a place exposed to direct sunlight.
- Don't bend a floppy disk or put any heavy object on top of it.
- Never touch the magnetically coated disk behind the shutter.
- Don't put a magnet or any magnetized object close to a floppy disk.
- Don't stick more than one label to a floppy disk. Sticking two or more labels could prevent the floppy disk from being ejected.

### Floppy Disks that can be Used with your Computer

**The floppy disk drive of your computer supports floppy disks of the following three formats.**

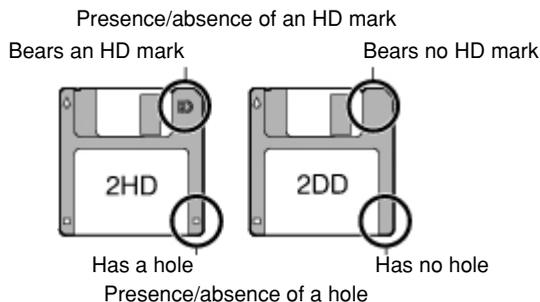
● 2HD

Floppy disks with a storage capacity of 1.44

● 2DD

Floppy disks with a storage capacity of 720KB, half of the capacity of a 2HD floppy disk (1.44 MB)

**2HD and 2DD floppy disks are different in appearance, as shown below.**



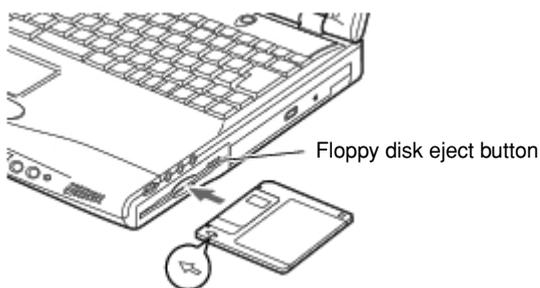
When purchasing floppy disks, make sure they are marked with “DOS/V-Formatted.”

Floppy disks formatted in some environments (e.g., formatted using another maker’s model or using some software) may not be used normally with your floppy disk drive, i.e., no data may be read from them.

## Inserting a Floppy Disk

1. **Insert a floppy disk in the floppy disk drive.**

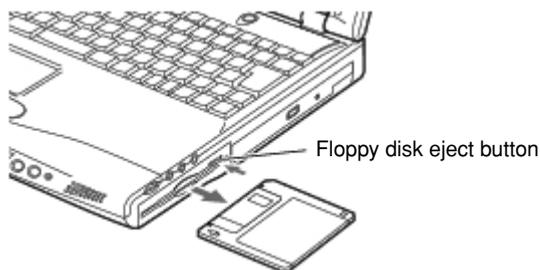
With the arrow-marked surface up, insert a floppy disk until the floppy disk eject button pops out.



## Ejecting a Floppy Disk

1. **Check to see that  is not lit on the status indicator LCD, and press the floppy disk eject button.**

The floppy disk pops out.



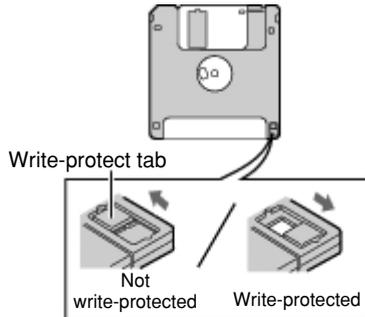
### IMPORTANT

- If you press the floppy disk eject button while  is lit on the status indicator LCD, data on the floppy disk could be corrupted.

## Protecting Data on a Floppy Disk

To prevent data on a floppy disk from being erased by mistake, slide the write-protect tab up to open the hole (the disk is write-protected).

To write data on a write-protected floppy disk, slide the tab down to close the hole.



## 10. CD

CD-ROMs, music CDs and CD-R/RW are collectively referred to as CDs in this manual.

**CAUTION****INJURY**

When loading or ejecting a CD, don't put your finger on the disc tray to avoid injury.

### Caution in Handling CDs

Keep the following in mind when using a CD.

- When taking out a disc from the case or loading it in your computer, don't touch any surface of it.
- Handle a disc with care so as not to put fingerprints on it, to make it dirty or dusty, or to scratch it, otherwise no data could be read from it, written or rewritten to it. Music CDs could not be played back normally if they are soiled with fingerprints, etc.
- Don't stick any label on any surface of a disc, or write anything to it with a ball-point pen or pencil.
- Be careful not to spill coffee or any other liquid over a disc.
- When a disc is dirty or condensation occurs on it, wipe the disc radially from the center with a slightly moistened cloth, then with a dry cloth. Don't use a hairdryer to dry it or don't let a wet disc dry naturally.
- Don't use benzene, thinner, water, record cleaner, antistatic spray, or silicone cloth to clean discs.
- Always keep discs in their cases when they are not in use.
- Don't bend a disc or put any heavy object on top of it.
- Don't store discs in an extremely hot or cold place.

## Discs that can be used with your computer

	CD-ROM, Music CD, Video CD, Photo CD*	CD-R	CD-RW
Reading (playback)	O	O	O
Writing data	X	O	O
Rewriting data	X	X	O

\* Some types of CDs cannot be used with your computer or application software may be required to play them.

## Critical Point

- Don't use CDs other than round CDs (e.g., deformed CDs, including star-shaped CDs and card-type CDs). Data cannot be read/written correctly from/on a deformed CD or a deformed CD could cause the CD drive to fail.

## Writing or Rewriting Data on a CD-R/RW (For models support CD/RW drive )

- Don't apply vibration or impact to the computer when the  icon is displayed on the status indicator LCD.
- Some CD-R/RW applications cannot write data correctly if the Windows CD Auto-Start feature is enabled. So you will need to modify the settings of the CD Auto-Start feature if so instructed by the application used.  
If you use the supplied CD-R/RW application, leave the CD Auto-Start feature enabled.
- Loading a CD-R or CD-RW sometimes causes the supplied CD-R/RW application to start automatically. If you don't want to use the application, exit it.
- If the computer detects flaws or scratches on the recorded surface of the CD-R or CD-RW, it may stop writing data.
- Take the following precautions when writing data on a CD-R or CD-RW.
  - Before writing data, click the Power Management icon in the Control Panel window, and deactivate the System standby option.
  - Writing data on a CD-R/RW requires a large amount of electrical power. So whenever writing data on a CD-R/RW, connect the supplied AC adapter to your computer.
  - Set the mode switch to the center position.
  - Exit all running application programs. When data is being written, don't start any application or perform any operation.
  - When data is being written, don't turn off or reset your computer, or don't push the EJECT button. Also, don't press the **Ctrl** and **Alt** keys while holding the **Delete** key down to forcibly terminate an application.

## Loading a Disc

### IMPORTANT

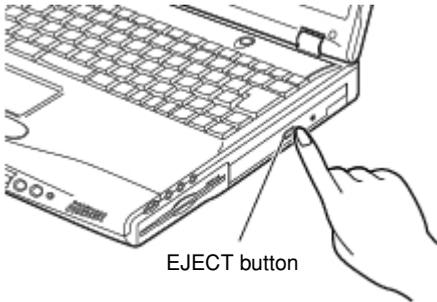
- You should preferably power the computer from the AC adapter when frequently accessing the CD. A frequent access to a CD consumes a large amount of electrical power.
- To set a disc on the disc tray, align the center of the disc with the projection at the center of the tray and push the disc down until it clicks into place.

Otherwise it may come off in the drive, causing damage to the disc tray and drive or the disc itself.

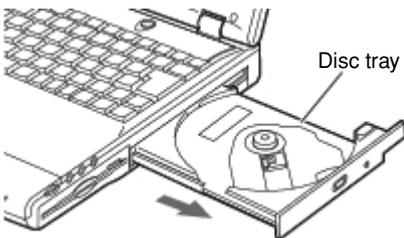
- When you are using a CD that starts automatically when it is loaded, don't put your computer into standby mode. If you place the computer into standby (suspending operation) mode while using an auto-run CD, the CD will start twice when you resume system operation (when you restore the operation at the point at which you suspended operation), and this could cause the computer to malfunction. If you let the CD start twice, exit all programs on the CD, and load it over again.
- When data is being read, the CD runs at very high speeds and sometimes causes vibration and hiss noise.

#### 1. Press the EJECT button.

The disc tray pops out.



#### 2. Pull out the tray gently.

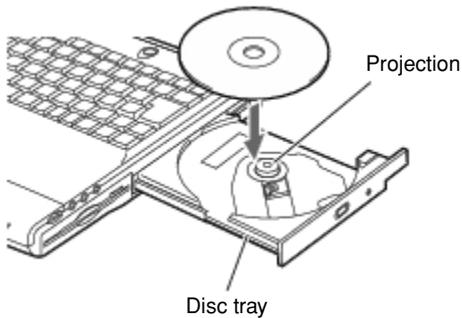


## Critical Point

- If the tray won't come out:
  - When Windows is terminated, slide the mode switch down to the lower position, then press the EJECT button.
  - If the MAIN switch is off (in the O position), slide it to the | position to turn the power on, and then press the EJECT button.
- You may press the EJECT button even when the  icon on the status indicator LCD is blinking. You can stop it from blinking if you want.

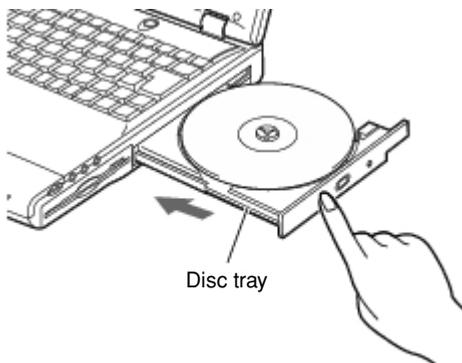
### 3. Set a disc on the tray while holding the tray.

Align the hole of the disc with the projection at the center of the tray with the labeled surface up, and push the disc down until it clicks into place. Failure to fit a disc correctly onto the projection could prevent the disc from being ejected.



### 4. Push the tray gently into the computer.

It takes about 10 seconds for your computer to get ready to start the loaded CD..

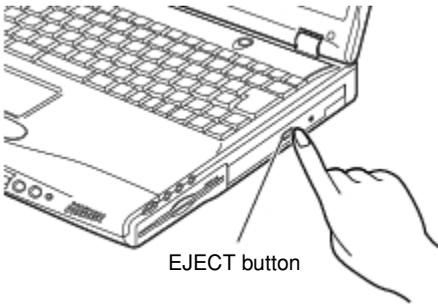


**Critical Point**

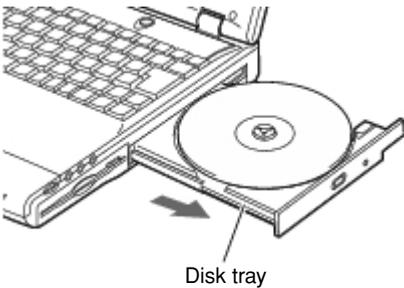
- When you load a multi-session CD, it may take much time for your computer to get ready to start.
- Loading a music CD while Windows is running causes CD Player to automatically start and play the CD. You can continue the operation, using either one-touch buttons on the computer or buttons on CD Player.

**Ejecting the Disc**

1. **Exit the application you started from the disc.**
2. **Press the EJECT button.**  
The tray pops out.



3. **Pull out the tray gently.**

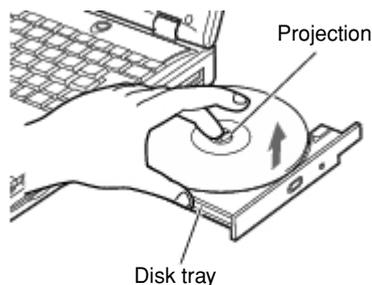


## Critical Point

- If the tray won't come out:
  - When Windows is terminated, slide the mode switch down to the lower position, then press the EJECT button.
  - If the Main switch is off (in the O position), slide it to the | position to turn the power on, and then press the EJECT button.
- You may press the EJECT button even when the  icon on the status indicator LCD is blinking. You can stop it from blinking if you want.

### 4. Take out the disc while holding the tray with a hand.

To detach the disc, lift the edge of the disc while holding the projection with a finger, as shown below.



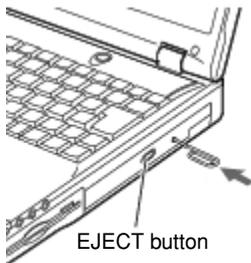
### 5. Push in the tray gently until it clicks into place.

### Critical Point

- If the disc won't come out:
  1. Click the  (My Computer) icon on the desktop.
  2. Move the mouse pointer onto the CD Drive icon in the My Computer window.
  3. Press the right button once on the Flat Point.
  4. Select Eject from the menu that appears.

The tray pops out a little.
  5. Pull out the tray gently and take out the disc from it.
- If you cannot eject the disc by this method, follow these steps.
  1. Turn off your computer.
  2. Insert a straightened paper clip, etc., into the pinhole on the right of the EJECT button.

The tray will pop out.
  3. Pull out the tray gently and take out the disc from it.



## SECTION 1

# 11. Internal Modem

Your computer has a V.90-compliant built-in fax modem.

### CAUTION



#### **ELECTRIC SHOCK**

Before replacing the battery pack, be sure to turn off the computer and disconnect the AC adapter from it. Also, don't touch any connector of the computer or battery pack to avoid electric shock.

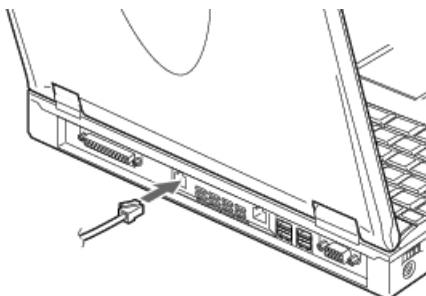


#### **IGNITION**

Do not connect this computer directly to a digital line such as ISDN, or it may cause a fire or failure. Always connect it via a TA (terminal adapter).

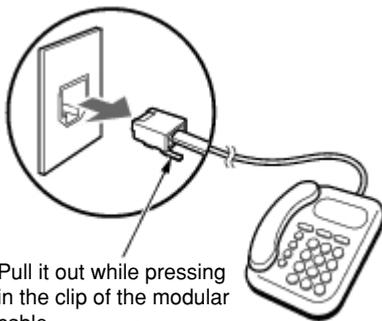
## Connecting a Modular Cable

1. **Insert the supplied modular cable into the rear side of the computer.**  
Insert firmly until it clicks.



(The illustrations shown below vary depending on the model and use conditions.)

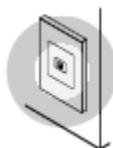
2. **Disconnect your telephone's modular cable from the modular connector of the telephone line.**



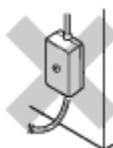
Pull it out while pressing in the clip of the modular cable.

**IMPORTANT**

- If your telephone line connector is rosette type, it must be changed to a modular type. If such a change is necessary, have it done by an authorized person. You can also ask your telephone company to do the work.

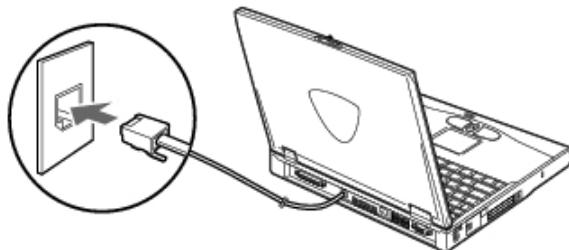


Modular connector



Rosette connector

3. **Connect the modular cable to the modular connector of the telephone line.**  
Insert the plug on the other end of the cable you have connected to the computer in Step 1.



### **Critical Point**

- The telephone is not usable with its modular cable disconnected. Do not forget to connect it for telephone use after finishing Internet communication.
- If the supplied modular cable is too short for your computer environment, purchase a new one with the proper length.

### **Caution in Using the Internal Modem**

Connecting to the Internet for a long time while still running some applications applies a considerable load on the CPU of the computer. It may lead to interruption of communication via the internal modem. In this case, exit all applications you are running except your browser and e-mail software before accessing the Internet again.

# SECTION

# 2

This section explains installation of options for this computer.

## SECTION 2

# 1. PC Card

## Caution in Using PC Cards

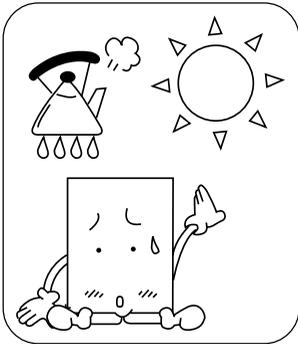
### ⚠ CAUTION



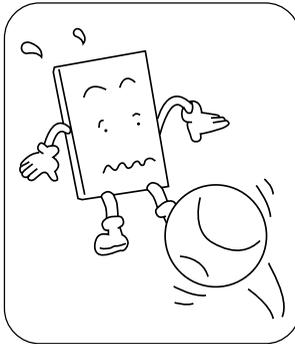
#### FAILURE

A PC card is composed of parts very sensitive to static electricity, and it may be damaged even by static built up in a human body. Before handling a PC card, always touch a metal object with your hand to discharge static.

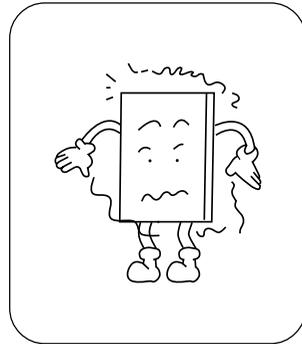
Observe the following points when using PC cards to prevent breakdown.



Do not place PC cards in high-temperature locations and locations subject to direct sunlight.



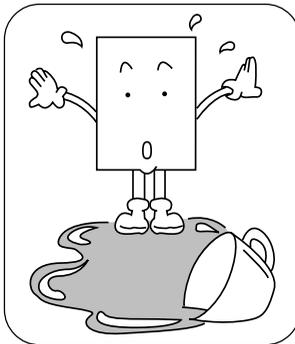
Do not subject PC cards to strong shocks.



Avoid rubbing PC cards and building up static electricity.



Do not place heavy objects on top of PC cards.



Be careful to avoid spilling coffee and other liquids on PC cards.



When storing a PC card, always place it in its special case.

## PC Cards that can be Used with your Computer

Your computer is compatible with PC Card Standard-compliant Type I, Type II and Type III PC cards. For example, among these PC cards are:

- **Adapter card**  
You should use this card when loading pictorial data from a smart media for digital cameras into the computer.
- **SCSI Card**  
You should use this card when connecting devices such as a SCSI standard hard disk or MO (Magneto Optical disk) drive.

### Critical Point

- Some PC cards cannot be used along with any other PC card. For more information, refer to the manual for your PC card.
- Your computer does not support PC cards with a working voltage of 12V.

## Preparing Necessary Items

PC Card	Prepare a PC card that meets your need.
PC Card driver	A CD or floppy disk that contains the PC card driver is supplied with some PC cards.
Manual of the PC card	Setting procedures varies depending on the PC card used. So be sure to read also the manual of your PC card.

## Installing a PC Card

### CAUTION



#### INJURY

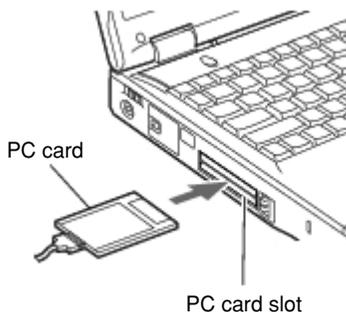
Do not put your finger into the PC card slot when you install a PC card, or you may be injured.

### Critical Point

- It may be required to turn off the power to the PC or to install a device driver when you install a specific PC Card. Check with the instruction manual supplied with each PC Card.

**1. Install the PC card.**

Insert the PC card fully into the PC card slot with the product name label facing up.



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

**2. If the PC card is being installed for the first time, install any necessary driver.**

Some PC cards require the installation of a driver. Check the manual supplied with each PC card and install a driver if required.

A floppy disk or a CD may be required to install a driver.

**Critical Point**

- If a message appears asking whether you want to restart the computer, after you have removed a PC card driver, follow these steps.
  1. Click No in the message window asking whether to restart the computer.
  2. Click the Start button and select Turn off computer. In the Turn off computer Windows dialog box, select Turn Off.  
The computer shuts down.
  3. Eject the PC card.
- Do not put anything heavy on, or apply a shock to, the connector of the cable connected with the PC card, or it may damage the equipment.

## Ejecting a PC Card

Here is the explanation of how to remove a PC card.

### Critical Point

- When you remove a PC card attached with a cable, do not pull the cable connected to the PC card or it will result in failure.
- When you remove a PC card, follow the procedure below or it will result in failure.
- Some PC cards require shutting down when you remove them. Consult with the manual of the PC card.

### CAUTION



#### HIGH TEMPERATURE

A PC card may be quite hot right after use. Wait for a while before removing a PC card after Step 3, to avoid burning your fingertips.



#### INJURY

When you remove a PC card, do not insert your finger into the PC card slot to avoid cutting your fingertips.

1. Click  (Unplug or Eject Hardware) on the taskbar.

### Critical Point

- Don't eject the PC card by clicking the Stop button in the Remove Hardware dialog box that appears when you double-click the  (Unplug or Eject Hardware) icon on the taskbar, or in the PC card (PCMCIA) Properties dialog box that appears when you click the  (PC Card) icon in Control Panel. Doing so may cause your computer to become unstable.

**2. Click “Stop XXXXXXXX.”**

XXXXXXXX refers to the name of the PC card inserted.  
The PC card stops operating and the following window appears.



**Critical Point**

- The message “This device cannot be removed” may appear, depending on the PC card inserted. If this message appears, shut down the computer and proceed to step 4.

**3. Click OK.**

**4. Press the PC card eject button.**

The PC card eject button pops out.

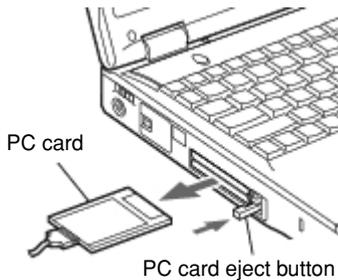


PC card eject button

(The illustrations shown below vary depending on the model and use conditions.)

**5. Eject the PC card.**

Press the PC card eject button and pull out the PC card that has popped out.



**6. Push in the PC card eject button.**

## 2. LAN

Your personal computer has a built-in LAN device.

### Preparing Necessary Items

LAN cable	LAN cables are available in two types: straight type and cross type. You need to use a cable that meets the data transfer rate of the network. So refer to the manual for the network device to which you intend to connect your computer and prepare an adequate cable.
Network device	Prepare a device that meets the objective of network connection. Here are some examples of network devices. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dialup router</li> <li>• Hub unit</li> <li>• Local router</li> </ul>
Manual for the network device used	Ways of connection and setting procedures varies depending on the network device used. So be sure to read also the manual for the network device used.

### Connecting a LAN Cable

#### WARNING



##### **ELECTRIC SHOCK**

Before connecting a LAN cable, always turn off your computer and disconnect the AC adapter if it is connected, or you could get an electric shock.



##### **ELECTRIC SHOCK**

If it thunders, immediately turn off the computer and disconnect the AC adapter and LAN cable from it. Lightning could cause damage to the computer and cause a fire in the worst case.

#### CAUTION



##### **ELECTRIC SHOCK**

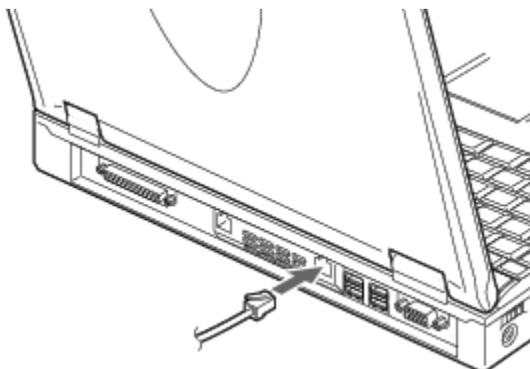
Don't put any finger into the LAN port, or you could get an electric shock.



##### **FAILURE**

Be sure to plug a LAN cable correctly in the LAN port. Failure to do so could cause your computer to fail.

1. Turn off your computer and disconnect the AC adapter if it is connected.



2. Plug a LAN cable in the LAN port on the back of the computer.
3. Plug the LAN cable in the network device.  
Connect the other end of the LAN cable that you connected in step 2, to the LAN port of the network device.
4. Connect the AC adapter to the computer and turn the power on.
5. Click the Start button, and select Control Panel.
6. If the  (Power Options) icon is not found in the Control Panel window, click “View all Control Panel options:”
7. Click the  (Power Options) icon.
8. Click  of “System standby” on the Power Schemes tab, and select “Never.”
9. Click OK.
10. Make all necessary network settings.

### Critical Point

- When disconnecting the LAN cable from the LAN port, pull it while pushing in the tab to avoid damage to the plug.
- When using the LAN device, you should preferably power your computer from the AC adapter since the LAN device consumes a large amount of electrical power.
- The built-in LAN device in your computer cannot be used along with any LAN card.

## 3. Expanding Memory

### Preparing Necessary Items

Memory (Expanded RAM module)	You can additionally install the memory. For the memory upgrade please refer back to your dealer.
Philips screwdriver (Size: #1)	Used to remove the screw securing the cover. Use a Philips screwdriver that meets the size of the screw (M2.5). Using a screwdriver of other size may cause damage to the screw head.

### Installing Memory

#### ⚠ WARNING



##### **ELECTRIC SHOCK**

Before installing or removing memory, always turn off your computer and disconnect the AC adapter from it, or you could get an electric shock.



##### **SWALLOWING**

The cover, cap, screw, etc., removed could choke babies and children if they are swallowed accidentally. To avoid danger of suffocation, always keep them out of the reach of babies and children.

In the event any of these items is swallowed, consult a doctor immediately.

#### ⚠ CAUTION



##### **HOT**

The memory slots are installed in close proximity to a part that gets very hot during operation. To avoid burn, don't install or remove memory immediately after turning off the computer.



##### **FAILURE**

When installing or removing memory, don't touch its terminals or ICs but hold its edges. Also, be careful not to touch any components or terminals inside the computer. Touching a terminal with oily fingers could cause poor contact.



##### **FAILURE**

Memory is composed of parts very sensitive to static electricity, and it may be damaged even by static built up in a human body. Before handling memory, always touch a metal object with your hand to discharge static.



##### **FAILURE**

Before installing or removing memory, be sure to turn off the computer. Installing or removing memory while the computer is in standby or hibernation mode could cause damage to the computer or memory.

## Critical Point

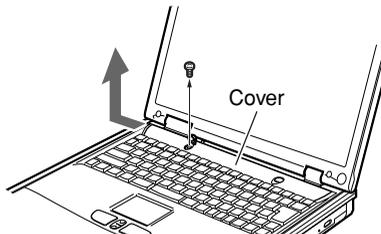
- To avoid damage, don't touch any components other than those needed for installation or removal of memory.
- To avoid damage, be careful not to drop a screw removed, etc., in the computer.

1. Turn off your computer and disconnect the AC adapter from it.

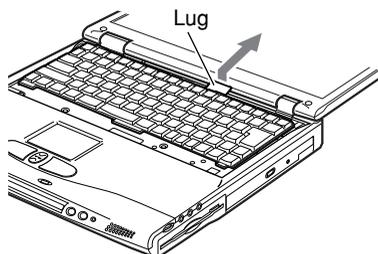
2. Open the screw cover.



3. Remove the screw (one) and slide the cover in the direction of the arrow to detach it.



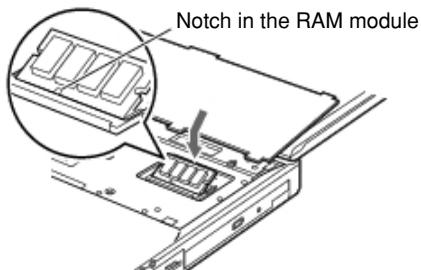
4. Pull the lug on the keyboard slightly in the direction of the arrow.



5. Lift the keyboard carefully to open it.

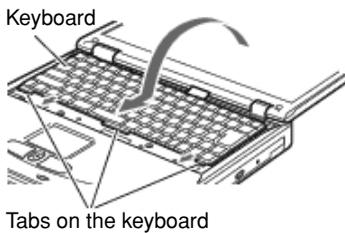
**6. Install the memory.**

Align the notch in the RAM module with the protrusion on the connector, insert it diagonally in the slot, and tilt it over until it clicks into place.



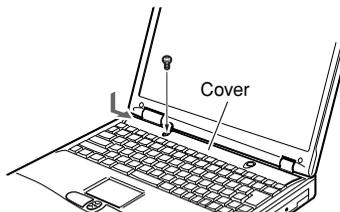
**7. Close the keyboard carefully.**

While aligning the tabs on the keyboard with the notches in the computer upper panel, close the keyboard carefully so as not to catch any cable between the keyboard and the computer.



**8. Attach the cover and secure it with a screw.**

Reattach the cover that was removed in step 3.



**9. Attach the screw cover as it was.**

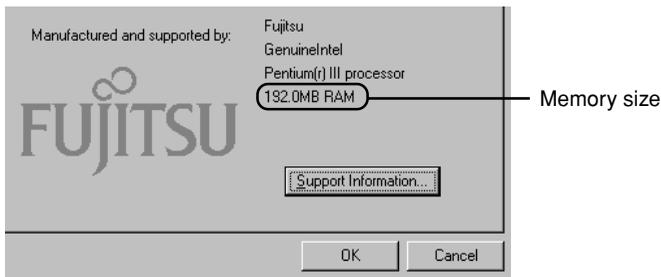


## ● Checking the Size of the Memory Installed

### IMPORTANT

- If memory is not installed correctly, the message “Extended memory error” appears or nothing is displayed on the screen when you turn on the computer. In such a case, turn off the MAIN switch of your computer and reinstall the memory.

1. **Turn on the computer.**
2. **Click the Start button and select Control Panel.**  
The Control Panel window appears.
3. **If the  (System) icon is not found in the Control Panel window, click “View all Control Panel options.”**
4. **Click the  (System) icon.**  
The System Properties dialog box appears.
5. **Make sure that the circled numerical value in the figure below has increased by the size of the memory you added.**



The figure shows an example of the expansion of 64 MB of memory. Depending on the system configuration, the memory size displayed may be 1 MB smaller than the actual memory size.

6. **Click OK.**  
The Control Panel window appears again.

### Critical Point

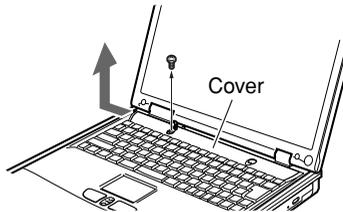
- If the memory size displayed is incorrect, check whether the memory is installed properly.

● **Replacing Memory**

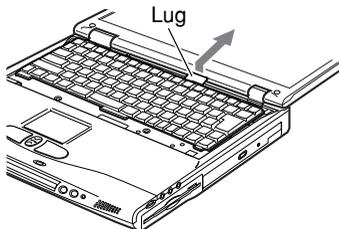
1. Turn off your computer and disconnect the AC adapter from it.
2. Open the screw cover.



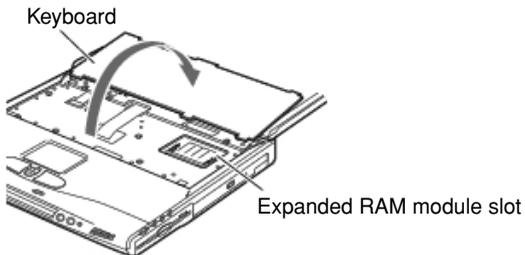
3. Remove the screw (one) and slide the cover in the direction of the arrow to detach it.



4. Pull the lug of the keyboard slightly in the direction of the arrow.

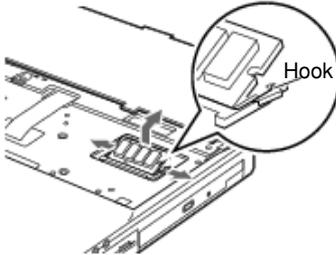


5. Lift the keyboard carefully to open it.



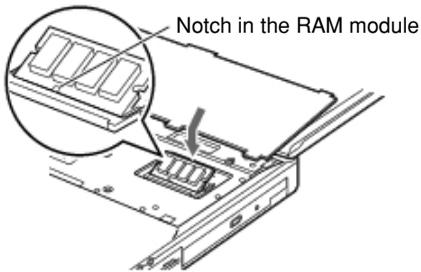
**6. Detach memory.**

Disengage the hooks that hold the memory in place and detach the memory from the socket.



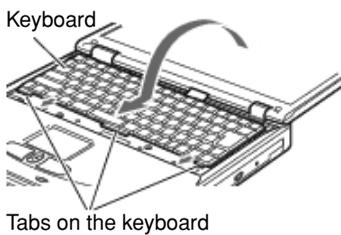
**7. Install new memory.**

Align the notch in the RAM module with the protrusion on the connector, insert it diagonally in the slot, and then tilt it over until it clicks into place.

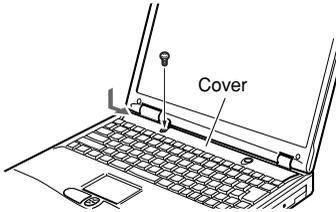


**8. Close the keyboard carefully.**

While aligning the tabs on the keyboard with the notches in the computer upper panel, close the keyboard carefully so as no catch any cable between the keyboard and the computer.



- 9. Attach the cover and secure it with a screw.**  
Reattach the cover that was removed in step 3.



- 10. Attach the screw cover as it was.**



## 4. Before Connecting Peripherals

Here is an explanation of the basic knowledge you need before connecting peripherals.

- **Some changes to settings are required for certain peripherals.**

You cannot use some peripherals just by connecting them to the computer. Such peripherals require some changes to settings after connection. For example, printers and PC cards require “driver installation” work after connecting them. Some peripherals such as a memory module do not require such setting changes. Always consult with this manual when connecting a peripheral to complete any settings correctly.
- **Refer to the manual.**

Before connecting a cable, always read this manual carefully so that you can connect it correctly. Incorrect connection of a cable could cause damage to your computer and the peripheral device. As examples, this manual explains how to connect peripherals. When connecting a peripheral device, however, you will need to make reference to the manual for it besides this manual.
- **Use genuine products**

To know about Fujitsu genuine optional devices, consult with your dealer. We cannot guarantee the proper function of this computer when using peripherals from other sources. If it becomes necessary to use a peripheral from another source, consult with the manufacturer of that product.
- **Use peripherals that conform to ACPI standards**

This computer is set to ACPI mode. Power saving and other functions may not work correctly if a peripheral does not work in ACPI mode.  
Moreover, your computer does not support the Low-Level Standby (ACPI S1) feature.  
If any peripheral device used supports only the Low-Level Standby feature, don't put your computer into standby or hibernation mode.
- **Notes on installation/removal**

The installation of a peripheral must be done after setting up Windows. The set-up function might not complete correctly if the peripheral is connected before setting up Windows.

### Critical Point

- When you connect a peripheral to a connector, make sure that the direction of the connection is correct and connect straight.
- When connecting more than one peripheral, complete the setting for each one before installing the next.

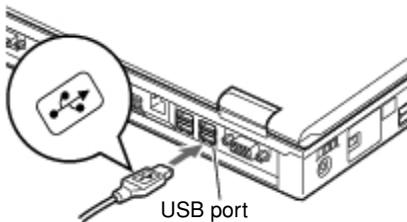
## 5. Connecting a USB Device

### Preparing Necessary Items

USB device	Refers to USB standard-compliant devices. Here are typical examples of USB devices. Prepare a USB device that meets your need. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Digital camera</li> <li>• CCD camera</li> <li>• Mouse</li> <li>• Printer</li> <li>• Scanner</li> <li>• Keyboard</li> <li>• Speaker</li> </ul>
USB cable	Used to connect a USB device to the computer. Some USB devices come with a USB cable. For some USB devices, e.g., USB mice, the USB cable is an integral part of them. For more information, refer to the manual for the USB device you want to connect.
USB device driver	Some USB devices come with a CD or floppy disk that contains their respective drivers. Use the driver provided to install the driver for the USB device.
Manual for USB device	Ways of connection vary from USB device to USB device. So be sure to read also the manual for the USB device used.

### Connecting a USB Device

1. Connect a cable to the USB device you want to use.
2. Plug the other end of the cable in the USB port on the back of your computer, with the USB connector's -marked surface up.



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

3. Install the device driver.

Some USB devices get ready for use only if being connected and they don't require the installation of a driver. For more information, refer to the manual for the USB device used.

## SECTION 2

# 6. Connecting a TV

## Preparing Necessary Items

TV set	Use a TV set with S-video signal input terminals.
AV cable (For connection to S-video port)	Used to connect a TV to your computer. Prepare a commercially available AV cable.
Manual for the TV	Ways of connection vary from TV to TV. So be sure to read also the manual for the TV used.

## Connecting a TV

This section explains how to display pictures on a TV screen by connecting a cable to the S-video port on the left panel of your computer.

### WARNING



#### **ELECTRIC SHOCK**

Before connecting or disconnecting a TV to or from the computer, always turn off the computer and disconnect the AC adapter from it. Also, turn off the TV and unplug its power cable. Failure to do so could lead to an electric shock.

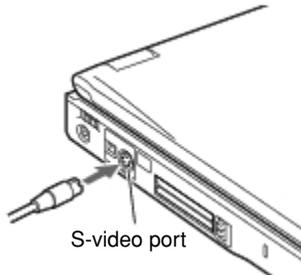
### CAUTION



#### **FAILURE**

Before connecting a cable, read this manual carefully so that you can connect it correctly. Connecting a cable incorrectly could cause damage to the computer and TV.

1. Turn off the computer and disconnect the AC adapter from it.
2. Turn off the TV and unplug its power cable.
3. Plug a commercially available AV cable in the S-video port on the left panel of the computer.  
At that time, fully insert the AV cable in the S-video port.



4. Connect the AV cable to the TV.  
For the way of connection, refer to the manual for your TV.
5. Connect the power cable to the TV and turn it on.
6. Connect the AC adapter to your computer and turn it on.  
Then, perform steps to display pictures on the TV screen.

**IMPORTANT**

- For the method of displaying pictures on a TV, refer to the manual for it.

## SECTION 2

# 7. Connecting a Printer

## Preparing Necessary Items

Printer	Prepare a printer that supports Windows XP.
Printer driver	Some printers come with a CD or floppy disk containing their respective drivers. Use the driver provided to install the printer driver.
Printer cable	Used to connect a printer to the computer. If no cable came with your printer, use an optionally available cable that is marked with "For PC/AT-compatible computers" and that can be secured with screws to the printer port on your computer.
Manual for the printer	Ways of connection and setup procedures vary from printer to printer. So be sure to read also the manual for the printer used. Some printer manuals are contained on a CD.

## Connecting a Printer

### **WARNING**



#### **ELECTRIC SHOCK**

Before connecting a printer, always turn off your computer and disconnect the AC adapter if it is connected, or you could get an electric shock.

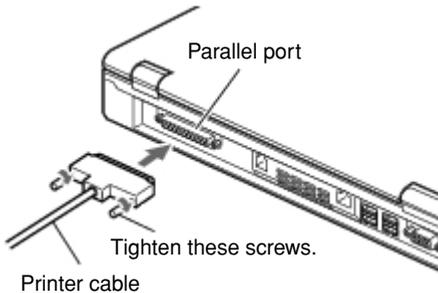
### **CAUTION**



#### **FAILURE**

Before connecting a cable, read this manual carefully so that you can connect it correctly. Connecting a cable incorrectly could cause damage to the computer and printer.

1. Turn off the computer and disconnect the AC adapter from it.
2. Plug the printer cable in the parallel port on the back of the computer.  
The parallel port is trapezoid when viewed from the front.  
(1) Insert the cable connector in the parallel port securely in correct orientation, then (2) tighten the screws on both sides of the connector to secure it.



3. Connect the printer cable and the power cable to the printer.  
For the ways of connecting these cables, see the manual for the printer.  
Some printers come with a power cable directly connected.
4. Plug the power cable of the printer in a wall outlet and turn on the printer.
5. Connect the AC adapter to the computer and turn the power on.
6. When using a printer for the first time, you may need to install the driver.

### Caution in Using a Printer

Even if the printer manual states that the driver will be installed automatically if the printer is connected and turned on, the driver may not be installed as described in the manual. In such cases, follow these steps to install the driver manually.

1. Click the Start button, and select Settings and Printers.
2. Click the Add Printer icon.  
The Add Printer Wizard dialog box appears.
3. Follow the on-screen instructions to complete the installation.

### Critical Point

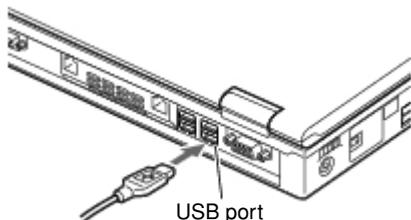
- If you are asked to insert the Windows Me CD-ROM, click OK, type the following in the dialog box that appears, then click OK again.  
c:\windows\options\cabs

## SECTION 2

# 8. Connecting a Mouse

## Connecting a USB Mouse

1. Plug the USB mouse cable in a USB port on the back of the computer.



### Critical Point

- A USB mouse can be connected and disconnected even when the computer is on.
- Connecting a USB mouse does not automatically disable the Flat Point. To disable the Flat Point, follow the steps described in the next section, “Disabling the Flat Point.”

## Disabling the Flat Point

When a USB mouse is connected to your computer, not only the mouse but also the Flat Point are enabled. To disable the Flat Point, follow these steps.

1. Press the **F4** key while holding the **Fn** key down.

The Flat Point switches between Enabled and Disabled each time you press the **F4** key while holding the **Fn** key down. When you activate or deactivate the Flat Point, the message “Internal pointing device: Enabled” or “Internal pointing device: Disabled” appears on the screen, respectively.

**Internal pointing device: Disabled**

**Internal pointing device: Enabled**

### IMPORTANT

- Don't disable the Flat Point before connecting a USB mouse to your computer.

**Critical Point**

- Restarting the computer or resuming system operation reactivates the Flat Point. To disable it, you need to press the **F4** key again while holding the **Fn** key down.
- The Flat Point can be turned on and off manually only when the Manual option is selected under “Internal pointing device” in the Detailed Menu of the BIOS Setup window. If the Manual option is unselected, select it.
- The message “Internal pointing device: Enabled or Disabled” does not appear on the screen if the Hotkey Utility is not install.
- If you want to hold the Flat Point disabled, select the “Always disabled” option under the “Internal pointing device” section of the BIOS Setup window.

## SECTION 2

# 9. Connecting an External Display

## Preparing Necessary Items

External display	Prepare an external display that supports PC/AT-compatible computers.
Display cable	Used to connect an external display to your computer. Usually, a display cable is connected to the back of a display or included with a display. If no display cable is included with your external display or if the cable connector is not compatible with the external display port on your computer, prepare a display cable that is designed for PC/AT-compatible or DOS/V computers and that has a connector compatible with the external display port on your computer.
Manual for the external display used	Ways of connection vary from display to display. So be sure to read also the manual for the external display used.

## Connecting an External Display

This section explains how to connect a CRT display to the external display port on the back of your computer.

### WARNING



#### **ELECTRIC SHOCK**

Before connecting or disconnecting an external display to your computer, always turn off the computer and disconnect the AC adapter from it. Failure to do so could lead to an electric shock.

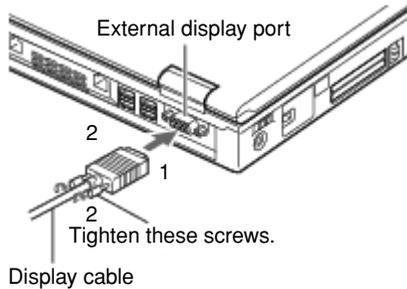
### CAUTION



#### **FAILURE**

Before connecting a cable, read this manual carefully so that you can connect it correctly. Connecting a cable incorrectly could cause your computer and external display to break down.

1. **Turn off the computer and disconnect the AC adapter from it.**
2. **Plug the display cable in the external display port on the back of the computer.**  
The external display port is trapezoid when viewed from the front.  
(1) Insert the cable connector in the external display port in correct orientation, then (2) tighten the screws on both sides of the connector to secure it.



(The illustration varies depending on the model and use conditions.)

3. **Connect the display cable to the CRT display.**  
For the way to connect the cable, refer to the manual for your CRT display.
4. **Plug the power cable of the CRT display in a wall outlet and turn it on.**
5. **Connect the AC adapter to the computer, turn it on, and then switch displays.**

### Critical Point

- The following may take place when you turn on your computer for the first time after connecting an external display to it.
  - Images are displayed on both the computer's LCD display and the external display.
  - The Add New Hardware Wizard appears on the screen of your computer.If this wizard appears, follow the on-screen instructions to install the display driver.

# SECTION

# 3

This section explains what to do when trouble occurs with this computer and when messages are displayed. Read this section as the necessity arises.

# 1. When This Happens

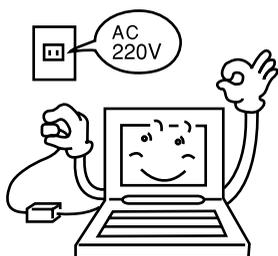
When you are having trouble with this computer, there is something you think is strange, or there is something you want to do, but do not know how. This section is divided into related items.

## ● The power does not come on.

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is the AC adaptor connected?	When using this computer for the first time after purchase, the battery is not yet charged, so you must connect the AC adaptor and switch on the main switch.
Is the main switch switched on?	If the main switch is not switched on, the power will not come on even if the SUS/RES switch is pressed.
Is the battery charged?	If a beep is heard when the main switch is turned on, then the battery is running low (LOW BATTERY). Connect the AC adaptor.
Has the computer been left unused for a long time?	When using the computer for the first time after leaving it unused for a long time, connect the AC adaptor and switch on the main switch to switch on the power.

## ● Nothing displayed on the LCD panel

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is anything displayed on the status indicator LCD?	Connect the AC adaptor and switch on the main switch.
Is  displayed on the LCD panel?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Displayed</b> Adjust the brightness and darkness with the brightness and contrast controls.</li> <li>• <b>Flashing</b> Press the SUS/RES switch to put the computer into operating mode.</li> <li>• <b>When the icon is off on the status indicator LCD.</b> When the computer runs by the battery power, check the battery status if it is sufficiently charged for operation or not. If it is not charged, connect the AC adaptor and charge it. If you are already using this computer with the AC adaptor connected, check that it is correctly plugged into the power socket and into the computer.</li> </ul>



Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Have you been pressing any of the keys?	On this computer, if the power management functions are set and no key is pressed for a certain period of time, the CPU stops and the LCD panel backlight goes out. (In this state, pressing any key lights up the backlight again.) If the computer stops too frequently, change the BIOS setup settings.
Is it set to output to the CRT?	Switch over to the LCD display with the <b>[Fn] + [F10]</b> keys.

● **LCD panel hard to read.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Did you adjust the brightness?	Adjust the luminance of the LCD's backlight with the <b>[Fn] + [F6]</b> keys or <b>[Fn] + [F7]</b> keys on the keyboard.

● **Battery is not charged.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is the AC adaptor connected?	Check that the AC adaptor is correctly plugged into the power socket and into the computer.
Is the battery overheated (The → on the LCD display flashes.)?	If the ambient temperature is high and the battery temperature becomes too high during use, the battery protection function may be triggered to stop the charging.
Is the computer too cold (The → on the LCD display flashes.)?	If the battery temperature falls too low, the battery protection function may be triggered to stop the charging.
Was the charging stopped midway?	If you use the computer and disconnect the AC adaptor between the start of charging and the time the → LCD turns off, the battery will not become fully charged, Once you start charging do not remove the AC adaptor until the → LCD turns off.

● **The remaining battery charge indicator does not stop flashing.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is the battery connected correctly?	Check that the battery is connected correctly. If it is connected correctly, there is an abnormality in the battery pack, so replace the battery pack.
Is the battery low?	Attach the AC adaptor and charge the battery.

● **Floppy disk or LS-120 disk can not be used.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is the floppy disk loaded into the floppy disk drive correctly?	Insert the floppy disk with its label facing up, into the drive shutter and keep inserting firmly until you hear a clicking sound.
Is the floppy disk formatted?	New floppy disks can not be used until they are formatted (initialized). Format the floppy disk.
Is the floppy disk unit securely installed?	Firmly install the floppy disk drive unit, port replicator or LS-120 disk unit.
Are both items of "Floppy disk A" and "Floppy controller" of the BIOS Setup menu set properly?	In the case a floppy disk is used, select "1.44/1.2MB 3.5" for the item "Floppy disk A" and "Use" for the item "Floppy controller".
Is "Administrator only" selected for the item "Floppy disk access" of the BIOS Setup menu?	In the case a floppy disk is used, select "Accessible at any time" for this item. When a super disk is used, accessibility cannot be controlled by this item.
Is the floppy disk write inhibited?	Set the write protect tab on the floppy disk to the write enable position.
Does it work with a different floppy disk?	If it works with a different floppy disk then the problem floppy disk may be damaged.

● **No sound or minimal sound from speaker.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is the volume control correctly adjusted?	Turn the volume control to adjust the volume to a proper level. If volume adjustment with the volume control results in failure, check to see if the sound driver is correctly installed.

● **Can not record from Mic or Line In jack.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is the volume adjusted properly?	Turn the volume control to obtain the correct volume. If the line jack is connected to the sound source, then check that connection. If recording still results in failure after the above-mentioned operation and check, activate the item "Recording" of the "Volume Control" and again adjust the volume with it.

● **LCD panel does not close.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is something caught in the LCD panel?	Forcing the LCD panel closed can damage it. Check for something caught in the LCD panel. Also, a metal object such as a paper clip can cause a breakdown if it gets caught in between the keys.

● **The power management function is not executed.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is Power Savings set to off in the BIOS setup?	Reset the BIOS setup.

● **Data cannot be read from the CD-ROM drive.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is the CD-ROM correctly set?	Set the CD-ROM correctly with its label facing upwards.
Is there any dirt, condensation or water on the CD-ROM?	Wipe it from the center outwards with a dry, soft cloth.
Is the CD-ROM scratched or extremely warped?	Replace the CD-ROM.
Are you using a non-standard CD-ROM?	Use a CD-ROM which conforms to the standards.
Is the CD-ROM drive unit securely installed?	Securely install the CD-ROM drive unit.

● **The CD cannot be ejected from the CD-ROM.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is it in operating mode?	<p>The CD can only be ejected when the personal computer main unit is in operating mode because its CD-ROM drive has an electronic lock. Check that the personal computer main unit is in operating mode and press the EJECT button. If for some reason the CD tray does not come out even when you press the EJECT button, insert a clip or something into the hole to the right of the EJECT button and pull the tray out.</p> <p>If the tray doesn't still come out, click the CD-ROM icon in the "My Computer" window with the right button of the mouse and then click "EJECT".</p>

● **Super disk cannot be ejected.**

Checkpoint	Cause and Solution
Is the computer in operation?	<p>Since the super disk drive secures the super disk by the electronic lock, the disk can be ejected only when the computer is in the operation status.</p> <p>If the super disk cannot be ejected for some reason, insert a thin linear wire such as a straightened paper clip or the like into the emergency disk ejecting hole and push it into the depth. The disk will be resultingly ejected from the drive.</p>

## 2. Glossary

**AC Adapter**

A device which converts the AC voltage from a wall outlet to the DC voltage needed to power your notebook.

**Active-Matrix Display**

A type of technology for making flat-panel displays which has a transistor or similar device for every pixel on the screen.

**APM**

Advanced Power Management.

**Auto/Airline Adapter**

A device which converts the DC voltage from an automobile cigarette lighter or aircraft DC power outlet to the DC voltage needed to power your notebook.

**BIOS**

Basic Input-Output System. A program and set of default parameters stored in ROM which tests and operates your notebook when you turn it on until it loads your installed operating system from disk. Information from the BIOS is transferred to the installed operating system to provide it with information on the configuration and status of the hardware.

**Bit**

An abbreviation for binary digit. A single piece of information which is either a one (1) or a zero (0).

**bps**

An abbreviation for bits per second. Used to describe data transfer rates.

**Boot**

To start-up a computer and load its operating system from disk, ROM or other storage media into RAM.

**Bus**

An electrical circuit which passes data between the CPU and the sub-assemblies inside your notebook.

**Byte**

8 bits of parallel binary information.

**Cache Memory**

A block of memory built into the micro-processor which is much faster to access than your system RAM and used in specially structured ways to make your overall data handling time faster.

**CardBus**

A faster, 32-bit version of the PC Card interface which offers performance similar to the 32-bit PCI architecture.

**CD-ROM**

Compact disc read only memory. This is a form of digital data storage which is read optically with a laser rather than a magnetic head. A typical CD-ROM can contain about 600MB of data and is not subject to be crashing into the surface and destroying the data when there is a failure nor to wear from reading.

**CMOS RAM**

Complementary metal oxide semiconductor random access memory. This is a technology for manufacturing random access memory which requires very low level power to operate.

**COMM Port**

Abbreviation for communication port. This is your serial interface connection.

**Command**

An instruction which you give your operating system. Example: run a particular application or format a floppy disk.

**Configuration**

The combination of hardware and software that make up your system and how it is allocated for use.

**CRT**

Cathode Ray Tube. A display device which uses a beam of electronic particles striking a luminescent screen. It produces a visual image by varying the position and intensity of the beam.

**Data**

The information a system stores and processes.

**DC**

Direct current. A voltage or current that does not fluctuate periodically with time.

**Default Value**

A pre programmed value to be used if you fail to set your own.

**DIMM**

Dual-in-line memory module.

**LAN**

Local Area Network. An interconnection of computers and peripherals within a single limited geographic location which can pass programs and data amongst themselves.

**LCD**

Liquid Crystal Display. A type of display which makes images by controlling the orientation of crystals in a crystalline liquid.

**Lithium ion Battery**

A type of rechargeable battery which has a high power-time life for its size and is not subject to the memory effect as Nickel Cadmium batteries.

**LPT Port**

Line Printer Port. A way of referring to parallel interface ports because historically line printers were the first and latter the most common device connected to parallel ports.

**MB**

Megabyte.

**Megahertz**

1,000,000 cycles per second.

**Memory**

A repository for data and applications which is readily accessible to your notebook CPU.

**MHz**

Megahertz.

**MIDI**

Musical Instrument Digital Interface. A standard communication protocol for exchange of information between computers and sound producers such as synthesizers.

**Modem**

A contraction for MOdulator-DEModulator. The equipment which connects a computer or other data terminal to a communication line.

**Monaural**

A system using one channel to process sound form all sources.

**MPU-401**

A standard for MIDI interfaces and connectors.

**NTSC**

National TV Standards Commission. The standard for TV broadcast and reception for the USA.

**Operating System**

A group of control programs that convert application commands, including driver programs, into the exact form required by a specific brand and model of microprocessor in order to produce the desired results from that particular equipment.

**Parallel Port**

A connection to another device through which data is transferred as a block of bits simultaneously with a wire for each bit in the block and with other wires only for control of the device not for transfer of data.

**Partition**

A block of space on a hard drive which is set aside and made to appear to the operating system as if it were a separate disk, and addressed by the operating system accordingly.

**PCMCIA**

PCMCIA is trademark of the Personal Computer Memory Card International Association. The Personal Computer Memory Card International Association is an organization that sets standards for add-in cards for personal computers.

**Peripheral Device**

A piece or equipment which performs a specific function associated with but not integral to a computer. Examples: a printer, a mode, a CD-ROM.

**Pitch (keyboard)**

The distance between the centers of the letter keys of a keyboard.

**Pixel**

The smallest element of a display, a dot of color on your display screen. The more pixels screen. The more pixels per area the clearer your image will appear.

**POST**

Power On Self Test. A program which part of the BIOS which checks the configuration and operating condition of your hardware whenever power is applied to your notebook. Status and error messages may be displayed before the operating system is loaded. If the self test detects failures that are so serious that operation can not continue, the operating system will not be loaded.

**Disk**

A spinning platter of magnetic data storage media. If the platter is very stiff it is a hard drive, if it is highly flexible it is a floppy disk, if it is a floppy disk in a hard housing with a shutter it is commonly called diskette.

**Disk Drive**

The hardware which spins the disk and has the heads and control circuitry for reading and writing the data on the disk.

**Diskette**

A floppy disk in a hard housing with a shutter.

**DMA**

Direct Memory Access. Special circuitry for memory to memory transfer of data which do not require CPU action.

**DMI**

Desktop Management Interface. A standard that provides PC management applications with a common method of locally or remotely querying and configuring PC computer systems hardware and software components, and peripherals.

**DOS**

Disk Operating System (MS-DOS is a Microsoft Disk Operating System).

**Driver**

A computer program which converts application and operating system commands to external devices into the exact form required by a specific brand and model of device in order to produce the desired results from that particular equipment.

**ECP**

Extended Capability Port. A set of standards for high speed data communication and interconnection between electronic devices.

**ESD**

Electro-Static Discharge. The sudden discharge of electricity from a static charge which has built-up slowly. Example: the shock you get from a doorknob on a dry day or the sparks you get from brushing hair on a dry day.

**Extended Memory**

All memory more than the 640KB recognized by MS-DOS as system memory.

**FCC**

Federal Communication Commission.

**Floppy Disk**

A spinning platter of magnetic data storage media which is highly flexible.

**GB**

Gigabyte.

**Hard drive**

A spinning platter of magnetic data storage media where the platter is very stiff.

**Hexadecimal**

A decimal notation for the value of a 4 bit binary number. (0-9, A, B, C, D, E, F) Example: 2F in hexadecimal = 00101111 = 47 in decimal.

**I/O**

Input/Output. Data entering and leaving your notebook in electronic form.

**I/O Port**

The connector and associated control circuits for data entering and leaving your notebook in electronic form.

**IDE**

Intelligent Drive Electronics. A type of control interface for a hard drive which is inside the hard drive unit.

**Infrared**

Light just beyond the red portion of the visible light spectrum which is invisible to humans.

**IR**

An abbreviation for infrared.

**IrDA**

Infrared Data Association. An organization which produces standards for communication using infrared as the carrier.

**IRQ**

Interrupt Request. An acronym for the hardware signal to the CPU that an external event has occurred which needs to be processed.

**KB**

Kilobyte.

**Program**

An integrated set of coded commands to your computers telling your hardware what to do and how and when to do it.

**PS/2**

An IBM series of personal computers which established a number of standards for connecting external devices such as keyboards and monitors.

**RAM**

Random Access Memory. A hardware component of your notebook that holds binary information (both program and data) as long as it has the proper power applied to it.

**RAM Module**

A printed circuit card with memory and associated circuitry which allows the user to add additional memory to the computer without special tools.

**Reset**

The act of reloading the operating system. A reset erases all information stored in RAM.

**Restart**

See Reset.

**Resume**

To proceed after interruption. In your notebook this refers to returning to active operation after having been in one of the suspension states.

**ROM**

Read Only Memory. A form of memory in which information is stored by physically altering the material. Data stored in this way can not be changed by your notebook and does not require power to maintain it.

**SDRAM**

Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory.

**Serial Port**

A connection to another device through which data is transferred one bit at a time on a single wire with any other wires only for control of the device not for transfer of data.

**Shadow RAM**

A technique of copying data or applications stored in ROM (Read Only Memory) into RAM (Random Access Memory) for access during actual operation. RAM is much faster to access than ROM, however ROM contents are not lost when power is removed. Shadowing allows permanently stored information to be rapidly accessed.

**SMART**

Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology (SMART) is an emerging technology that provides near-term failure predictions for hard drives. When SMART is enabled the hard drive monitors predetermined drive attributes that are susceptible to degradation over time. If a failure is likely to occur. SMART makes a status report available so that the LifeBook can prompt the user to back up the data on the drive. Naturally not all failures are predictable. SMART predictability is limited to those attributes which the drive can self-monitor. In those cases where SMART can give advance warning, a considerable amount of precious data can be saved.

**SRAM**

Static random access memory. A specific technology of making RAM which does not require periodic data refreshing.

**Status Indicator**

A display which reports the condition of some portion of your hardware. On your notebook this is an LCD screen just above the keyboard.

**Stereo (audio)**

A system using two channels to process sound from two different sources.

**Stroke (keyboard)**

The amount of travel of a key when it is pressed from resting to fully depressed.

**Suspend**

To make inoperative for a period of time. Your notebook uses various suspension states to reduce power consumption and prolong the charge of your battery.

**SVGA**

Super VGA.

**S-Video**

Super Video. A component video system for driving a TV or computer monitor.

**System Clock**

An oscillator of fixed precise frequency which synchronizes the operation of the system and is counted to provide time of day and date.

**TFT**

Thin Film Transistor - A technology for flat display panels which uses a thin film matrix of transistors to control each pixel of the display screen individually.

**UL**

Underwriters Laboratories - An independent organization that tests and certifies the electrical safety of devices.

**VGA**

Video Graphics Array. A video display standard originally introduced by IBM with the PS/2 series of personal computers.

**VRAM**

Video Random Access Memory. A memory dedicated to video display data and control.

**WFM**

Wired for Management is Intel's broad-based initiative to reduce the total cost of ownership (TCO) of business computing without sacrificing power and flexibility.

**Write Protect**

Prevent alteration of the binary state of all bits in a storage media. Example: all information on a device such as a floppy diskette; a block of space in a storage media such as partition of a hard drive; a file or directory of floppy diskette or hard drive.

**XGA**

Extended VGA.

**Zip Drive**

A 100MB read/rite removable media disk drive.

**Zoomed Video**

A PC Card port which allows notebook PCs to deliver full screen broadcast quality video through third party PC Cards, including TV tuners, video capture, and MPEG full-motion video.

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